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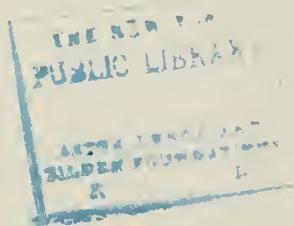
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GUTHRIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PAST AND PRESENT
OF
GUTHRIE COUNTY, IOWA



TOGETHER WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

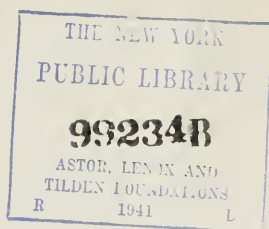
OF MANY OF ITS PROMINENT AND LEADING CITIZENS AND
ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD



ILLUSTRATED



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1907



HISTORICAL

INTRODUCTION.

Sixty years ago all that part of the great and beautiful state of Iowa of which the county of Guthrie is a part was practically *terra incognita*, a vast wilderness, given over by the Almighty to wild beasts, birds of the air and their masters, the Indians, who roamed the plains and forests at will, claiming and securing an existence from the bounteous hand of nature. Here the deer, buffalo and other fur-bearing animals found a habitat, and the many streams gave generously of the palatable fish. The red man had no care for the morrow. No thought came to him that his possessions would ever be disturbed by the pale face. So he continued on in his dreams. The hunt was his daily avocation, broken in upon at intervals by a set-to with a hostile tribe of aborigines, that was always cruel and bloody in its results and added spoils to the victor and captives for torture. He knew not of the future and cared less. But the time was coming, was upon him, when he was called upon to make way for a stronger and a progressive race of men; when the fair land, that was their birthright and their hunting grounds, resplendent with the gorgeous flower and emerald sod, must yield to the husbandman. The time had

come for the buffalo, deer and elk to seek pastures new, that the alluvial soil might be turned to the sun and fed with grain, to yield in their seasons the richest of harvests.

It is hard for the present generation to realize the rapid pace of civilization on the western continent in the past one hundred years; and when one confines his attention to the advancement of the state of Iowa in the past sixty years, his amazement is all the more intense. Evidences of progress are on every hand as one wends one's way across the beautiful state. Manufacturing plants are springing up hither and yon; magnificent edifices for religious worship point their spires heavenward; schoolhouses, colleges and other places of learning and instruction make the state stand out prominently among her sisters of this great republic. Villages are growing into towns and towns are taking on the dignity of a city government, until today Iowa is noted throughout the Union for the number, beauty and thrift of her towns and cities. The commonwealth is cobwebbed with her telegraph, telephone and railroad lines, and all these things above-mentioned have been made possible by the thrift, determination and high character of the people who claim citizenship within her borders.

THE INDIAN AND HIS FATE.

It is conceded by historians who have given the subject deep thought and careful research that this country was inhabited by a race of human beings distinct from the red man. But that is beyond the province of this work. The men and women who opened up the state of Iowa and the county of Guthrie to civilization had only the red man to dispute their coming and obstruct their progress; and in that regard something should be recorded in these pages.

So far as the writer can ascertain the Indians were the first inhabitants of Iowa. For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet had trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes. These tribes fought among themselves and against each other for supremacy and the choicest hunting grounds became the reward for the strongest and most valiant of them.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people and occupied a large portion of the state. But when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a war-like tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox river country in 1846 and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their possessions went into the hands of their victorious foes. The Iowas also occu-

pied a portion of the state, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes and, in the "Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally war-like and blood-thirsty enemies, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for a great many years.

In 1803 when, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, Louisiana was purchased from Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire state of Iowa and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois. The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town, from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa. The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

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

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in

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

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

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young

warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them, this day was selected for their equestrian sports and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

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

"On the instant of the report of firearms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-popo leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed towards their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a

great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the hideously exulting shouts of the enemy, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and their weapons in the hands of the victorious savages; all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap creek hills."

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, and often disputed possession in savage and fiendish warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended also over a portion of northern and western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes and after many a sanguine conflict, a boundary line was established between them by the government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests that, in 1830, the government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded

them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana the United States government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieutenant Tebulon M. Pike to ascend to the headwaters of the Mississippi. Lieutenant Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a kiel boat, with four months' rations, August 9, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of the state of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian agent at this point; a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the president of the United States, wishes to be more acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our new-acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the general to send a number of his warriors in different directions, to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to

be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location for a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moine rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about forty degrees twenty-one minutes north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the spot he selected was the place where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men Pike went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them. He then continued on his way up the river, expecting the men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the

not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, stream, and might have perished had they who induced two Indians to take them up the river, overtaking the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information in that regard.

Upon leaving this place Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present state of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a council with the Sioux, September 23d, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land.

Before the territory of Iowa could be opened to settlement by the whites it was first necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the aborigines removed. The territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, warring tribes had to be appeased by treaty stipulations and oppression by the whites discouraged.

BLACK HAWK.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by reason of its purchase from France, nearly the whole state was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they regarded the encroachment on their rights of the pale faces. Among the most

noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the whites occasioned more trouble to the government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of the Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the nineteenth century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of fifty-one million acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs and braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly council with the Indians and selecting sites

for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk had met or had a personal interview with, and was very much impressed in his favor. Pike gave a very interesting account of his visit to the noted chief.

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from the nation, headed by their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had the right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white person should form a settlement upon their lands such intruder should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement."

as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Very soon after the fort was built, a party, led by Black Hawk, attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movements, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the siege several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows, but finding their efforts unavailing, they desisted and returned to their wigwams on Rock river. In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared they were forced into the war by having been deceived. He narrates the circumstance as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their great father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the great father wished them, in the event of war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in

the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crestfallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us and a variety of presents. The express presented us with pipes, tobacco and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "General Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and returned home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities against the United States. With Keokuk, "the Watchful Fox," at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the Amer-

ican people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus the nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Keokuk became one of the nation's great chiefs. In person he was tall and of portly bearing. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race, and through the eloquence of his tongue he prevailed upon a large body of his people to remain friendly to the Americans. As has been said, the treaty of 1804, between the United States and the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, dispatched General Gaines, with a company of regulars and one thousand five hundred volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the war-like braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily gathered a body of one thousand eight hundred volunteers, placing them under Brigadier-General Samuel Whiteside. The army marched to the Mississippi and, having reduced to ashes the village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under General Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the

enemy. They advanced, under command of General Stillman, to a creek, afterwards called "Stillman's Run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's men mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found eleven had been killed. For a long time afterward Major Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the state and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, cunning and cruelty. He was ever active and restless and was continually causing trouble.

After Black Hawk and his warriors had committed several depredations and added more scalp-locks to their belts, that restless chief and his savage partisans were located on Rock river, where he was in camp. On July 19th, General Henry being in command, ordered his troops to march. After having gone fifty miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunderstorm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled in their ardor and zeal, they marched fifty miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted men, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to abandon. The troops, imbued with new ardor, advanced so rapidly, that



FIRST BUSINESS HOUSE IN GUTHRIE CENTER, 1856

at noon they fell in with the rear guards of the enemy. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made on the four, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from the thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans was but one killed and eight wounded. Soon after this battle Generals Atkinson and Henry joined forces and pursued the Indians. General Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men and marched forward upon the trail. When these eight men came in sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground until General Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest of them into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, General Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing

three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to General Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners to Fortress Monroe. At the interview Black Hawk had with the president he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the president, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833. After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of prisoners transported by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838, Black Hawk built him a dwelling

near Des Moines, this state, and furnished it after the manner of the whites and engaged in agricultural pursuits, together with hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upwards of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the Old Settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island, to receive his annuity from the government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in an intense attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life October 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the president while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the occasion. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum at Burlington, of the Historical Society, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank

of the Mississippi, where now stands the city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, September 21, 1832. This was just after the Black Hawk war and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the government was represented by General Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapopo and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were there. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration for this cession the United States agreed to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The government also donated to the Sac and Fox women and children, whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour, and six thousand bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the first of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes four hundred square miles of land, situated on the Iowa river, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836.

whereby a treaty made in September between them and Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of land. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, Keokuk being the leading spirit of the occasion and their principal speaker.

FIRST LAND TITLE IN IOWA.

By the terms of this treaty the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency, in Wapello county. The government also gave out of the "Black Hawk Purchase," to Antoine LeClaire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

General Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm-house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band.

Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk,

Wapello and Appanoose,—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, and back from the river, in what was "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency was J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural excitements and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnants of their land in Iowa to the United States, September 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" until the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

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

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788 when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was

known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the nineteenth century. It consisted of three cabins in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there probably until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at other points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States came into possession of Louisiana. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station, at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream which, with child-like innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Charmed with the dusky maiden's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor took her to his home in honorable wedlock; but, after a while, the sneers and jibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said, he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she at last reached him. She afterwards remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin." The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20 he was stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This land he leased to parties in the neighborhood and then moved to what is now Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore him four children: Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Doctor Muir died suddenly, of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was wasted in vexatious litigation and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged; so, with her two younger children, she disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR TERRITORY AND STATE.

After the "Black Hawk Purchase" immigration to Iowa was rapid and steady, and provisions for civil government became a necessity. Accordingly, in 1834 all the territory comprising the present states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan territory. Up to this time there had been no

county or other organization in what is now the state of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque, in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the territorial legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque county and Isaac Leffler, of Des Moines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the governor.

In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, in recent years a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, congress passed a bill creating the territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4th. of the same year. Iowa was then included in the territory of Wisconsin, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed governor; John S. Horner, secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, associate justices. September 9, 1836, a census of the new territory was taken. Des Moines county showed a population of six thousand two hundred and fifty-seven, and Dubuque county four thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF IOWA.

The question of the organization of the territory of Iowa now began to be agitated and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held November 1st, which memorialized congress to organize a territory west of the Mississippi river, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin territory and Missouri. The territorial legislature of Wisconsin, then in session in Burlington, joined in the petition. The act was passed dividing the territory of Wis-

consin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new territory embraced "all that part of the present territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi river to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a governor, whose term of office should be three years; a secretary, chief justice, two associate justices, an attorney-general and marshal, to be appointed by the president. The act also provided for the election, by the white citizens over twenty-one years of age, of a house of representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated five thousand dollars for a public library, and twenty thousand dollars for the erection of public buildings. In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first governor of the new territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, secretary; Charles Mason, of Burlington, chief justice; Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, associate justices. Mr. Van Allen, of New York, attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, register of the land office at Burlington; and Thomas C. Knight, receiver of the land office at Dubuque.

On the 10th of September, 1838, an election was held for members of the legislature and on the 12th of the following November the first session of that body was held at Burlington. Both branches of this general assembly had a large democratic majority, but, notwithstanding that fact, General Jesse B. Brown, a whig, of Lee county, Des Moines and Dubuque counties having been previously divided into other counties, was elected president of the council, and Hon. William H. Wallace, of Henry

county, also a whig, speaker of the house. The first session of the Iowa territorial legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas was disposed to make free use of this prerogative, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule. The result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which congress had appropriated twenty thousand dollars. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners, with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future state of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was alienated by the Indians to the general government, and a central location meant some central point within the confines of what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase."

The friends of a central location favored the governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter, as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last was triumphant and, on January 21, 1839, an act was passed appointing commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county. All things considered, the location of the capitol in Johnson county, was a wise act. Johnson county

was, from north to south, in the geographical center of the purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future state of Iowa as could then be made. The site having been determined six hundred and forty acres were laid out by the commissioners into a town, and called Iowa City. On a tract of ten acres the capitol was built, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, July 4, 1840. Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth legislature of Iowa, met at the new capitol, Iowa City, but the capitol building not being ready for occupancy, a temporary frame house, erected for the purpose was used.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as governor and in 1845, he gave place to James Clarke. The territorial legislature held its eighth and last session, at Iowa City, in 1845. James Clarke was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last territorial governor.

THE TERRITORY BECOMES THE STATE OF IOWA.

The territory of Iowa was growing rapidly in its population and soon began to look for greater things. Her ambition was to take on the dignity and importance of statehood. To the furtherance of this laudable ambition the territorial legislature passed an act, which was approved February 12, 1844, providing for the submission to the people the question of the formation of a state constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted on this at their township elections the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority and the members elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844. On the 1st day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first state

constitution. By reason of the boundary lines of the proposed state being unsatisfactorily prescribed by congress, the constitution was rejected, at an election held August 4, 1845, by a vote of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six to seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five. May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3d, by a vote of nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two to nine thousand and thirty-six. The new constitution was approved by congress and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign state in the Union, December 28, 1846, and, the people of the territory, anticipating favorable action by congress, held an election for state officers, October 26, 1846, which resulted in the choice of Ansel Briggs for governor, Elisha Cutler, Jr., secretary, James T. Fales, auditor, Morgan Reno, treasurer; and members of both branches of the legislature.

The act of congress which admitted Iowa into the Union as a state gave her the sixteenth section of every township of land in the state, or its equivalent, for the support of schools. Also, seventy-two sections of land for the purposes of a university; five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the state. The state was given five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the state.

The constitutional convention of 1846 was made up largely of democrats and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the state. The state was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary

profit, and the general assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the state's indebtedness to one hundred thousand dollars. It required the general assembly to provide for schools throughout the state for at least three months during the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of the organization of the state Iowa had a population of one hundred sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-one, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

The western boundary of the state, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the state. This was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the first session of the general assembly a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the state university, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. February 25, 1847, an act was passed, to locate and establish a state university, and the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the university, reserving their use, however, for the general assembly and state officers, until other provisions were made by law.

Four sections and two half sections of land were selected in Jasper county by the commissioners for the new capital. Here a town was platted and called Monroe City. The commissioners placed town lots on sale in the new location, but reported to the assembly small sales at a cost exceeding the

receipts. The town of Monroe was condemned and failed of becoming the capital. An act was passed repealing the law for the location at Monroe, and those who had bought lots there were refunded their money.

By reason of jealousies and bickerings the first general assembly failed to elect United States senators, but the second did better and sent to the upper house of congress Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George Jones. The first representatives were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepard Leffler, of Des Moines county.

The question of the permanent seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort Des Moines. The latter locality seemed to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the house on the question of ordering it to a third reading. At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the senate, for the removal of the seat of next session, however, the effort was more final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on January 15, 1855, a bill, relocating the capital of the state of Iowa within two miles of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the state by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a temporary building for the capitol, and leased it to the state at a nominal rent.

THE STATE BECOMES REPUBLICAN.

The passage by congress of the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of thirty-six degrees and

thirty minutes was the beginning of a political revolution in the northern states, and in none was it more marked than in the state of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise." In 1856, the republican party of the state was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free states, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the state was cast for John C. Fremont.

Another constitutional convention assembled at Iowa City in January, 1857. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the state with every specie of "wild-cat" currency. The circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this there was paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the territorial legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. The currency was also variegated with the bills of other states, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at two, and some of it from ten to fifteen per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert at detecting counterfeit bills and who was not posted in the methods of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution adopted at this convention, made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of laws of the state, and other changes in the old constitution were made that more nearly met the views of the people.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines and the university at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage clause. Since the early organ-



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ization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit at law or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The general assembly of 1856-7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the state" through a system of common schools.

THE CAPITAL REMOVED TO DES MOINES.

October 19, 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 and officers was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude. There was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects—the safe of the state treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yoke of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the state after four territorial legislatures, six state legislatures and three constitutional conventions had held their regular sessions there.

In 1870, the general assembly made an appropriation and provided for a board of commissioners, to commence the work of building a new capitol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871. The estimated cost of the building was two million five hundred thousand dollars, and the structure was finished and occupied in 1884, the dedicatory exercises being held in January of that year. Hon. John A. Kasson delivered the principal address. The state capitol is classic in style, with a superstructure of buff lime-

stone. It is three hundred and sixty-three feet in length, two hundred and forty-seven feet in width, with a central dome rising to the height of two hundred and seventy-five feet. At the time of completion it was only surpassed by the capitol building of the state of New York, at Albany.

CLIMATE.

In former years considerable objection was made to the prevalence of high winds in Iowa, which is somewhat greater than in the states south and east. But climatic changes have lessened that grievance. The air, in fact, is pure and generally bracing; so during the winter. Thunderstorms are also more violent in this state than in those of the east and south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the northwestern states, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. "Indian Summer" is delightful and well-prolonged.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The state lies wholly within and comprises a part of a vast plain. There are no mountains and scarcely any hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but one thousand two hundred feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and the whole state is traversed by gently-flowing rivers. We thus find there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole state as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast-

ern corner of the state, is only four hundred and forty-four feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole state above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is over a thousand miles from the nearest ocean. These remarks are, of course, to be understood, as only applying to the state at large, or as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the state, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

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

LAKES AND STREAMS.

The largest of Iowa's lakes are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear lake, in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm lake, in Buena Vista county. Its rivers consist of the Mississippi and Missouri; the Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, Nodaway, Nishabotany, Boyer, Soldier, Little Sioux, Floyd, Rock, Big Sioux, Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Cedar, Wapsipumicon, Turkey and Upper Iowa.

IOWA AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Iowa was born a free state. Her people abhorred the "peculiar institution" of slavery, and by her record in the war between the states proved herself truly loyal to her institutions and the maintenance of the Union.

By joint resolution, in the general assembly of the state in 1857, it was declared that the state of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these states by all the means in her power." The same year the state furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital and by order of the legislature there was inscribed on its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the river of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now come when these declarations of fidelity and attachment to the nation were to be put to a practical test. There was no state in the Union more vitally interested in the question of national unity than Iowa. The older states, both north and south, had representatives in her citizenship. Iowans were practically immigrants bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood and most enduring recollections of early days. The position of Iowa as a state—geographically—made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. Within her borders were two of the great navigable rivers of the country, and the Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass to the control of a foreign nation. But more than this was to be feared. The consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration of the states from the Union. "That the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding state" as uttered by James Buchanan in his last annual message, was received by the people of Iowa with humiliation and distrust. And in the presidential campaign of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln combated, with all the force of his matchless logic and rhetoric this monstrous political heresy, the issue was clearly drawn between the north and the south, and it became manifest to many that in the event of the election of Lincoln to the presidency

war would follow between the states. The people of Iowa nursed no hatred toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interest, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. So it was, that they anxiously awaited the expiring hours of the Buchanan administration and looked to the incoming president as to an expected deliverer, that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the flag at Fort Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal states of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the president was published, April 15, 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party line gave way and for awhile, at least, party spirit was hushed and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Fortunate indeed was the state at this crisis in having a truly representative man as executive of the state. Thoroughly honest and as equally earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, and fully aroused to the importance of the crisis and the magnitude of the struggle upon which the people were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people in what was before them. Within thirty days after the date of the president's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the general assembly of the state was convened in special session and had, by joint resolution, solemn-

ly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause. So urgent were the offers of companies that the governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two regiments more. These were soon accepted by the secretary of war. Near the close of May, the adjutant-general of the state reported that one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered the governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked: "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the largest part of the seventy-five thousand wanted from the whole north. There was much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the first regiment a complete outfit of clothing was extemporized, partly by the volunteer labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the state. The same was done in part for the second infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the general assembly had been called, by the governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the executive department, in consequence of the emergency. A wealthy merchant of the state, ex-Governor Merrill, immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in the state bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the gov-

ernment, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops. Other states had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned for the Union soldier.

At the beginning of the war the population of Iowa included about one hundred fifty thousand men, presumably liable to render military service. The state raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one battalion of infantry composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered about sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upwards of seven thousand veterans, numbered nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other states will, if added, raise the total to upwards of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part, at different times, in the operations on the exposed borders of the state, was probably five thousand.

Every loyal state of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement, which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the north. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States senator, was the first woman of the country among those moving in high circles of society, who personally visited the army and ministered to

the wants of the defenders of her country. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first state auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print. Every county, every town, every neighborhood had these true heroines, whose praise can never fully be known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions throughout the state to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting into the hundreds of thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held in the principal cities and towns of the state, which all added to the work and praise of the "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation. It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal states, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy state debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the general government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister states and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the federal government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war, to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war. It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battle-field of the war, that the Newark (New Jersey)

Advertiser, and other prominent eastern journals, called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. This gives point to the fact that the people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no state in the Union has a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. The lead-mining regions of the state were the first to be settled by the whites, and the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. Wherever a little settlement was made, the schoolhouse was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early times only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the state of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her schoolhouses. Today the schoolhouses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other state in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from ten thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars each. The people of the state have expended more than twenty-five million dollars for the erection of public school buildings, which stand as monuments of magnificence.

THE FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING AT DUBUQUE.

Dubuque saw within its limits the first school building erected in the state of Iowa, which was built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners in the fall of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils answered to his roll-call. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term and had twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterwards for ten years superintendent of public instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840. A commodious log schoolhouse was built at Burlington in 1834, and was one of the first buildings erected in that settlement. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5. In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazen taught a four-months' term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin. In Muscatine county, the first term of school was taught by George Baumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839, a log schoolhouse was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as schoolhouse, meeting house and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled in the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now known as College street.

In Monroe county the first settlement was

made in 1843, by John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville, and in the summer of 1844 a log schoolhouse was built by Gray and others, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log schoolhouse was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the state, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, clerk of the district court, in the winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since governor of the state. During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa the log schoolhouse prevailed, and in 1861 there were eight hundred and ninety-three of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the state. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were seven hundred and ninety-six; in 1870, three hundred and thirty-six; in 1875, one hundred and twenty-one, and today there is probably not a vestige of one remaining.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a state, there were twenty thousand pupils of schools, out of one hundred thousand inhabitants. About four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were twelve hundred and in 1857 the number had increased to three thousand, two hundred sixty-five. The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849 and now schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded. Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the state. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made Decem-

ber 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in various ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the general government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the state. The minimum price of all these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the state of five hundred thousand acres and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The state gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it, the proceeds of all fines for the violation of liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitute the permanent school fund of the state, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts in fines and for forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of lands valued at three times the value of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the state treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the state. The counties are responsible to the state for all money so loaned, and the state is likewise responsible to the school fund for all money transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the state auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the state, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age. The counties also levy a tax for school purposes, which is

apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the state to afford from six to nine months' school each year. The burden of district taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools is increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the state, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of schoolhouses until they have been ordered by the election of a school district at a school meeting legally called. The teachers and contingent funds are determined by the board of directors, under certain legal instructions. These boards are elected annually. The only exception to this method of levying taxes for school purposes is the county tax, which is determined by the county board of supervisors. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the state distributing annually a sum of money to each of these institutes.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of congress, approved July 20, 1840, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said territory when it becomes a state." The first general assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the capital of the state. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City were appropriated to the university, but the legislative sessions and state offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a capital was

made. The control and management of the university were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The superintendent of public instruction was made president of this board. The organic act provided that the university should never be under the control of any religious organization whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to two thousand dollars a year, the university should commence and continue the instruction free of charge, of fifty students annually. Of course the organization of the university was impracticable so long as the seat of government was retained at Iowa City.

In January, 1849, two branches of the university and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the university at Iowa City. At Fairfield the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the state and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the general assembly terminated its relations to the state. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence. The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the trustees of the university. Each was to receive five hundred dollars annually from the income of the university fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as principal. A

building was commenced, and over one thousand dollars expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the courthouse, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Professor G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was erected in 1853, costing two thousand, four hundred seventy-three dollars. The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the university fund, but in 1857 the legislature appropriated one thousand dollars for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the university fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855 the board of trustees of the university was kept full by regular elections by the legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the university. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected president, but he never fully entered into its duties. The university was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Van Valkenburg and Griffin. The faculty was then reorganized, with some changes, and the university was again opened, on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were one hundred and twenty-four students (eighty-three males and forty-one females) in attendance during the years 1856-57, and the first regular catalogue was published. At a special meeting of the board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the university.

By the constitution of 1857, it was provided that there be no branches of the State University. In December of that year, the old capital building was turned over to the

trustees of the university. In 1858, ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the erection of a students' boarding hall. The board closed the university April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty with the exception of Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the general assembly. The university was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this time the real existence of the university dates. Chancellor Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL.D., was elected president, at a salary of two thousand dollars. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Professor Nathan R. Leonard was elected president *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., vice-president of Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, was elected resident. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869, and since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The university has gained a reputation as one of the leading educational institutions of the west and this position it is determined to maintain.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Cedar Falls, the chief city of Black Hawk county, holds the State Normal school, which is an institution for the training of teachers and is doing most excellent work.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1858, the State Agricultural College and Farm was established at Ames, in Story county. In 1862, congress granted to Iowa two hundred and forty thousand acres of land, for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864, the general assembly voted twenty thousand dollars for the erection of the college buildings. In 1866, ninety-one thousand dollars more was appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened the following year. The institution is modeled to some extent after the Michigan Agricultural College. In this school of learning admission is free to all students of the state over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character and the college one of the best of its kind. The sale of spirits, wine or beer is prohibited within three miles of the farm. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. Besides the institutions here mentioned are many others throughout the state. Amity College is located at College Springs in Page county, Burlington University at Burlington, Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa College at Grinnell, etc.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The legislature established the institution for the deaf and dumb January 24, 1855, and located it at Iowa City. A great effort was made for its removal to Des Moines, but it was finally located at Council Bluffs. In 1868 an appropriation was made, by the legislature, of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for the erection of new buildings, and ninety acres of land were se-

lected south of the city. October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing. About one hundred and fifty students were in attendance at the time. There is a regular appropriation for this institution of twenty-two dollars per capita per month, for nine months of each year, for the payment of officers' and teachers' salaries and for a support fund. The institution is free to all of school age, too deaf to be educated in the common schools, sound in mind, and free from immoral habits and from contagious and offensive diseases. No charge for board or tuition. The session of the school begins the first day of October and ends the last day of June of each year.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

In 1852, Professor Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established a school for the instruction of the blind at Keokuk. He was the first person in the state to agitate a public institution for the blind and in 1853 the institute was adopted by the legislature, by statute, approved January 18, 1853, and removed to Iowa City. During the first term twenty-three pupils were admitted. Professor Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles of manufacture by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of twenty-five dollars as an admission fee for each pupil. In 1858, the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and five thousand dollars for the establishment of the asylum at that place. May 8th, of the same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for the building was let for ten thousand four hundred twenty dol-

lars, and in August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vin-ton and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with twenty-four pupils. There is a regular appropriation of twenty-two dollars per capita per month for nine months of each year, to cover support and maintenance. The school term begins on the first Wednesday in September and usually ends about the first of June. They may be admitted at any time and are at liberty to go home at any time their parents may send for them. The department of music is supplied with a large number of pianos, one pipe organ, several cabinet organs, and a sufficient number of violins, guitars, bass viols and brass instruments. Every student capable of receiving it is given a complete course in this department. In the industrial department the girls are required to learn knitting, crocheting, fancy work, hand and machine sewing; the boys, netting, broom making, mattress making and cane seating. Those of either sex who desire may learn carpet weaving.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The hospital for the insane was established by an act of the legislature, January 24, 1855. The location for the institution was selected at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and five hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the buildings, which were commenced in October of that year. One hundred patients were admitted within three months after it was opened. The legislature of 1867-68 provided measures for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was made for the purpose. Independence was selected by the commissioners as the most desirable location and three hundred and twenty acres were secured one mile from the town on the west side of the Wapsipinecon river and about a mile from its banks. The hospital was opened May 1, 1873. The

amount allowed for the support of these institutions is twelve dollars per month for each patient. All expenses of the hospital except for special purposes are paid from the sum so named, and the amount is charged to the counties from which the patients are sent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport, and was originated by Mrs. Anne Whittenmeyer, during the late rebellion of the states. This noble-hearted woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in the defense of their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the state were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Governor Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the asylum, and arrangements were made for collecting funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee obtained a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13th, following, the executive committee announced it was ready to receive children. Within three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and in a little more than six months seventy were in the home. The home was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the state. The legislature appropriated ten dollars per month, for each orphan actually supported, and provided for

the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876 the legislature devoted this building to the State Normal school. The same year the legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the one located at Davenport. There is in connection with this institution a school building, pleasant, commodious and well-lighted, and it is the policy of the board to have the course of instruction of a high standard. A kindergarten is operated for the very young pupils. The age limit beyond which children are kept in the home is sixteen years. Fewer than twenty per cent. remain to the age limit. A library of well-selected juvenile literature is a source of pleasure and profitable entertainment to the children, as from necessity their pleasures and pastimes are somewhat limited. It is the aim to provide the children with plenty of good, comfortable clothing, and to teach them to take good care of the same. Their clothing is all manufactured at the home, the large girls assisting in the work. The table is well supplied with a good variety of plain, wholesome food and a reasonable amount of luxuries. The home is now supported by a regular appropriation of twelve dollars per month for each inmate, and the actual transportation charges of the inmates to and from the institution. Each county is liable to the state for the support of its children to the extent of six dollars per month, except soldiers' orphans, who are cared for at the expense of the state.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the general assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were taken for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills county. The institution was opened September 1, 1876. By November, 1877, the number of pupils were eighty-seven. The purpose of this institution is to provide special methods of training for that class of children deficient in mind or marked with such peculiarities as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges provided for children with normal faculties. The object is to make the child as nearly self-supporting as practicable, and to approach as nearly as possible the movements and actions of normal people. It further aims to provide a home for those who are not susceptible of mental culture, relying wholly on others to supply their simple wants.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The industrial school for boys is established at Eldora. By act, approved March 31, 1868, the general assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a board of trustees from each congressional district. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7th following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of both sexes under eighteen years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls. In 1872 the school for boys was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and some time later the one for girls was established at Mitchellville.

There is appropriated for these schools and their support the sum of thirteen dollars monthly for each boy and sixteen dollars monthly for each girl inmate. The object of the institution is the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It is not a prison. It is a compulsory educational institution. It is a school where wayward and criminal boys and girls are brought under the influence of Christian instructors, and taught by example as well as precept, the better ways of life. It is a training school, where the moral, intellectual and industrial education of the child is carried on at one and the same time.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The governor, by an act approved January 25, 1839, was authorized to draw the sum of twenty thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of congress in 1838, for public buildings in the territory of Iowa, and establish a state penal institution. The act provided for a board of directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee county, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of ten acres of land for the building. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the designs of the directors. The labor of the convicts is let out to contractors, who pay the state a stipulated sum for services rendered, the state furnishing shops, and necessary supervision in preserving order. The Iowa Farming Tool Company and the Fort Madison Chair Company are the present contractors.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

The first steps toward the erection of a penitentiary at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken in 1872, and by an act of the general assembly, approved April 23, 1884, three commissioners were selected to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and chose a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. Work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, a number of prisoners were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa. The labor of the convicts at this penitentiary is employed in the erection and completion of the buildings. The labor of a small number is let to the American Cooperage Company. This institution has a well-appointed and equipped department for female prisoners; also a department for the care of the criminal insane.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A state historical society in connection with the university was provided for by act of the general assembly January 25, 1857. At the commencement an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated five hundred dollars per annum to maintain this society. Since its organization the society has published three different quarterly magazines. From 1863 to 1874 it published the *Annals of Iowa*, twelve volumes, now called the first series. From 1885 to 1902, it published the *Iowa Historical Record*, eighteen volumes. From 1903 to 1907, the society has published the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, now in its fifth volume. Numerous special publications have been issued by the society, the most important of which are the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, in seven

volumes. The Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1843, and the Lucas Journal of the War of 1812.

IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Iowa Soldiers' Home was built and occupied in 1888, at Marshalltown. The first year it had one hundred and forty inmates. In 1907 there were seven hundred and ninety-four inmates, including one hundred and twelve women. The United States government pays to the state of Iowa the sum of one hundred dollars per year for each male inmate of the soldiers' home, who served in any war in which the United States was engaged, which amount is used as part of the support fund of the institution. Persons who have property or means for their support, or who draw a pension sufficient therefor, will not be admitted to the home; and if after admission, an inmate of the home shall receive a pension or other means sufficient for his support, or shall recover his health so as to enable him to support himself, he will be discharged from the home. Regular appropriation by the state is fourteen dollars per month for each member and ten dollars per month for each employe not a member of the home.

OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There are at Clarinda and Cherokee state hospitals for the insane and one at Knoxville for the inebriate.

It is strange, but true, that in the great state of Iowa, with more than sixty per cent. of her population engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, it was not until the year 1900 that a department of the state government was created in the interests of, and for the promotion of, agricultural, animal industry, horticulture, manufactures, etc. The Iowa department of agriculture was created by act of the twenty-

eighth general assembly. In 1892 the Iowa Geological Survey was established, and the law which provided therefor outlined its work to be that of making "a complete survey of the natural resources of the state in the natural and scientific aspects, including the determination of the characteristics of the various formations and the investigation of the different ores, coal, clays, building stones and other useful materials." It is intended to co-operate with the United States Geological Survey in the making of topographical maps of those parts of the state whose coal resources make such maps particularly desirable and useful. The State Agricultural Society is one of the great promoters of the welfare of the people. The society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the state.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH-TEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

BY JOHN C. PARISH.

In the year 1907 the state of Iowa closes the first half century of existence under the constitution of 1857. In April, 1906, the general assembly, looking forward to the suitable celebration of so important an anniversary, passed an act appropriating seven hundred and fifty dollars to be used by the State Historical Society of Iowa in a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the constitution of 1857. It was eminently desirable that the celebration should occur at Iowa City, for it was at that place, then the capital of the state, that the constitutional convention of 1857 was held. And it was particularly fitting that the exercises should be placed under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Iowa, for

the same year, 1857, marks the birth of the society. While the convention was drafting the fundamental law of the state in a room on the lower floor of the Old Stone Capitol, the sixth general assembly in the legislative halls upstairs in the same building passed an act providing for the organization of a State Historical Society. Thus the event of 1907 became a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the State Historical Society as well as a commemoration of the semi-centennial of the constitution of 1857.

In due time plans were matured for a program covering four days, beginning on Tuesday, March 19, and closing on Friday, March 22, 1907. It consisted of addresses by men of prominent reputation in constitutional and historical lines, together with conferences on state historical subjects. On Tuesday evening, Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, of Chicago University, delivered an address upon "A Written Constitution in Some of Its Historical Aspects." He dwelt in a scholarly way upon the growth of written constitution, showing the lines along which their historical development has progressed.

The speaker of Wednesday was Professor Eugene Wambaugh, of the Harvard Law School, one of the leading authorities in the country upon questions of constitutional law and formerly a member of the faculty of the college of law of the University of Iowa. Professor Wambaugh, taking for his subject "The Relation Between General History and the History of Law," outlined the history of the long rivalry between the civil law of Rome and the common law in their struggle for supremacy, both in the old world and the new. In closing, he referred to the constitution of Iowa as typical of the efforts of the American people to embody in fixed form the principles of right and justice.

Thursday morning was given over to a conference on the teaching of history. Professor Isaac A. Loos, of the State University of Iowa, presided, and members of the fac-

ulties of a number of the colleges and high schools of the state were present and participated in the program. In the afternoon the conference of historical societies convened. Dr. F. E. Horack, of the State Historical Society of Iowa, presiding. Reports were read from the historical department at Des Moines and from nearly all of the local historical societies in the state. Methods and policies were discussed and much enthusiasm was aroused looking toward the better preservation of the valuable materials of local history.

The history of the Mississippi valley is replete with events of romantic interest. From the time of the early French voyagers and explorers, who paddled down the waters of the tributaries from the north, down to the days of the sturdy pioneers of Anglo-Saxon blood, who squatted upon the fertile soil and staked out their claims on the prairies, there attaches an interest that is scarcely equaled in the annals of America. On Thursday evening, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, delivered an address upon "The Romance of Mississippi Valley History." He traced the lines of exploration and immigration from the north-east and east and drew interesting pictures of the activities in the great river valley when the land was young and the ways full of wonder to the pioneer adventurer.

Friday's program closed the session. On this day Governor Albert B. Cummins attended and participated in the celebration. At the university armory, before a large gathering, he spoke briefly on the constitution of the United States, paying it high tribute and at the same time showing the need of amendment to fit present day needs. He then introduced Judge Emlin McClain, of the supreme court of Iowa, who delivered the principal address of the day. Judge McClain took for his subject "The Constitutional Convention and the Issues Before It." He told of that memorable gathering

at the Old Stone Capitol in Iowa City fifty years ago when thirty-six men met in the supreme court room to draft the fundamental law for the commonwealth.

The members of the convention of 1857 were from various occupations. The representatives of the legal profession led in numbers with fourteen members, among whom were many men of prominence, William Penn Clarke, Edward Johnstone and J. C. Hall were there. James F. Wilson, afterwards so prominent in national politics, was a member, then only twenty-eight years of age. J. C. Hall was the only delegate who had served in either of the preceding constitutional conventions of the state, having represented Henry county in the convention of 1844. There were twelve farmers in the convention of 1857—rugged types of those men who settled upon the land and built into the early history of the state its elements of enduring strength. Among the remaining members were merchants, bankers and various other tradesmen. They were a representative group of men and they attacked the problems before them with characteristic pioneer vigor.

The convention of 1857 chose for its presiding officer Francis Springer, an able farmer and lawyer from Louisa county. Many were the discussions that stirred the convention. One of the first was over the proposition to move the convention bodily to Dubuque or to Davenport. The town of Iowa City it seems, had not provided satisfactory accommodations for the delegates; and for hours the members gave vent to their displeasure and argued the question of a removal. But inertia won and the convention finally decided to remain in Iowa City and settled down to the discussion of more serious matters.

The constitution of 1846 had prohibited banking corporations in the state. But there was strong agitation for a change in this respect, and so the convention of 1857 provided for both a state bank and for a system

of free banks. The matter of corporations was a prominent one before the convention. So also was the question of the status of the negro. The issues were taken up with fairness and argued upon their merits. The convention was republican in the proportion of twenty-one to fifteen. The delegates had been elected on a party basis. Yet they did not allow partisanship to control their actions as members of a constituent assembly. On the 19th of January they had come together, and for a month and a half they remained in session. They adjourned on March 5th, and dispersed to their homes.

That the members of the convention did their work well is evidenced by the fact that in the fifty years that have followed only four times had the constitution of 1857 been amended. Nor did these amendments embody changes, the need of which the men of 1857 could have well foreseen. The first two changes in the fundamental law were due to the changed status of the negro as a result of the Civil war. In 1882 the prohibitory amendment was passed, but it was soon declared null by the supreme court of Iowa because of technicalities in its submission to the people, and so did not become a part of the constitution. The amendments of 1884 were concerned largely with judicial matters, and those of 1904 provided for biennial election and increased the number of members of the house of representatives.

With these changes the work of the constitutional convention of 1857 has come down to us. Fifty years have passed and twice has the convention been the subject of a celebration. In 1882, after a quarter of a century, the surviving members met in Des Moines. Francis Springer, then an old man, was present and presided at the meeting. Out of the original thirty-six members, only twenty responded to the roll call. Eight other members were alive but unable to attend; the remainder had given way to the inevitable reaper. This was in 1882. In 1907 occurred the second celebration. This

time it was not a reunion of members of the convention, for only one member appeared upon the scene. It was rather a commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the constitution of the state. Only one member of the convention (John H. Peters, of Manchester, Iowa), is reported to be now living.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of our fundamental law was marked by a unique feature. There were present and participated in the program three aged pioneers of the state, a survivor of each of the three constitutional conventions. These three conventions met in 1857, in 1846, and in 1844, respectively fifty, sixty-one and sixty-three years ago. On the opening day of the celebration, J. Scott Richman appeared upon the scene. Sixty-one years ago he had come to Iowa City as a delegate to the convention of 1846. Eighty-eight years old, with patriarchal beard and slow step, he came as the only living member of the convention that framed the constitution under which Iowa entered the Union. On Thursday there came from Marion, Samuel Durham, a tall pioneer of ninety years of age, the sole survivor of Iowa's first constitutional convention, that of 1844. His memory ran back to the days of Iowa's first governor, Robert Lucas, for he had reached Iowa from Indiana in the year 1840. On the last day of the program these two old constitution-makers of 1844 and 1846 were joined by a third, John H. Peters, who had come from Delaware county as a member of the last constitutional convention fifty years ago. They sat down together at the luncheon on Friday noon and responded to toasts with words that took the hearers back to the days when Iowa was the last stopping place of the immigrant.

Thus the celebration was brought to an end. From every point of view it was a success. Probably never again will the state see the reunion of representatives of all three constitutional conventions. Time must soon take away these lingering pioneers of two

generations ago. But the state will not soon forget the day when they gathered about the monument in the fundamental law of the commonwealth.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

The history of the people of a community is the history of that community. When one speaks of the characteristics of the men and women of this county and in detail relates the salient incidents connected with their lives, he has given to the world the things that are of the most value in relation to this people and preserved for future generations the record of those who have contributed to and made the history of the county what it is. Before the intrepid voyagers and hunter left his eastern home, or the husbandman first cast his eyes upon the boundless prairies, beautiful streams and virgin forests of Guthrie county Nature had completed her task. Everything was in readiness for the man of courage, strength and endurance, and his coming to this land of plenty was the beginning of another epoch in its history. The task of the historian is to make known to the present generations how this history became possible, and to acquaint them with the men and women who were the chief contributors thereto.

Some, but a very few, of the pioneers, the "first-comers" of Guthrie county, are still here to tell the story of those early days, when they first "stuck their stakes" in this their land of promise and beauty. The many and almost incredible changes that have taken place are uppermost in their thoughts, when their memory reverts to the early 'fifties and a comparison is made between the then and now. In those by-gone days the road hither was far and tedious; the bridle-path being the only passage-way for their lumbering wagons and the only means of crossing the many waters that confronted them on their journey was by fording or swimming. The "prairie



FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN GUTHRIE CENTER
Built by William Warrington

schooner," with canvas-covered top was the only means in those pioneer days of transporting the family and a few articles of household goods they possessed. With little to begin the new life, except stout hearts and willing and capable hands, these builders of a new country set up their habitations on the virgin prairie and soon the smoke might be seen curling heavenward from a log cabin, hastily built by the father and husband of the family, within which the patient, courageous wife and wondering children would gather and give thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the blessings of a home. In those days "necessity was the mother of invention" in all that the words imply. No labor-saving machinery was extant or thought of; only with the crudest of tools and labor of the hands were results made possible. There were no stores, mill, or blacksmith shop, to supply the immediate needs of the adventurers in the wilderness and when the crops failed Nature, in her fields and streams, was called upon by the hunter and fisherman to supply the deficiency. The present generation has no adequate realization of the trials and hardships of the fathers and mothers who came to this country when it was the home of naught but the Indian and wild beasts, and made it blossom as the rose and give up its bounties at the touch of their magic wand. In place of the weary journey through mud, or dust, or drifted snow, thirty or forty miles to mill or village for the necessities of life, in many cases the only beast of burden the slow-paced oxen, or scarcely faster plodding farm horse, now the iron steed of commerce, with rush and roar, dashes up almost to the door of the farmer, and towns and villages, with stores, and mills of the best in the land, dot these verdant hills and plains. He is now enabled to live like a prince and by use of the telephone, one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, he can make his wants known in a trice. His mail is brought to his door daily, and now he keeps abreast of the

times as readily and conveniently as the dweller in the towns, for before the sun sets each day he sits down to read and digest his daily paper. His home has the modern conveniences of the "towns folks." He has the telephone, the house is heated by furnace or steam, with his wind-pump he distributes water throughout his dwelling and he enjoys the luxury of a bath in a modern tub. No longer does his family take the weekly trip "to town" in a lumber wagon. Today, the farmer has his buggy, and surrey and many of them are seen in automobiles. Compare all this to the rude appliances of the early settler, both in the farm implements and the domestic helps to the labor of both man and wife; contrast the flail with the steam thresher and stacker; the scythe and cradle with the self-binding harvesting machine; the sewing machine and the great factory looms with the needle and the spinning wheel; and, besides these, consider the many makeshifts of the hardy pioneer and his loyal wife to help things along in their efforts to get ahead in the new world.

These men and women whom the present writer has in mind, were real heroes and heroines. They braved untold hardships and horrors to transform a wilderness into a garden spot. To make an abiding place for themselves and their children, so that they might develop into worthy citizens of this great republic. These people have earned a place in history and to give them that place is the object of the writer and this volume. The annals of the lives of these "Pilgrim Fathers" of Guthrie county, surely read like a romance, and have within them all the elements of tragedy or comedy; and the story of their conflict with nature and the vicissitudes of pioneer life shall be the principal theme of this history. In this connection the individual life histories of the early pioneers and their representatives, and those who have come to the county in later years and have taken up the work where others have left off, are deemed worthy of preser-

vation, and many of them, of the living and those passed to "the beyond," will be here given, that the narratives of their life work may be read, to the end that emulation of their worthy deeds may be quickened in the hearts of the young reader, and induce him to strive to do as well, if not better than the one whose history is before him. These men and women are, or have been, factors in the settlement and development of Guthrie county, and by inserting these sketches, together with other matter, is preserved, not only the recital of historic facts, but a sub-current of individual deeds that run through it, like some minor chord in the grand melody, giving a realism to the narrative, which could be imparted in no other way.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

"Possibly, nowhere within the limits of the great state of Iowa, is the county of Guthrie surpassed for its beautiful scenery; its hills and dales, its rolling prairies, emerald seas beneath the summer skies, interspersed by hills and natural groves; its meandering streams like bright ribbons of silver rolling their pellucid waters in banks of richest hues. In agricultural resources and inherent wealth it ranks among the foremost of the bright galaxy of sisters, that make up the noble state of Iowa, and with a brighter future before it, the citizen who is happy in being an inhabitant thereof and calls it home, may well be proud of it."

LOCATION.

Guthrie county is situated between the forty-first and forty-second parallel of north latitude, is twenty-four miles square, and therefore contains sixteen congressional townships, or five hundred and seventy-six square miles. It lies in the fourth tier of counties from the south line of the state, and is the fourth from the west line. It is bounded on the north by Carroll and Greene

counties, on the east by Dallas, on the south by Adair, and on the west by Audubon county.

This territory is divided into seventeen civil townships, most of which consist of a congressional township. These civil townships are named as follows, commencing with the northeast corner: Richland, Dodge, Highland, Orange, Union, Seely, Victory, Cass, Jackson, Valley, Baker, Bear Grove, Grant, Beaver, Thompson, Penn and Stuart.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county of Guthrie stands among the foremost in the state in general agricultural and stock-raising resources, and fully meets all reasonable expectations in these lines. The surface drainage is most excellent, as numerous streams meandering throughout the county collect the surplus waters and afford all the water that is so necessary to the successful issue of stock-raising. The principal of these streams are the middle and south forks of the Raccoon river, with their silvery affluents, among which are Brushy, Bear, Beaver, and Mosquito creeks, while the Middle river has its source within the limits of this county, and waters all the southwestern portions of it. The larger streams afford excellent water power, which are, to a limited extent, utilized, but which at some future day, will prove a source of additional wealth to the resources of the county. The streams are generally clear, and roll their waters over beds of pebbly shale, and being mainly fed by springs that percolate through the loose deposit in the valleys, reaching the waters by subterranean ways, they are little affected by either extreme of wet or drought. Excellent well water is obtained at little depth in most quarters, except in the rolling uplands of the southwestern townships, where the bluff deposits must be penetrated to the underlying gravel beds, before a permanent supply of water is obtained. In many places this

well water is, contrary to the usual course, quite soft, which pleases the fairer portion of the inhabitants of the hills, valleys and prairies of the fair county of Guthrie.

The general surface of this portion of the state is high rolling prairie, gently sloping toward the valleys, with some ridges along the streams, which are considerably rough and broken as compared with most portions of the county, but they are all occupied and are considered desirable farming lands. There is very little land that is too wet or too sour for cultivation, nearly every acre of that reported as swamp lands in the original surveys having been entered for agricultural purposes. The valley of the Middle river is well-defined, and like all streams that rise in the great divide, in this region, its waters are collected by a system of ravines, which reach up to the very crest of the watershed, while in the western range of townships bordering on this divide, which separates the drainages of the mighty Mississippi and muddy Missouri, the prairies are gently undulating, presenting a marked contrast to the country eastward. Between the South Raccoon and Brushy fork, as well as between the later stream and the Middle Raccoon, the same physical features are exhibited, being composed of symmetrical ridges, flanked by graceful declivities, and culminating in broad rounded summits, from one to two hundred feet above the valleys that nestle at their feet. While the valley of the Middle Raccoon is narrow and usually bordered by more abrupt declivities to the eastward, the county wends its way in long sweeping, gentle undulations, that are only interrupted by the shallow prairie streams that intersect that section and water its fertile soil.

The soil of Guthrie county, while affording two well-marked varieties, is noted for its fecundity and fertility. These variations of the characteristics of the superficial covering of the earth, are co-extensive with the two widely diverse deposits that

mark this region of the country. A larger portion of the upland in the southwestern half of the county affords a light, fine, siliceous soil, which is derived from the bluff deposits, while in the eastern and north-eastern townships is found the rich, black loam, so characteristic of the drift region. The native timber is mostly confined to the valleys and ravines, though there are some large tracts covered with a rich growth of oak and hazel, which were formerly swept by the prairie fires of early spring and late autumn, so that not even a shrub was found on that at the time of the early settlements. Although this is emphatically a prairie country, what timber that does exist is so evenly distributed that no considerable portion of the county is more than five miles distant from a supply, although the timber in Guthrie county, like that of the country generally, is fast disappearing. Planted groves, of soft species of trees, grow so rapidly, that but a few years are required until timber for ordinary purposes can be obtained from them in paying quantities.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

In agricultural resources Guthrie county has hardly a superior in the state. Both the deep black soil of the drift deposit, and the light-colored, or mulatto, soil of the bluff regions, are alike noted for their productiveness, and their warm forcing nature. Corn and wheat are the staple productions, while all the grains, grasses, and vegetables common to Iowa, are grown with a luxuriance unexcelled, amply rewarding the industry of the husbandman. The natural advantages of Guthrie county for stock-raising are unsurpassed by any county in Iowa, possessing, as it does, numerous beautiful valleys and arable tracts of land, on which the wild and tame grasses grow with all the luxuriance of their native soil, and living streams and brooklets of sparkling water meander through nearly every section

of the county. Before they were crushed out by the advancing footsteps of civilization, wild fruits in profuse variety annually yielded rich harvests, showing that the more luscious and delicately cultivated fruits need only planting and judicious care and culture to richly repay the labor of the careful pomologist. As evidence of this the county is dotted over with orchards and tracts of small fruits, all of which grow and produce profusely.

For building purposes stone is obtained from the limestone beds of the middle coal measure, although the supply of this material is not very abundant. That on Little 'Coon and Beaver creek furnishes an excellent material for lime. Iron, in the form of brown hematite ore, is found in limited quantities in the coal measures, and is more largely disseminated throughout the sand and gravel beds, and is sometimes found in purer condition as nodules, in other positions yet it is the expressed opinion of the state geologist, that the quantity is too small ever to have much value for economic purposes. Good brick clay and sand are obtained in sufficient abundance to meet any possible demand of the future.

COAL.

The mining of coal in Guthrie county has become an important industry, and lying as it does, in the upper coal measure, this is quite an important factor in the future development of the county. Shafts have been sunk in different parts of the county and coal of splendid quality has been placed upon the market. No greatly organized effort has been yet made in the county toward mining, but in time the mining of coal in the county bids fair to become an industry of no inconsiderable importance. The whole of Guthrie county is underlaid with this invaluable fuel, and it is but a question of time when Guthrie will take its place among the foremost coal-producing counties of the state.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Guthrie county, lying as it does at the head of the Raccoon river, had no doubt been visited by white men prior to 1848, when the first settlement was made, for these fertile valleys had long been the trail of the hunter and trapper before actual settlers made their appearance. This part of the state had been the home of the Musquakie Indians who, under a chief called by the whites "Johnnie Green," here hunted the wild animals that then so plentifully abounded. It was little they then reckoned that the "paleface" would so soon dispossess them of their birthright or the day when the Indian would be considered the interloper.

The chapter pertaining to the early settlement of a community is of absorbing interest, especially to the pioneer himself, who has witnessed the changes that have come upon him since the trackless wilderness was transformed into a beautiful country and filled with an enterprising and happy people. He reads therein, slowly and critically, every word, recalling, as he does, memories of the past which, for a generation have been buried among a host of recollections, and which now rise before him like the phantasies of a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trails and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between, and wolves howled in rage before the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart, and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices,—all arise before him like a picture. Often it is with pleasure he can recall these remembrances, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he has lived to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with schoolhouses, churches, villages and towns. But, perhaps, it will again be with somber sadness that the past is recalled, as thought will spring up unbidden, of the dark and painful side of early days. How a beloved wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity, will always be remembered, or a child, prattling in inno-

cence, being called from earth to the eternal home and laid away by the loving, sympathetic hands of hardy pioneer neighbors. Time has partially allayed the stings, but the wounds are now uncovered by the allusions to bygone days, and the cases are not a few where a tear of bitter sadness will course down a bronzed and hardened cheek in honor of the memory of those who have left the settlement for all time, notwithstanding the many disadvantages and even sorrows attendant upon the first steps toward civilization, the adversities encountered, the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position, could not but be a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality, and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much a Christian trait as a duty to humanity.

Prior to 1848, the territory now comprised in the county of Guthrie was a vast expanse of prairie, inhabited by naught but the nomad Indian, and scarcely less wild hunters and trappers. The confines of civilization had but little more than extended across the Mississippi and a journey through the territory west of the "Father of Waters" was a tedious and often a dangerous task. All was in a state of nature, the beautiful velvet carpet of the wild prairie as yet unvexed by plow, lay in virgin loveliness, until in the spring of 1848, when a single emigrant wagon, containing the household goods of John Nevins, appeared upon the scene, to add life to the hitherto solitary desert. Slowly advancing across the country making close observations as he went along, he reached a point on section 1, in township 78, range 30, now in Jackson township, and stopped. Mr. Nevins, pleased with the beauty of the spot and its adaptability to culture, determined to make a claim here and at once proceeded to put up a cabin to shelter his family. He built this mansion about

twelve feet square, and plowed up a little land, planting therein the first corn in Guthrie county. Being of that class that nearly always precede the actual settlers, half aborigine, he spent the most of his time in hunting and fishing, depending more on the rifle and fish-hook for the support of himself and family than on the legitimate but more prosy life of farming. Mr. Nevins was at this time about twenty-five years of age and a son-in-law of John Bennett, one of the early settlers of Polk county. After a summer spent in this manner, he gathered his corn in the fall and went home to the parental roof, near Des Moines, to spend the winter. Here he was compelled to stay until late in the spring, on account of a heavy fall of snow, and the formidable crust that had formed upon the top of that element, for this was one of Iowa's severest winters, and tradition says that much of the wild game perished by reason of the rigors of that season.

Mr. Nevins had left some corn at his place, which proved the salvation of his nearest neighbors, in Dallas county, for they, soon brought to the verge of starvation by the rigors of the winter, not being able to seek provisions with their teams, went to Nevins' crib and helped themselves, drawing upon handsleds the corn to their homes and making hominy therefrom, managed to keep the wolf from the door. Mr. Nevins left this county in 1852 or 1853, going first to Des Moines and from there to Kansas, where he was still living some years back.

Benjamin Kunkle was the next to settle in Guthrie county. This was in the fall of 1848. For a short time he had resided in Van Buren county, removing to that section from Champaign county, Ohio, in 1847. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, having first seen the light of day in Perry county, in that state, on March 12, 1806. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Kunkle, both of whom were members of old Pennsylvania families of German descent.

On the 1st of October, 1831, he was married to Barbara Elmon, a Lutheran clergyman performing the ceremony. While in his native state he followed the trade of a blacksmith, at which he was an adept. While at Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, he followed his trade a short time and then took up farming. That led him to Guthrie county, where he came in search of a farm. So, hitching his horses to a wagon he started on his journey in search of a home. Of course, he experienced the usual pleasures and hardships of the home-seeker, traveling over boundless prairies, crossing the numerous streams that, with purling, pellucid waters essayed to stop his course: passing the occasional farm house that began to appear on the open plain, past the little villages and hamlets just commencing to form, he pushed out beyond all these into the pathless wilderness, until he crossed the border line between Dallas and Guthrie counties, when he came to the conclusion that here he would rest and be content. He staked out a claim on section 36, in Jackson township. A Mr. Parrott came with Mr. Kunkle who, also having made a claim, returned to civilization and never came back to settle on his land. This left Mr. Kunkle alone and here in the great solitude, where the silence was so overpowering, with no companions but his horses and dog, with no shelter but his wagon, but with a brave heart and willing hands, he set to work to make a home for his loved ones, that he had left back in the settlements. He at once put up a cabin and did some plowing, as was necessary to hold his claim, and then went back for his family, intending to return with them in the spring: but high waters and other causes, delayed him so much that it was the first day of September when they arrived at their future home. In his haste to complete the cabin he had, as yet, cut neither door-way nor windows in it, and the family had to wait while an opening was sawed out. They made their beds upon Mother Earth, there

being no floor in the cabin, closing the door-way with a blanket hung on nails. Sweet was that sleep in their own new home! In the morning they arose early and went out to view their new possessions. The cabin stood in a beautiful little grove, beyond which stretched the limitless prairies, the tall, rich grass, still clothed in its summer garb of green, dotted thickly with flowers, many hued like autumnal leaves, while in the distance might be beheld the graceful deer bounding along in native freedom. Thankful in their hearts that their lives had fallen in such a pleasant place, they set to work with a will, to make of this earthly Eden a home. The first crop Benjamin Kunkle had was of corn, about twelve acres, and a small patch of potatoes, all of which delivered a bounteous yield. On the 12th of September, 1849, a daughter was born to his household, whom the parents called Melinda Jane, and she was the first white child born in Guthrie county. Mr. Kunkle remained on this farm until April, 1882, when he sold out to Holly Miller, and went to reside in Bayard.

When Mr. Kunkle went after his family he purchased twenty-four head of hogs, four cows, a team of breaking cattle, and twelve head of stock cattle. These, together with his team, made quite a showing for an early settler. Mr. Kunkle says he hunted considerably the first winter of his residence in the county, and venison and wild turkey were plenty at his board. With Benjamin Kunkle came Joseph W. Cummins, one of the prominent men of Guthrie, and the second permanent settler in the county, Kunkle being the first. He was a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born on the 28th day of June, 1828. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Virginia. Joseph's great-grandfather was a native of Ireland and came to this country and took part in the Revolutionary war, siding with the colonists. After the revolution he settled in Pennsylvania, where John Cum-

mins, grandfather of Joseph, was born. John was with "Mad" Anthony Wayne on his raid on the Indians, and served through the war of 1812. He then removed to Kentucky, where William, father of Joseph, was born. In 1818, in company with his father, he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and marrying, was later blessed by the appearance in his home of Joseph. William was a private in Captain Abe Lincoln's company during the Black Hawk war; he moved with his family to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1848, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Guthrie county, where he died in 1873. Joseph Cummins came to Guthrie county in 1849, and settled on section 36, town 79, range 30, and bought two hundred and forty acres of land, where he built a small cabin, in which he lived from 1850 to 1854, and then sold to S. Mount. He then moved his family upon section 3, while he was cultivating the land and building a dwelling-house south of what is known as the Brown farm. He sold this place and moved on section 2. He was a whig in politics, but while the county was democratic he was elected sheriff three times. He assisted in the organization of the republican party in 1856. For a short term of service he served in the Civil war as second lieutenant of Company C, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He was a strong temperance advocate and voted for the prohibitory law of 1855.

David and Russell Bay came into Guthrie county in 1849 (September), settling on what is called Bay's Branch, in section 33, Cass township, just east of Panora. David some years ago emigrated to Texas, where he died; Russell returned to Illinois, and succumbed to the "Grim Reaper" there.

John Davis, in January, 1850, settled a little southeast of the present site of Panora, where he lived until 1864, when he sold out, and following the "star of empire" removed to Oregon.

Nicholas Hartman, in March, 1850, settled a mile north of Kunkle's place. He re-

mained a resident of this county until 1879, when he was induced to go to Oregon, where he lived two years, but that country not meeting his expectations, he returned to Guthrie county and continued a citizen until his death, which occurred in 1883.

In May, 1850, Conrad Brumbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, made a claim about a mile west of the town site of Panora, on section 31. Here he resided and tilled the soil until his death in November, 1874.

With Mr. Brumbaugh came Jacob Wilson, who located upon section 9. He has been dead these many years. Andrew Brumbaugh also came with Conrad, in May, 1850, and made a claim to a farm on section 7. He moved to Oregon.

Among others who made a settlement in the county this same year, 1850, were John Van Order, J. Shellhart, Michael Leinhart, Michael Mock, Daniel Messinger, Joseph Ricks, Abraham Moore, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Denslow, Nathan Maynard and ——— McCullough.

Fred Frey, who had his family with him, took up the land staked out by Mr. Parrott who, having failed to come forward and claim it, had lost all right and title to it. This was on section 35, in what is now Jackson township. He came here from Indiana and in 1852 sold out and left the country, passing out of the knowledge of those who knew him here.

John and Jacob Van Order both made claims, on section 32, but did not stay long, selling out and going to Victory township. John went to Oregon and Jacob is dead. J. Shellhart made a claim to a farm near the village of Panora, where he lived for several years, when he sold out and left the country and all trace of him has been lost.

In May, 1850, Michael Leinhart bought a claim of David Bay. This was on section 4, southeast of Panora. In November, of the same year, he moved his family to the new country and home, from Indiana. On

his way hither he stopped with friends in Wapello county, who remonstrated with him, trying to induce him to alter his mind about "settling away out there," where his children would not have the necessary facilities for education. But all to no purpose. He would not be dissuaded, and he soon had his family installed in their new home. Like all the new settlers his purse was light, but the Leinharts had stout hearts and their purpose was fixed. Their first residence was a shanty, but the prospects of a brighter future, and the real contentment that clustered around their humble hearth, made it a happy home, even among the pangs of hunger and privations of frontier life. They did not borrow trouble on account of the education of their children, Valentine and Saranda. On the 21st of January another child was born to them; this was a daughter, called Mary, and was the second white child who saw the light of day for the first time in Guthrie county. When Mary was but fifteen years of age, she received a first-class certificate and taught a district school, and she had never entered a school outside of the county at that. She became the wife of Jesse Johnson, who kept a store at Wichita, this county.

Michael Mock made a claim in section 32, Cass township. Mr. Mock removed to Polk county, and is now numbered with the great majority, who sleep the sleep of the just.

Michael and George Messinger made claims on sections 13, township 79, range 30. They have long since left the county. They came from Delaware county, Indiana.

Joseph Rick's land was in section 9, when he located in the spring of 1850. He removed from this county in 1857, after selling out to his neighbors, D. Brumbaugh and Jacob Wilson.

Benjamin Denslow came to Guthrie county in the fall of 1850, and made a claim on section 4, township 79, range 30, in Jackson township. In the spring he brought his fam-

ily, and on April 20, 1851, took another claim, on section 35, in Jackson township. They lived in a log cabin, with the regulation prairie bed, and the house was furnished with home-made tables and benches.

Abraham Moore settled on section 5, Jackson township, in 1850, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1874. His son, Samuel, located a claim on section 35, in Jackson township.

Nathan Maynard located on section 13, in the lower part of Cass township, the farm afterward becoming the property of James W. Foster. In 1852, he was elected to the then dual office of treasurer and recorder of Guthrie county, and served two years. He was a justice of the peace in Cass township in 1852. In 1856, he removed to Sioux City with his family, but came back to Guthrie county in 1858, and remained till 1863, when he removed to Oregon with the Messingers, where he died.

It was in the spring of 1850 that a Mr. McCulloch took up a claim near where Pearson's mill was afterward erected, and settled down to pioneer life. Shortly after he was taken sick with a severe siege of biliousness. His neighbor, Benjamin Kunkle, with the large-heartedness for which he was noted, called to see him and gave him some pills, but, instead of taking them himself, he gave them to his daughter, who was also sick, and recovered. He was destitute of any shelter but his canvas-covered wagon and kind-hearted neighbors, realizing his helplessness, turned to and built him a "shack," into which he was moved. After spending the month of August on his bed of sickness, he gave up the struggle and died. The sympathetic and sorrowing pioneers gathered together and with ready hands built a rude casket out of oak planks, and Mrs. Kunkle furnished a sheet for his shroud. The hearse was an old cart, drawn by oxen, and the resting place chosen for his remains, was a beautiful bluff, just east of Morris-



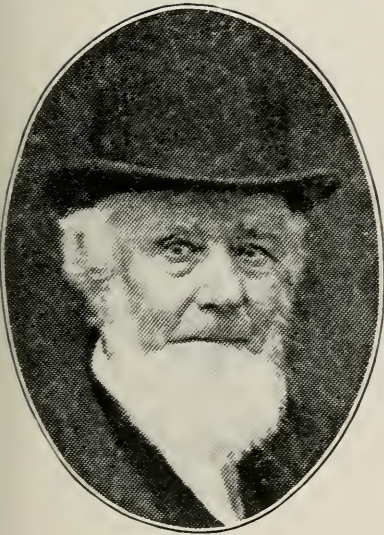
SAMUEL REED



THOMAS C. NORTHROP



PAUL DEWITT EGE
Digitized by Microsoft®



JOHN E. MOTZ

burgh, which had been picked out for a burial ground. Slowly through the timber and over the verdant prairie, to the place prepared for the reception of all that remained of the unfortunate adventurer, the funeral procession wended its way. Without a word they lowered the coffin in its last resting place, in silence they threw the clods upon the casket, and without exchanging a word retired to their cabins. No sermon or funeral oration was pronounced, yet the reverential silence, the manly and womanly tenderness, and many silent and heartfelt prayers, as they consigned the body of their fellow-settler to the charge of Mother Earth, was no doubt as acceptable, and not one who took part in that sad event will ever forget it. This was the first death in the county. The family afterwards removed to the southland, where the widow found solace in a second marriage.

Quite a number came into the county in 1851, among them were the following: Theophilus Bryan, John S. Addison. William Cave, Aaron Hougham, J. W. York, David Thompson, William Miller, Henry Harper, George Rohrer, S. G. Weeks, A. G. Weeks, Hiram Haskins, John and Daniel Messinger, I. M. Boyles, William and Isaiah Grames, Cornelius Vandevanter, Asa Cox, J. J. Morris, James, Benjamin and Jesse Moore, Peter and Isaac Vandevanter.

Addison Cave settled on section 12, in what is now Penn township. John S. Cave, his father, a native of Virginia, located in Penn township, as did also William B. Cave. Aaron Hougham settled in 1851 in Jackson township, where he was elected the first justice of the peace. In 1857 he assumed the duties of county judge. During his administration the townships of Center and Thompson were organized and the boundaries of the old ones somewhat changed. David Thompson made his choice of a farm in section 13 of what is now Penn township, where he lived some time and then moved to Nebraska.

Penn township also had William Miller for a settler, who located on section 12. He lived there but a year or two and then selling out left the country.

Henry Harper located on section 1, in Jackson township, but afterwards moved to Dallas county.

George Rohrer and Cornelius Vandevanter came together and chose their farms on section 2, Jackson township. Rohrer sold out in 1853 and is gone; Vandevanter removed to Oregon.

Section 31, Jackson township, was taken up by S. G. Weeks, in 1851, and upon which he built a log cabin. He was a native of Kentucky and born in 1804. He came from Warren county, Illinois, and previous to that had lived in Parke county, Indiana, where he married Hannah Coleman, a sister of L. P. Coleman. He was the first clerk of the court in Guthrie county, and in common with other officials donated his salary to the county, there being no money in the treasury to pay them with. He removed to Nebraska about 1860 and died about 1889. His son, A. G. Weeks, made a settlement on section 26, in what is now Valley township, the first settler in that part of the county, in the fall of 1851. He eventually moved to Missouri.

The farm afterward finding its way into the possession of William Swisher, on section 3, Beaver township, was located by Hiram Haskins, May 5, 1851. He died on the place in 1854.

Daniel Messinger settled on section 13, Cass township, in 1851, but in the early sixties left for Oregon.

T. M. Boyles settled in Jackson township in 1851 and was elected the first county treasurer. After serving in this capacity a few months, he resigned and left for other scenes.

William Grames and his brother, Isaiah, settled in Cass township in 1851.

One evening in May, 1851, a solitary emigrant wagon was seen slowly crossing the prairie in the dim uncertain twilight. It

halted at the cabin door inhabited by Conrad Brumbaugh. A hearty welcome from these hospitable people caused the tired and worn-out occupant of the wagon to alight with alacrity. This little band of argonauts were Asa Cox, his wife and two children, who were kindly provided for by their cheerful host and his amiable wife. Mr. Cox had come west in search of a home, and Mr. Brumbaugh, who fortunately had two cabins, generously offered him the use of one, rent free, of which he was only too happy to avail himself until 1853, when he removed into the town of Panora, where he built the second house in that town. While the Cox family lived on the Brumbaugh place, the two families had one cow in common, one of them milking in the morning, and the other in the evening. Mrs. Cox tells it, that the best relished meal she was ever privileged to partake of was at the home of a neighbor in 1851, the fall after their arrival in the county. She had been eating cornbread all summer and was completely tired of it. Her neighbor who had some wheat said she should have a change. She therefore ground the wheat in a coffee mill and made some gems, which, Mrs. Cox avers, were so grateful to her palate, that she never forgot them.

J. J. Morris became the owner of and settled on section 35, in Jackson township, in 1851. He was a speculator in land to some extent, and often incurred the displeasure of the settlers. It seems that shortly after his coming to the county, he either entered a piece of land claimed by another settler, or obtained wrongful possession of it in some way, and a crowd of angry men went to his cabin to wreck vengeance upon him. Morris, a big, six-footer, met his assailants at his door-way, and drawing his six feet, six inches, of humanity to its greatest height, declared he would shoot the first man who came across the fence, and as he held a cocked pistol in his hand and was just back from California, the twenty men

taking a second thought, postponed their visit of vengeance to another day. James Benjamin and Jesse Moore settled on section 34 in Jackson township. Peter and Israel Vandevanter settled in Victory township, the pioneers of this part of the county.

Those among the settlers of Guthrie county in 1852, were the following: Michael Hay, S. H. Gander, Mathew and James Piper, William Redfern, Moses Hall, John and Benjamin Marlenee, R. R. Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Lemuel P. Coleman, Henry Mains, J. F. Branson, G. Reynolds, E. J. Reynolds, Alexander Wasson, John Jackson and his sons, Joseph, William and Griffin; John Anderson, Thomas Moffitt, Orlando Moffitt, Peter H. Bryan, Horatio and Ozias Shaw.

The reader who takes an interest in the history of his country and of the people with whom he comes in daily contact; the pioneer farmer, merchant, lawyer, physician, or minister of the gospel, must know that the early life of these people was made up of strivings to gain a foothold in the community, and a day-to-day conflict with hardship and trials that tried men's souls and brought to the surface the best elements in their natures. The old settlers had much to do before they could gather around them the comforts of life and the conveniences of civilization. The life was a hard and strenuous one, but they met it with a bold, brave front, and the obstacles to their success melted as the snow beneath the sunshine. In those days villages were far apart and the railroad was a thing barely thought of. A slow, plodding team was their only dependence to bring the grist from the mill or the household necessities from the village general store. In those days, had they a shelter to their heads and the commonest provender, they were contented, for it was all they expected until their anchorage in the new harbor was completed and the seasons and their labors brought them a measure of prosperity. In their primitive cabin homes the

first few nights therein the beds were made-up on the floor of the cabin, which was in many cases of the earth. But when time gave them the opportunity the "prairie bunk" was the next innovation. This was made of poles, usually hickory, crossing one end of the cabin, from the logs of one end to the logs of the other, with smaller poles laid across these for slats. Some imitating the old-fashioned "cord bed," used basswood bark to lace the same with. This made a double bed, the "old folks" lying with heads one way and the youngsters with theirs the other. Anything with smooth surface, usually a store-box when obtainable, was made available for a table, while smaller boxes and home-made stools took the place of chairs. Dips made of deer fat, or "witches" made of any kind of grease, in a tin dish with a wick in it, was the means of giving light in the household. Game of all kinds was plentiful, especially deer, and venison was almost always to be found on the table of the settler. In fact, some of them have made complaint that they "had nothing to eat, no meat of any kind, no pork or beef; to be sure we had some venison and other wild game, but we soon got tired of that and longed for more civilized diet."

Many suffered the first year of their settlement in the country by failing to bring corn with them. For, turning over the tough prairie sod, they had to break it up by sowing it with sod corn, which was good only for stock. Then another year must elapse before they could raise any wheat: Winterset, in Madison county, was forty miles away and here was the nearest mill, from which nearly all the bread-stuffs were hauled by ox-teams by the "first-comers." In those days, with the means of locomotion then in vogue, the distance was great. The streams were unbridged, and there were no constructed roads; to be sure, then, travel by ox-team was slow and monotonous, and soon an effort was made to obviate the necessity of taking the trip to Winterset, and "rig-

up" something that would, at least, answer the purpose of a grist mill. Benjamin Kunkle had one of these contrivances, built by Jerome Page, which consisted of a large concave stone fixed permanently in the ground, and a convex one fitted into it above. A hole was bored in the top stone, into which a stake was driven, by which it was turned, and ground the corn or buckwheat. Another was built by Abraham Moore, which was fastened to the outside of his house. It consisted of a hopper, of about a half-bushel capacity, and ground like a coffee mill. A sack was placed under it and into it the ground corn emptied from the improvised mill. A bushel per hour was the capacity of this wonderful machine. This was on section 5, in Jackson township.

Ground corn was the chief article of diet in the pioneer home, the rifle supplying meat from the deer and wild turkey, that abounded in profusion. In "hard times" they often lived on bread and turnips, their only luxury being salt. In the various streams, which were clear and sparkling, fish were plenty, and the historian has it upon the authority of Benjamin Kunkle that in an hour or so he could "gig" as many fish in an hour as he could carry, some of the pike being of very large size.

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS.

There is always a first time for everything and this chapter is given over to the first items of interest that have to do with Guthrie county. John Nevins is given credit by some as being the first settler in this county, but as he only remained a short time, Benjamin Kunkle deserves the honor, as he remained in the county, grew up with its growth and became one of its most substantial citizens. Nevins, however, came to the county, staked his claim and raised a crop on it in 1848. He arrived in the spring of that year and Kunkle followed him in the fall of the same year.

The first couple to join hands and become one in the county were George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel, who were married by Judge Bryan, March 30, 1852.

Malinda Jane Kunkle, daughter of Benjamin Kunkle, was the first white child born in the county, on September 12, 1849. She married George W. Mount, of Bayard, this county.

The second person born in the county was Mary Leinhart, January 21, 1851. She became the wife of Jesse Johnson, of Wichita, Guthrie county.

The first death in the county was that of Mr. McCulloch, which occurred in August, 1850. He was buried on the bluff near Morrisburgh.

The first school in the county was held in Jackson township, about two and one-half miles northeast of Benjamin Kunkle's place, in the winter of 1852-3. Spencer Catlin was the teacher and he came from Indiana with his family. The school was held in a cabin but recently vacated by George Rohrer. Among the pupils were John, Jacob, William and Henry Kunkle, several of the Cave children, and one or two of the children of Mr. Tannehill, of Dallas county.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Hare, a Methodist minister of Des Moines, in the winter of 1851, at the home of Benjamin Kunkle. There were present upon this occasion the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. John W. York, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Denslow, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kunkle, Fred Frey and his mother, and David and Russell Bay.

The first wagon-making shop was opened by John Cline in the spring of 1856, in Panora.

The first carpenter in the county was Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in 1853.

The first blacksmith was Benjamin Kunkle and the second was Andrew Brumbaugh.

The first crop of corn harvested by a white

man in the county was by John Nevins, in the fall of 1848.

ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

Whatever of romance adhered to the hardy colonist was abundantly compensated for by hard work. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between their destination and Chicago, with a party on a like journey today. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a comfortable car at noon in Chicago, a palatable supper is partaken of without leaving the train, the passengers retire upon a comfortable couch and by early morning awake to find themselves clear across the state of Iowa. Those who now enjoy these blessings would be unappreciative, indeed, if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers who paved the way, and actually made the present condition of things possible. At that time, 1848, the confines of civilization was on the lakes; Chicago had but a few thousand people; Milwaukee was just beginning to be a village and Dubuque was a mere vidette, an outpost of civilization. There was nothing in the now great state of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes in the east, or on the other side of the water. The hope as to the future was what lured them on, and although those that came were usually regarded by their friends they left as soldiers of fortune who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate. They were a sturdy race, who realized the inequality of the struggle in the older states or countries, and resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

They were open-hearted, sympathetic men, as a rule, who first came to this county. They were good neighbors and being such created their kind by their habits and traits

of character, and they illustrated the idea of the brotherhood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanchd in the presence of the most appalling danger. They nevertheless were tender, kind and considerate in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in the outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women who braved the dangers and vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence from home, friends and old associations, whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts as they were severed. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or a son into the trackless domain beyond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen within the mind, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region cannot be overestimated. Although by nature liberal, they practiced the utmost economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods; and their example of industry constantly admonished him to renewed exertion, and the instincts of womanhood constantly encouraged integrity and manhood. As to the effects of frontier life upon those who have secured homes west of the Mississippi, a few observations may not be inappropriate.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, many years ago, preached a sermon on the barbarous tendencies of civilization in the west, and on this the reverend gentleman and noted divine predicted an urgent—and it might be said, frantic—appeal to Christianity to put forth renewed and strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogenous elements, and the removal of the external restraints,

so common and supposed to be so potent, in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for on looking over the history of the past, we find that in a nomadic position there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty toward heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of nations. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character, and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this: At first there is an obvious increase of human freedom, but the element of self-government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality, or a race as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of the transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the east, as the criminal statistics will abundantly show.

The campaign of 1852 was an exciting one and, although the great majority of the people of the county at that time were democrats, four men were found who voted for General Winfield Scott, the whig candidate for the presidency of the United States. The names of the men who stood boldly against the majority of their neighbors and voted for their choice are: Joseph W. Cummins, J. H. Gander, John Anderson and David Bay. A good story is told in regard to this campaign that deserves and is given a place here. Note the following:

A hickory pole had been raised in the courthouse square at Panora, the then capital of the county, by the democratic electors to testify to their joy over the election of their candidate, Franklin Pierce. Mrs. Walter Tuttle, although the wife of a good democrat, feeling aggrieved that her husband was not of her way of thinking, and

piqued at his having assisted at the raising of the pole, determined on retaliation. One midnight, accompanied by her brother, Henry Cox, then a small boy, after borrowing an auger of Henry Brumbaugh, started on the errand of dire vengeance. Arriving in due time at the foot of the obnoxious pole she commenced to bore holes in it, which, by weakening it, would insure its fall to the earth. She had bored three holes through it and started the fourth, when the certainty of success and the fear of detection, deflected the auger from the right line, and then broke into two pieces in her hands. Angry feelings now surged up in her vengeful bosom, and mortified pride rebelled at failure, but choking down her feelings she was fain to gather up her broken tool and return home. When the attempt at vandalism had been discovered a reward was offered for the detection of the offender, but in vain; it never was found out, but suspicion, in some way, became attached to a perfectly innocent person, F. Shellhart, who, though they could not prove him guilty, neither could he prove his innocence, so he fell under the ban of the more active politicians. The real facts of the case were never known until long years afterwards, when it was only time to make merry over the laughable incident.

An amusing incident, among the many of those early days, is told of Thomas Roberts, of Cass township, that will bear repetition, although not occurring in this county. A party of the settlers from this locality had gone to Des Moines on business and while there it rained so hard that the streams were all greatly swollen. Knowing they would be unable to cross the creeks and rivers on their way home they purchased a skiff with a long rope and loaded it into their wagon. When they came to Walnut creek, on their homeward journey, they took the wagon apart and sent it over on the skiff. They then sent one end of the rope over by William Tracey, who landed on an island near the west bank. The other end of the rope was fastened to the bridle of the larger of their

mules, supposing that the smaller one would follow. Tracey stood in the water up to his knees, pulling in the rope hand over hand, working like a beaver. When the mules entered the current of the stream the rushing water took the little mule down on its onward course. "Uncle Tom Roberts" stood upon the bank and seeing this conjured up all kinds of imaginable trouble, a forty-mile walk home at the best, and started down the bank of the stream at a run, calling out, "Bray, Tracey, bray!" But that gentleman totally unmoved by his cries, hauled leisurely away at the rope with the other mule at the end of it, while Roberts shoo'd, called and yelled, and finally succeeded in scaring the little "longear" across. When all were in safety and proceeding on their way, Roberts demanded the cause of his friend's refusal to coax the creature over by braying. "Well, Mr. Roberts," he replied, "I am willing to do almost anything in reason, but from making a jackass of myself you'll have to excuse me."

Joseph Kenworthy came to Guthrie county in 1856 and first resided with his brother, Enoch, until he could construct a cabin for himself. The habitation when finished was but eleven by twelve feet in dimensions and, although built of lumber, was without any floor. A table, the possession of Mrs. Kenworthy's family for forty years, had been brought with them, and its ownership gave them that much advantage over their neighbors, and that was considerable. Chairs they had none, and for a year they were compelled to put up with benches. Finally, David Tomlinson made them some chairs out of hickory poles. Their bedstead was the ordinary prairie bunk, but being a little aristocratic, peeled off the bark from the small maple poles of which the bedstead was made. It might be added, in passing, that few, if any, had more than one of these necessities in those days. The poles of this piece of primitive furniture were so white and smooth as to excite the envy of Mr. Kenworthy's neighbors. Mrs. Kenworthy

was very enthusiastic in her praise of the new country, and as she thought over the novelty of the situation and congratulated herself upon her freedom, would often indulge in pleasant reveries on the future. One evening, just after she had removed her shoes preparatory to retiring, she was awakened from one of these delightful musings by a peculiar noise that "struck terror to her soul." She bade the little ones, an adopted daughter and a little son of E. Kenworthy, climb upon the bed. She then called to Mr. Kenworthy, who was outdoors at the time, to come and kill a rattlesnake. He took the iron bar from the end of his wagon and came into the house laughing, expecting, not to kill a snake, but to quiet a woman's fears. As he approached the door, his snakeship gave him a salute that caused him to change the tone of his laughter. He at once bade Mrs. Kenworthy to jump upon the bed, and just as he raised the weapon to strike, the wind blew out the light, which was of a skillet of lard with a rag wick. While darkness prevailed the snake vigorously employed his rattles and in such close proximity to the bed that its occupants, with clasped hands and blanched faces, made up their minds to bid farewell to this goodly land, if not from choice, of necessity. Mr. Kenworthy struck a light in time to see the venomous intruder start out through a chink beside the door; he nailed him to the floor with the iron bar or rod, which his wife held while he climbed out through the window and with a tent pole dispatched him. Possibly the family slept as peacefully that night, but it is extremely doubtful.

The early settlers suffered extremely from the frigid weather during the winter of 1855-6, and their small stock of cattle diminished exceedingly by the lack of provender for them and the extreme cold. The first heavy fall of snow had been frozen over to a hard crust, when another snow came up and covered this frozen surface. On a beautiful, bright Sunday morning, the 6th day

of January, 1856, the tracks of some seventy-five elks had been seen on the trail going up the Lone Grove creek, in Baker township, and Jesse Mock, a neighbor of Mrs. William Sheeder, taking a double-barrel gun, determined to go out after them and endeavor to procure some venison. Brightly shone the sun from an almost cloudless sky making the broad, white mantle of the earth glisten and shine with an intense light. The young man, or youth of fifteen years, started for the creek, but after getting some distance from home, the heavens were clouded over, and dark angry clouds soon covered the face of the sun. Out of the bleak, cold northland, the sighing of the wind could be heard, and soon a gale came down upon the doomed boy, that raised the light snow in swirling masses about him. To add to all this, one of the terrible blizzards of Iowa set in and the boy, blinded with snow and chilled with cold, attempted to turn homeward. Wandering this way, and then that, becoming excited and confused in his extremity, he at last succumbed to the inevitable, the terrible storm-king, and surrounded by the warring elements laid down and died, after every effort that he could make was unavailing. Not coming home that night, search for him was instituted next morning, which was continued from time to time without success. Nor was the body of that unfortunate boy found until the 10th day of May, 1862, over six years after. His bleached bones, one boot, and his gun were found by Elijah Bierge, about seven miles northwest from his home, lying where it is supposed he perished amid the howling of the winds, and was covered by the snowy pall that wrought his death.

As Cupid is an artful god, and lurks in the lower as well as the upper walks of life, playing his pranks with the susceptible heart, the ubiquitous sprite whispered pretty stories into the ears of a Mr. Cooper and a fair wench, Miss Fleak, who both were in the employ of a prominent farmer near

Lynn Grove, and under his roof-tree. As is usual in such cases, made and provided for by Sir Cupid, the happy and trustful pair agreed to tread life's rosy path together. In short, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, they would "get married." The opportunity came one day when the loving wight was working on the prairie, in buckskin breeches and colored shirt, and his fair queen was kneading dough in the kitchen of the humble cabin of her employer. Squire Owen, one lucky day, was seen driving along the winding road over the prairie and Miss Fleak called to him to "light" and come into the house, to which request, or invitation, he readily responded. She then sent one of the little boys of the family to bring the willing bridegroom to the house, while she returned to her kneading board. Pretty soon the groom came in sight, entered the cabin, wiped the perspiration from his face on his shirt-sleeve, while the coming bride sprinkled flour over her hands, rubbed the dough therefrom, walked proudly into "the room," with sleeves rolled above her elbows and fragments of dough clinging to her pretty finger-nails, and took her place beside one of the most happy of men. They were married then and there and spent their honeymoon, she in the kitchen, he on the prairie, and doubtless were as happy as if the wedding had been studiously planned and elaborately arranged, and they had taken a wedding tour.

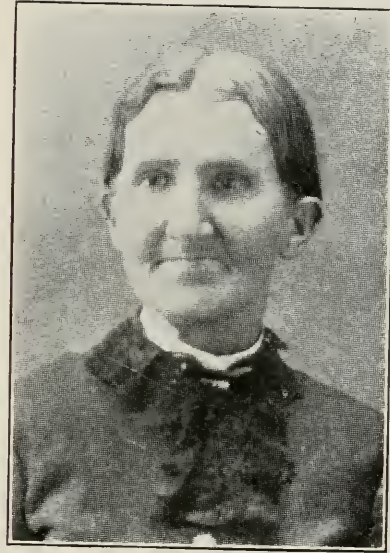
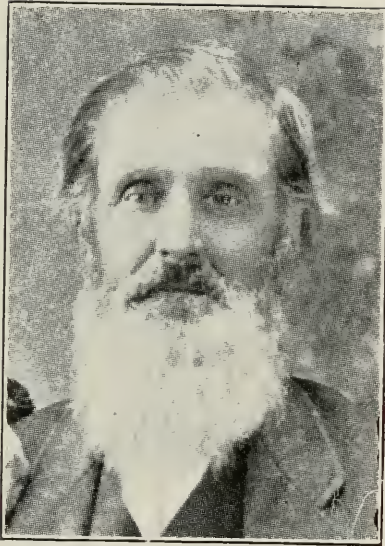
The winter of 1849-50 was excessively cold and stormy. As an offset to this, the next winter was mild and pleasant. May 20, 1851, the heavens opened their floodgates and it commenced raining. For forty succeeding days and nights it rained, without a single intermission of twenty-four hours. The streams were so swollen as to become impassable, and the crops were much injured. In 1853, the cattle lived out-doors nearly all of the time until the last of February, when there was a deep snow fall that covered the ground until April. From the

Guthrie Sentinel it is found that snow fell in December, 1856, to the depth of many inches, drifting to the height of fifteen feet in some places. This winter was extremely severe, stunting the cattle to that extent that they did not sufficiently recover to endure the following winter of 1857, when many of them perished.

SOME EARLY EXPERIENCES.

BY DAVID HIDLEBAUGH.

But few settlers came to Dodge township previous to the year 1870, and these were scattered here and there along the "Middle Coon," and the township, at that time, was a comparatively new country. But as soon as there was any improvement there were a number of visitors, who were well received and made welcome to the best of our accommodations. Neighbors, in the hospitable way of the pioneers, would go five or six miles to help each other in the hard work necessary to open up an undeveloped country, and all was peace, and each tried to help one another to get along. When election time came along they would confer together and told one another how they intended voting before going to the polls. In Arcadian simplicity they thus dwelt together and each knew his neighbor's affairs as well as he did his own. If sickness invaded any cabin, all soon knew it, and all were willing to help care for the invalid, and bear the burden of the inconvenience. All our produce had to be hauled to great distances before we could reach a market, as there was no railroad in the northern part of the county, and Jefferson, Greene county, was our nearest trading point, which was twenty miles away, over terribly bad roads, that at some seasons of the year were well nigh impassable. The severe winter of 1872-3 will long be remembered as a very cold one, with two feet of snow and that



MR. AND MRS. S. H. GANDER

drifted into great banks, so that we could scarcely get from one cabin to another. A great sorrow fell upon us that winter, for death came among us, and ten or twelve of our little community of souls were called hence.

"God touched them with his finger, and they died."

William Horine, a young man of promise, and a great favorite in the community, fell a victim to lung fever. Then came scarlet fever and two daughters of my brother, William, drooped and fell beneath the stroke of that terrible destroyer. Next Charles Corsant was called upon to mourn the loss of his two "little ewe lambs." Henry Sample lost one nestling, as did several others, and mourning and the black shadow of death were in nearly every home. Almost every child that took sick with that disease, that winter, laid down its life, and left its sorrowing parents to miss its prattlings. Our great need was the lack of medical aid, as the physicians had to be brought from far away centers of civilization. Drs. Enfield, of Jefferson; Bower, of Guthrie Center; and Reynolds, of Panora, did their best, but, as they had to stay in the neighborhood two or three days whenever they came here, their home patients were the sufferers, and it was hard to draw them to us. But now there is a great change in the county; it is all settled up now and fenced; groves and orchards planted. We have a good railroad through our township and we now feel we are well settled and happy.

TELLS OF A CYCLONE.

John Dierdorf, of Richland township, relates the experience of himself and family and that of a neighbor, in a windstorm that almost assumed the proportions of a cyclone. On Sunday, June 18, 1871, about six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Dierdorf and a

cousin, Peter Dierdorf, were doing up the necessary work about the barnyard and, at the particular moment, were watering their team of mules, when a nephew cried out:—"Oh, uncle, see that storm coming!" They looked, of course, but paid no attention to it and had no fear, as they had never had any experience of the power wrapped up in a windstorm. They finished their "chores," put the mules back in the stable and proceeded to the house, which they reached just as the storm came down and around about them with a terrible rush and roar. Everything that was loose flew before the blast, and the trees and shrubs thrashed around in apparent agony. The men got into the house, and it was high time, for it took their united efforts, assisted by Mrs. Dierdorf, to hold the door closed. The pressure of that wall of wind slowly forced the house from its foundation until it had moved about four feet, when the storm passed on, leaving the building careened on to the north side of it. A neighbor of Mr. Dierdorf's, by name Milton Garber, did not come off so well. Mr. Garber, was at that time living on the farm later occupied by Mr. Dierdorf, and when the storm struck his house it met a certain amount of resistance until the wind, in its wild fury, tore it all to pieces, scattering the contents to the four quarters of the earth and seriously injuring Mrs. Garber. Nothing was left to mark the spot where once had been a happy home, even the stove being moved some three hundred yards away.

' A RETROSPECT.

BY JAMES CARBERRY.

I came to Guthrie county with my father in 1855, when I was some twenty-one years of age, and we settled in Jackson township. We came as did all the immigrants of those days, by teams, and from the time we left Iowa City, on our way westward, we found

no roads laid out, nor bridges spanning the numerous streams. All was as wild as when first made. The mode of crossing the shallow creeks and rivers was by fording, while primitive ferry-boats were our means of getting over the deeper ones. These ferry-boats were constructed in the rudest manner. Rough logs were split in two and placed one on another in boat fashion, were so pinned by wooden pins and then daubed with clay. No nails entered into their construction. They were then swung across the river by a rope.

The homes of the settlers were all log cabins, rudely constructed, made of logs, large enough for three or four men to handle, and daubed with mud between to keep out wind, snow and rain. The floors, where we had any, were made of puncheons, split from the logs by the woodman's ax, and had what was called a shake roof. Logs in every part, sills, joist, roof fastened with logs, in fact a house of native timber, no nails, the door often of shakes, with wooden pins and hinges. Our fire-places were built of rough stone, large enough to hold a whole load of wood.

The cabins were but fourteen by sixteen in most instances, and yet they were made to accommodate as many as three or four families, or twelve to fifteen individuals, and have room for strangers and visitors. These buildings had, often, no windows, but in the winter time, we could see daylight through the roof, and many is the time we have found in the morning upon awakening some three or four inches of snow upon the covering of the bed.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THOMAS M. COLEMAN.

Of the hardships, privations, toils, trials, hopes and fears of the first settlers of a new country, the pen can give but an imperfect idea. There were dangers those coming in later years never think of having been encountered by those who led the way and laid

the foundation for our present prosperity. But, notwithstanding all oppositions, the progress has been far beyond the most sanguine expectations. But we live in an age of most wondrous changes, and when we look back at the great difference between the present and when we started in life, we cannot realize how it came. Very few can grasp hold of the car of progress and keep up, without getting dizzy, as they look back into the receding past.

And while we rejoice in the grand achievements of today, we wonder that we set so much store on what we once termed a splendid success, now that we see it so far surpassed by the progress of the present.

I feel at a loss for words to describe the past, so it may be understood now; and I feel inclined to lay down my pen, but my friends and the publishers are so urgent, I will try, although it seems so much like writing of myself, so much of what I have seen is so closely connected with my own history.

Coming into Guthrie county the 5th of November, 1852, I have witnessed nearly all the changes it has undergone, from an Indian hunting ground, the home of wild animals, to the beautiful farms, the pleasant homes, the thriving villages and towns, with which it is now dotted all over; but how can I tell it?

The changes of races of men and animals are not much greater than the changes in methods and facilities for work, business, and education, as I saw them thirty to fifty years ago.

My father and grandfather before me were pioneers, always in advance of conveniences and benefits of older settlements; always deprived of many advantages we prize so highly now; but they were always looking and working for the better things. The promotion of religion, morality, and good government, was always of the utmost importance to them, as they have been to me, yet I feel a regret that no more has been

accomplished, and that I cannot give a better account of things I have known to be going on around me. I built the fourth house in Beaver township; and like all other houses of that day, it was made of logs, covered with "clap-boards" and floored with "puncheons." The roof was split out of oak and the floor basswood, smoothed with an ax. Our chimneys were built up of "sticks and mud" or tough sods. Our fire-places were always broad enough for a friend or a stranger, although we always cooked and warmed by it, when cold enough to need fire to sit by; and it seems to me our food was more savory then than now, but maybe our appetities were sharpened by watching the broil or roast so long before it was ready for the table. Our first crops of wheat were "tramped" out, or beaten out with a flail, on the ground, and cleaned by the wind, or by two men taking a sheet and fanning it, while another would hold it as high as he could and let it fall so as to blow the chaff out; but there was enough dirt in it to keep most people from chewing it very fine. The mill then had no smut machines, and with the dirt and smut, I have seen bread as black as most of our Iowa soil; and this accounts for the eating of a great deal of corn bread, by the first settlers, as their wheat crops were not very good.

Until Anderson's mill was built, it looked very much as if starvation was in sight sometimes, to the fattest of us. In the summer of 1852, after failing to get anything to make bread at any of the mills east of us, Henry Mains and one of his little boys went west and started south in Cass county and went into Missouri, about one hundred and fifty miles from home. Two nights and three days he was out of sight of human habitation, with no road or track to guide him; and he says, as he lay in his wagon at night and listened to the snuffing and snapping of the wolves around him, "It was a little lonesome," and the thought of those at home with a short allowance of food did

not help it any. He staid so long the other settlers were fearful of some accident to him, but he came at last and brought bread and gladness to the little settlement. After we had a mill in our county it was often difficult to get to it from our side, as we had two rivers to cross and no bridges or ferries; so in time of high waters we would take our grain across in a canoe and swim our horses and wagons across the best we could, and often had a bit of fun as well as danger in doing so.

Our trading was done at Des Moines, for several years, and I am satisfied I made one hundred trips there and back in the first fifteen years, and had many a narrow escape in crossing rivers, sometimes on poor ice, or swimming or fording deep water, or in terrible storms, and houses few and far between; sometimes alone and sometimes with those whose presence increased the dread of peril. But whatever had to be met by pioneers, as a rule, was met with all the force of mind and muscle at command; they were not men to sit down and wait for something to turn up; and the expedients resorted to under adverse circumstances, often showed the ingenuity of men whose wits were put to the test to provide food and clothing for themselves and families. And the vein of humor that said: "Make the best of a bad job," often gave merriment at the jokes a man would get off at the grotesque appearance of his own team, implement, or whatever it was that showed a departure from usual methods or fashion. Quaint-looking teams, wagons, plows, or even clothes, were often met with. One of our first county officers had a pair of pantaloons that no one of the family or neighbors could tell what kind of fabric or original color they had been; they had been patched with so many different kinds and colors of cloth, but they kept the cold out; and so did the wolf or coon-skin cap or coat, or buckskin "breeches." And, as Lord Kame's idea of beauty, "the most perfect adapta-

bility to the use intended," was accepted then, none of these things lessened the respect for the *man*, as the best each one could afford was the top of the standard of fashion and made all so attired equal, whether it was broadcloth, homespun, or buck-skin.

We had no railroads, and so had to transport everything with teams, and it would be an incurable case of the blues that would not be driven away, by sitting around the campfire with a squad of teamsters on a pleasant evening, as they halted on their journey, to or from market, two hundred miles from their homes. This writing revives the recollection of many a pleasant trip, with jokes, anecdotes, and pleasant converse, giving rest to mind and body; but it also revives the thoughts of mud, and cold, stormy trips, trying to the utmost both men and teams; and I think what a grand, good thing a railroad is.

The early settlers of Guthrie county, it seems to me, were a remarkably pleasant, neighborly, hopeful, energetic set of men, ever ready to lend a helping hand, or give words of cheer to those who needed them or happened to be despondent. To most of us coming from heavy-timbered states, the lack of timber was alarming, and the force of the winds and furious storms gave terror to those who had never witnessed such things before. The winter of 1856-7 was of unusual severity and the cause of much privation. The snow drifted terribly, and teams could not pass up and down Beaver from early in December until about the 20th of March. We had to go out on the ridges to the "Old Divide Stage road," which was kept open part of the time, but there was very little travel across the country—only one team, I believe, from our neighborhood to Panora, the county seat, all winter; and it was a fearful journey, over snowdrifts and crushed snow, that broke down with the horses so their legs were bruised until it was very hard to get them along at all. I often wonder how it was so few persons

were frozen, with long journeys often made, and houses so far apart. Our Iowa blizzards were then a source of real danger; no houses, fences or anything else to show where the roads were. So there was great danger of getting lost, and but little prospect of getting to a place of shelter. Garrett Miller was lost on a very bad, stormy night, coming home from the Panora mill, and laid out, but, fortunately, he had a quilt, and enough presence of mind to get under the snow and escaped with frozen ears and fingers. Some were frozen to death. I think one among the best men we ever had, Elza Lank, perished in this way; and though I used to say I enjoyed a battle with the "storm king," there is to this day a sadness that comes over me whenever I see or hear of such a winter storm, for it awakens memories of one I loved, who perished by the cold monster. He certainly was a true friend of mankind, and the first temperance talker I ever listened to. But after all his hard work for our first prohibitory law, he was taken away before it was fairly tried.

Danger and privation were leagued, or at least, were very close together; and it may sound strange to people who are crowding each other, but I know of no privation harder to bear in early times, than the great lack of human faces. As we gazed about us in our loneliness and saw so few of our kind, many a time at the sight of a stranger a tear has stolen down the cheek, half of joy for the added presence of another human being, and half regret that far away friends were not with us. And as friend longed for friendship, and enjoyed the converse of even a stranger, with added force did Christian hearts yearn for the fellowship and love of brethren and sisters, and to hear the gospel preached, to buoy them up on their lonely pilgrimage. But I think good was wrought out of the rough experiences and privations many of us passed through. In my journey to this country I learned the need of shelter, by being often

refused food or lodging, and with firm resolve I determined never to turn any one away from my door that needed or deserved shelter and food, and have sacredly kept the resolution.

It was on the lone prairies of Guthrie county, with a thirty miles space between me and my next neighbor on the west, and no one knew how far north or south to the next one, that I learned how broad the great bond of human brotherhood was; and here the roof, if not the warp, of the mantle of Christian charity was so woven into my being, that creeds and churches made no difference as to the protection and warmth of affection it fostered, or the aid it afforded.

As proof of how we wanted to see our county settled up, I might say, but for the work of two or three men, our swamp land, that afterwards yielded over thirty-five thousand dollars, would have been given for a one-thousand-five-hundred-dollar bridge, and the settlement of one hundred and fifty emigrants in our county.

As to the political affairs of Guthrie county in early times, I suppose there are others who are better able to give them than I am. In those days I was a democrat, but was called an "off-ox," because there were so many things in the republican platform that I believed in, and so many things in the other that I would not swallow; and when I voted as a member of our board of supervisors to give one hundred and fifty dollars to our first company of soldiers in the war of the rebellion, it was, to say the least, the "last hair that broke the camel's back," and made one of the liveliest political storms I ever witnessed in Beaver, and I have seen several. Our old county seat fight drew out everything that ever enters into a political contest, excepting only shotguns and brute force; and there were many laughable and droll things occurred to relieve the monotony of our pioneer political contests.

But there is one thing my mind keeps re-

curring to of which I must speak. I told you, kind reader, how we felt the lack of faces to look upon, and regretted the absence of friends, so you can see the thinning of our ranks by death would be doubly sorrowful.

The scarcity of numbers made our loss more severe, and added to the fears of some that this country was not suited to the settlement of the white race, and that disease would yet depopulate it. Many a mother has shuddered at the recital of the story of some old Indian who said Iowa would raise no children; and as victim after victim, young and old, fell beneath the stroke, many a heart burdened with sorrow entertained fears that our settlement here was a mistake and in the end might prove a failure. Several, urged by such fears, left the country; and when I landed on the west side of the South Coon, at the house of my father, who had come the spring before, and found eight sick ones, and only one little girl able to wait on them,—if they had been able to travel and we had had money to go on,—we would all have left the country, and hurried away from the scenes of so much sickness and privation, with so little we could see to repay us.

In 1853 there were several additions to our settlement, among them Christian Miller, my wife's father, a man we had all known for years, and known to honor and many of us to love and look to for counsel. No man, probably, that ever came here believed stronger in the future of Iowa than he. He was delighted with the country, and we rejoiced in his words of encouragement and Christian exhortation; but in a few months he was gone; and although we sorrowed with our burden lightened by his consolation and "hope in his death," yet words cannot tell of our loneliness and sorrow, as we realized the loss of one we looked to as our leader. His father had died a few days before, and another, the one it seemed

we needed most, to be taken so soon from our little band, pressed a deeper grief on every heart.

There were others yet to follow soon, and one by one we have witnessed the departure of so many for a *better country*, and such a host of our dearest friends are "over there," that notwithstanding the great faith we have in what we often call the "grandest and noblest state of its size on this green earth," we look forward with anticipations of joy to a settlement in "that better country," a city paved with gold, where privation and toil is over, and joy and peace and rest will so fill the soul that these light afflictions, which are but a moment, shall work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. But while here we expect to do that which our hands find to do with our might. Labor makes rest the sweeter, and as in the past, Guthrie pioneers did not sit repining, in hopeless sorrow, but worked with might and main to achieve success, so may we hope that they may ever go on, endowed with that courage and fortitude that has conquered so many opposing elements, surmounted so many obstacles, with hope as an anchor to the soul, guided by divine wisdom, until grander victories may yet be achieved, and still more of the structure of our Christian civilization bear the impress of our workingmen and women, who laid its foundations years ago in Guthrie county.

Many a time we never knew whether good would come of our labors or not, but I feel more than repaid for the humble part I have been permitted to perform, and the grand results shown today in our country make me wonder at the success, although I have watched it growing for over thirty years. But my paper is too long for one so imperfect and I will quit, regretting that I have not been able to write more of interest to the readers of this history of Guthrie county.

The writer of the article given above was

the fifth settler in Beaver township. Was one of the prominent and influential men of that township and had a name that stood for probity, sobriety and Christianity. He became prosperous and a leader among his neighbors. He died June 16, 1904, after passing his seventy-fourth year. A more extended notice of this hardy pioneer is given in the chapter devoted to Beaver township. The article of Mr. Coleman's was written for a history of the county published in 1883, and it is reproduced in this volume on account of its merits, and interest, to the many readers of this history.

MEMORIES—BY MRS. G. W. HARLAN, OF TWIN LAKES, COLORADO.

The following article came from the pen of Mrs. G. W. Harlan, formerly a resident of Guthrie county and published in 1883:

It is with scruples of delicacy the writer takes up her pen to attempt an autobiography. How few of us are satisfied with our incomplete life! Comparatively speaking, there are a few luminaries who seem to shape their own destiny, but the great bulk of mankind are more or less controlled by circumstances. We seem but indifferent barks, floating to that unknown sea, which sooner or later swallows up all humanity. We drift along conscious alike of our own weaknesses, and our seeming inability to surmount them. But not to be tedious it will, perhaps, not be out of place to go on with the "short and simple annals of the poor," of our own common-place history. G. W. Harlan was born and raised in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The writer was born in Cecil county, Maryland, but was brought up in the former county; am of Quaker extraction and my husband partially Presbyterian. Were married in 1849, when I was seventeen years old. Mr. Harlan's occupation from that time until we moved west was a dry-goods merchant and dealer in live stock. Losing heavily in the latter, we concluded to try our

fortunes in Iowa. We moved into Guthrie county in the spring of 1857, along with my parents. We joined farms and located on the raw prairie; Elwood Brown, my father, along Brush Fork, and Mr. Harlan along the Coon, down past where the two streams meet. Here for twenty-two years we spent our lives and brought up our large family, some of whom are still residents of the county. The principal part of my father's family were grown up before he left Pennsylvania.

I often think how verdant people were and *are* in the practical realities of a prairie pioneer's life. But by experience, the dullest scholar will in time learn something. I well remember our first garden, chosen in an opening along the river which was soft and easily cultivated. We made our potato patch on a rich bank out from among great weeds, which at that time grew thick for miles up and down the Coon. They grew higher than a man's head. There was a man who lived three or four miles down the river, who had a large drove of hogs he let loose in summer, to forage wherever suited them best. They lived principally on those large weeds which we called "pig weeds," not being acquainted with their botanical name. One August Sabbath we hitched up our "one-horse shay" and went out on a prospecting tour around the little hamlet of Guthrie Center, which in those days was very modest and made few pretensions. While we were gone "Wiley's hogs," perhaps partaking of the same curiosity, migrated into our potato patch, and did some plowing in their own interest. They meandered still further up the river into new patches. This got to be such a nuisance that it caused our men to use many epithets not in accordance with scripture. These wild hogs were quite ferocious if they were not as noisy as coyotes, and one day after they had been making their usual raids, Mr. Harlan went out with his dog and javelin in mighty wrath, intent on some desperate victory. He

flung his javelin (a pitchfork) right into the old leader's back. She and all her followers turned upon him, and made him feel that prudence was the better part of valor: he climbed the first tree he came to, and he didn't climb slow either. While making the dog beat an inglorious retreat they kept their eyes up the tree, and with erected bristles and other demonstrations, gave him to understand that it would not be wholesome for him to come down among them. By and by they got tired and trotted off, leaving him alone in his glory. He concluded, therefore, the only way to head off those "porkers" was to fence. Elm was the material to be used, and anyone acquainted with it knows that it was not an easy task to split those rails in the middle of the summer. For several years our experience was very much as other settlers. Our tables were not graced with luxuries. Sugar and coffee were not an everyday affair. Our pumpkin pie for the first winter or two was made out of dry squashes, without sugar. Our pumpkin sauce was made by boiling down in watermelon juice. But our greatest support was our cow, which really kept "the wolf" away. My husband would never kill "Old Red," and she died of old age. She was always a privileged old character, and could lay down a fence equal to a man. Somehow, in those old days, our appetites accorded with the times, and everything tasted palatable. When we commenced to cultivate sorghum, we stepped into quite a luxury. What good plum and pumpkin butter we old settlers used to make of it! It was several years before we could use coffee as an everyday luxury, even on through war times. My father's family were our nearest neighbors, and we used to pass away the winter evenings very pleasantly in each other's cabins—playing chess, reading history or stories. How those cold blasts used to howl around our homes before the "cottonwoods" were large enough to shelter! But some strange comfort every state at-

tends, and we had our mercies to count. Friends from the east sent us the "Atlantic" and "Harper's" for several years, and one of our nearest neighbors, Derwin Willey, used to lend us the New York Tribune, until we were able to renew our subscription. In those days we thought we could not live without the Tribune, and the other periodicals. Mr. Willey died in '63 and we missed him very much as a neighbor. His widow, Mrs. Clarinda Willey, remained on the home place many years. She was a noble type of womanhood, modest and unassuming, but with those sterling qualities of mind and heart which endeared her to all who knew her.

Mrs. Thomas Seeley was another neighbor, who was a lovely, gifted woman. Refined and cultured, she kept herself posted on the best literature of the day, and had a happy faculty of imparting her knowledge to her friends. Isolated as we then were from the advantages of large towns, the society of these two neighbors was a companionship that cheered many a weary and discouraging hour, when we used to "boil and broil and toil, and mend the frock, and knit the sock, and the cradle did rock, all for the good of the home;" while our men "did sow, and mow, and hoe, all for the good of the land." Hours long since passed away, but still replete with pleasant memories. In those days, Captain Thomas Seeley was opening up his fine farm; B. Levan, his orderly arranged home; George Headley, William Hellyer, were all breaking up large farms. Also Captain Snedaker and James McCluen up Brush Fork were opening up theirs. All these men were good neighbors. Captain Seeley is well-known all over the county as one of the old leaders of the republican party in Guthrie county. Further down the Coon there was a tract of land called the Going's settlement, since divided up into splendid farms, the greater part of which is now owned by Harmon Reed and others. Time and space will not permit to tell all the little anecdotes and incidents that

happened to us all, and our jokes at one another's expense. One of them at Billy Revell's, is too good to keep. He kept bachelor's hall in those days where he now lives. The winter before the war broke out, he and one of his hands bunked together. One cold, winter day, they killed a hog and shoved it under their bed, where it froze solid. Whenever they felt a little "lank" for pork they would haul out the frozen swine, cut out their slices, and shoved it back in its covering, which, by the way, was its own hide and bristles. It lasted them this way pretty much all winter; and quite an unique and economical plan. Reason C. Darby was the man's name who marched off the next summer with Billy to the war, and died a hero's death at Pea Ridge. He was respected and honored by all his comrades. I well remember one of our first winters, when we made a quarter of beef last us all through the winter, by cutting it in small pieces, pickling it a few days, then hanging the pieces to the joists. Once, in the middle of the week, we boiled a piece with beans. On Sunday we would have biscuit, by this way making a hundred weight of flour last as long as the meat. Oh! those tough, rough, happy old days, when youth and strength surmounted every care! Soon the war times came, ushering in new and all-engrossing topics. Never, can anyone of us forget those thrilling days when our country called for our loved ones to go. The first company of men was soon organized from all parts of the county. Company C, of the Fourth Iowa, was destined to perform a brilliant part in the history of the war. When this company was organized, the ladies of Guthrie Center sent forth an invitation to other ladies from other parts of the county, to meet at the county-seat and prepare uniforms for the boys. The mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts, flocked from all parts of the county, and a uniform was soon improvised of gray flannel shirts, white pants with blue stripes, and

black glazed caps. How proud we were of our white-panted heroes, so soon to meet the bloody realities of terrible battle. In those trying times what acquaintances were formed; friends never to be forgotten. How many pass before my vision as I write. I see the sweet face of Mrs. Colonel Nichols, who with Mrs. Dr. Gustine and Mrs. Charles Hayden, wore the palm of beauty in those war times. What added to their charms, they never seemed to know it.

Other sweet, womanly faces pass before me. Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Mrs. Philip Roberts, Mrs. Hanyan, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Bluw, Mrs. Dyson, of Cass; Mrs. Kenworthy, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. McClary, Mrs. Wells McCool, Miss Jennie Mount, Miss Ellen Leech (now Mrs. Hubbard, of Stuart), from Jackson township. From Beaver Grove, Mrs. Perry Crooks and Miss Maggie, her daughter; also Miss Beck. From Thompson, the two Misses Porter. From Center, Mrs. William Mann, Miss Harriet Bike (now Mrs. Alanson Hill, of Menlo), Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Samuel Reed, Mrs. William Tracey and her daughter, Miss Belle, Miss Hester Reed (now Mrs. Luther Matz), Mrs. Culbertson, Mrs. Theodore Reed, Mrs. Charles Huxley and her daughter, Miss Clev, Mrs. and Miss Ewing, and the Misses Levan and Miss Julia Holsman, all of whom became familiar faces, and were loyal, patriotic women during the war. Among the many good women of those days, was Mrs. William A. Mann, a noble, queenly woman, who, with her husband, made their home a place of welcome and hospitality. He enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa, and died in a hospital at Keokuk. He was brought home and buried. His wife soon followed him to the grave. How we missed them, no words can tell.

Never will we forget our flag presentations to our two companies, Company C, and Company G, at Panora, and our young ladies, beautifully arrayed in the national

colors. The writer had the honor of reading the address and presenting the flag to Company C. Though we all, soldier and friends, were but a small part in integral numbers, yet that grand, old hymn, "America," sounded just as sweet to us as in more pretentious places, and we felt just as deeply the terrible realities so soon to come upon us, and our adieus were just as heartfelt. We worked just as hard in our sanitary meetings, where we interchanged socialty and devised ways and means for the comfort of "our boys." If what we sent did not get to them, somebody else's dear ones might get the articles; anyhow, like bread cast upon the waters, we would send them. Our heroes we had dedicated were, like every place else, the flower of our youth; we knew they either had to die for their country, or come back crowned with honor. Glorious and sweet is the memory of those who died, and still cherished in our friendship are those who came back crowned with honor. It is an honor to be called their friends, and the pleasantest thought to husband and self wherever we may go is, that those old friends in Guthrie county may still think us worthy of their regard.

MEMORIES OF AN OLD SETTLER.

BY JOSEPH W. CUMMINS.

This article was written by Mr. Cummins in 1883. He was the second permanent settler in Guthrie county, his father-in-law, Benjamin Kunkle, being the first. They chose Jackson township for their new home. Mr. Cummins died December 31, 1903. The following is of his early recollections:

The first cabin was erected in Jackson township, Guthrie county, by John Nevins, on lot 15, section 1, town 78, range 30. In the spring of 1848, he broke up a portion of said lot, and planted it to corn, which yielded well that season, for sod ground. At the proper time he gathered in his little crop

of corn, snugly housed it in a rail pen, covered with long slough grass (which, by the way, makes a very good covering), and having their fall work all done concluded that they would visit a brother-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Bennett, who lived near Fort Demoin, as it then was called. By so doing they could kill two birds with one stone, to-wit: Visit their friends and also purchase their winter's supply of clothing, groceries, etc. Had they known what was in store for them in the near future, they no doubt would have remained in their little cabin. The fall of 1848 was what would be termed a wet fall. More than the usual amount of rain had fallen, when on the 7th day of November, it commenced to snow great, big, old-fashioned flakes, none of your little, fine drifting stuff, and it continued to fall until it reached the very unusual depth of four feet upon the level. The wind came from the northeast during the time it was snowing; wind changed to the northwest and turned very cold. The snow was wet and heavy, and froze at once, so that the crust would bear the weight of a man. Hundreds of deer and elk perished that winter. Shut in by the deep snow, they easily became the prey of wolves, which at that time were abundant, and almost exterminated these meat-producing animals.

Mr. Nevins remained at Mr. Bennett's until the next spring, sometime in April, before he could return to his claim. He returned with the full determination of selling his claim the first opportunity that presented itself, and go where such deep snows were unknown.

In the fall Mr. Nevins sold his claim to one Conner Harper, of Indiana. Mr. Nevins moved southwest, and settled in Missouri or Kansas, where he soon dropped his burden and passed over to that other shore where the barking of the pesky "coyotes" and the recollection of musty corn bread would no more disturb him. In the spring of 1849 the hardships through which the pioneers had

passed had disheartened them to a great extent, and being the first winter that many of them had passed in Iowa, they feared that the same kind of winters would be very common in this climate, so, many of them pulled up stakes, as the saying is, and left the country, some going to Missouri, others to Illinois. One old lady, who was interviewed upon the subject, declared that the "Iowas" was too cold for her, and she was going back to "Elinois, where the horns and tails of oxen wouldn't freeze off. Strangers, I tell you that Iowa is a hard place; it's hell on women and oxen."

Those that remained worked with a will, saying that they had seen such hard times that they would endeavor to get even for the hardships they had experienced. In this they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, for everything they planted seemed to grow almost to perfection, far exceeding anything they had ever seen where they had come from. Soon they became perfectly reconciled to their new homes with their wild surroundings. The settlers of to-day cannot form even a faint idea of the beautiful scene that the prairies presented in their original and natural state, from what they can see around them now. On the right hand and on the left, all around, far and near, was this beautiful panorama of nature spread out before them.

Guthrie county was organized in the spring of 1851. The first election held in the township was on the first Monday in August following, at the cabin of one Fred Frey. At this time the population of the county was two hundred and twenty-two; the number of votes cast was thirty-nine. The names of those who voted at the first election in Jackson township are as follows: Abraham Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Moore, Fred Frey, H. Haskins, James Haskins, S. G. Weeks, Aaron Hougham, J. W. York, Benjamin Denslow, Benjamin Kunkle, G. W. Rohrer, John Nevins, Henry Harper, Matthew Piper,



JOSEPH W. CUMMINS

J. W. Cummins, David Daily and Jerome Paige; the two last named lived in Dallas county, but it was more convenient for them to vote in Guthrie. Mr. Paige was elected constable and served in that capacity for some time—nothing irregular about that in those days. At this election Aaron Hougham and J. W. Cummins were elected justices of the peace for Jackson township.

At the second election held, which was the presidential, in 1852, there were but four votes in the county given to General Scott, the whig candidate, which were as follows: In Cass township, John Anderson and David Bay; in Jackson township, S. H. Gander and J. W. Cummins. The first marriage in the township was that of Israel Vaudevanter and Rachel Moore, in the spring of 1852, married by J. W. Cummins, justice of the peace. The first marriage of persons living in the township was that of James Haskins and Lucinda Weeks; they were married in July, 1851, before the marriage mills of Guthrie were agoing. The first white child born in the township was Malinda Kunkle, September 12, 1849, who married George W. Mount, of Bayard. The first death in the township was a small child of a Mr. Osander, who lived but a short time in the township. It was in the fall of 1851 that the ruthless hand of death was laid upon the sweet, little innocent babe, and Mr. and Mrs. Osander, strangers in a strange land, were compelled to consign to Mother Earth the mortal remains of their dear babe. It was buried on a beautiful bluff, near the old town of Morrisburg, nearby the grave of McCullogh. Though no stone marks their resting place, and their graves are annually plowed over, as long as memory lasts with some of the old pioneers, they will not be wholly forgotten.

In the spring of 1855 a cemetery was opened near the town site of Morrisburg. The land was given by James Moore for that purpose. Soon after being laid off, the mortal remains of all those buried on the

bluff were removed by kind friends, and placed in the new cemetery, save that of McCullogh and the child of Mr. Osander. When the last trumpet shall call, no doubt but that they shall come forth as readily as if their graves had been marked by stones and flowers. As before stated, in the fall of 1851. Conner Harper moved onto the place vacated by Mr. Nevins. He remained but a short time; became dissatisfied with the country, sold his place to a brother, Charles Harper, who came to the county in 1852, and remained on the place until his death, which sad event took place in March, 1863. His wife, Nancy Harper, staid on the place after his death. There were some three hundred acres in the original Nevins tract. Nancy Harper was a daughter of John McDowell; was born September 28, 1815, in Pulaski county, Kentucky; moved to Indiana in 1822, married to Stephen Moon, moved to Iowa in 1841. August, 1847, Mr. Moon died, leaving her the care of three children, the oldest, Sarah Jane, afterwards the wife of S. F. Stults, of Menlo; John and James Moon, enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in 1862; Mrs. Moon was married to Charles Harper, October, 1852. By that union was one son, A. J. Harper.

DIED IN ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

James McMullen, of Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and John and James Moon, of Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, in the language of Governor Carpenter, would say these men need no eulogy; their records are made; their place in the hearts of their countrymen is secure. It is our duty to gather their ashes into "history's golden urn," as an example and inspiration to the living. Captain W. S. Winder said when he was laying out the "stockade," "I am going to build a pen here that will kill more d—d Yankees than can be destroyed at the front." Further comment is unnecessary.

"Let eternal infamy pursue the wretch, to naught but his ambition true."

The first postoffice in the township was Allen, named in honor of Captain Allen, United States army. J. W. Cummins was appointed postmaster, his commission bearing date, August 16, 1852. The office was kept in his cabin, where he first settled, on the southwest quarter of section 36, town 79, range 30. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Cummins resigned, and Wesley Mount was appointed after Fairview was laid off. The office was removed to that place, and the name changed to Fairview. This was in 1855. The office was afterwards removed to Dale City, where it still remains.

Rather an amusing incident occurred previous to the establishment of this office. The democrats being in the ascendancy, desired, of course, that one of their number, a simon-pure democrat, should be appointed; therefore, petition after petition was forwarded to the postoffice department, but no appointment came; finally they demanded an explanation why their petition was not granted, and were told that under the whig administration of Millard Fillmore, "Loco Focos" were not appointed to office. Fitz Henry Warren, was then acting as assistant postmaster-general, and George B. Warden, one of the pioneers of Dallas county, and by the way, a radical whig, was postmaster of Adel at that time. Through this office all their petitions passed. Warden being well acquainted with the political antecedents of the applicants, kept Fitz Henry Warren posted, so finally they were driven to the extremity of recommending the only whig in the township. The petition was promptly forwarded to the department, marked "O. K." by Warren, and in a very short time the appointment came all right. Some of the men who made their mark on that petition thought Jackson was still president.

Such is the history of the first postoffice.

ORGANIZATION OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

All that portion of Iowa lying west of Johnson county, comprised within the limits of townships 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81, to the Missouri river, by an act approved December 21, 1837, was formed into one county under the name of Keokuk, or, as the name was generally spelled at that time, Kee-o-kuck, after the noted chief of the Sacs, or Sauks. This name is translated in the treaties with that celebrated aboriginal as "Watchful Fox," but has been later given the interpretation of "He who has been everywhere." Within this tract lay all of the present county of Guthrie. In 1840 Keokuk county was abolished and this part of the state lay undivided until 1851, when Guthrie county was established and named.

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The county as originally formed had its eastern and western boundary lines six miles to the eastward of the present lines respectively. But, however, the legislature, at the same session, established the present boundaries. Its organization was ordered at this session and Hon. William McKay, at that time judge of the fifth judicial district, delivered the necessary papers to Theophilus Bryan, with directions to proceed to the proper perfection of the organization thereof. Isaac H. Walters, David Bishop, and Lewis Whitten, by the same bill that set off the county, who were respectively of the counties of Marion, Madison and Polk, were appointed commissioners to locate the county-seat.

Preserved in the record books of the county the hunter for details will find the following account of the proceedings of the organization:

Theophilus Bryan, who had been appointed organizing sheriff of Guthrie county, after duly qualifying according to law, on the 8th of July, 1851, proceeded to lay off the said county into townships for election purposes. By this division Guthrie county

was made to contain but two townships, Jackson and Cass.

Jackson township was bounded as follows: "Begining at the east line of Guthrie county, where the Middle Coon river crosses the same, thence up that stream, with the meanderings thereof to the section line running east and west between sections 9 and 16, in township 79 north, range 30 west, thence west, with said section line to the west line of the county, thence south to the southwest corner of said county, and thence back to the place of beginning, along the east line of the county."

The township of Cass was larger and included all of the remaining or north two-thirds of the county.

At the same time this was being done public notice was given that an election of officers of the new county would be held in the township, on the first Monday in August, 1851.

The polls in Jackson township were located at the cabin of Fred Frey, and the polls of Cass township at the home of Andrew Brumbaugh.

The election took place, pursuant to the notices given, on the date and at the places herein mentioned, and the following officers were chosen to administer the affairs of the county: Theophilus Bryan, county judge; Silas G. Weeks, clerk of the district court; Thomas M. Boyles, treasurer and recorder; Michael Messinger, sheriff; James Moore, supervisor; Alderson G. Weeks, surveyor; William Carson, prosecuting attorney.

The commissioners appointed to decide the location of the future county-seat of Guthrie county, Isaac H. Walters, David Bishop and Lewis Whitten, acted in that capacity, with the exception of Mr. Walters, who, for some reason, did not serve. After the commissioners had viewed the ground they made the following report:

That having taken the requisite oath, and having been qualified as the law requires, we proceeded to select the following site

as the proper location and seat of justice of the said county of Guthrie, in the state of Iowa: The southeast quarter of section 32, in township 80, north of range 30 west, as the said seat of justice of Guthrie county, and the name given, by which said seat of justice is to be designated, is Panora.

Signed by us this 25th day of September, 1851.

DAVID BISHOP,

LEWIS WHITTEN,

Locating Commissioners.

This interesting and historic document is further authenticated by the authority and signature of Theophilus Bryan, county judge.

Of date October 16, 1851, appears the following entry upon the record of the county court:

It was ordered that a town be laid out on the southeast quarter of section 32, in township 80, north of range 30 west, of the following dimensions:

Nineteen blocks, exclusive of the public square, the blocks twenty rods or three hundred and thirty feet square, with all alleys passing through them both ways, sixteen and one-half feet wide. Each block to be divided into eight lots, and each lot to be seventy-eight feet and one-half inch wide, and one hundred and fifty-six feet and nine inches in length. Each and every street to be eighty feet wide, except West street, which is to be forty feet wide. The streets and alleys running north and south and east and west at a variation of ten degrees, and crossing each other at right angles.

T. BRYAN,

County Judge.

In that year the personal property of those liable to assessment was pitifully small, when compared with the assessor's returns of 1907. The realty assessed was but one thousand three hundred and sixty acres of land, less than the possessions in the county of single individuals at the present day. Forty-eight head of horses were returned, at

a valuation of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars. Hogs, four hundred and six head, valued at three hundred and forty-five dollars, less than a dollar apiece. The total valuation of all the furniture in Guthrie county at that time was one hundred and fifty-six dollars, less than the price of the ordinary piano of today. When one remembers that the housewife had no bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, curtains, lounges, pianos, graphaphones, paintings, etc., this small value of personalty is not so remarkable. Money was certainly scarce, as note the sum of two thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars assessed as the moneys and credits of Guthrie county for the year 1852. Hence, Michael Messenger, sheriff and *ex-officio* assessor of Guthrie county, had little to do in the performance of his duties, in procuring a list of the assessable property, both real and personal, of the newly made and newly organized county. He knew every man in the county personally and, no doubt, before he arrived at each cabin and hailed the owner before him in his official capacity, he knew every dollar the settler was worth. On the 29th of May, 1852, he returned his assessment roll for that year, and the aggregate for the different species of property in the county, and the value thereof, was as follows:

Land, 1,360 acres.....	\$ 3,200
Horses, 48 head.....	1,795
Cattle, 248 head.....	3,214
Sheep, 108 head.....	134
Swine, 406 head.....	345
Carriages and vehicles, 41.....	1,293
Moneys and credits.....	2,363
Household furniture.....	156
Property not enumerated.....	447

Total value of taxables.....\$12,497
 Number of those liable to poll tax, 49.

On the 26th of July, 1862, the county

judge made an order levying the first taxes of the county on the above valuation; the amount to be divided as follows: For state revenue, one and a half mills on the dollar; county fund, including support of the indigent, six mills; school fund, one mill; road fund, three mills and two dollars road poll tax; and a general county poll tax of fifty cents. In these early days it was a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door, and the county treasury was seldom overflowing with wealth. On the 6th of September, 1852, there being nothing whatever in the hands of the treasurer, the various officers of the county put their names to the following document, which is unique of its kind:

The undersigned, county judge, clerk of the district court, treasurer and recorder, sheriff, and other officers and persons who are entitled to compensation from the county treasury, for our salaries and compensation for the services by us rendered to said county; in view of the depressed state of the treasury of said county, do mutually agree to relinquish all claims for which we would be entitled to pay from the county treasury for services heretofore rendered, up to and including the first Monday in August, 1852.

Witness our hands this 6th day of September, 1852.

THEOPHILUS BRYAN,
 Organizing Sheriff and County Judge.
 SILAS G. WEEKS,
 Clerk of District Court.
 MICHAEL LINEHART,
 Treasurer and Recorder and Township
 Trustee.
 MICHAEL MACK,
 Township Trustee.
 BENJAMIN KUNKLE,
 Township Trustee.
 BENJAMIN DENSLOW,
 Township Trustee.
 JOSEPH W. CUMMINS,
 Clerk of Elections.

The treasurer, shortly after, on Septem-

ber 9, 1852, made the following report to the county court: "No revenue of any kind received since the 26th of March previous, but had received five dollars for fees," whereupon the court ordered that the treasurer have the authority to appropriate the said five dollars to his own use.

Now that the government of the county had been started and was in running order, it became necessary for the proper transaction of the public business that a suitable courthouse should be erected. Accordingly the county judge made the following order, under date of June 6, 1853: "That a courthouse be erected on the public square in the town of Panora, for the use and benefit of the county of Guthrie, of the following size and dimensions: A good, substantial frame building, forty feet square and two stories high, to be built of good material, to be placed under contract as soon as practicable, and to be completed on or before the first day of November, 1854; and that the funds arising from the sale of lots, in Panora, the seat of justice of said county, be appropriated to pay the expenses of erecting said courthouse, after paying the incidental expenses of locating and surveying said seat of justice."

James Henderson succeeded Judge Theophilus Bryan as county judge at the election held in August, 1854, and took up the reins of government when laid down by the latter.

On the 1st of September, 1857, Aaron Hougham assumed the duties of county judge. During his administration the townships of Center and Thompson were organized and the boundaries of the old ones somewhat changed.

May 10, 1858, the first board of equalization of Guthrie county was convened. This assembly was in accordance with a law of the state, approved by the governor March 22, 1858.

In 1859, at its opening, the contest for the county-seat, that so often convulsed Guthrie

county, commenced, as detailed in another part of this work.

T. E. Harbour entered the office of county judge, as its incumbent, January 1, 1860, and held the position of supreme arbitrator of the county's affairs until January, 1866, when the principal part of his duties devolved upon a

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Guthrie county was held at Guthrie Center, then the county-seat, on the 7th day of January, 1861. There were present the following members: Thomas M. Coleman, Beaver; Joseph Dyson, Cass; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; S. H. Hammond, Orange; A. Littlejohn, Highland; Collin Marshall, Penn; Jesse B. Moore, Jackson; D. B. Reese, Thompson; Thomas Seeley, Center; Isaac H. Sutton, Dodge. After assembling the board proceeded to organize, first determining by lot the respective terms of office, which resulted as follows: T. M. Coleman, Joseph Dyson, Nathan Davis, S. H. Hammond, and Thomas Seeley drew the two-years' term, and the balance for the one-year term. Collin Marshall was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and rules of order were then adopted. The first warrant for the payment of money under the supervisor system was granted to Theodore Parrish, clerk of the board, to defray his expenses to Des Moines, whither he was sent to purchase books, stationery, etc., for the use of the county, and was for ten dollars. In September, 1861, however, Thomas Seeley resigned his position as a member of the board, and William Holsman, of Center, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which he held until the 14th of October, when John Parrish presented his credentials to fill the same office and was duly sworn in.

The board of supervisors for 1862 first convened upon the 6th of January and was composed of the following members:

Thomas M. Coleman, Beaver; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; Joseph Dyson, Cass; S. H. Hammond, Orange; A. Littlejohn, Highland; John Parrish, Center; D. B. Reese, Thompson; Addison Cave, Penn; Jacob Culbertson, Dodge; Benjamin Marlenee, Jackson; William Ivers, Union. The board organized and elected Thomas M. Coleman, chairman.

A petition having been presented to the last board for a vote on the relocation of the county-seat at Panora, they granted the prayer and ordered the election, which took place in April, 1862, and resulted in Panora as the seat of county government, and this board, on a due canvass of the rates, ordered the removal thither of the records and offices. The May session of the board, therefore, was held in Panora. At this meeting of the board a petition was presented by the American Emigrant Association, embodying a proposition for the purchase by that company, of all the interest of Guthrie county in and to the swamp lands of the county. This, after mature deliberation, was denied, and the proposition declined.

Jacob Culbertson resigned his position as a member of the board of supervisors on the 7th of June, 1862, and that body appointed David Vanguilder, as a supervisor from Dodge township, to fill the vacancy. In September, Joseph Dyson also resigned from the board, and was succeeded by W. Gustine.

The board held a meeting in November, 1862, and on the 29th of that month the following resolution was presented by Mr. Gustine:

WHEREAS, It appears from the report of his Excellency, Governor Kirkwood, in regard to the several quotas of men, furnished for the war by the several counties of the state of Iowa, that Guthrie county is credited for only one hundred and twenty-eight men, leaving a deficit to be filled of ninety-six men, and

WHEREAS, It appears from the enrollment lists for said Guthrie county, as re-

turned by Mr. Hanyan, the drafting commissioner of the United States for said county, and the report issued by the adjutant-general, that said county has sent into the service one hundred and three men, and that since the call for six hundred thousand additional volunteers, this county has sent as volunteers, one hundred and forty-seven additional men, making the aggregate of two hundred and fifty volunteers from Guthrie county, therefore be it

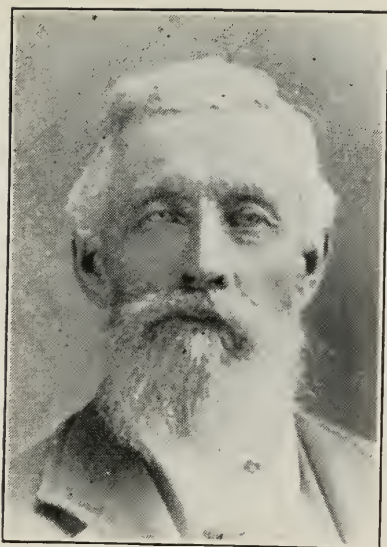
Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Guthrie county, that to require a draft of ninety-six men additional, after it has so promptly responded to the call of the country, sending, according to just calculation, two hundred and fifty men, twenty-six more than the quota, would be doing injustice to the citizens and an injury to the industrial interests of the county.

Resolved, That we believe, when his Excellency is apprised of this mistake, that he will rectify it.

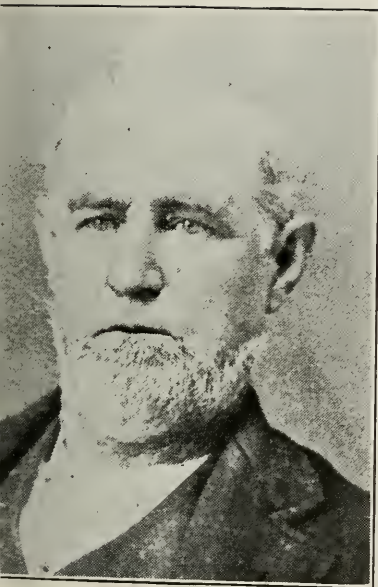
Resolved, That the clerk of the county court forward to the governor a copy of these resolutions, respectfully soliciting him to rectify the mistake, and to do justice to the citizens of Guthrie county.

The first meeting for the year of 1863 occurred on the 5th of January, at which assembly the following members took their seats: T. M. Coleman, Beaver; T. Moffitt, Dodge; Charles Smith, Orange; David Bailey, Center; J. W. Gustine, Cass; Addison Cave, Penn; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; William Ivers, Union; Benjamin Marlenee, Jackson; D. B. Reese, Thompson; A. Littlejohn, Highland. On proceeding to organize T. M. Coleman was chosen chairman. But little was accomplished by this board except the regular routine business of the county.

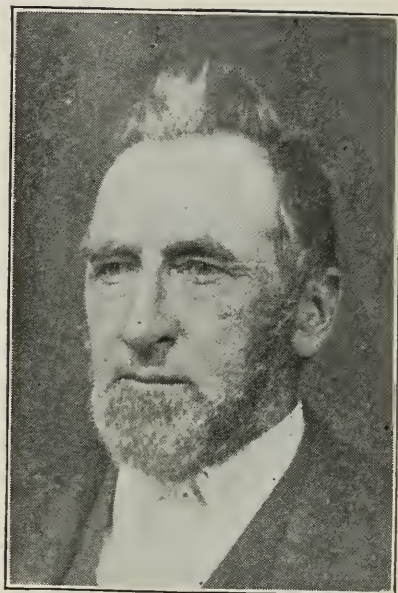
The new board for 1864 met at the courthouse in Panora. It was composed of the following members: David Bailey, Center; T. M. Coleman, Beaver; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; J. W. Gustine, Cass; Charles



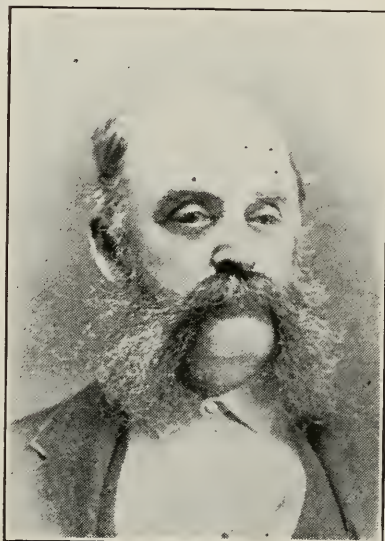
JOSHUA PRIOR



DR. JOHN BOWER



DR. JOHN Y. HOPKINS



CHARLES HADEN

Smith, Orange; William Ivers, Union, who was made chairman; Joseph Lisle, Highland; Enoch Kenworthy, Penn; R. H. Davidson, Dodge; David Vanguilder, Jackson; J. S. Gifford, Thompson. One of the first actions of this board was to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Guthrie county, and state of Iowa, that we will appropriate out of the county treasury, of said county, the sum of one hundred dollars to each volunteer from this county, under the last call of the president for volunteers, to be paid as follows: Twenty-five dollars on his being mustered into the United States service, twenty-five dollars in six months thereafter, and the balance at the expiration of twelve months from the date of mustering into the service, to be paid to said soldier on his order.

Resolved, That as soon as any person is mustered into the United States service from Guthrie county, and produces a certificate from the mustering officer for the state of Iowa, to the clerk of Guthrie county, Iowa, that he be authorized to issue warrants for the amounts specified.

At the June session of the board, the above resolution was made retro-active, so as to give the same bounty to *all* volunteers that had been credited to this county, under the call, whether they had enlisted prior to the passage of the resolution or not.

Enoch Kenworthy resigned as a member of the board, at the November meeting and November 14, 1864, W. J. Haines was appointed to represent Penn township in his place.

The new board of supervisors, meeting on the 2d of January, 1865, was made up of the following members: William Ivers, Union; Joseph Lisle, Highland; J. S. Gifford, Thompson; David Vanguilder, Jackson; R. H. Davidson, Dodge; James Cline, Cass; Samuel Reed, Center; E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Bear Grove; S. H. Hammond, Orange; W. J. Haines, Penn.

On organization R. H. Davidson was chosen chairman.

William Ivers and James Cline having removed from the county, at the regular session of the board held in June, vacancies were declared, and that body, by a unanimous vote, elected Levi Bailey, of Union township, and Jacob Wilson, of Cass, to fill their places. On the 4th of September, 1865, this board passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to each soldier, who has not hitherto been paid the same, and who volunteered from Guthrie county, into the service of the United States, and was credited to this county, and who has served the term of one year in said service, and to all soldiers of this county who have died in said service, by reason of disease contracted in said service, or from wounds received; and that the clerk of the board of supervisors be instructed to issue warrants, as above indicated, after a vote of the people is ascertained upon the question of a special tax for the payment of the persons above alluded to.

The question of the special tax for the payment of this soldier's bounty, was ordered to be one of the points to be decided at the regular election in October. At that time the people indorsed the action of the board, and by a majority of two hundred and eighty-four, ordered the levy of the special tax.

The board met at Panora on the 1st of January, 1866, and was made up of the following members: E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Bear Grove; Samuel Reed, Center; S. H. Hammond, Orange; William Ivers, Union; Thomas Moffitt, Dodge; D. L. Chantry, Thompson; R. J. Patterson, Highland; Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; A. W. Leach, Jackson; J. W. McPherson, Penn. The organization of this board was perfected by the selection of William Ivers as chairman.

The first meeting of the board in 1867 was held at Panora on the 7th of January, at which time the following gentlemen took their seats as members thereof: D. L. Chantry, Thompson; William Ivers, Union; R. J. Patterson, Highland; Thomas Moffitt, Dodge; A. W. Leach, Jackson; J. W. McPherson, Penn; E. L. Prior, Bear Grove; Thomas L. Coleman, Beaver; Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; John Teter, Orange; G. W. Bike, Center; Thomas Moffitt, chairman. The board for 1868 was composed of Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; G. W. Bike, Center; T. M. Coleman, Beaver; John H. Teters, Orange; John P. McEwen, Bear Grove; Silas Morgan, Union; John Clark, Dodge; John Nation, Jackson; Jacob Smith, Penn; James Ewing, Thompson; R. J. Patterson, Highland. John P. McEwen, chairman.

At the session of the board in June, Joshua Prior was sworn in, from Center, in place of G. W. Bike, resigned. Edmund Pickett, of Bear Grove, was also sworn in as a member, vice John P. McEwen, resigned. As Mr. McEwen was the chairman, his place was taken, under vote of the board, by Thomas M. Coleman.

The first session of the board of 1869 was held at Panora, January 4, at which time the following members, after qualification, took their seats: R. J. Patterson, Highland; John Nation, Jackson; John Clark, Dodge; Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; John Mitchell, Richland; Charles Smith, Orange; Edmund Pickett, Bear Grove; J. W. Haines, Penn; E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Center; William Ivers, Union; J. Ewing, Thompson. L. Brumbaugh occupied the presiding officer's chair. As Mr. Ivers, in June, was elected county auditor, to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of William Elliott, C. C. Nesselroad was elected to represent the township of Union on the board.

The following gentlemen, after duly qualifying, entered upon the duties of supervisors at the meeting of that body held January 3, 1870: L. Brumbaugh, Cass; J. S.

Mitchell, Richland; C. Smith, Orange; E. Pickett, Bear Grove; E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Center; James Truax, Dodge; A. Sutton, Grant; R. J. Patterson, Highland; Eli Boots, Jackson; W. J. Haines, Penn; C. C. Nesselroad, Union; J. A. Jefferson, Thompson. L. Brumbaugh, chairman.

The matter of the county seat would not down. It could only be put to sleep for a short time. So, to keep up the interest in the question a petition was presented to the board, at its meeting in June, 1870, signed by Joshua Prior and others, praying the supervisors to order a vote to be taken on the question of re-locating the county seat at Guthrie Center. After due deliberation the "solons" of the county granted the petition, and ordered the election by an unanimous vote. It was defeated, however, at that time.

At the September session, W. A. Bascom presented himself as a member of the board, in place of A. Sutton, of Grant, who had removed from that subdivision of the county, and after being sworn, took his seat with his colleagues.

The board met at the courthouse in Panora, on January 2, 1871, and the following members answered to their names: R. J. Patterson, T. E. Harbour, and J. A. Jefferson. Mr. Patterson was elected chairman. From there being only three members elected, it shows that the township organization of the county had been abandoned and a board of supervisors, consisting of three members, to represent the county, was adopted, and continues to this day.

The members of the board of supervisors for the succeeding years to the year 1907 were as follows:

1872—R. J. Patterson, A. J. Cave, T. E. Harbour. Mr. Patterson, chairman.

1873—R. J. Patterson, A. Cave and D. L. Chantry. Mr. Patterson, chairman.

1874—A. J. Cave, D. L. Chantry and William S. Mount. A. J. Cave, chairman.

1875—D. L. Chantry, W. S. Mount and T. M. Coleman. Chantry, chairman.

1876—W. S. Mount, T. M. Coleman and William Anderson. Mount in the chair.

1877—T. M. Coleman, William Anderson and W. S. Mount. Coleman in the chair.

1878—William Anderson, W. S. Mount and H. L. Miller. Mount, chairman.

1879—W. S. Mount, H. L. Miller and W. W. Bailey. Mount, chairman.

1880—H. L. Miller, W. W. Bailey and Jonathan Stevens. Miller, chairman.

1881—W. W. Bailey, Jonathan Stevens and H. L. Miller. Bailey, chairman.

1882—The same as the previous year.

1883—J. R. Bates, W. W. Bailey and T. P. Reed. Bates, chairman.

1884—W. W. Bailey, T. P. Reed and J. R. Bates. Bailey, chairman.

REMINISCENCES OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

BY A. M'CLARAN.

In the year 1848 John Nevins settled in Guthrie county. He was the first white settler in the county. He stopped on what is now section 1, township 78, range 30, by a beautiful spring, since known as the Harper farm. He raised the first crop in Guthrie county.

Benjamin Kunkle, of Champaign county, Ohio, was the next settler. He took up a claim in what is now section 3, township 78, and on the first day of September, 1849, Mr. Kunkle and family moved into their cabin, and on the 12th day of the same month, Mrs. Kunkle gave birth to the first white child born in Guthrie county. This child is now the wife of G. W. Mount.

In February, 1850, John Davis made a claim of what is now the Culbertson farm. In 1864 he removed to Oregon. In the

same year came Conrad Brumbaugh and made a claim a half mile west of Panora, where his son Henry now lives.

Jacob VanOrder, J. Shelhart, Michael Leinart, David Bay, Michael Mock, Daniel Messenger, George Messenger, Joseph Ricks, Nicholas Hartman, T. Bryan, Andrew Brumbaugh, Nathan Maynard, these are the names of some who came to Cass township prior to 1850. Serinda Leinart, now Mrs. S. A. Young, and Henry Brumbaugh, children, are all that remain of those who came here prior to 1851.

The first year of the early settler was devoted to preparing the ground for the next year's crop. Some raised a crop of sod corn, which was good only for stock. The next spring they put in a crop of wheat and corn. So they had to wait over a year to realize anything of their own raising. Those who brought flour and meal with them fared well while that lasted. The nearest mill was south of Winterset, in Warren county, from which all their breadstuffs were hauled by ox teams. It took about two weeks to make the trip. The settlers soon constructed something which answered the purpose of a mill. One made by Mr. Kunkle consisted of a large concave stone fixed permanently in the ground and another convex stone made to revolve on this by horse power. Another one was made by Andrew Brumbaugh, which differed from the other in that it was operated by men and women. A pole was fixed, one end in the upper stone and the other in the ceiling, by which they turned the mill. Some ground their corn, wheat and buckwheat upon the ordinary family coffee mill.

The experience of one old settler is the same experience of all old settlers. You talk with them today. "Oh," they will say, "it is all over now, and we can afford to laugh, but I tell you it looked pretty hard sometimes. I wish you could have lived here in the early days of our county, you would be ashamed to say hard times now.

Why! there were times when we were fortunate if we had half a bushel of corn or a bushel of potatoes in the house."

The winter of 1849-50 was very severe and feed scarce. Many cattle died; those that lived through were so reduced as to be unable to draw the plow. The settlers, many of them, were obliged to go out to the weed bottoms along the Coon river and plant a sufficient quantity of corn to keep them until they could open up their claims.

In 1850 the land in the western part of the state was surveyed and platted which came into market the following year. The Indian moccasin tracks were scarcely obliterated when the first settlers arrived. Some still remained, Indian like, begging and stealing what they could. A band of Musquakes camped west of Panora. They would go through town stopping at every house to beg.

Previous to this a lady who lived near Panora, said she would like nothing better than to have a negro family on one side and an Indian family on the other. She would take so much pleasure in civilizing them. But when the Musquakes came to her house they did not knock. They entered without permission and demanded something to eat. With fear and trembling she collected everything she had prepared for her family and gave them, but this did not satisfy them. A red and green quilt was upon the bed, a squaw marched up and deliberately helped herself to it. The woman's heart sank within her. After they had departed with her quilt and other things she simply said with a sigh, "Surely distance gives relief."

To the first settler nearly two years had rolled peacefully away, though not without hardships and privations, and in August, 1850, this handful of people were called upon to perform the last sad rites over the remains of their neighbor, Mr. McCullough, who died in a cabin near the old Pearson

mill site. A rude box was his coffin, a sheet was his shroud, the hearse an old cart drawn by a yoke of oxen, and his body was the first one laid away to rest in the old Morrisburg cemetery. No stone marks his last resting place, and it is wholly forgotten. This cemetery is the oldest one in the county.

Among those who were added to the Leinart and Brumbaugh settlements north of Middle Coon river in 1851 were John and Michael Messenger, T. M. Boyles, William Grames, and Asa Cox.

Frequently two families would possess one cow in common, one would milk her in the morning and the other in the evening.

One old settler says the best meal he was ever privileged to partake of was at the house of a neighbor in 1851. He had been eating corn bread all summer long. His neighbor said he had some wheat and they would have a change. They ground the wheat upon a coffee mill and the good wife made graham gems, which were excellent, and were so grateful to his palate that he never forgot them.

All the summer long they lived on their claim without seeing a single traveler. In October, they looked away to the east and there, oh, joyful sight! was a covered wagon, and they did not wait to see who were its occupants, but ran to meet it. It contained a solitary man, a stranger. He was welcomed with as much joy as would have been the dearest friend. Said one of these pioneers in relating this incident: "If I ever wept for joy it was then. The first train of cars I ever saw was not so grand a sight as was that covered wagon. Never before nor since have I felt such emotions of joy."

The old settlers lived peacefully without political contentions or dissensions until the summer of '51, when the legislature gratified their desires for self-government. The organization of Guthrie county was commenced in the winter of 1850-51, the legislature, then in session in Iowa City, divided

the territory west of Dallas county into counties, and named our county after a democratic statesman of Kentucky, "Guthrie." Judge McKay, who was then judge of the fifth judicial district, appointed Theophilus Bryan organizing sheriff for Guthrie county. On the 8th day of August he proceeded to divide the county into two townships, the line dividing them commencing where Middle Coon river crosses the east line of the county and running along said river to the section line between sections 9 and 16, township 79, range 30, thence west to the west line of the county. The north township was called Cass, the south, Jackson.

The next thing in order was to call a county convention to nominate candidates for different county officers, to be voted for on the first Monday of August following. The convention was held and the following nominations were made: County judge, T. Bryan; clerk, S. G. Weeks; treasurer and recorder, T. M. Boyles; county assessor, James Moore; prosecuting attorney, Fred Frey; county surveyor, A. G. Weeks; commissioner, Aaron Hougham; inspector of weights and measures, Samuel Moore; sheriff, M. Messinger. At the August election they were all elected, and later qualified according to law. At this time the population of the county was two hundred and twenty-two. The number of votes cast thirty-nine, all democratic. At the second election there were four whigs in the county, J. W. Cummins, S. H. Gander, John Anderson, and David Bay, a hopeless minority. They had no ticket in the field. The first ballot box used in Cass township was Aunt Hannah Bryan's, teapot. The county being properly officered, the next thing was to have a county-seat, which was selected and reported on the 25th day of September, 1851, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the legislature of 1850-51.

After looking over and discussing the relative merits of the different localities for the county-seat, the commissioners finally

selected the southeast quarter of section 32, township 80, range 30. The original plat contained one hundred acres with streets eighty feet wide. With regard to naming the place there is one story running like this: The commissioners, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Whitten, were standing on the hill, southeast of Panora, and as they took in the beautiful landscape, the wide-spreading prairie to the north and east, the wood-covered bluffs, one of them exclaimed, "What a beautiful panorama!" The expression, with a slight abbreviation, suggested itself as an appropriate name for the new county-seat. This was about the 25th of September, 1851, when the county-seat was christened Panora.

The first building erected in Panora was near the residence of the late Lewis Harvout and Asa Cox, now deceased. Some claim the precedence should be given to the log cabin which stood on the lot now owned by Mrs. Boblett, as the logs were drawn on the ground in the early part of 1851 by Michael Leinart. Abram Hursche, a Frenchman, bought the logs and built the cabin one afternoon. The cabin was occupied by Abram Hursche and Thomas Turner as a general storeroom, the first in the county, which consisted of a general stock of goods for that day, including tobacco, which was called groceries.

The first carpenter in the county was Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in the spring of 1853. The first schoolhouse was built by him in 1853. The first permanently located blacksmith shop was Lucien Hogglin's, who came to Panora in 1853. John Anderson, father of Rev. Samuel Anderson, now a resident of California, built the first mill in the state west of Des Moines, in the autumn of 1852, sawing the lumber there with a whip saw. The same year it was converted into a flour mill, and as soon as it was put in operation, and the water in the stream had fallen sufficient to ford it, teams came from Council Bluffs,

Winterset, and from all the adjoining counties, being frequently obliged to remain several days before they could be served. We now had a mill but we did not always have the corn and wheat, especially during the first year of residence here. To illustrate how some of the old settlers managed in the early days, I will tell you how Mr. Van Order obtained his bread. He made shingles and hauled them to Mr. Boone, near Boonesville, a trading point on this side of Des Moines, and traded them for wheat; and previous to the erecting of the Anderson mill, he took his wheat to Grisner's mill ten miles below Des Moines. Previous to 1852 the few pioneers of Guthrie county received their mail at Pennock and McKay, Dallas county. In 1852 the postoffice department established a postoffice at Panora, and John Anderson was appointed postmaster, the citizens paying the expenses of carrying the mail, which was done by any person who might be going either way. The postoffice was an old straw hat suspended by a piece of twine from the rafters of the cabin, and when any one wished to ascertain if anyone remembered him whom he had left behind, he had only to tip the hat and examine its contents. Mr. Anderson was living on the Russell Thompson place, now owned by a Mr. Ritchie. At the expiration of the year, or in 1853, Judge Bryan was appointed postmaster and kept the office at his cabin. Valentine Leinart, a lad of about eleven years old, carried the mail weekly to and from Redfield, at twenty-five cents a trip.

The first church was built in 1856 by the Presbyterian Mission Society, of New York, that sent one Harmon out here "to preach to the heathen." The church stood on the east side of the courthouse square. It was used as a church and courthouse. Here is where Judge McFarland held his famous courts for two or three years, when it was converted into a dwelling, then a wagon shop and finally a blacksmith shop.

Lewis Harvout, a real-estate dealer, came

to Panora in the spring of 1854, and the same year was appointed treasurer and recorder of Guthrie county to fill a vacancy. At the same time he taught the school, the second time he taught in Panora, at the salary of twelve dollars and fifty cents per month. He taught the school for two or three years.

John Cline started the first plow and wagon shop in the county in the spring of 1856. In the autumn of the same year he succeeded Judge Bryan. He is now a resident of Des Moines.

Among the first settlers not already mentioned, who came to this county prior to the year 1854, are the Reynolds, Knowltons, Harpers, Hendersons, McClarans, Jacksons, Campbells, Mitchells and Joseph Roberts. The latter was here in 1853. He purchased his land and built a cabin and moved his family later. They later landed on the prairie, where they waited for some time until a door was sawed out. The door was a bed quilt, their windows the cracks in the walls, and their bedsteads the floor. A few days after their arrival, a terrible storm came up after dark. The wind blew the lights out as fast as they could be lighted, the lightening glared terribly and the thunder was terrific. There were about eighteen persons in the cabin at the time. One Smith, who had been very brave with his tongue, was seen crouched down on one hand and knee, while with the other hand he endeavored to ward off the lightning's fierce darts.

In the fall of 1853 Hugh Campbell came, as before mentioned, to this county. He settled on Bay's Branch, and in the following June Mr. Campbell died, leaving a wife and eleven children in a new, wild, lonesome country, bereft of a husband's and father's love and care. Great must have been her courage to rear so large a family. In the rebellion she gave the first sacrifice of this county on the altar of patriotism in the person of her son, Hugh, in Company C,

Fourth Iowa Infantry, at Rolla, Missouri. In 1852 the Reynolds came to this county and settled on the hill where Mr. Beller now lives, boys then, but now old men. In December of that year, before the Anderson mill was completed, they went to the mill near Winterset, remained over night and started back in the morning. It was already snowing and blowing and continued all that day and night. It was with difficulty they traveled at all. They went all that day long blinded by the snow, hungry and almost frozen. They were about giving it up in despair, when they heard a dog bark. They followed the sound, which led them back a short distance and then up to a cabin. They went to the door to beg permission to stop, when to their surprise they found themselves at home. It was then midnight. They had passed the house and were only saved by poor old Towser.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1852, with a membership of about twelve. Services were held at the residence of the members until the completion of the schoolhouse. Their first church building was erected in 1857, on Church street, being afterwards sold to J. Swartz for a dwelling. Their first minister was a Mr. Mason. In 1869, the society erected a brick building on Main street but are now occupying a second building.

The United Brethren church was organized in Panora, in 1861, and on account of its anti-secret principles and some other causes, the church went down and the house was sold, and is now used as the town hall.

The church of Christ, at Panora, was organized in 1854, Benjamin Mitchell and Alex Wasson were chosen as elders and William C. Jones, deacon. About the year 1858, the church was divided and the place of holding meeting was in the McClaran schoolhouse, near Fansler, for a time, when it was changed back to Panora, and in 1874 they erected a second one, and in 1897 the present one.

The Baptist church was organized in 1858 and in 1871 commenced the erection of a church house, but the hurricane on the 18th of June that year blew it down. The society being small, and financially weak was unable to rebuild, so they sold it to the Cumberland Presbyterians, who rebuilt the house and afterwards changed their organization to that of the Presbyterians, who now own it.

The Catholics attempted to build their first church in Panora and in the county on the lots just north of Jasinkey's residence, and had their house up and enclosed when that same storm, on the 18th of June, 1871, leveled it to the ground. The church is now in process of rebuilding.

Thomas Roberts came to Guthrie county in 1856 and purchased a farm two miles east of Panora, which is now one of the most desirable homes in the county. "Uncle Tom" is noted for his hospitality and sociability. He has been extensively engaged in stock-raising and has been successful in all his undertakings, unless we except his effort in his fourteen-mile run and to make his friend, William Tracy, bray, in swimming a mule across Walnut creek, this side of Des Moines. When the mules reached the middle of the stream the current took the least one down stream. "Uncle Tom," who had remained to see them into the water, became excited and ran down the bank on a run calling out to Tracy, "Bray, Tracy, Bray!" Tracy never heeded, and when all were safely over he demanded the reason of Tracy's refusal to bray. "Well, Mr. Roberts," replied Tracy, "I am willing to do anything in reason, but making a mule of myself; you will have to excuse me."

D. W. Harper came to Guthrie county in 1853, and settled on the south side of Panora. He died an old, respected citizen of this town. Peter Batchlett, now dead, came in 1853, purchased a home of Judge Bryan. He was a good-natured and es-

teemed citizen and lived just outside the corporation of Panora.

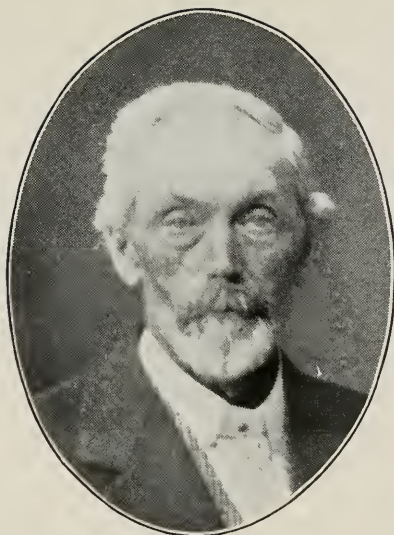
Among those who came in 1854, were Dr. Gustine, Peter and John Boblett, Robert Wasson, Joseph, James and Thompson Cline. The former was a doctor in Panora for many years. A story is told of his visit to a man who was suffering from nervous prostration. In diagnosing the case, among other things he said: "Mr. ———, you have been overdoing. You are a very energetic man." "Oh, yes, I know, Doctor, I've had 'em for five or six years." "Had what?" "Why the energetics." This was only one of the Doctor's laughable as well as sorrowful scenes of the old settler. The Doctor and his wife both have been dead for several years.

The experiences of one old settler in all that pertains to the privations and hardships of pioneer life, is the experience of all. They all saw hard times, were lonely and sometimes hungry, but they all agree that there was some pleasure mixed up with the hardships endured. They lived on corn-bread and game, and enjoyed good health. The young folks went twenty and thirty and sometimes forty miles to attend dancing parties and Fourth of July celebrations. One old settler relates his experience in going to see his best girl in 1853-4. He went ten miles on foot. There were no buggies in those days, and he doubts whether there was one in the western part of Iowa at that date. At that date the cabins had but one room, generally sixteen feet square, which served the family for a kitchen, dining hall, sittingroom and bedroom. At midnight when it was time to go to bed or go home, he had his choice, he could be one of three persons in one bed, or run up the ladder to a pallet in the loft, or strike out for home over the lonesome prairie road without a house along it. He chose the latter, and still he says he was not lonesome. Along the road the wolves keep a reveille on every hill with their barking and snarling,

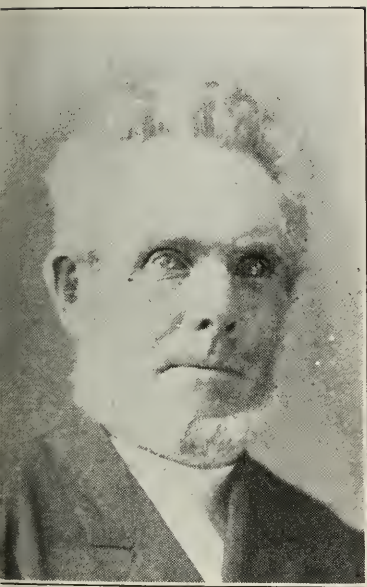
which at times would make the hair stand up on his head. What made it worse for him, when young, he used to hear his parents talk about the wolves in the early settlement of Ohio. How they would chase people, and they would be forced to climb a tree or get on the roof of some cabin. These thoughts came rushing through his brain, but where was the tree or cabin? He decided then and there that if he got through all safe this time, the next time he would keep the girl up all night or he would take any accommodations offered.

The first term of the district court held in this county was in September, 1853. Judge Badford presided. S. G. Weeks was the clerk, and J. W. Cummins, sheriff. Court was at that time held in the Cline Hotel, then belonging to Theophilus Bryan. The arrival of the judge was unexpected. The clerk and sheriff, not anticipating court, had gone to their homes several miles away. The judge sent for the recreant officers and opened court. There was but one case tried at this term of court: Dr. Goff vs. A. Moore. A jury was impaneled consisting of Richard Gilbert, Asa Cox, Alex Wasson, Joseph Ricks, the only ones of the venire that responded to their names. After the case had been heard and handed over to the jury it was compromised. This was the first law suit in the county. At this trial, the judge paid the witness fees.

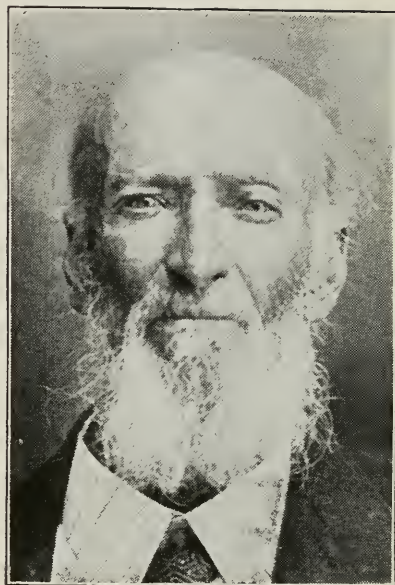
The next term of court was held in the spring of 1854, at which time the first grand jury was impaneled. This consisted of the following named persons: Eli Grandstaff, foreman; Solomon Messinger, Jacob Messinger, William Frazier, William Queen, Joseph Cron, Daniel Messinger, T. C. S. Nicholson, James Rhodes, Jonathan Morris, A. McClaran, I. W. York, Michael Messinger, Robert Robertson and Henry Maines. It is said the judge swore them upon the Bible requiring every jurymen to kiss the book. At this term of court was the first criminal suit, the prosecution be-



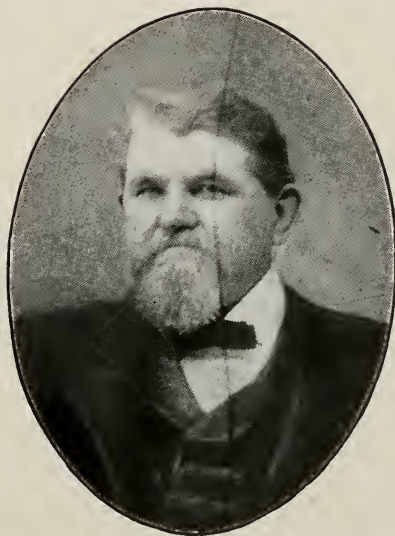
G. E. PRICE



JOHN LONSDALE



PETER HARVEY



S. B. GILLESPIE

ing for larceny, preferred against William Rhodes and Nora Trogler. At this trial Trogler was liberated. Rhodes took a change of venue to Cass county. At this term of court three old settlers from Beaver township came to see what was going on. It was raining and they rode into town at a breakneck speed. Sheriff Cummins came to the door and called their names to serve as jurors, but they, not understanding it, supposed they were to be punished for running their horses. One of them hid behind the schoolhouse while the others went trembling before the court. The judge, on account of a recent pummelling he had received at the hands of some landowners in Fremont county, where he dealt in real estate, could not make himself understood by words, pointed to the men who had been called up to be sworn as jurors, but supposing he was to be examined as a witness called out, "I don't know him! I never saw him! I don't know anything about him."

The judge held another term of court the next fall in this county, but on account of land difficulties in Fremont county, he resigned and removed to Nebraska, where in some other trouble about land, he was shot by some indignant squatter, whom he had defrauded out of his Iowa land. In 1855 E. H. Seres was appointed to fill the vacancy and he held two terms of court that year. It is claimed that the records of these terms of court are the oldest in possession of the county, the earlier ones being destroyed at the time of the blowing up of Edward Searey, the clerk of courts at that time. In 1856, Judge Seres held two more terms of court without incident.

In the spring of 1857 Judge McFarland held his first term in this county. Of him there is an endless number of stories, all more or less of a humorous nature. He would often get inebriated. His first charge to the grand jury was after this fashion,—
"Gentlemen, we have in Iowa a prohibitory

law. If you know of any man in the county who sells liquor without license, indict him, and I will fine him like the devil." Later on the judge died with "snakes in his boots."

The first Fourth of July celebration in the county was held in Panora in 1857.

Among the old settlers in Jackson township, not already mentioned, are J. J. Morris, Stephen Mount, T. E. Harbour, D. A. Lilly, A. Swisher, J. A. Trent, M. Mount, J. A. White, Joseph Kenworthy, John Lonsdale, S. Moore, Benjamin Marlenee, Samuel Williams and others whose names have slipped our memory. In 1855, J. J. Morris and James Moore laid out Morrisburg. The town was called Fairview, but it was discovered that there was another Fairview in the state, so the name was changed to Morrisburg. The postoffice was kept there, and in 1856 there were several business houses. A dry-goods store, a drug store, a blacksmith shop, a hardware store, one saloon, a hotel, a school-house and a church were in the village. After the stages were withdrawn from this route, the occupation was gone and now all that remains of Morrisburg is the school-house. In 1865 the stage route was changed to Adel and Panora, which route was used until the railroads north and south of us were built far enough west to change it. Dale City was laid out in 1862, by John Lonsdale. It contains a woolen factory, a store, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, school-house, and church and at one time a saddler shop. Joseph Kenworthy came to this county in 1856 and stopped with his brother near the Hollingsworth farm, until he could build his cabin just south of Dale City. This cabin was without a floor, except a temporary one of a carpet. Their chairs were made from hickory poles, the only tools used being a shaving knife and shaving horse. Their bedsteads were the prairie bunk. Mrs.

Kenworthy was very enthusiastic in her praises of the new country, and often indulged in pleasant dreams for the future. One evening just after she had removed her shoes preparatory to retiring, she was frightened by a peculiar noise in the room that struck terror to her soul. She called to the little ones to climb upon the bed. She then called to Mr. Kenworthy to come and kill a rattlesnake. He came with an end-gate rod of his wagon, expecting no snakes, but to quiet a woman's whim. As he approached the door his snakeship gave him a salute that made him jump. He told his wife to jump upon the bed, and as he raised his weapon to strike, the wind blew out the only light, which was a skillet of lard and a rag wick. While darkness remained the snake rattled so fiercely and close to the bed that its occupants were terror-stricken. As soon as a light was struck the intruder started out through a chink. Mr. Kenworthy fastened him to the floor with his weapon, which his wife held while he climbed out of the window and with a pole soon dispatched the enemy. Mr. Kenworthy and family have since moved farther west, and now live at Spokane, Washington.

The Mormon trail was through Guthrie county, by Dale City and Dalmanutha, and until the year 1856 the Mormon emigrants made the journey on this route with ox-carts, under the charge of some elder. In order to reduce expenses, Brigham Young hit upon a plan to have them cross the plains in hand carts. Accordingly the hand carts were built in which to take these converts to the new zion. At Iowa City they took up their weary march by companies, going through Morrisburg, Dale City and Dalmanutha. The carts were drawn by one man and two women. Some, however, were drawn by women only. A strap was passed over one shoulder and under one arm and fastened back to the cart, one on each side of the tongue, with one hand holding it and one person behind to push. This was the

team for each cart, and when they came to bad places they doubled team. In one of these expeditions, near the west line of the county, one of the women stepped to the side of the road a few rods and gave birth to a child, and in a short time, yet that day, she took her place in the train. They were scantily provided with provisions, yet were nevertheless content to endure these hardships, because it was in the name of their religion. Occasionally one of these teams would go through as late as 1858.

In 1855-6 was the great land rush in Iowa, which seemed to be the Eldorado to the people of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Guthrie county received her share of them.

Previous to 1855, Guthrie county had but two townships, Cass and Jackson. In April of that year Bear Grove was organized and embraced the west half of the county. In 1853, Nathan Davis was the first settler in what is now Bear Grove township. He has since moved to Oregon. In 1854 a hotel was built, known as Middle River station, the stages run from Morrisburg to Hamlin's Grove, in Audubon county, a distance of thirty-five miles, without a house in sight, one continuous stretch of prairie, before they could change horses or get a bite to eat. Travelers and drivers were obliged to carry lunches. After this station was built and Mr. Davis installed as landlord, two of his friends came to visit him. The bed was of the sapling variety and a double one extending entirely across one end of the house. They slept feet to feet, the guests in one end, and the host in the other. One of the guests, in relating his visit, said, when they stretched out they lapped knee-deep, but with all the inconveniences, they enjoyed their visit more than some made in subsequent years.

The first school in Bear Grove township was a subscription school taught by Mrs. Saxton, at her residence in the grove. Both she and her husband are now dead. After the organization of the township, Miss Mary

Cram taught the first public school. Old settlers in that township used to tell stage coach passengers that Bear Grove was so healthy that they were going to send east for a poor old man to come out and settle among them, so they could start a graveyard. This was prior to 1860, at the beginning of the terrible snow storm, that caused so much suffering in the winter of 1856 and 1857 and which is remembered by the old settlers. A lad, a nephew of Mrs. Sheeder, then residing on Seely creek, and now Baker township, went out to follow up a herd of elk tracks which led up a ravine. When he left home there were no signs of a storm, but before night one of Iowa's sudden changes and the worst storm ever experienced by white man in this county ensued, lasting about three days. The young man did not return, search was made and continued for some time, but without success. The next summer his bones and gun were found twelve miles northwest of home, where he perished in that terrible storm.

Among the early marriages in that township was that of a Mr. North, afterwards a resident of Casey, to a Miss Betts. They were married by Squire Owens (we are unable to say whether it is our present member of supervisors or not, who was left-handed). When the couple joined their right hands, the 'Squire called out, "other hands, if you please, that's wrong." This, of course, caused a little confusion, when he was heard to remark afterwards, "Dog my cats, if I haven't used my left hand so long I thought everybody was left-handed." A story of another early marriage in this township, or near Linn Grove, is worth repeating. A Mr. Cooper and Miss Fleak were both hired to work for a farmer near the grove, and as usual, they agreed to tread life's rosy path together, and as soon as an opportunity presented itself, they would get married. The opportunity came one day. Mr. Cooper was working on the prairie and Miss Fleak was doing work in the kitchen.

This same 'squire was seen coming along the road, and when he got opposite the house, he was called to come in. The prospective groom was sent for. Pretty soon he came in, wiped the sweat from his face, while the soon-to-be bride rubbed the dough from her fingers, and took her place beside the groom. They were married without further ado, and spent their honeymoon, she in the kitchen, and he on the farm, and were as happy as if they had taken a trip.

In Bear Grove township, in 1855, the Crooks and Captain John McEwen landed on Bear creek. This creek secured its name on account of several bears having been killed on its banks by a band of government surveyors. The first thing they did was to build a cabin or shed, nine by fourteen feet. This constituted the various apartments of the family except the kitchen, which was out of doors under the blue canopy of heaven. The characteristic hospitality of the family discovered itself even here, as a little incident will illustrate. One night after the family had retired, two men, who had lost their way, stumbled on this cabin and asked for shelter. A spare bed was lacking, but Captain McEwen's generous heart at once suggested a way. He told his aunt to make him a bed under the bed and they could have his, and in the dispensation of true hospitality, the proud, noble-hearted man crept under the bed that two fellow mortals might have rest. The Captain afterward married and moved to Ohio. We always regretted this, for there was not a nobler-hearted man in Iowa than he, who is now deceased.

The hard winter of 1856-7, already mentioned, was destructive to all kinds of game. Wolves, deer, elk and wild turkeys were abundant at that time. The snow was so deep and a heavy crust on it so that deer could not travel and were an easy prey for the wolves and hunters. To illustrate how easy they could be caught, a lad of fifteen years went to the barn to do his feeding,

the men having gone to Panora; in a few minutes he was heard loudly calling for the butcher knife. The girls ran out with the knife and found the boy astride of a deer and holding on by the antlers. He told the girls to cut its throat while he held it. They commenced sawing away and finally the boy had to take turns with them until the desired end was accomplished. How did the boy catch the deer? The snow was so deep, and a crust on top hard enough to bear the children, but not the weight of the deer. In its struggles to escape the deer would break through at every step and finally, through exhaustion, surrendered to its captors.

Dodge township was organized in the spring of 1855. It then embraced the territory now known as Dodge, Highland, Orange and Victory townships. The first election was held at the residence of John Clark, father of Isaac Clark, a member of the board of supervisors. The first settlers in this territory were John Van Order, Thomas and Orlando Moffitt, Horatio and Ozias Shaw, Peter Bryan, Sam McClaran, William Hill, Dr. Sutton, Jacob Dubbs, Richard Squires, John Arrowsmith, Alex Littlejohn, James Clearwater, R. J. Patterson, Charles Smith, John, Peter and Israel Vandeventer, Benjamin and Joseph Tuttle. In the spring of 1856, the school fund commissioner, Aaron Hougham, formed a school district at Moffitt's Grove, and the first public school taught in this territory was in the winter of 1856-7. A. McClaran was the teacher, and he used his own residence for the schoolhouse.

The first saw-mill built in Dodge, as then organized, was by Thomas Harris. It was run a few years and then went down. Mr. Harris is now deceased.

Often stories are told of some early settlers who were afraid of Indians. A neighbor to one old settler came to see him and stay all night. He had come about ten miles, arriving just at dark. The door was closed and barred, which took some time

to open so as to let him in. He made out that the wind blew so strong he had to prop it. He could never get reconciled to the country and sold out at the first opportunity and took the back track to his native state. Another story is told of an old settler who was afraid of Indians. One day he heard a noise he did not understand and thought, of course, it was Indians. He crept up the chimney to hide, telling his wife to sit still, they wouldn't hurt a woman.

As the country became more thickly settled a school was taught in nearly every neighborhood. Sometimes at the cabin of a settler, and sometimes a schoolhouse was built. In order to show what advancement we have made in educational matters, the old settlers will please allow me to relate an anecdote or two illustrative of the manner in which some of our early schools were conducted. When Highland was made a district township it was not divided into sub-districts for some time. There was only one schoolhouse in the township for several years, though several schools. The first school was taught by one who was habitually tired and slept most of his time. When the children thought it time to recite, they would wake him up and tell him their lessons were ready. Another school was conducted in an entirely different manner. The applicant was also subdirector, and sent by a friend to the county superintendent for a certificate. The friend secured it for him. He hired himself and taught by proxy, his wife doing the teaching in their cabin. In another district lived a family, the man being director. In contracting with the school board, he was to furnish the room, and the board and a new stove. He bought a new cook stove, which heated the school room and did the family cooking. The pipe ran up through the ceiling and through a low, upper room, a drum being placed upon it. This room was the schoolroom. He hired his wife to teach and two or three times a day she climbed up a ladder to the schoolroom.

Of course, she charged for fuel, rent and wages. One other story from another township is told. A district contained but one family, yet the township furnished them a schoolhouse. As in the other cases, he hired his wife as teacher, which was composed of her own four or five little ones. The wages at that time were thirty dollars a month. One day she took a basket of wool to school, (it was not wool from Mary's little lamb) and set the pupils to picking it. The work was progressing finely when a shadow fell across the floor. Great heavens! There stood the superintendent. Tradition does not say whether he drilled the school in the art of wool picking, or if any of those scholars went to congress.

In 1856, there were only four townships, Cass, Jackson, Bear Grove and Dodge.

Guthrie county was the only county in the state to comply with the act of the legislature in its session of 1874, creating county high schools.

The swamp land fund of Guthrie county originated from a donation of the swamp and overflowed lands of the state by the United States under act of congress passed in 1850. The legislature of Iowa conveyed to the different counties of the state, such of those lands as lay within the limits of each county. In the spring of 1855, the agent, Thomas Seeley, made a return to the commissioner of the general land office of eleven thousand seven hundred acres. From this land the county has realized a total of twenty-seven thousand dollars. The county has still a claim of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres for which the government has not given indemnity, there being no land in the state subject to entry. In February, 1876, by vote of the people, this fund was donated to be used in the construction of a courthouse and county high school. The contract to build the high school was let to Jackson & Garlow. The school was organized in the winter of 1876, with M. M. Wagner, as principal. A further history

of the school is not necessary, as the people of the county are familiar with it.

In 1875, the board of supervisors ordered that the township boundaries be changed to conform with the congressional townships. Cass and Jackson were dissatisfied with the change, and later on, their boundaries were changed back to their present lines.

In Valley township, the first settlement was made by A. G. Weeks, in 1851, being a part of the farm of Mrs. Willy. Mr. Willy and wife settled in this township in 1855, on one of the most desirable locations in the county. Among the other early settlers in this township were Isaac and John Parrish, Charles Huxley, William Tracy, E. B. and W. W. Newton, W. J. Ravelle, George Headley, Captain Thomas Seeley, Elwood Brown, G. W. Harlin and Mayor Farnsworth. Mr. Huxley came to the county in 1855, and existed, in a shanty twelve feet square, for some time with his family. The shanty had no floor, and was so low that the wolves, which were plenty, ran over the roof, making anything but pleasant music. When Mr. Huxley built a chimney, which was necessary to the hut, he lacked tools. A horse shoe was used as a hammer and a clap-board for a trowel, for mortar he used clay and instead of the ordinary sticks he used stone. While getting the stone out of the ground, two large wolves jumped over his head. Of course, we are not accountable for what we think, when frightened.

In the spring of 1856, Guthrie Center was laid out, by E. B. Newton, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 79, range 31. The first building erected was that of Mr. Huxley, on the corner of Fifth and State streets. He occupied the same in the spring of 1856. The next building was that of Mr. Warrington, a blacksmith shop. This was built of buck-eye logs. In the meantime, Mr. Warrington built a log house and moved his family into it. Mr. Newton had also erected a frame building, the use of which he donated to

the citizens for church and school purposes. The first religious service was held in the following September, by a Rev. Meek, who came on Saturday nights, stopping with Mr. Warrington. He brought with him his own robe and pillow and made his own bed on the ground in the cabin. While the minister preached to the sinners at church, Mr. Warrington shod his horse, which had to be picketed on the prairie. The divine found this such a convenient arrangement, saving so much time and expense, that he repeated the practice whenever it was necessary.

The first school was taught by Louis A. Reno, in 1857. Of course, Guthrie Center was not then as it is today. It was then wild and new. Deer and elk were no uncommon sight. A few days after the opening of this school some four or five deer came up near the door, and the scholars, (Dr. Huxley was among them), all jumped up and ran to the door to see them. The teacher, though not a profane man, remarked: "I be dod-blasted, if I don't wish I had my gun."

The next building erected in Guthrie Center was a frame dwelling by George Bike, in 1858, and though not intended for such use, was kept for a hotel. There being no hotel in that neighborhood, travelers would come and beg permission to stop. He could not turn them away, so the first thing he knew he was keeping hotel.

William Tracy, as before mentioned, came to Guthrie county in 1855. He and his wife have since died. When they came here, there was no house to rent. It was cold and bleak and during a driving snow storm, wife and children weeping. What was he to do? W. W. Newton, who lived a short distance northwest of town, where Jud Newton now lives, kindly offered him the use of his loft in the cabin until he could do better. The offer was gladly accepted and they climbed a ladder to their place. Mrs. Tracy going last; when she reached the top round the loft was so full she sat down on the floor and

kept her feet on the top round of the ladder. Mr. Tracy entered the land upon which Guthrie Center stands and sold it to E. B. Newton in the spring of 1856. The same year he built the first saw-mill in the township, which was afterward made a flour mill, near the present site of the old Mitchell mill.

In May, 1856, a postoffice was established at Guthrie Center, and Charles Huxley was appointed postmaster. This office was kept up by private means, the citizens, Captain Seeley, E. B. Newton, William Tracy, and Charles Huxley, hiring a man to carry the mail to and from Allen postoffice, at Fairview, a distance of fifteen miles. Mr. Huxley carried the mail on horseback, when a horse could travel, and upon his own back when the roads were too bad for a horse. In 1856, a mail route was established from Adel, by the way of Panora and Guthrie Center to Magnolia. The contract for carrying the mail was awarded to W. W. and E. B. Newton. They carried the mail on this route up to 1862, when the stage coach was changed from Morrisburg and Dalmianutha. It now ran from Adel by way of Panora, Guthrie Center to Hamlin's Grove. The old settlers thought when we got the mail twice a week we were making gigantic strides toward civilization. Today we can read the morning daily, printed at the capital of the state every morning, not only in town, but on the farm also.

The first settlement in Baker township was made by Mr. Newton, in 1854, who entered the southeast quarter of section 18, township 80, range 32. There were but three families living on South Coon, a lonely outlook. Mr. Newton was the first township clerk of the township, then known as Center township. The first election was held in 1858.

In 1856, William Holsman came to the county and settled in Orange township. In 1858 he removed to Panora, and being a shoemaker by trade, he engaged in that occu-

pation with Anthony Saltzman. In 1862, he removed to Lynn Grove, where he owned a large farm. Mr. Holsman was extensively engaged in stock-raising. His farm is timbered and watered and one of the best improved in the county. In 1858, he was appointed sheriff to succeed Lee Brumbaugh. He served five years and subsequently was elected a member of the board of supervisors for two terms. He passed the eighty-second mile-stone in his age and died on his farm, July 25, 1895.

Every new settlement or community not under an organized form of government has its period of transition from first settlement to a condition of law and order. Though our old settlers were with very few exceptions peaceable and honest men, yet as men will differ in opinions of right and wrong, it was thought best to follow the example of other counties in the state and make laws whereby they might protect themselves against speculators and others, who might be disposed to dispute their claims. The laws governing the first settlement of government lands, we will explain their main features. The pre-emption act passed by congress for the benefit of those settling upon government lands provided that the heads of families should each have the right to take one hundred and sixty acres of land, and by living upon it the same should be exempt from entry for the period of twelve months from the date of first settlement.

Claim laws were enacted by the people for mutual protection and gave to each head of families the right to claim three hundred and twenty acres of land. If a man wished to take a claim he was obliged to build him a habitation, usually of logs, and stay in it one night. He then could file his intentions to make claim with the officers of the club, and if the settler absented himself at any one time to exceed six months,

his claim would be jumped by another, who wished to become a bona-fide resident. The government allowed the claim-holder one hundred and sixty acres. So the club would defend his right to the other one hundred and sixty acres until he could enter it, by which time it was expected he would have the requisite sum saved up. All claim holders were members of the club. The old settlers of Guthrie county organized a club in 1850, and adopted rules and regulations. A violation of the rules was promptly reported and a meeting was called and they would turn out to a man. The following is one of the resolutions:

Resolved, That no person shall be allowed to pre-empt or purchase in any form from the government, any land which shall be held as a claim, and that it shall be the duty of the committee to notify any person, who shall pre-empt or attempt to do so, the claim of any other person, to leave the county, and that they have authority to enforce a compliance with said notice.

Beaver township was organized in 1857, and in the following year was made a school district township, and, in 1862, this township bought a library of one hundred and seventy volumes, which was the first district library in the county. The first settlement in the township was made by Lemuel Coleman in 1852, and among the other early settlers in this township were Henry Maines, Thomas Coleman and the Millers. Grain and provisions were scarce and mills almost inaccessible. With what fortitude they endured the hardships of pioneer life, Mr. Coleman tells in his own words: "The privations endured are known only to those who have tried a new home in a new country in the far west. By honest toil and God's blessings, we have always had something to live on. Now my fondest expectations on leaving my native state are more than realized. When I look back I see much for which we should be truly thankful."

Thomas Coleman taught the first school.

in 1857, in a private dwelling. In this school there were from one family, a father and two sons, all learning their "a b c's" together.

The first religious meetings were held in 1853, by the church of God, or Winebrenerians. The same organization is still kept up.

In 1852, Henry Maines settled in Beaver township, with two or three families near him. He went to Missouri to mill, swimming his team across streams, and to Council Bluffs, for groceries. His two sons, John and Jesse, are now well-to-do citizens.

Menlo, a town on the Rock Island, was laid out in 1868, but did not grow so rapidly as the other towns on the road. The title to the land on which the town was built had been at that time in litigation for some years, retarding its growth. Men were afraid to buy. But now the difficulty has been overcome and it is a business place, containing a bank, grain elevators, business houses, hotels, churches, graded schools and a newspaper.

Thompson township was organized in 1858. The first settlement was made in 1853, by Aaron Cappoc and A. E. Porter. In 1854 the town of Dalmanutha was laid out and John Betts kept the first stage station. The site of Dalmanutha is on high rolling ground, on the old stage route, which was the original Mormon trail. Since the railroads have passed through the county, this town has gone to decay, nothing being left but the old residence of Mr. Porter. It once contained three hotels, a blacksmith shop, a dry-goods and grocery store.

Casey is situated on the Rock Island. It was laid out in 1868, on the south line of the county, part in Guthrie and part in Adair. It is a thriving town of about seven hundred inhabitants, and is noted for the enterprise and industry of her citizens.

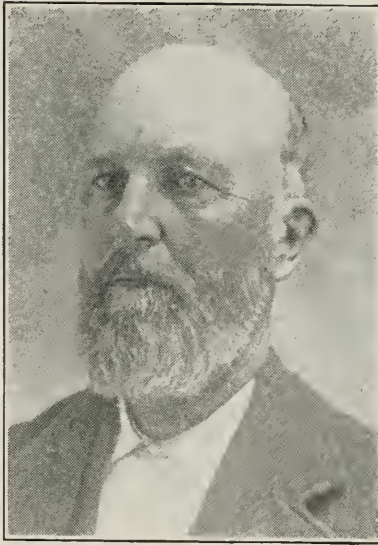
There was one poor, unfortunate man here who came west to look for work. Although somewhat ridiculous, a German, by

the name of Kalkofen, left his wife somewhere in Pennsylvania to visit with friends, while he came west on the hunt of work. He brought one little boy with him, and his wife kept one with her. When he was ready to send for her, he found he had forgotten where he had left her and the poor fellow had never been able to find her. This was six years after he came.

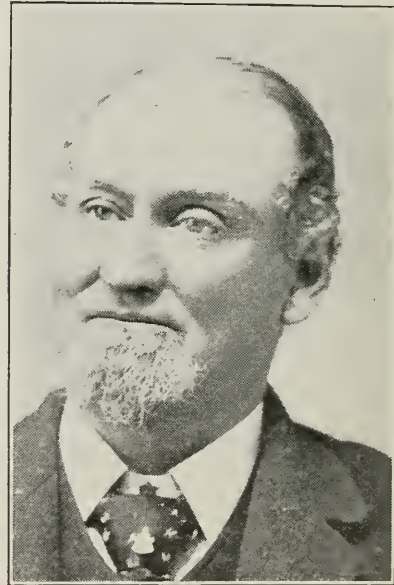
Grant is the southwest corner township and its congressional boundaries are township 78, range 33. The grand divide of the state passes diagonally through this territory. The waters that fall on the surface are shedded into the two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri. The first settler in this township was John Wickersham. The next to make settlement in this township was Joel James, who settled there in 1858. Emigrants passing through would lose a cow or an ox, which Mr. James would skin and dry the hide. These skins dried and stretched on pole rafters made an excellent rain and wind-proof roof. Up to 1868 this township had but four settlers.

The two Mormon trails, one through Madison and Adair counties, the other through Guthrie county, came together and merged into one road near the west line of this township.

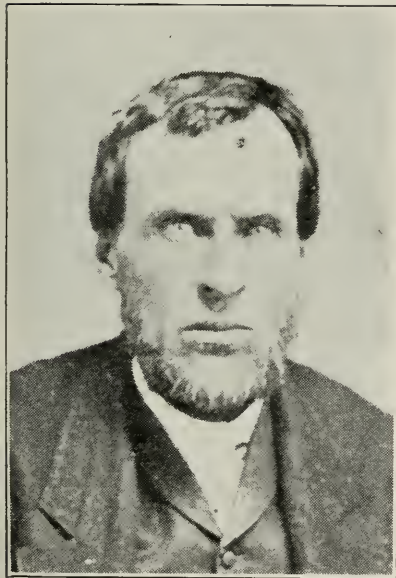
Penn township was organized in 1857. The surface is principally undulating, in some parts rough and hilly. Underlying the surface are beds of coal, mines of which have been opened, four miles north of Stuart. The first settlement in what is now Penn township, then a part of Jackson, was made in 1850, by Addison Cave, who settled in below the old Pearson mill site. The first death in the township was also the first in the county, being that of Mr. McCullough in 1850, who died in a cabin near the old Pearson mill site. The first religious service was held at the Pioneer schoolhouse under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1855. The first school was taught in this schoolhouse, then in the



E. B. NEWTON



WILLIAM HARVEY



JAMES W. FOSTER



WILLIAM J. REVELL
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Thompson neighborhood. The first church erected in the township was the Summit Grove or Quaker meeting-house, near Stuart, in 1856. The first postoffice was established in 1858, at the residence of J. W. McPherson, near Dexter, and was called Macksville, which, upon the location of Stuart, was removed there and the name changed to Stuart. J. W. McPherson was postmaster at Macksville and A. L. McPherson, the first after the removal to Stuart.

In 1854, Cyrus and David Bowles came to the county. The only habitation within several miles of them was an Indian wigwam. They all camped out for some time, sleeping in a wagon, when finally they built a cabin and it was the only habitation on or near the Mormon trail for a distance of ten miles, east or west. In the next two years several more pioneers were added to this settlement, among these were A. Lamb, Reuben Griffith, T. C. McCollum, Elias Hadley, C. Carson, Mary Mills, Levi Kivett and John Pearson. The latter in the same year of his arrival commenced the erection of his flour mill, in section 10, township 78, range 30, on South Coon river, which was not in operation until in 1857. This was one of the best flour mills in the state. Mr. Pearson owned this mill for twenty years, and then sold out to his son, I. J. Pearson, and David Chantry, who continued to operate it for some years, when Mr. Chantry became the sole owner and ran it for some time as a merchant and custom mill. Afterward he got dissatisfied with his situation, tore down his mill, removed the frame and machinery to Casey, there rebuilt the frame and put in the old machinery and attached to it steam power. He operated it there for a few years, when it became a financial failure. So this was the ending of once the best property in the county.

The first manufacturing establishment of any kind in the county was a carding machine of the Cave brothers, on South Coon,

two miles below the Pearson mill site. This afterwards was swept away by the floods.

West Milton was laid out by John Pearson on his farm near his mill, in the fall of 1855. About twenty acres was laid out in blocks and lots. A blacksmith shop and store were started here. A postoffice known as West Milton was established in 1856. Thus the village, the embryo city, which the proprietor beheld in his eyes, in his dreams as thronged with the tramp of busy merchants, the clatter of machinery and the hum of commerce, has passed away and like many others of like nature, into oblivion. The railroad, which was expected to connect this place with the market of the world, failed to come and the dream of a prospective town melted away like the spider web, that a breath of summer air destroys and wafts away.

Stuart township is a subdivision or part of Penn township, including the city of Stuart, and outside of the city of Stuart it has about sixty voters, and is made one school district, called Stuart Independent, which also includes the city of Stuart—that part in Guthrie county.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built through the county, or rather at this point, on the line between the two counties. Guthrie and Adair, in the latter part of 1868, and in December of the same year, and January of 1869, Mr. Charles Stuart laid out the original plat of Stuart, after whom the town was named. The plat of the town was filed for record in September, 1870. The dedication contains the names of Charles Stuart, B. F. Allen, Joseph Kenworthy and John F. Tracy, as proprietors. Some twelve or more additions have been added to it since then. To Captain Charles Stuart, A. L. McPherson and George Gray, for their liberality, energy and enterprise, the citizens of the city are deeply indebted for the foundation of a rapid development of Stuart. Before

the plat was put on record, Doctor Hoston erected the first building on Division street, near where the Congregational church now stands. The next building was built by A. L. McPherson. The freight division and round-house on the Rock Island Railway is located in Stuart. At one time, before the advent of the narrow gauge railroad, Stuart was a commercial point for a large area of country in the central and eastern parts of Guthrie county, which is now tributary to the Des Moines & Northwestern Railway. Stuart has a large country around it, which is tributary to it. It is the largest town in the county, with a population of about two thousand eight hundred. It is noted for its large business and enterprising citizens. It contains two banks, three school buildings, seven churches, hotels and flour mill, and at one time it contained a brewery, which did an immense business. After the passage of the prohibitory law, it was closed and machinery taken away.

Richland township was organized in 1858, and is the northeast corner township in the county. The surface consists mainly of a beautiful, undulating prairie, with an excellent soil. There are two lines of railroads traversing this township, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Des Moines & Northwestern; the former runs directly west, on the north tier of townships, the other traverses the township north and south near the center. At the junction with the Milwaukee, the town of Herndon is situated. Josiah Black, James Measures, Miles I. Godfrey, and Hiram Wisner were the first settlers in the township, settling on sections one, two and eleven. These old settlers have since passed away, but many of their children are yet living, some on the old homesteads. Among those that settled in this township later, were James and William Thompson, Ira White and William Blackman, now of Pandora. Peter D. Neister since has moved west, John Ellis, J. V. Shory, E. D. Lockwood, Job Bailey, A. Kirkpatrick, George W. King, W. W. Lair,

D. P. Galbreath, since died, M. N. Shade, since moved away, Latmore since died, Ira R. Shipley, deceased, and W. F. Cardell. Both of the latter named served the county as representatives, Mr. Cardell one term, as a greenback, and Mr. Shipley two terms as a republican.

In the early surveys, or subdivisions of sections in this township, we wish to note one incident that occurred. The county surveyor was called to survey sections 1 and 2. There being but one original corner in the township, that was witnessed by trees or any natural monument, and that corner was the southeast corner of section 1, and the stake was lost. The surveyors directed the chainman to measure so far from a tree that he noticed the original mark on, and so far from another, and set the stake for the corner. He directed the ax man to chip out a block of one of the trees where the original mark had grown, and while this was being done, two of the parties were standing off to one side, laughing and wondering what that fool surveyor was now going to do. When the block was chipped out, the original surveyor's mark was plain to be seen. These fellows dropped their heads, expressing themselves surprised. It was something they never knew before.

Herndon, as before stated, is at the junction of the two railroads that traverse the township. It was laid out in 1881. It was once noted for its natural gas wells. It has not built up as rapidly as some other towns.

It contains one hotel, one elevator, churches, schools and business houses, and other interests. Jamaica is on the line of the Milwaukee Railway, two miles and a half east of Herndon. It has all the elements to make it quite a flourishing business town.

This chapter has been mostly gathered from the official records of the county. Although some have been gathered during interviews with those familiar with the subject.

We wish to say something about the early marriages which will be interesting to the

younger portion of the community who, their time not yet come, still walk in maiden meditation, dreaming of the prince that will "a-wooing come," or picture the charms of the future mistress of their household.

In different lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways. In all the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each as a mutual agreement to hold the relations to each other as man and wife. In this state a license has always been required.

The first marriage in Guthrie county occurred March 30, 1852. The contracting parties were George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel, by his honor, Theophilus Bryan, county judge.

In early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which characterizes the marriages of the present day. They did not wait till riches came before they married, as is too often the case nowadays, but chose their mate without regard to this point, and settled down to live in a simple, comfortable style, and they generally lived happy and made good neighbors and citizens. The old folks at home were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes, were willing to commence house-keeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger and more expensive things.

There are some rich anecdotes of the early marriages. How, when the time came, the blushing maid would drop her milk pails, throw off her apron and, donning her sun-bonnet, clamber in the lumber wagon, while Charley in his overalls and plow shoes, would take up the whip and the oxen would move off with the bridal couple, to the 'squire's who did the "jining of the knot."

In an early day a young couple fresh from the frontier, came into one of the nearest villages, a store, and confronting the proprietor, told him that they wanted to get married. "Why," said he, "I—I can't mar-

ry you." "Well, who can? We are going to get married, you bet." "I'll tell you," said the merchant, "you go over to the postmaster. I think he can do the job for you." The young couple started off with joy to find the man who could marry them. They found the postmaster and told him they had come to get married. This rather dazed the postmaster, who told them he couldn't marry them. "But," said the bridegroom, "the man over in the store said you could and I guess he ought to know." "Well, I guess that's so," said the postmaster, "that's all right." Accordingly the couple were arranged in front of him and in the most approved style he pronounced them man and wife, as approved by the United States postal regulations. "Go your way, keep your mouths shut, and you'll be happy." As they turned to go he remarked, "Only a dollar apiece."

The following is a list of all the marriages that occurred in the county from its organization up to the end of the year 1854: George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel; Isaac Vandervanter and Rachel Moore; William Queen and Rachel Anderson; Walter Tuttle and Sarah Cox; Elijah Reynolds and Eliza Anderson; Henry Brumbaugh and Matilda Stanton; F. C. Coleman and Deborah Haskins; Richard Gilbert and Isabel M. Campbell; William B. Cave and Mary Hougham; Thomas Turner and Mary Elizabeth Mitchell; Jonathan Morris and Sarah A. Reynolds; James Harris and Nancy Jane Ritz; Isom R. Reynolds and Mary Ann Anderson; Artemas McClaran and Wealthy E. Reynolds; Benjamin Davis and Sarah A. Martin; Samuel Anderson and Nancy J. McClaran; John W. Woody and Clariss Henderson; Hiram Mason and Eliza Falton; James Ricks and Sarah J. Wasson.

It is curious to note the fluctuations in the number of marriages, how the state of the times causes a falling off or an increase of the number. In 1856 and 1857, when

the financial panic swept like a wave over the country, the number dropped down, only to rise again in the next three years. In 1861, the war caused a depression in the number of marriages and kept so until the boys came marching home in 1865, when it jumped to an abnormally high rate, and has been steadily on the increase ever since, with the exception when there was a failure of crops or some short-comings of the money market.

One of the coming judges in an early day was accustomed to make an entry upon the record, the granting of marriage licenses after this form, which is copied from the county records as follows: "Now comes Jack Jones and Susan Smith and ask that a marriage license be granted to them, and they being known to me and in good condition, the same is hereby granted."

Panora was the first town laid out in the county and the plat filed for record on the 18th day of November, 1851. There have been nine additions made to it since then. In 1855, Panora had four dry-goods or general stores, kept by Bryan, Craig, Boblett, and Powell. The latter kept store in the old shingle house, which was made of boards or shingles, split out of the timber with an ax. In the subsequent years that followed, Panora had numerous business men. Among those that we now recollect were John Cline, now of Des Moines; Sam Zinn, now of Seattle, Washington; Charles Zinn, now of New York city; James Dyson, since died; V. M. Lahman, now deceased; Charles Woodworth, of Des Moines; Miles Woodworth, now of Des Moines; J. J. Jones, deceased; Peter Hamilton, since died; James Thompson, now of St. Joseph, Missouri; A. Saltzman, since died; C. Lahman, now deceased; and Joseph Saltzman, now of Des Moines; Lee Brumbaugh, since died; Trent Brothers, since retired from the business; W. H. Burnes, now deceased; J. L. Grace, now of Perry; Maxwell has since died and Mr. Brumbaugh, deceased; Jack

son and Garlow, both now of Harlan, Iowa; and Abe McGrew, now of Des Moines.

Phillip Roberts, since dead; Pentecost & Hayden, both of Tacoma; S. M. Curtis, deceased; Dr. Gustine, since dead; Hart Roberts, of Fonda; J. E. Wagner, a retired resident of Panora; Josiah Deardorff, of Denver; Dave Wilson, of Valley township; Lyons Brothers, resident farmers of Cass; S. A. Young, deceased; Diehl & Swaim, retired; Ira White, retired; S. G. Funk, of Panora; Howard and Harry Plaine, Howard, a resident of Panora, Harry, of Des Moines.

The Guthrie County Bank was organized in 1875, with S. D. Nichols, president; L. J. Pentecost, cashier; George H. Moore, E. J. Reynolds and O. B. Hayden, directors. Since the above date it has become a national bank, and M. M. Reynolds is president; Wade Spurgeon, cashier; A. J. Reynolds, vice president.

There are two elevators; one tile factory, capacity ten hands; two water power flour mills; one coal mine, best in this part of Iowa; and two newspapers, the Guthrie County Patriot and Panora Vedette. The latter is the oldest paper in the county. It was established in 1864. S. H. Springer was its first editor. Panora has three churches. School privileges are not excelled by any other town in this part of Iowa. The county high school is located here.

THE CIVIL WAR.

In April, 1861, the whole country was thrilled to the heart by the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, its surrender and the subsequent call by the president of the United States for troops to enforce the laws of the United States. The war news was carried throughout the whole north and thousands of brave hearts sprang to arms at the call of duty. In no state in the Union

were the inhabitants more intensely loyal than in Iowa. Soon call succeeded call, and men poured to the front from the Hawkeye state, until it has been said that in all the important movements of the four years of war, Iowa troops took an active part. The drum-beats of the brave Iowa boys were heard on the banks of every large river of the south, from the Potomac and Mississippi, to the Rio Grande, and on the many fields where they served, won for them high praise in circles both military and civil. The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the work shop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school, every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes, in defence of the government, honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. All joined hands in a common cause, repeating the oath of America's soldier statesman, "By the great eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved."

Guthrie county was behind no county in the state in the exhibition of patriotism. In every call it responded with its best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county is a noble one. It furnished two full companies, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry; Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, besides numerous men for other Iowa regiments. Company C, Fourth Iowa, was organized in July, 1861, and mustered into the United States service on the 8th of August, in response to the first call for three hundred thousand men. Company I, Twenty-ninth Infantry, was organized in August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, December 1st, in response to the second call for three hundred thousand men. In giving the roster and the names of the patriots of Guthrie county who left their homes, their wives and little ones, many never to re-

turn, I am unable to give or designate those that are living today, except those of Company I, which I am acquainted with, and if any are omitted it is entirely unintentional.

The following is believed to be a full and complete roster of Company C, Fourth Iowa:

COMPANY C.

Captains.

Seeley, Thomas.	McEwen, John P.
Nichols, Samuel D.	Campbell, Wm. H.

First Lieutenants.

Nichols, Samuel D.	Baker, Charles W.
McEwen, John P.	Hill, Charles W.
Campbell, Wm. H.	Tracy, William.
Harlin, George W.	

Second Lieutenants.

McEwen, John P.	Campbell, Wm. H.
Hill, Charles W.	Baker, Charles W.
Reed, Benjamin F.	Mount, E. C.

Sergeants.

Beck, W. P.	Harlin, George W.
Craig, Marshall H.	Revell, William J.
Campbell, Wm. H.	

Corporals.

De Huxley, Wm.	Reed, J. J.
Motz, Daniel L.	Cox, Benjamin F.

Musicians.

Reno, Lewis A.	Stowell, Charles S.
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Privates.

Bailley, Levi W.	Campbell, Wm. H.
Bailley, Robert L.	Chambers, Job.
Baker, Charles W.	Clark, Corneline C.
Benny, William B.	Clark, Isaac.

Bike, George W.
 Benns, William H.
 Burden, Leu.
 Burnham, Wm. N.
 Bust, Willard H.
 Butler, Zep.
 Cabe, J. F.
 Cox, James H.
 Cornell, William.
 Curtis, Lock A.
 Danner, William H.
 Darby, Reason C.
 Davis, Wm. W.
 Dilly, Robt. A.
 Tingle, George E.
 Campbell, Hugh.
 Haskins, H. C.
 Hill, Charles W.
 Hibbs, Joseph.
 Hibbs, Robt. H.
 Hellyer, William.
 Hubbard, Lewis.
 Hibbs, Armstrong.
 Robinson, James.
 Shaw, Jared.
 Stiles, Oliver.
 Strain, John S.
 Towles, Thomas.
 Wasson, John A.
 Watkins, Riley.
 Weeks, Wm. S.
 Wilson, George M.
 Baily, Joseph A.
 Brown, Francis.
 Blakemore, John.
 Donavine, Dennis.
 Gilbert, Obed F.
 Howell, Joshua W.
 Lamb, Wilson H.
 Lenon, Henry H.
 Lukinbill, Thos.
 Rhoads, Abyah.
 Morris, Abrani.
 Turner, Thomas.
 Haskins, James.
 Carrick, Albert.
 Wasson, William.
 Hackley, Samuel.

Clark, John S.
 Clark, Moses.
 Clark, Abram.
 Clearwater, Jesse W.
 Codd, William.
 Cox, Alfred.
 Huffman, Joseph.
 Hummer, Wm. H.
 Levan, Benjamin.
 Linscott, Chas. N.
 Madison, Wm. O.
 Marlenee, Samuel.
 Ewing, Wm. A.
 Fainsworth, Robt.
 Gifford, Silas B.
 Hager, James.
 McMullen, James.
 McCool, John W.
 Moffitt, Walter A.
 Monroe, Joseph.
 Mount, W. S.
 Mount, Cyrus.
 Mowry, Abram.
 Parrish, LaFayette.
 Reed, B. F.
 Reed, Thomas L.
 Robinson, W. F.
 Sivey, John W.
 Slaughter, Leroy S.
 Stiles, Joshua L.
 Sutton, Elijah.
 Tracy, John W.
 Wasson, James W.
 Wetts, Roswell S.
 Walford, William.
 Tracy, William.
 Brown, Webster.
 Conner, Thomas.
 Davis, Squier A.
 Gibson, William S.
 Haye, Lawrence.
 Ivers, Lawrence.
 Lamb, William R.
 Lookinbill, George.
 Crooks, Henry.
 Rhoads, Cyrus.
 Herrington, John.
 Wilson, John.

Roster of Company I, Twenty-ninth
 Iowa Infantry:

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Joseph Dyson, deceased; Ed. Sheldon,
 Dakota; P. H. Lenon, Guthrie Center,
 Iowa.

First Lieutenants.

W. C. McCool, lives in Nebraska; P. H.
 Lenon; A. McClaran, Panora, Iowa.

Second Lieutenants.

P. H. Lenon; W. V. Huxley, deceased

Sergeants.

William Kimbrell, died at Helena, Ar-
 kansas; A. McClaran; D. H. Brumbaugh,
 deceased; Robert Henderson, killed in bat-
 tle, Saline river, Arkansas; F. C. Barker,
 Washington, D. C.; Jacob Robinson, de-
 ceased; Lee Hamilton, deceased; J. W.
 Woody, Guthrie Center, Iowa; C. C. Nes-
 selroad, Guthrie Center, Iowa; F. A. Mann,
 died at Keokuk, Iowa.

Corporals.

Aaron Hougham, Panora, Iowa; I. M.
 Hummer, Panora, Iowa; Daniel Hardy, de-
 ceased; J. D. Nichols, Tacoma, Washing-
 ton; J. A. Dubbs, Denver, Colorado;
 George Kautzman, Stuart, Iowa; D. R.
 Minnich, Coon Rapids, Iowa; S. H. Phil-
 lips, Nebraska; Hal Coal, Nebraska; E. J.
 Trent, Saylerville, Iowa.

Musicians.

James Grandstaff, Iowa; G. W. Smith,
 Coon Rapids, Iowa.

Privates.

William Wickersham, Kansas; William Babcock, died at Little Rock, Arkansas; Jacob Barnheart, Missouri; Messrs. Jackson, Panora, Iowa, deceased; Albert West, Stuart, Iowa; William A. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Solomon Johnson, died at Little Rock, Arkansas; James Butler, Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas; Charles Bower, Coon Rapids, Iowa; H. C. Cox, deceased; Albert Crosby, Des Moines, deceased; Patrick Carberry, Nebraska; Noah Dudley; C. G. Gilbert, deceased; J. W. Hunter, died at Helena, Arkansas; P. G. Hummer, killed in battle Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas; G. Farrow, deceased; O. F. Heasley, Panora, Iowa; G. H. Harris, died at Columbus, Kentucky; Silas Harper, deceased; Lewis Harvout, deceased, Panora, Iowa; H. W. Kunkle, Des Moines, Iowa; William Kunkle, died at Memphis, Tennessee; Valentine Leinart, deceased, Panora, Iowa; Isaac Boblett, died at Memphis, Tennessee; William Brown, accidentally killed at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas; Asher Egerton, Kansas; Thomas Manning, died at Little Rock, Arkansas; R. F. Squires, died from wound received at Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas; John Caskey, deceased, Yale, Iowa; Harrison Barmore, deceased; E. B. Berry, deceased; Thomas Burges, died at Helena, Arkansas; J. T. Cox, died at Memphis, Tennessee; George Campbell, Panora, Iowa; E. M. Corner, died at Helena, Arkansas; G. W. Frances, deceased; S. H. Frazier, Pattensburg, Missouri; S. H. Gander, deceased, Panora, Iowa; John Marlenee, deceased; G. W. McGeorge, Iowa; S. Mimmick, Nebraska, deceased; G. W. Murman, died at Little Rock, Arkansas; Joseph Ricks, died at Helena, Arkansas; E. Sharkey, Panora; J. W. Trent, died wounds, battle of Helena, Arkansas; John Walker, Culbertson, Nebraska; James Cook, Soldier's Home, Iowa; G. W. Reed, Guthrie Center, Iowa; James Hager, Casey, Iowa; Joseph Grandstaff, Missouri; James Trent, Bear Grove, Iowa;

John Pearson, died at Helena; Hullibarger, deceased, Blaine, Washington; J. W. Hummer, deceased; F. M. Haskins, deceased, Stuart, Iowa; J. W. Hall, died at Little Rock, Arkansas; B. M. Hook, died at Helena, Arkansas; J. I. Hutchins, deceased; Jacob Kunkle, deceased; L. Lenard, died at Memphis, Tennessee; Israel Levan, deceased, Nebraska; J. H. Lee, died from wounds at Helena, Arkansas; W. D. Leach, Nebraska; O. P. Miller, Glendon, Iowa; M. McDonald, Bayard, Iowa; J. E. Marlenee, died at Helena, Arkansas; William A. Marlenee, Nebraska; Isaac Morris, Snohomish, Washington; A. P. Robertson, died at Helena, Arkansas; James Rhodes, died at Helena, Arkansas; N. J. Squires, Nebraska; J. M. Sexton, died at Helena, Arkansas; T. J. Smith, Coon Rapids, Iowa; Lewis Williams, Menlo, Iowa; H. H. Williams, Missouri; J. H. Williams, Missouri; William G. Wine, Lake City, Iowa; G. W. Wine, Fansler, Iowa; James S. Lattin, died at Memphis, Tennessee; E. S. Miller, Glendon, Iowa; J. K. Miller, Menlo, Iowa; L. W. Mingus, died at Memphis, Tennessee; J. W. Trent, died from wounds, battle of Helena, Arkansas; Samuel Babcock, died at Little Rock, Arkansas; George Moore, discharged at Council Bluffs; William Queen, discharged at Council Bluffs; Thomas Wilson, discharged at Council Bluffs.

COMPANY K.

A. J. Chantry	L. H. Bailey
Thomas McCann	G. W. Holsman (d.)
J. R. Fleak	S. Johnson
Amos Hunter	William Pearson
Joseph McGaffey	Leander Smith
J. B. Root	W. H. A. Williams
— Stanfield	W. H. Pitts
G. W. Marlenee	W. S. Martin
I. D. Ricks	

THIRTY-NINTH IOWA—COMPANY H.

Aaron Smith

— Bennett

John Dickerson	F. M. Barnett
Martin S. Boots	F. J. Brown
A. Burden	Nathan Dodwin
F. B. Haines	Milton Harber
John Moon	James Moon
John Megeath	Thomas Redman
Joseph Smith	Henry Frazier
Joseph Thornburg	Wm. Vermillion

COMPANY F.

James W. Mount Edward Mount
David Wasson.

The Forty-sixth Iowa one hundred day men was organized and mustered into the service of the general government at Du-buque, Iowa, June 10, 1864, who might do guard and garrison duty, thus relieving the veteran regiments on active service in the field. The following named members of said regiment were from Guthrie county:

FORTY-SIXTH IOWA—COMPANY —.

Jos. W. Hummers,	First Lieutenant.
David Chantry	John Blackman
J. R. Sheeley	Albert Burnham
Bish Sampson	David Bingham
William Dudley	F. B. Denslow
Walter France	Harvey Hunter
Hiram Johnson	John Kunkle
George Mount	George McClary
Hadley Mills	James Newman
George Nation	Deloyed Whitmarsh
John Smith	Benjamin William

FORTY-SEVENTH IOWA—COMPANY H.

Robert F. Fleak.

FIRST CAVALRY—COMPANY D.

Thomas Black.

THIRD CAVALRY.

James H. Thorsberg

FOURTH CAVALRY—COMPANY A.

Jerry J. Harris.

COMPANY I.

Lewis J. Mosker	D. J. Vermillion
Alfred Hartman	Henry Hartman
Hiram McClaran	W. W. VanCleve
James Webb	Riol Roberts
William Kirtley	George Roberts

NINTH CAVALRY—COMPANY H.

James Burnham George Roberts

FIRST BATTERY.

No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and last hours made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, of whom it would take a volume to speak. Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the state had these true heroes, whose praise can never be fully known till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of sanitary fairs during the war were enormous, and to this must be added the work of the noble women of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices should have the undying gratitude of the people.

The political history of Guthrie county, the principal issues of which occupied the attention of the people during the various campaigns since the organization of the county, both general and local, is of much interest. Already the first election has been mentioned.

Unfortunately, the records of the elections from August, 1851, to August, 1856, have been lost and cannot be given. In 1856 new issues were being formed. The old whig party had ceased to exist and upon its ruins were erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery; and the other, that native-born American citizens must and



WALL NEWTON



CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRACY

should rule America. These parties of course took many members from the old democratic party. The American party not being opposed to slavery was in favor of the Missouri Compromise, had become a numerous body in the south, with many adherents in the north. The republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon advocacy of freedom in the territories, and, of course, was confined to the free states.

The first state convention of the newly organized republican party was held at Iowa City, February 22d, and placed a ticket in the field for state officers and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights, and a firm opposition to slavery. The democrats also nominated a ticket and adopted a platform with the national convention at Cincinnati. James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were the democratic nominees. John C. Fremont was the republican candidate for president, and Millard Fillmore for the Native American party.

In Guthrie county there was but little excitement. Issues before the people were settled by fair majorities. The total vote at this time reached three hundred and one. In the elections in 1857-58 no special interest moved the people as the total vote was only four hundred and forty-eight and on some officers less than four hundred. The elections resulted in a victory in most cases for the democratic party.

In March, 1859, a petition was presented to Aaron Hougham, county judge, bearing the names of three hundred and twelve citizens of the county, asking the submission, to the qualified electors of Guthrie county, of the question of locating the county seat at Guthrie Center, alleging the fitness of the place for the seat of government. The court made the order for the election, which was held on the first day of April, 1859. This was the beginning of a long contest between the two rival towns. Of course, in the meantime, some ludicrous incidents oc-

curred. When the day of election came everybody was excited and the crowds around the polls were quite large and animated. Each had his choice for the seat of government, and tried hard to induce his friends to see as he did. When the vote was counted out it was found that Panora had five hundred and ninety-seven and Guthrie Center five hundred and seventy-seven, leaving a majority of twenty in favor of Panora and against the removal of the county seat.

In October, the same year, there were both state and county officers to elect, and in those days there were two elections each year, spring and fall. The contest at this election was sharp and long to be remembered by those who participated in it. All along the line the election was strongly contested, the democrats having a majority of only six votes on the state ticket. The whole vote polled was five hundred and twenty. T. E. Harbor, republican, was elected county judge by a majority of thirteen. B. M. Hook, republican, was elected treasurer over his opponent, H. C. Bobb, by a majority of thirty-four. William Holsman, democrat, was elected sheriff, and E. B. Fenn, county superintendent, by a majority of eighty-four. The other officers were all closely contested.

This now brings us to the second contest for the removal of the county seat. Guthrie Center, rallying from her defeat, set to work again to carry her ends. Under date of March 5, 1860, Albert Crosby appeared in court with a petition signed by three hundred and twenty-eight legal voters of the county, asking that the question of the removal of the county seat to Guthrie Center be again submitted to the people of the county. At the same time a remonstrance by three hundred and forty voters was presented, against the submission of the question at all. For some cause, which we have forgotten, the court overruled the remonstrance and ordered an election to be held the 2d of April, 1860, as the eventful day. Another month

of fierce excitement that grew from day to day and culminated on the day of election. Each town once more worked its hardest. A canvass of the votes cast at this election disclosed the fact that Guthrie Center had a total vote of three hundred and twenty-seven, while Panora had but three hundred and eight, giving a majority of nineteen in favor of Guthrie Center. Therefore, it was decreed that Guthrie Center was the legal county seat, and thither were removed all the books, papers, etc., of the county. Both parties had prepared for triumph, for each anticipated a victory. Material for bonfires, anvils were gotten ready and powder purchased for a grand jollification. Guthrie Center jubilated in earnest, and Panora made herself believe that she did not care, but it was on the principle of the boy who whistled to keep up his courage, while he passed through the graveyard.

Guthrie Center, now anxious to hold the results of her labors, and desirous to take possession, started out in full force, with a wagon drawn by a ten-ox team for the safe and a carriage for the county judge, T. E. Harbor. These were followed by a procession of a dozen teams or more. After loading the safe and other materials they set out on their homeward march. On their way they were reinforced by another team of oxen, which were attached to the wagon containing the safe. Thus they marched in triumph into the newly-made county seat, with all the pride and pomp of glorious victory.

There was still another election that year, which was the presidential election, in November. The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which had been rising for some time, which stirred the popular heart as never before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of public mind, the republican party in the

national convention, in Chicago, nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and the democrats, north, nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The democrats, south, nominated John C. Breckenridge, and the conservative convention nominated John Bell.

With four candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery and the threats of disunion by a portion of the south in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. Both the republicans and democrats nominated state tickets. In this county the strife was as warm and the contest as close as anywhere in the state. There was but one county officer to be elected, clerk of courts, consequently there was but little to distract from the great national questions. Abraham Lincoln received three hundred and twenty-six votes in Guthrie county, Stephen A. Douglas three hundred and two. The various state officers received just the same votes, scoring the first decided victory for the dominant party. Theodore Parish, on the county ticket, was elected clerk of courts, having three hundred and twelve ballots, against his opponent's, William E. Houston, three hundred and one.

The irrepressible conflict had come and war for the union was in progress, and in the political campaign of 1861 and the issues growing out of the war were rapidly formed. The campaign in Guthrie county was intensely interesting, the almost equal balance between the two parties calling forth all the energies of each. For county officials the matter of political bias was disregarded in several cases and personal worth and acquaintance weighed more with the voter than party dictates. James Berry was elected county judge, defeating C. Haden by a majority of ninety-five. T. E. Harbour succeeded in getting the office of treasurer. E. A. Porter defeated Phil Roberts for sheriff by two votes. The number of votes cast was five hundred and sixty-seven.

Again at a special election held April 7, 1862, the question of a county seat came to the front. Panora, still brooding over her defeat, meditated vengeance against the interloper that had stolen her laurels and was preparing a surprise for her.

At this time the friends of Panora mustered to the number of three hundred and fifty-five, while for some reason those of Guthrie Center were but two hundred and seventy-eight, and thus by a majority of seventy-five the seat of the county was carried back to Panora. Therefore the court decreed that Panora was the legal county seat and directed the removal thither. Panora now jubilated in earnest and Guthrie Center now like Panora in her first defeat made herself believe she did not care, on the principle of the boy "whistling to keep his courage up while passing through a graveyard." After the removal of the safe, books, papers, etc., to Panora, quiet reigned for a few years.

The union army had met with several reverses during the year 1862 and a growing feeling of alarm pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for state officers. The democrats met in convention at Des Moines, Iowa, and adopted a platform, in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using means for the suppression of the rebellion, and opposed to any suspension of the writ of "habeas corpus," declaring the superiority of the white race over the black. The republicans in their platform adopted and resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the government, condemned the course of secession, and asked all to give the national administration honest support to co-operate with them.

In Guthrie county the vote was lighter than the previous year. The republican state nominees received in the county two hundred and thirteen votes and the democrats two hundred and fifty. Theodore Parish was again elected clerk of courts, receiving three hundred and fifty-eight votes, while J. W.

McPherson had but thirty-six. Thomas Coleman, democrat, was elected county surveyor, having no opposition.

In 1863 the issues were about the same as in the previous year. In Guthrie county the republicans laid their forces, capturing every office by majorities ranging from fifty to ninety votes.

In 1864 was again the presidential year. Abraham Lincoln was renominated by the republicans and George B. McClellan by the democrats. In Guthrie county the vote on the general ticket was about the same as the previous year, but on county officers there was a large increase, reaching as high as six hundred and sixty-seven votes. Lincoln received two hundred and eighty votes and McClellan two hundred and seventy-three. William Maxwell had four hundred and sixty-four votes for the office of clerk of courts, and Theodore Parish three hundred and twenty-two, giving the office to Maxwell. Charles Haden was elected recorder, by a majority of one hundred and twenty-three votes over his opponent, Aaron Hougham.

In 1865 the war closed. Not much interest was taken in the campaign in Guthrie county compared with some other years. Both democrats and republicans had full tickets in the field. The latter were successful by small majorities. The vote for governor stood: William M. Stone, republican, three hundred and twenty-nine; T. H. Benton, Jr., colonel of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, democrat, two hundred and seventy-five votes.

In 1866 the campaign was fought on issues of reconstruction of the southern states. In county affairs nothing of importance occurred. There were at this time some four county offices to fill. William Maxwell was elected clerk of the courts, Howard Brown, recorder, Elwood Brown, superintendent, and J. W. Nation, county surveyor.

In 1867 the general issues were the same as in the preceding year. The year 1868

brought with it another presidential campaign. The republican convention met at Chicago and nominated the leader of the Union armies, Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious general, for president. The democrats nominated Horatio Seymour for president. At this date the financial question began to be a leading one. Full state and county tickets were nominated, and in Guthrie county the total vote was nine hundred and sixty-one. The republicans carried the county by a majority of one hundred and thirty-three. There were but two county offices to be filled, clerk and recorder. C. W. Hill was elected clerk over F. A. Mann, and Godfrey Jarue over Eli Berry for recorder.

In 1869 William Elliott was the last county judge and should have been *ex officio* county auditor, but failed to give bond for the new office and William Ivers, a member of the board of supervisors, was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election. E. C. Mount was nominated by the republicans and succeeded in being elected to fill it, defeating his opponent, William Ivers, democrat. Joseph Kenworthy, republican, was elected treasurer by a majority of twenty over J. D. Lenon.

The campaign of 1870 was devoid of interest so far as regards state offices, but in the county an intense feeling was developed over the subject of relocating the county-seat. Both Panora and Guthrie Center again joined issue. Nearly every voter in the county was interviewed on the matter. Both towns were sure of success, but Panora flanked Guthrie Center by sending a committee to Orange township the day of election. On the day preceding the election it rained nearly all day. The streams were all up and unfordable, but this committee surmounted all difficulties and was on the ground early and found no opposition or no one advocating the cause for the removal of the county-seat. It was evident the storm had kept the enemy away and this committee had its own way carrying the township of

Panora, giving a majority of nineteen in the county against removal.

The campaign of 1871 was not of much interest, either general or local. E. J. Reynolds (democrat) was elected treasurer, Joshua Prior, auditor, and M. McDonald (democrat) sheriff.

The movement known as the Liberal Republican had a large influence politically in 1872, and virtually dictated the democratic nomination for the presidency. The democracy in convention ratified the nomination of Greeley for president and Brown for vice president. The straight republicans renominated President Grant, and Henry Wilson for vice president. The opposition to Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy to the democratic party, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Conner. The liberal ticket in this county met with but little encouragement, receiving less than the usual democratic vote. The total vote was one thousand five hundred and fifteen. The republican majority was about six hundred. C. W. Hill was re-elected clerk of the county, Benjamin Levan, recorder, and D. L. Chantry, member of board of supervisors.

In 1873 the campaign verged into the question of capital versus labor. In Guthrie county the result was the same as usual, the republicans sweeping all the field, leaving the "anti-monops" in the rear. The total vote this year was about one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven. E. J. Reynolds (democrat) was re-elected treasurer, H. K. Dewey (republican) auditor, M. McDonald (greenback) sheriff, W. S. Mount (republican) member of board of supervisors, J. D. Nichols (democrat) surveyor, John Boblett (republican) coroner.

Again in June, 1873, at the June session of the board of supervisors, the question of the removal of the county-seat came to the front. The board of supervisors in conformity with law, ordered the vote to be taken at the regular election in October.

This time Guthrie Center's workers were re-enforced by the help of Rev. Charles Ashton. For the truth of this ask about it. Panora seemed to lag in this matter. The election resulted in favor of Guthrie Center, which was then declared the seat of government of the county, where it is retained to the present day. Thus ended a long and bitter contest, lasting about fifteen years.

Guthrie county's courthouse and jail, and her poor farm will compare favorably with those of any other county in the state with her population, at this date, about eighteen thousand.

EXPLANATORY.

The reader's attention is called to the fact that a great mass of data for this work was secured, compiled and published by the late Charles Ashton, who, for twenty years, was the strenuous and versatile editor of the Guthrian. His articles, herein republished, were placed before the reading public during his journalistic life, which ceased in the year 1899. All matters of history treated by him, therefore, come between the periods of the first settlement of Guthrie county and the time he laid down his pen in an editorial capacity. The same explanation is made of Arthemus McClaran's articles, which were brought up to 1894. The compiler of this history has endeavored to bring the narrative up to date from where these writers left off.

FROM THE PEN OF CHARLES ASHTON.

While editor of the Guthrie Center Guthrian Charles Ashton wrote for that paper, when the mood was on, graphic and interesting reviews, interspersed with reminiscences of Guthrie county history. Many of the citizens of the county who read those articles have expressed a strong desire to see them embodied in this work, that they

may be preserved intact in the history of this community. As it is the aim and purpose of the writer to cover the field as closely and accurately as possible, together with an ardent desire to please, the articles of Charles Ashton are herein given repetition, and are "commended to the attention of every good citizen in this bailiwick."

Guthrie county, located in the central portion of the western half of the state of Iowa, embraces sixteen congressional townships. Being twenty-four miles from east to west and twenty-three and three-quarters miles from north to south, it includes an area of five hundred and ninety-four square miles, or three hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty acres of land. The parallel of forty-one degrees and thirty minutes north latitude is the north line of the south tier of townships in the county. Until the completion of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad along its southern border, in 1868, the county had been distant from railroad facilities; Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Sioux City had been its market places. Its settlement began in 1848. Messrs. Benjamin Kunkle and Joseph Cummins, its two first permanent settlers, came in 1849; both gentlemen are yet citizens of the county, Mr. Cummins serving as grand juror in the present term of court. The county was established by act of the third general assembly, in 1851, and was organized the same year. The county seat was first located but four miles from the east line of the county, a mislocation, injurious to its prosperity and fruitful of sectional strife, bitter feelings and frequent and heated contests. The first struggle for its removal resulted in a special election April 4, 1859, at which five hundred and seventy-four votes were cast; Panora holding the prize by a majority of twenty votes. The second county-seat election was held April 2, 1860, at which six hundred and thirty-five votes were cast, Guthrie Center winning by nineteen majority, and the records were

moved to this place. April 8, 1862, a third county-seat election was held at which six hundred and thirty-three votes were cast, Panora regaining the prize by seventy-seven majority. The question now rested until 1870. October 11th of that year, the fourth county-seat election occurred, at which one thousand five hundred and eighty-one votes were cast, Panora holding the prize by twenty-nine majority. In the fall of 1873 the final struggle occurred. One thousand eight hundred and two votes were cast with a majority of one hundred and eighty-two in favor of Guthrie Center. This election finally settled the question by the permanent location of the county seat at Guthrie Center, the exact geographical center of the county.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Guthrie county has a diversified topography. Its surface in the northeastern part of the county is quite level; in its primal condition fine groves of timber existed along the Middle Coon river, in the South Coon valley below the mouth of the Brushy fork, and on the heads of Seeley and Bear creeks. Building stone is plentiful in some parts of the county, and good veins of coal exist and are worked in six of the sixteen townships of the county. The principal streams of the county flow perennially and furnish permanent and valuable water power. There are four grist mills in operation on Middle Coon river and two grist mills on South Coon and one large factory, the Lonsdale woolen mill, at Dale City. There are many valuable mill sites in the county unimproved. Natural gas is found at Herndon and in its vicinity at an easy depth and in serviceable quantities. By deeper borings more abundant finds will be reached. In Dodge, Richland and Cass townships fine flowing wells of water have been struck. The soil is unexcelled for fertility and numerous springs of purest water flow in all parts of the county. There are no stagnant waters in the county and no locality is more healthful.

POPULATION.

The following table will show the growth of the county in population:

Year.	Population.
1851	222
1852	299
1854	772
1856	2,149
1859	2,754
1860	3,058
1863	3,205
1865	3,239
1869	5,219
1870	7,061
1873	8,017
1875	9,685
1880	14,394
1885	16,439
1890	17,380
1895	17,958
1900	18,729
1905	18,013

RAILROADS.

About the time of the beginning of the settlement of Guthrie county, railroad building was being fairly commenced in the United States. The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania lines were heading towards Chicago and railroad lines were projected from that city into the west, the Missouri river being the objective point. In 1853 the Dodge survey for the old Mississippi and Missouri river, now Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was made through this county, entering it in the South Coon valley, thence up Beaver, crossing the divide between Beaver and Middle river south of the old town site of Dalmanutha and the summit divide near Indian Grove. The railroad, however, unfortunately for the county, materialized on its present line, up Bulger from Van Meters mill and the Quaker divide, but was not built until 1868. So there were fif-

teen years of waiting and watching by the pioneers for the enchantments of its booming whistling. Before it came the Northwestern had reached Jefferson and passed westward, and the Newtons and other enterprising citizens had secured the laying out of the old road from this place to Jefferson via the Lydick bridge. On this road a good deal of hauling was done in 1867 and 1868. In the fall of the latter year the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific line reached the Mabe Marshall farm and Dexter sprang into existence. Soon the road, pushing on, reached Middle river and Stuart, Guthrie (now Menlo), and Casey sprang into existence and the south part of the county boomed. Its effect was felt even in the cluster of shanties and prairie stables then called Guthrie Center and in the summer of 1870 four small frame store rooms were built therein but were turned to ashes by the fires of February 17, 1878, and March 6, 1879.

The building of the Rock Island soon incited other railroad schemes, and a narrow gauge line was planned from Des Moines northwestwardly via Adel and Panora. Taxes were voted through Dallas and Guthrie counties to aid it. The tax of Cass township was largely worked out in the fall of 1872, then the project flattened out. It was revived in 1879 and the narrow gauge was built via Panora and Herndon. In January, 1879, the scheme for the building of the Guthrie Center branch was originated and on the 28th of July, 1880, it was opened for business. In the fall of 1880 a corps of surveyors, unheralded, entered the county, running a railroad survey through the north tier of townships and the next year the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line was built thereon.

These railroads have resulted in the establishment of railroad depots in nine of the sixteen congressional townships of the county, and on sections adjoining five others, so that there are only two of the congressional townships of the county but what have rail-

road depots either within their area or within one mile of it. The other two townships have depots but seven miles from their boundary lines. There are but few counties in Iowa superior to Guthrie in the great advantage of railroad facilities and railroad markets.

POSTOFFICES.

In this day of rapid transit and quick communication, postal facilities are important alike to the farmer in the country and the merchant in town. Guthrie county contains within its borders fifteen postoffices at which mails are delivered daily, and five others with tri-weekly mails. There are but two congressional townships in the county without a postoffice, Grant and Baker, and these each have mails delivered daily at two different postoffices within a half mile of their lines. Mail is delivered daily at three offices within a mile of the county line.

EDUCATIONAL.

This county has long been noted for its interest in educational work. The first school in the county was taught by Spencer Catlin in the winter of 1853-4 at his cabin on lot 12, section 1, Jackson township. Some of his scholars were from Dallas county. The first schoolhouse was built at Morrisburg in 1855, thirty-two years ago. The building is still used as a granary on the farm of J. J. Morris. In 1876, eleven years ago, the seed thus planted had produced a crop of thirteen district townships, eighteen independent districts and one hundred and three sub-districts, in which one hundred and twelve male and one hundred and twenty-six female teachers were employed; with a school population of two thousand two hundred and ninety-five males, and two thousand and eighty-four females; one hundred and twelve frame and four brick schoolhouses, valued at sixty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The growth of educational interests within the county in the past decade is shown by the following figures, which we glean from Superintendent Miller's report for 1886. In the past year there were fourteen district townships, twenty independent districts, one hundred and twenty-five sub-districts, eighty-five male, and one hundred and ninety-four female teachers employed. There were three thousand and fifty-three male and two thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight female scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one years; an increase of one thousand five hundred three in the ten years. There were one hundred and thirty-nine frame and six brick schoolhouses within the county, an increase of twenty-seven frame and two brick buildings, total twenty-nine, within the ten years. The value reported last year was one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, an increase of forty-six thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars. The day of cheap, small, ill-finished and uninviting schoolhouses in Guthrie county is gone forever. Of the district townships, Baker and Union contain each but seven schoolhouses; Dodge, Orange and Thompson contain in addition the independent district of Bagley, while a part of Baker township is in the independent district of Guthrie Center. Full provision is made in all the townships for the accommodation of all the children of school age.

The following schedule shows the payments made last year for educational expenses, and proves that the citizens of Guthrie county support their schools, with a liberal hand:

For schoolhouse sites and school-	
houses	\$ 6,338.59
For library and apparatus.....	2.84
Paid on bonds and interest....	5,771.75
For other purposes.....	1,769.15
For rent and repairs.....	2,298.69

For fuel.....	3,581.10
Paid salaries, secretaries and	
treasurers	1,196.62
For records, dictionary and ap-	
paratus	633.31
For insurance and janitors.....	2,041.68
For supplies, brooms, chalk, etc.	1,207.15
For other purposes.....	3,971.82
Paid teachers.....	43,045.24

Total expense schools.....\$71,857.95

Total expense schools in 1876. 52,734.78

Increase\$19,123.17

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

A review of the educational facilities and work of Guthrie county would not be complete without mention of this unique institution, the Guthrie county high school. A fine structure was built especially for this county institution, the only high school in the state of Iowa, supported by county taxation. Its students have taught in the schools of the county, and it has graduated several classes of worthy young gentlemen and ladies, who have gone from its halls to benefit others by the education they have received in its halls.

TOWN SCHOOLS.

In addition to the county high school there are a number of graded schools in the county, affording excellent facilities for an education advanced beyond the possibilities of the common district school. Of these we name especially Stuart, Panora, Guthrie Center, Menlo and Casey. These have their published curriculum, graduate their classes, and are doing fine educational work. The independent districts of Bagley, Bayard, Herndon and Jamaica will soon push for honorable place in the list of graded town schools.



MR. AND MRS. DAVID LILLIE



MR. AND MRS. R. J. PATTERSON

CHURCHES.

In the resume of the social, historical and commercial development of Guthrie county, we should fail in duty, were we to make no mention of the religious privileges of the people. The first family to make permanent settlement in the county was Methodist. The first public religious services in the county, was held by Rev. Michael Hare, a Methodist itinerant, at the home of Benjamin Kunkle, the first permanent settler of the county, in the winter of 1851. Now the Methodist church has the following pastoral charges in Guthrie county: Panora, Guthrie Center, Stuart, Casey, Menlo, North Branch, Guthrie circuit, Jamaica and Bayard.

The United Brethren denomination found early place in the settlement of the county. That denomination has one pastoral charge in the county.

The Presbyterian bodies have had organization from an early day in the history of Guthrie county. There are now three United Presbyterian churches and congregations within the county, and four other Presbyterian churches and congregations within its area.

The Baptists (Missionary, German, and Predestinarian) have organized churches within the county. We believe there are five Missionary Baptists, two German Baptists, and one Predestinarian Baptist organizations within Guthrie county.

The Christians (Disciples) have organizations in the county, and have been active in Christian work for many years. We cannot give statistics. They have beautiful church buildings and strong congregations at Panora and Guthrie Center.

The Christians, sometimes called New Lights, have organizations within the county. The congregation of this denomination in Jackson township, is one of the oldest church organizations in the county.

The Catholics have buildings in Bayard, Guthrie Center and Stuart, also in Panora.

Many of the active business men and solid farmers of the county are Catholics. Many of these families give careful attention to the education of their children, and are numbered with our best citizens.

The Free Methodists and Wesleyan Methodists have church organizations within the county, and are doing good Christian work. These organizations exist in Bear Grove, Highland, Seeley, Valley, Union, and Orange townships.

The Friends had organization in the southern and eastern parts of the county at an early period in its settlement, and their settlement gave name (Quaker) to one of the most beautiful divides of the county. They have churches at Stuart and Casey, and are an excellent body of citizens. They are not aggressive as are some other bodies, but they have permanent organizations and good influence in society, favoring temperance, education, good morals, honest government and good order. They are a most worthy class of society.

In 1852 the total taxable valuation of the county was five thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars. In 1886 its taxable valuation was six million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars.

From 1855 to the present day, whenever opportunity presented, its people have voted unmistakably for prohibition, giving thirty majority on the question in 1855, eighty-four in 1870 and one thousand one hundred and twenty-two for the constitutional amendment in 1882. Steadily it has progressed in the development of wealth, population, social excellence and domestic comfort, until none of its neighbors are its superiors.

HOW THE COUNTY GOT ITS NAME.

Guthrie county was originally a part of old Keokuk county, which comprised approximately the western two-thirds of the state of Iowa. Later on Keokuk county,

with its present boundaries, was organized, and Guthrie county was left a part of a vast unorganized region in the western and northwestern part of the state, which was represented in the senate of the third general assembly by Hon. P. M. Casady, then and now of Polk county. Mr. Casady prepared and pushed through that legislature a bill dividing this territory into counties, one of which is Guthrie. Mr. Casady gave much time to the bill, and his name is inseparably connected with this piece of the most important and historical legislation ever enacted by our general assembly. The bill required much time, and there was a good deal of controversy over the naming of the counties. All differences were finally harmonized, and fifty new counties were named and boundaries defined. Few were named after military heroes. Guthrie county, however, was so named in honor of Captain William Guthrie, formerly of Keokuk, who was captain of the only company Iowa furnished to the Mexican war. Captain Guthrie was mortally wounded in battle, and Guthrie county is his state memorial. Judge Casady is still living in Des Moines, where he has been a commanding figure for half a century, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been president of the Des Moines Savings Bank, which is the largest banking institution in the state. He is now over eighty, and remarkably well preserved for one of his age, and gives promise of many more years of useful life.

TOWNSHIP DESCRIPTION, ETC.

Guthrie county was established by act of the fourth general assembly, during its session in 1851. By that act it was composed of the townships numbered 78, 79, 80 and 81 north, in ranges 30, 31, 32 and 33 west of the fifth principal meridian, that is, those ranges of townships comprised in Guthrie county are west of the meridian lines at which the numbering of the ranges begins.

How far west is shown by the fact that there are twenty-nine ranges of townships, or one hundred and seventy-four miles east of the east line of Guthrie county to that meridian line, which is the line of the fourteenth degree of longitude west from Washington. It runs across the state, crossing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at the town of Durand, and is the west line of Scott, Clinton and Jackson counties. There is in Iowa, owing to the great eastwardly curve of the Mississippi river, six ranges of townships, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 east of that fifth principal meridian line. There are forty-three ranges west of it, but as all will see by a glance at any map of Iowa, the east and west lines of the state are not straight lines, and do not run at right angles with the parallels of latitude. In the extreme length of the state from east to west there are fifty-four ranges of townships. In the range in which Guthrie Center is located, range 31 west of the fifth principal meridian, townships from sixty-seven to one hundred. There are fifty townships in Iowa numbered 78, five numbered east of the fifth principal meridian and forty-five west. Those are situated in fifty-five different ranges, so that there is but one township of the same number in any one range. All will observe that there can be but one township, 78, in any one of the four ranges within the county, so there can be but one township of any number in any of the fifty ranges of townships of the state.

Thomas Jefferson is said to be the author of the system of surveys, dividing the public lands, and numbering by ranges, townships and sections. After the purchase of Louisiana territory, when it became necessary to open up the territory, now embraced in the states of Arkansas and Missouri, for settlement, this system of dividing and describing the public lands was applied thereto, and a base line for the surveys of the lands embraced in the "Louisiana Purchase," was established, and the thirty-fifth parallel

of north latitude was made the base line. This thirty-fifth parallel line crosses the Mississippi river near the mouth of the St. Francis river, and passes immediately south of the city of Little Rock. The surveyed townships number south from that base line to the south line of the state of Arkansas, and numbering nineteen to the Louisiana line; they are numbered north from that base line, the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, through the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and the two Dakotas, to the British possessions, numbering up to one hundred and sixty-three north, on the line of North Dakota; the system of numbering covering Iowa, covers the six states named, save a small portion of Dakota about the Black Hills. In its greatest expanse, this system of numbering from the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude as a base line, and the fourteenth meridian line west from Washington, covers an expanse of seven hundred and thirty-two miles from east to west, and one thousand and ninety-two from north to south. It will be seen, when we speak or read of township 79 or 80 north, we are to understand that they are north of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, which is the base line at which the order of numbering the townships begins in this survey. When we hear or read of range thirty or thirty-one west of the fifth principal meridian we are to understand that their ranges are numbering in regular order of ranges of townships west, from the fourteenth meridian line of west longitude, from Washington city. A little study will make the matter plain to any one who will give it attention. Any one who will become acquainted with the system can correctly calculate the distance between any two points in the survey, of which is given section, township and range; the pioneers of a country became adepts in these descriptions, and knew the lands around them by their numbers; but as settlement becomes more dense, and the country improves, the most of the

people lose knowledge of the matter; yet to land agents, abstractors, county and township officials, and many others, a knowledge of this system of numbering is important, and to many indispensable. Landowners should understand this simple matter. School teachers in country schools should so understand it, as to be able to illustrate it to their pupils. In all townships, the numbering of the sections begins at the northeast corner of the township, the northeast corner section being numbered on the northwest, the southwest thirty-one, the southeast thirty-six, the sections numbering in regular form, east to west, and west to east. It certainly is as important for Iowa people to have knowledge of such civil geography of their own surroundings, as it is to have knowledge of the location of the rivers of Africa, or the deserts of Asia.

BEAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Bear Grove township was the third formed in the civil government of Guthrie county. It lies on the western line of the county and is crossed by the Summit divide, so that it drains into the two great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri. Troublesome creek, having its source in this township, flows southwestwardly into the Nishnabotany, which it reaches at Atlantic. The Seeley and Bear creeks both have their sources in this township and flow eastwardly into the South Coon. There are no finer farm lands to be found than the western two-thirds of Bear Grove township. The eastern third is more hilly, some of it quite broken, rising in high hills rapidly from the creek valleys, yet in its rugged parts are many fine farms, the rougher lands being most healthful and valuable pasturage and large portions of them being very fertile. In its early settlement Bear Grove was one of the most valuable bodies of timber in the area of the county, furnished valuable supplies to the pioneers, for fuel, fencing and building

purposes. The state road from Adel to Magnolia, the then county-seat of Harrison county, was run through this township. A road from Boonesboro via Panora to Council Bluffs and the stage road from Des Moines to the bluff city by the Missouri also crossed Bear Grove township, the divides on which they were laid, furnishing the finest natural road-beds possible.

The first settler to invade the wilds of Bear Grove for the purpose of conquering them to civilization, was Nathan Davis. With him came Thomas Seeley, then a young man, unmarried, and with ambitions to work out such fame as was possible in the settlement and formation of society in a new country. Mr. Seeley was not unacquainted with the privations of a new settlement: His father was an early settler in the wooded wilds of Michigan. The name of Mr. Seeley will live in the history of the county. Seeley creek and Seeley township will deservedly perpetuate his name. He now lives at Guthrie, Oklahoma. His family is scattered, two of his daughters, we believe, have their homes in the state of Washington. Horace Seeley, a son, has a very responsible and well-salaried position in the management of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Davis, we believe, many years ago went west where rolls the Oregon. The settlement of Bear Grove was begun in 1853; S. R. Saxton, a gentleman yet living, being one of its oldest persons, moved into the new community that year and is still a resident. A stage station was early located in the township. The hotel accommodations were most primitive but then people got along. The Priors, Perry Crooks, Henry North, W. R. Grow and the Merrill family were among the earliest settlers of the vicinity. Three of the Merrill sons are yet residents. The Prior, Crook, Davis and Grow families have gone from the vicinity. The settlement of Bear Grove progressed slowly, until the completion of the Rock Island Railroad through the county and the establish-

ment of the county-seat at Guthrie Center. Then its fertile lands being made accessible, they attracted the best class of citizens, and the township filled up rapidly with a worthy people.

Bear Grove, being the third civil township formed in the county, was organized in 1855, the order for its organization being granted by Theophilus Bryan, county judge, on the 27th of February. The township was taken from parts of Jackson and Cass townships. Its boundaries were stated so as to include the following territory: Beginning at the southeast corner of Thompson township with the line running west with the county line to the southwest corner of the county, thence north with the west line of the county to the northwest corner of section 19, in what is now Union township, the corner on the county line between the Taggart and Gilbert farms, thence east with the section line to the northeast corner of section 20, Victory township, thence south with the section line to the place of beginning. This area, it will be seen, included more than one-fourth of the county. A warrant for the organization was directed to Aaron Coppick, then residing on the Coltrider farm in Thompson. Mr. Coppick, was a cousin to the Coppicks who were with John Brown in his Harper's Ferry crusade. J. J. Owens was charged with the duty of effecting the organization, and the election, which was ordered for the first Monday in April, was held at his house. There was no Guthrie Center then; the town-site being in the newly devised township of Bear Grove, was not staked off until the following year.

Mr. Owens lived on a forty-acre tract in section 1, now in Baker township, on what is now a part of the Stovey Brothers & Motz farm, southwest of Jack Hupps. His cabin stood on the slope in the field south of the old solitary cottonwood that blew down a couple of years ago, the stump of which is still seen in the road. William

Tracy purchased the Owen tract, when he came to this vicinity to lay out Guthrie Center, and in that cabin in January, 1856, he printed the first newspaper ever printed in this county. So that the first newspaper printed in Guthrie county was printed in what was then Bear Grove township. In that cabin the first election ever held in the west half of this county took place. According to the best information we have been able to gain, eleven votes were cast. Nathan Davis and S. R. Saxton assisted in conducting it. There was "plenty of good whiskey" at that election, we were assured by a worthy citizen of Baker, who attended it, for he assures us that he had a "smell of it." Three trustees and a clerk for the township and two "squires" and two constables, according to the warrant, were elected. Bear Grove township was reduced, finally, to its present size, on the constitution of Baker township in 1875.

The first census of Bear Grove township was taken in 1856. This enumeration embraced the population of the territory included in Bear Grove as first constituted, and numbered three hundred and thirty-four persons. There were then not more than seventy families in the entire area of the township, which then covered the four southwestern townships of the county, the southern halves of Union and Seeley and the western twelve sections from both Victory and Valley townships. That was but thirty-five years ago. In 1861, Bear Grove township was cut down to its present limits and the western half of Baker. The first census of the township in that form was taken in 1850. It retained that form until 1875, its several enumerations of population showing as follows:

1850	132
1863	167
1865	201
1867	242
1869	304

1870	416
1873	484
1875	---

In 1880, the township, with its present boundaries, contained a population of four hundred and eighty-eight persons; in 1885, five hundred and forty-one; in 1890, seven hundred and seventy.

The population of the township in the present census embraces one hundred and sixty-one families, aggregating eight hundred and four persons. There is one family of twelve and three of ten persons. These are the four largest families in the township. Of its population, four hundred and seventeen persons were born in Iowa, one hundred and two in Illinois, seventy-two in Ohio, thirty-two in New York, twenty-one in Indiana, twenty in Pennsylvania, twelve in West Virginia, eight in Kentucky, and eight in Michigan. Fourteen other states contribute to its population while Canada contributes four, Switzerland four, Ireland four, England eleven and Germany twenty-one. Religiously, two hundred and fifty-eight of its people give their preferences and denominational affiliations: One hundred and twenty-three are Episcopal Methodists, nineteen are Free Methodists, two Protestant Methodists, thirty-six are Baptists, twenty-three Lutherans, fifteen Disciples, ten Friends, fourteen Presbyterians, two Church of God, one United Brethren, two Church of England, five Roman Catholic, one German Reformed, one Church Reform, two Evangelical and three Spiritualists.

The township this year returns a taxable valuation of one hundred ninety-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, a reduction from two years ago of forty thousand dollars. Its taxable lands aggregate twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven acres. The highest valuation of farm land per acre is ten dollars, the lowest four dollars, the average seven dollars and twenty-one cents per acre. There are

farms in Bear Grove which could not be bought for forty dollars per acre that are assessed at less than nine dollars; but that rate of assessment is quite common in the county. Eight hundred and thirty-two horses are assessed at an average of nine dollars and thirty cents per head, an aggregate of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars; one thousand seven hundred and sixty head of cattle are assessed at an average value of six dollars and twenty-two cents, aggregate ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars; two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine head of swine are assessed at an aggregate value of two thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, average one dollar and eleven cents per head.

In politics Bear Grove is republican. The township contains ten schoolhouses. It has two church buildings, Bowman chapel and the Disciple's church at the Bear Grove corners, both good frame structures and well cared for. Bowman chapel (Methodist Episcopal) is one of the best-kept country churches. The resident pastor resides in a fine parsonage property at North Branch, a business center of the township, having daily mail facilities. The membership of this church numbers seventy-two. The Methodists maintain worship also at the Bethel schoolhouse, where a successful Sabbath school has been run for several years past. The Bowman chapel is valued at one thousand two hundred dollars, the Christian church, at Bear Grove, at one thousand dollars, and the Methodist parsonage, at North Branch, at one thousand dollars. The Christian church at Bear Grove is a recent organization, but reports a membership of twenty-five.

The first settlement of the county was formed at and near the present site of the Bear Grove postoffice. This is situated on the high summit between Bear and Seeley creeks. Here there was fine prairie at hand, and an abundance of timber to meet all the needs of the pioneers, to be had in the ra-

vines about them. Then the divide between Bear and Seeley creeks offered a most inviting route for an east and west road, to come along that high summit, and soon a cluster of families was founding homes about that well known locality. The place soon won the cognomen of "Huddleville." Some twenty-three years ago, a principal citizen gave this information about the selection of that name for that settlement. The families settling there had come from distant places and were destitute of means, and had but one coffee mill among them. This fact made it necessary for them to locate near one another, as all had to use that one coffee grinding machine, and for this reason they huddled together, and so the Bear Grove settlement become known by the name of Huddleville.

There are forty-two persons in the township of sixty years of age and upwards. Of these fourteen are seventy years and upwards. Mr. A. R. Saxton, eighty-one years, is the oldest person in the township. Mr. W. P. Welsh is seventy-eight. Mrs. Mary Brown is seventy-nine, Mrs. Mary Hays seventy-nine, J. W. Leek is seventy-seven, Fred Shaffenberg, A. B. and Elizabeth McConnell and John Richards are seventy-three.

BAKER TOWNSHIP.

In 1875 the board of supervisors of Guthrie county set off a portion of Bear Grove and Center townships into a separate civil township, to be thereafter known as Baker. This is a full congressional township and comprises all of township 79 north, range 32 west, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Seely township, on the west by Bear Grove, on the east by Valley and on the south by Grant and Thompson. Many small streams and branches traverse this township, among the principal ones of which are: Lone Grove, Mason, Seeley, Bear and Spring creeks and Cooper run. These streams, together with numerous smaller



SCENE ON JOHN W. FOSTER FARM IN BAKER TOWNSHIP

affluents, supply this territory with an abundance of good water for all stock purposes, and renders fertile the whole district.

The surface of this township consists mainly of a beautiful, rolling prairie, in some places rather abrupt in character, but not to such a degree as to unfit the land for agricultural purposes. The soil is of a general, productive kind, rich, warm, dark, sandy loam, with a clayish subsoil. There is a good grove of natural timber in the southwestern portion of the township, covering parts of sections 19, 30, 29, 31 and 32, called South Bear Grove; another on section 26, called Linn Grove; one in sections 7 and 13, called North Bear Grove; and one smaller one on sections 4 and 9, called Lone Grove.

The township is peopled by an industrious, energetic class of citizens, and has many beautiful farms and desirable homes, and compares favorably with any township in the county. There is no railroad in the township at present, and no town within its limits, the inhabitants, of which there were four hundred and fifty-nine in 1880, devoting themselves to agriculture and stock-raising.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first person to make a claim here was Joseph Fleak, who located at Linn Grove, on section 24, in 1853. He came from Indiana, and put on his claim a log cabin, the first dwelling in the township. About a year ago he left Guthrie county, and is at present living in Indian territory.

David Bailey, the next settler, located upon section 26 in the timber in the spring of 1854. He, too, was a native of Indiana, and sometime since left the county, going to Dallas, and settling near Redfield.

The next parties to mention in this connection are E. B. Newton and John J. Owens, who, during the autumn of 1854, made claims on section 1. E. B. Newton took up a farm on the northeast quarter of

the section, where he resided for some years. John Owens came from the state of Missouri, whither he has returned "land syne." Mr. Owens located on the south half of section 1, where he lived for many years.

In the spring of 1855, William Sheeder left his home among the hills of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came west in search of a home in the then wild west. He came as far as Guthrie county, and found the land to his liking, and on the 17th of June of that year, took up a claim on the east half of section 5, where he has remained ever since. He has since purchased many acres until he is probably the largest landowner in the county.

Michael Waters settled upon the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, in the summer of 1855.

Joseph J. Groom was the next to take up a claim here. In the fall of 1855 he, with his family, left La Salle county, Illinois, and started westward. After wandering around for some time, in the spring of 1856 he came to this locality and settled on the northeast corner of section 6, where he lived many years. Among the settlers of 1855 were James Ewing and his son, William A. They were originally from Greene county, Ohio, but for years had resided in Indiana. They located on section 13.

In the spring of 1856, Andrew White settled on the southeast quarter of section 6, and rolled up logs with which to build a home, but before its erection J. J. Groom, purchased his claim and razed the house.

Charles Flannery came to the township in 1856, but shortly afterward removed to Victory.

In the fall of 1856, Reuben Simmons came from La Salle county, Illinois, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 7.

Phanuel Davis made a claim to the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, in 1857, and located thereon. He resided there some time and then went to Kansas, where he died.

Edmund Picket, a native of New York state, located on section 6, in 1857. Became a prominent citizen of the county. Was a member of the board of supervisors.

Henry Burton settled on section 29, in 1857. He was a native of New York.

A Mr. Reno settled on section 9, in 1857, but soon after went to Colorado and founded the town of Reno.

Joseph Pixler settled on section 30, in 1860.

During the summer of 1856, Perry Crooks and John McEwen erected a saw-mill, the second one in the county, on Bear creek.

A. J. Newton came to Baker township with his father, Eber B. Newton, in 1854. (See sketch in another part of this book.)

ORGANIC.

Baker township was organized in 1875, the first election taking place at the Holsman schoolhouse, when the following officers were elected: William Ewing, W. W. Bailey and Joshua Simmons, trustees; George E. W. Holsman, clerk; G. E. Price, assessor; James Ewing and V. B. Hellyer, justices, and G. W. Rose and J. W. Harrington, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Baker township was taught by William De Huxley, in a frame dwelling-house built by John Harkins. This was then district No. 1 of Bear Grove, and the building stood on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 7. Mr. Harkins erected this for a residence, but shortly after he had put it up he returned to Illinois, and this school was opened. This was in 1858. This is in district No. 3 at present.

District No. 1, as at present constituted, embraces sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The schoolhouse, which was built in 1874, is by district schools.

neat frame building, eighteen by twenty-six, and stands on the southeast corner of section 2. Miss Angie Porter was the first teacher.

District No. 4.—The schoolhouse in this district was erected during the year 1860, on the southwest quarter of section 13, but in 1876 it was removed to the northwest quarter of section 24, and now stands in the northwest corner of that section. It is a good frame building, built of native lumber, twenty feet square. Miss Cynthia Haines of Dallas county, was the first lady to "teach the young idea how to shoot" within these classic walls.

District No. 2.—This district embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, and the school edifice is built upon the southeast corner of section 4. This building was erected in 1876, and is a good substantial frame, eighteen by twenty-two. The first teacher was Miss Amanda McConnell, who taught here in the winter of 1876.

District No. 3, embracing section 5, 6, 7 and 8, has the honor of being the pioneer district, as detailed heretofore. In 1863, a brick schoolhouse was erected here, twenty by twenty-four, in which the first teacher, Benjamin Levan, opened a school. This was afterward torn down and the brick sold, and the present building erected.

District No. 6.—A schoolhouse was built here in 1858, on section 29, and was a frame edifice, twenty feet square. Miss Mary Josephine Warden, now Mrs. George Merrill, was the first teacher.

District No. 7 consists of four sections, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and the schoolhouse stands on the northeast corner of section 19. The land, one acre, was purchased of J. W. Moore, and a building erected in the fall of 1882, twenty by twenty-eight in size, at a cost of six hundred dollars. During the winter of that year the first school was opened here under the tuition of Miss Belle Britten. Baker township now has nine district schools.

CHALYBEATE OR MINERAL SPRINGS.

A spring of natural mineral water has been discovered upon the farm of Ezra Porter, near the south line of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, which is pronounced to have fine medicinal qualities. It is only necessary for its prescriptive character to become known for it to become famous.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first religious services were held at the cabin of John J. Owen, during the year 1855, by a Mr. Knott. Among the audience, besides the family of Mr. Owen, were William Sheeder and S. R. Saxton and their wives.

The first frame house was erected by John Harkins in 1856.

The first land was broken and the first corn and wheat committed to the soil by Joseph Fleak in 1853.

The second religious services were held at the house of Edmund Pickett, on section 6, in the fall of 1859, by Rev. Mr. Carrier, of the Methodist denomination.

The first log house was built by Joseph Fleak in 1853, on section 24.

The first death was that of the wife of Joseph Fleak, who passed from this earth in the latter part of the year 1855.

The first birth was that of George Sheeder, born December 1, 1857.

The first marriage took place at the house of E. B. Newton, on section 1, and was that which united Grant Parkerson and Miss Fannie Comstock, on the 9th of July, 1856. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fisk Harmon.

DODGE TOWNSHIP.

Dodge township was organized in April, 1866. The election to choose its first officers was held at the residence of John Clark,

father of Isaac Clark, one of the members of the present board of supervisors. As constituted at present it embraces the thirty-six sections forming the surveyed township known as township 80, range 31 west of the principal meridian. The flourishing village of Bagley is located on section 11. The Council Bluffs line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crosses the township, entering it on the northeast one-quarter of section 12 and leaving it on the southwest one-quarter of section 6. This line of road furnishes the best of market facilities to the farmers of the township. Bagley has railroad depot, express office, daily mail and other business facilities.

John Clark, a native of Virginia, but who came to Iowa in the spring of 1853, and then settled in Victory township, was the first person to make settlement in this township. Coming from Victory township early in April, 1854, locating upon section 32, his son above named, we believe, abides upon that early-chosen homestead tract. Mr. Clark, although born in the Shenandoah Valley, in his manhood became an ardent abolitionist.

David Van Guilder, James Cox, David Neal and others, followed Mr. Clark, and population increased, improvement was pushed by the few pioneers, though the increase was slow for the first twenty-five years. In 1881, a corps of railroad engineers entered the township and without asking aid, or public consent, the company employing them followed the survey so made with a construction corps and, in 1882, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was pushed through the township.

With the completion of the railroad came a boom in settlement, and the township improved rapidly. Its area had been reduced to its present size in 1872, by the organization of Victory township.

At its organization, there were a number of shallow lakes and many ponds and some broad, marshy sloughs. In the southwest

corner of the township there were some rough lands. The northeastern portion of the county was flat and wet and in the early settlement of the county was uninviting only to hunters of ducks or wild geese in their season. The ditching plow and spade has worked miracles, in transforming these wet lands into most valuable farm properties. Now Dodge is recognized as one of the finest agricultural townships of the county.

As the township was first established, it covered the area now embraced in Highland and a portion of Victory township. In 1860, Highland was formed and Dodge was so much reduced in its area.

In 1856, its population three hundred and fifty-six, in 1860, two hundred and sixty-eight, in 1873, cut down to its present area, its population was only one hundred and sixty-four, in 1880 it ran up to four hundred and sixty. By 1890, the census showed it to have run up to nine hundred and forty-two; with this increase of population there was corresponding increase of wealth. The census this year, 1895, reports its population nine hundred and fifty-one.

The population of the township given above includes the population of Bagley. The population proper of Bagley in the census of the present year is reported as three hundred and fifty-one. The township outside of Bagley, five hundred and ninety-five. In the township there are one hundred and thirty-six families, in Bagley eighty-one families and eighty-one dwellings. In the township there is one church edifice, United Brethren, valued at one thousand six hundred dollars, with ninety-two members. In Bagley there are three church buildings, of the reported value of five thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, with two hundred and five members.

The late census returns show that the population of the township outside of Bagley is a mixed people, twelve foreign countries, twelve states of the Union, and twenty-eight of the counties of Iowa, contributing

to the population. Five were born in Bohemia, thirteen in England, two in Austria, three in Sweden, two in Scotland, three in Germany, three in Canada, two in Norway, two in Ireland and one in each, Denmark, Wales and the Isle of Man. The twenty-eight counties of Iowa, including Guthrie, have furnished two hundred and seventy-five of the township's population. Ohio furnished eighty-one, Illinois eighty-one, New York eighteen, Indiana twenty-four, Nebraska. Kentucky two, Pennsylvania twenty-five, Michigan seven, New Jersey nine, Missouri nine, Virginia eight, Wisconsin six, West Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota and North Carolina three each.

In religious belief fifteen denominations are represented in the township. The Methodists, Disciples and United Brethren are the most numerous. The census showing one hundred and six of that belief, forty-six of the Christian and fifty-two United Brethren. The Dunkards number twenty, the Presbyterians fifteen, Roman Catholic nine and Lutheran seven. There are a few Adventists, Episcopalians, Friends, Congregationalists and Baptists and one Universalist and one Mennonite.

We notice that there are in the township twenty-seven persons upwards of three score years of age and eleven having reached the three score and ten or passed that line namely:

Reason R. Phipps, born in Kentucky, age seventy.

Ira Stevens, born in Illinois, age seventy-three.

Melinda Stevens, born in Illinois, age seventy-one.

———— Booth, born in Ohio, age seventy-two.

Mercenay Hannaford, born in Ohio, age seventy-three.

Samuel Horriner, born in Maryland, age seventy-three.

Daniel Mane, born in Ohio, age seventy-four.

Aner Mane, born in Ohio, age eighty-four.

Charles Wilson, age seventy-five.

Isaac S. Miller, born in New York, age seventy-six.

Mary M. Buck, born in Virginia, age seventy-eight.

We find only three families of ten or upward in the township, one of ten persons, one of eleven and one of twelve.

The following citizens of the township have served their country in the army :

IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Reason R. Phipps, Second Indiana Regiment.

Ira Stevens, Second Illinois Regiment.

THE REBELLION.

Meredith McGhee, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry.

Henry Cook, Forty-second Indiana Infantry.

David Crippen, Third Ohio Cavalry.

James Howaath, Third Ohio Cavalry.

Thomas Porter, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

Samuel Keester, Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

Walter Watkins, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

John Cornish, First Missouri Artillery and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

John H. Boone, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

Burnell Booth, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

Nathan Ewing, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

Benjamin Corsaut, Third New York Cavalry.

Job Chambers, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Isaac Clark, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Isaac H. Stover, Two Hundred Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

F. W. Rairden, One Hundred Fifty-first Indiana Infantry.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

The civil township of Grant, in Guthrie county, was organized in the fall of 1869. It is formed of township 79, range 33, and is the southwest corner township of this county, containing no native timber. It was the last of the sixteen congressional townships, composing the county, to invite settlement. John Wickersham settled in its area in 1857, but soon moved away. Joel E. James moved in the next year, built a cabin and began to make a farm home. He is still a resident of the township, a hale, active man, and witness of the triumph of the breaking plow, the saw, the plane, the hammer, in turning a wild waste into homes of comfort and a realm of plenty. He located on section 14.

E. A. Porter settled on section 11, in 1866. The same year David Hammond settled on section 3, and James S. Abbott on section 12. Messrs. Hammond and Abbott are yet respected citizens of the now prosperous township.

Shortly after Mr. James built his cabin a train of Mormons, heading for the Salt Lake Canaan, passed through the township, dragging along in their weary march with their hand-cart conveyances, and Mr. James saw something of the toil and suffering of the deluded host. For a time a daily line of stages, running from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, traversed the township, and Dalmutha was the trade center of the pioneers of Grant. In 1868 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built through the southeast corner of the township, the shrill whistle of its engines quickened the step of the pioneer and induced new settlers. The establishment of the station and the starting of the town of Adair on its summit location, midway east and west on the south line of

the township, brought the inviting advantage of railroad market facilities to settlers in Grant, and the rapid improvement of its fertile prairie breadth resulted.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In 1868, but four families had residence within the present boundaries of the township. June 8, 1869, "the petition of Hutchinson and others," in the laconic words of the record, was presented to the board of supervisors of Guthrie county, "praying for the division of Thompson township" and that the "new township be named and identified as Grant township." The record informs us that "the prayer of the petition was granted and a motion was made and adopted in the words following, to-wit:—"

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted and George Britton be appointed a commissioner to organize said township in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and that the first election be held at the schoolhouse in sub-district No. 4, on the day of the next general election fixed by law."

For the year 1869, that day was the second Tuesday in October, and Grant on that day became the thirteenth civil township in Guthrie county.

At the election of 1870, Grant cast its vote, twenty-two solid, for the removal of the county seat from Panora to Guthrie Center. In the final contest for county seat removal, it cast its thirty-nine votes solid for Guthrie Center.

At the special election on the prohibitory amendment, on June 27, 1882, it gave sixty votes for the amendment and fifty-three against amendment. Majority for the amendment, seven.

POPULATION.

The first separate enrollment of the population of Grant township was made in the

national census of 1870. That year the township was found to contain a population of one hundred and four persons, seventy-three of native birth and thirty-one of foreign birth.

At the state enumeration of 1873, the population of Grant had increased to one hundred and forty-one, divided into thirty-one families and occupying thirty-one dwellings. Seventy-eight were male persons and sixty-three females. It contained one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five acres of improved land, reporting a production of six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine bushels of wheat, seventeen thousand, six hundred and seventy bushels of corn, nine thousand seven hundred and forty bushels of oats and twenty bushels of barley. There was not an acre of tame grass reported in the township, but then there was an immensity of the wild grass of the prairies in Grant.

In the state enumeration of 1875, Grant had a population of two hundred and twenty-two persons, one hundred and eighteen males and one hundred and four females. Seventy of its population were born in Iowa, one hundred eighteen were born in the United States but not in Iowa, and thirty-three were born in foreign countries. The number of births in 1874 were eleven, of deaths five. There were forty-five families residing in forty-five dwellings in the township. Two thousand, seven hundred and forty-six acres of improved land were reported, with seven thousand eight hundred and fifty rods of fence. One thousand, six hundred and forty acres were sown to spring wheat; one thousand one hundred and seventy-two acres were planted to corn, and one hundred and fifty-five acres were sown in oats, but not an acre of tame grass was reported. One hundred and seventy-five acres of natural and fourteen acres of planted timber were reported in the township. Ten plum and one cherry were the only bearing fruit trees reported.

In the national census of 1880, the township had a population of six hundred and sixty-two persons.

In the state enumeration of 1885, Grant township showed a population of seven hundred and fifty-nine persons, divided into one hundred and thirty-nine families residing in one hundred and thirty-four dwellings; four hundred and seven were males, three hundred and fifty-two females. Eight of its population were born in England, thirty-four in Ireland, three in Scotland, eight in Canada, ninety-four in Germany, five in Denmark and five in other foreign countries, a total of one hundred and fifty-seven of foreign birth. Six hundred and two were of native birth, two hundred and fifty-eight were married, four hundred and eighty-five were single, sixteen were widowed, but none were reported divorced.

TAXABLE VALUATIONS.

We here give the assessment of live stock and assessed valuation of property in Grant township, for the several years named, and covering the entire history of the township.

In 1870, G. W. Britton, assessor, forty-five head of cattle, fifty-seven head of horses, eight mules, sixty-seven sheep, and thirty-one swine were assessed. The largest owners of cattle in the township were John Thaler and J. J. Vandemeyere, each having five head.

In 1871, G. W. Britton, assessor, the assessor's book shows that eighty-three head of cattle, seventy-eight horses, five mules, sixty-one sheep and eighty-one swine were assessed. The total value of taxable personal property was four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars, of lands ninety-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars. Total value of all property one hundred three thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars.

In 1875, Delos Brainard, assessor, two hundred and twenty-six cattle, one hundred

and fifty-three horses, seven mules, thirty sheep and three hundred and sixteen swine were assessed. The taxable valuation of personal property was nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars; of lands, one hundred seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars. Total taxable valuation one hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

In 1877, W. W. Spangler assessed the township. He reported three hundred and forty-two cattle, two hundred and fifty-six horses, twenty-three mules, and four hundred and seven swine. Value of personal property twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars, of land one hundred twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars. Total taxable valuation one hundred thirty thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars.

In 1879, J. M. Trumble assessed the township and returned five hundred and thirty-two cattle, three hundred and forty-two horses, twenty-three mules, four sheep and eight hundred and ninety swine, value of personal property twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, of lands one hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. Total valuation one hundred seventy-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars.

In 1881, William C. Kruzer, assessor, eight hundred and nineteen cattle, three hundred and eighty-three horses, thirty-one mules, and nine hundred and ninety-two swine were returned. Taxable valuation of personal property twenty-five thousand and thirty dollars, of lands one hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars. Total, one hundred eighty-seven thousand four hundred dollars.

The assessment of 1883 was made by P. J. Fett. He returned one thousand two hundred and seventy-two cattle, four hundred and thirty-seven horses, twenty-five mules, fifty-six sheep and eight hundred and seventy-two swine. Valuation of personal prop-

erty thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, of realty two hundred two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars. Total two hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars. This is the highest assessed valuation yet returned for the township.

In 1885, P. J. Fett again assessed the township, and that year returned one thousand three hundred and eighty cattle, five hundred and seven horses, twenty-seven mules, fifty sheep and one thousand three hundred and eleven hogs. Valuation of personal twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, of land one hundred ninety-four thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars. Total two hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1887, William Dolan, assessor, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four cattle, five hundred and thirteen horses, twenty-three mules and one thousand four hundred and twenty-six swine were listed. The personal property was valued at thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, the lands at one hundred ninety-four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. Total two hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

J. F. Rees made the assessment for 1889, and returned two thousand two hundred and sixty cattle, five hundred and thirty-six horses, thirty-five mules and one thousand three hundred and five swine. Value of personal property thirty-six thousand three hundred and thirty dollars, of lands one hundred ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. Total two hundred thirty-one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

By a comparison of the assessment of 1871 and 1889, any one can see the vast growth of property values in the township; a growth that sets forth unmistakably the industry, economy and prosperity of the citizens of Grant; the personal valuation in-

creasing from four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars in 1871 to thirty-six thousand three hundred and seventy dollars in 1889. The total valuation from one hundred three thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars in 1871 to two hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars in 1889. The growth of property values is not fully shown, however, by the comparison. The acreage of lands assessed for taxation has varied but slightly since 1870. Then the realty of Grant was assessed at a greatly higher proportion to its real value than it is at the present time. It is safe to say that the real property valuation of Grant township, taxing roads, bridges, schoolhouses and all other valuable property that escapes taxation into the account, would reach upward of three times the assessed valuation, or seven hundred thousand dollars.

Beginning with its settlement by Mr. James, with his scant outfit and humble home in 1858, the township has made grand strides in its march to comfort, wealth and prosperous estate.

Grant township is crossed from north to south by the summit divide, running westwardly from the southwest corner of the old Grow farm in Bear Grove to the vicinity of the Jobs postoffice; the great ridge dividing the affluents of the Mississippi and Missouri runs thence southwardly to the town of Adair, dividing the waters of the Troublesome, Crooked and Turkey creeks from the heads of Middle river. The streams of Grant are all relatively mere brooklets, but all have rapid currents.

The surface of the township is all finely undulating, and there are no marshes or swamps to breed miasma and miasmatic diseases within its area or surroundings. No region can be more healthful and few areas offer a deeper, richer, more friable, easily worked or productive soil. It contains no mineral deposits as yet known. Its brooks are mostly perennial, its fertile soil

produces rich grasses with luxuriant growth. hence it is inviting to stock-raising and dairying, as well as other agricultural industries. These facts account for the general prosperity of the enterprising people, who braved privations in their poverty and settled within its borders. Its landscapes are undulating, ever varying, affording extensive views and always delighting to the eye. Hence, the persons who own farm homes in Grant are in enviable condition.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

These are of vast importance in this age of the universal diffusion, social refinement, to the very highest interests of society. Every intelligent man seeking a new location will look to this important matter, and a niggardliness in the support of educational facilities is damaging to all property interests by tending to reduce property values.

Grant township is permanently arranged in nine sub-districts for educational purposes. The maximum fraction of three-fourths of a mile to each section, in the north tier of sections, has necessitated in the arrangement of the nine districts a somewhat irregular form.

The first school held in the township was taught by Miss Jane Coleman, at the residence of Joel James, in 1865. The following year the first schoolhouse was built within the present area of the township, namely, on section 21. The first teacher therein was Miss Nisha A. Ward. The subsequent arrangements of the districts developed as the necessities of the settlers demanded.

The first schoolhouse in district No. 1 was built in 1870. The first in district No. 2 in 1869. This was succeeded by a better house in 1883. The first school building in No. 3 was erected in 1876 and was followed by a better building in 1883. The first schoolhouse in district No. 4 was built in 1872 and was followed by a new one in

1883. District No. 5 was set off from No. 4 in 1883 and its schoolhouse was provided for that year. No. 6 built its first schoolhouse in 1877. No. 7 built its first house in the same year. In No. 8 the first schoolhouse was built in 1879—two terms of school were previously taught in the district at the residence of William Hough. District No. 9 built its first house in 1870.

In 1869, the Bascom family settled in Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Bascom had enjoyed educational advantages in advance of many and they brought with them an affinity for educational work. They have rendered, in that line of duty, valuable service in their surroundings, both having taught numerous terms in the districts around them. The Cowdens have won good reputations in the teaching profession. The Trumble, Galbreath, Kelsey, Rowland and other families have furnished excellent teachers for the schools of Grant, who have stirred an enthusiasm in educational work.

When we remember that but a little more than twenty years have elapsed since the organization of the first school district within its area, we can see the vast growth of the important interests of education in Grant township.

To show more clearly the development of these interests, we give the following statements and figures which we compile from the reports of the secretary of the school board for the district township for the years named. In the burning of the courthouse, March 3, 1882, the papers in the county superintendent's office were mostly destroyed, and we find the reports made previous to that event are not now to be found.

September 20, 1882, J. M. Howell, district township secretary, reported eight schools in Grant, kept an average of eight months in the year, taught by nine male and thirteen female teachers. The school population then numbered two hundred and

eighty-five; males one hundred and forty-two, females one hundred and forty-three; total enrollment two hundred and eighty-four; average daily attendance of the schools one hundred and sixty-one and forty-two hundredths; average cost of tuition of the pupils per month one dollar and eighty-five cents; reported value of the eight schoolhouses two thousand dollars, the lowest valuation one hundred and fifty dollars, the highest four hundred dollars.

In 1885, Mr. Howell was still secretary and reported nine schools in the township; average number of months taught in the year seven and two tenths; teachers employed, males four, females fourteen; school population enrolled, males one hundred and fifty-four, females one hundred and fifty-nine, total three hundred and thirteen; enrollment of school attendance two hundred and eighty-four; average daily attendance for the school year one hundred and thirty-six and four-tenths; average cost of tuition per scholar per month two dollars and twenty-four cents; number of schoolhouses nine; total valuation three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; average valuation three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

In 1887, J. F. Rees, secretary, reported nine schools in the district township; average number of months taught seven and seventy-seven hundredths; teachers employed, males five, females sixteen; enrollment of school population, males one hundred and eighty-seven, females one hundred and fifty-eight; total three hundred and fifty-four; enrolled in school attendance two hundred and seventy-two; average daily attendance one hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths; cost per month of tuition per pupil one dollar and seventy-seven cents; number of schoolhouses nine; total valuation three thousand five hundred and ninety-eight; average value four hundred dollars.

The report of the present year is made by J. F. Rees, secretary; nine schoolhouses

are reported; teachers employed during the year, seven males and nineteen females; average compensation per month, males twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents, females, twenty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents; total enrollment of persons of school age three hundred and three, one hundred and sixty-four males, one hundred and thirty-nine females; enrollment in school attendance two hundred and seventy-two; average daily attendance one hundred and twenty-eight; average cost of tuition per month one dollar and eighty-seven cents; reported value of schoolhouses, same as in 1887.

The law requiring "effects of stimulants and narcotics," to be taught is observed in all the public schools in Grant township.

There has never been a log schoolhouse built in Grant township.

The schoolhouses of least value now standing in the township are found in districts 6 and 7, two hundred and fifty dollars each. Those of the highest value are found in districts 1 and 4, five hundred dollars each.

MATTERS ECCLESIASTICAL.

There are four different religious bodies having organization in Grant township, namely, the Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, United Presbyterian and Evangelical German Lutheran.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal church was most likely the first body to hold regular services in this township, the pastor traveling the Casey circuit some time about 1871 held services in the Bascom schoolhouse.

An organized society now exists in connection with the North Branch circuit, Rev. Mercer, pastor, and holds its meetings in the United Presbyterian church. It has never had large growth. Several families, resi-



LENON'S MILL

dents of Grant township, attend services in Adair, others at the Bethel schoolhouse, Bear Grove township.

THE FREE METHODIST.

This body has an organization in the township which holds its public services in the schoolhouse. The society exists in connection with the Bear Grove circuit.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Several worthy families affiliating with the United Presbyterian body were early settlers in Grant, and in October, 1878, Rev. O. I. Morrow, pastor, a congregation of fifteen members was organized. This we think was the first United Presbyterian church ever organized in this county. W. P. Cowden and J. B. Galbreath, elders; D. A. Hammond and E. S. Brownlee, trustees; J. B. Galbreath, clerk.

A roomy, inviting church building was erected, at a cost of about one thousand six hundred dollars, which was formally dedicated to divine service June 22, 1884. W. P. Cowden, W. A. Cowden, D. J. Cowden, M. Cowden, J. B. Galbreath, N. A. Galbreath, Jennie B. Galbreath, E. S. Brownlee, Mary A. Brownlee, N. A. Cowden, John Grove, David Hammond, C. Hammond and E. Britton were the original members. Revs. Harris, Martin and Morrow have served as pastors.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Early in the seventies several German families located in the western part of Grant township, and the adjoining township of Audubon county. They brought with them to their new home an honorable regard for their religious principles and convictions.

In 1875, a minister visited them, and meetings were held in their private houses

and in the schoolhouse, No. 3. Revs. Merlin and Horn served the little band in the pastoral office, until Rev. Fred Ehler, their present able and gentlemanly pastor, came to that office in 1880, when a beautiful site, central to the several families of the congregation, was secured on the west line of section 7, and a fine, roomy church building, sixty-three by thirty-four feet, with spire, was erected under the efficient management of Messrs. George Faga, Henry Wesack, Henry Gerhart and F. Zimmerman, trustees. A solid, comfortable parsonage was also built, and ground for a cemetery provided.

This year a parochial schoolhouse has been erected and the youth of the several families are carefully instructed in both secular knowledge and the principles of their religious faith. The families residing convenient to the school provide entertainment for those residing at inconvenient distances. The congregation, we understand, now embraces thirty-four persons, and their commendable fidelity to their religious principles is shown by their liberal expenditures of means to support their religious services and their pastor. Rev. Ehler is a skillful musician and the church has excellent music in connection with its services, and enjoys the full service of its pastor.

POSTAL FACILITIES, ROADS, ETC.

Grant has no postoffice within its boundaries, but the Adair postoffice, located centrally on its south line and the Jobs postoffice, immediately at its northwest corner, both having daily mails, bring postal facilities quite convenient to the people within the township. Its roads are laid out mostly on the section lines, are now becoming well worked, the streams well bridged, so that travel is facilitated throughout the township.

STOCK-RAISING.

This is becoming, evidently, from the

figures already given, an important industry in Grant and a number of its enterprising farmers are now giving attention to the breeding of good stock. J. M. Trumble has a herd of nine thoroughbred short-horns; George Plested has a fine short-horn at the head of his herd; S. Sullivan on the J. S. Heater farm has recently received eight registered short-horns from a famed West Liberty herd. Other farmers are also exhibiting commendable enterprise in this line of farm industry. Mr. Bristlin has a thoroughbred polled Angus—he prefers the hornless variety. E. Spangler gives especial attention to dairying and finds that line of industry profitable.

Many farms in this township are being greatly improved by new and fine buildings, the dwelling of E. Spangler and his large barn and the new and large barn of G. W. Cox may be cited in point.

The firm of Cox & Daniels and J. M. Trumble are large dealers and shippers of live stock.

J. F. Rees manages the fine tract of land owned by Barlow Granger and John Torrence operates the fine farm of G. H. Wetmore, covering all of section 16. We would gladly speak in detail of the numerous fine farm homes that grace the beautiful undulations of that fine township but we must desist for want of space. William Dolan this year raised a small patch of tobacco. Its luxuriant growth indicated that the deep friable soil of Grant is favorable to the production of paying crops of the famous weed.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

This is a full congressional township, containing an area of thirty-six sections of land. It is the northwestern sub-division of the county, being known as township 81, range 33 west, and is bounded on the north by Carroll county, and the west by Audubon, on the south by Union township, and on the east by Highland. Brushy creek traverses

this territory, running diagonally across it. Entering on section 6, it pursues its meandering course through sections 7, 8, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 26, 35 and 36, leaving the township on the southeast corner of the latter. The south fork of the Racoon river, also crosses the southwest portion of this township, watering on its way sections 29, 30, 32 and 33. The Middle Racoon river, rising in Carroll county, enters Orange township on the north line of section 3, and in its general southeasterly course, crosses sections 2, 11, 14, 23 and 24, passing into Highland township on the east line of the last mentioned. These streams, with their numerous affluents, water and drain this whole territory and make it to take rank as one of the best agricultural townships in the county. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and although rough in some parts is nearly all arable. The light warm ground is quickly productive, and nearly everything planted makes active, vigorous growth. The surface is neither level nor hilly, except in the neighborhood of the streams, but is just enough rolling to secure adequate drainage.

The population is mixed, but the native Americans predominate largely, and they are generally an enterprising, thrifty people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this township was in November or December, 1853, by Benjamin and Joseph Tuttle, who settled on section 20, in what is now known as Tuttle's Grove. These parties came to this county from Hancock county, Illinois, but being chiefly hunters, they, after a short sojourn in this county, went west, following the game.

George Mingus settled upon the same section in the fall of 1854, buying out the claim of Joseph Tuttle. He was a native of Cherokee county, North Carolina. He was a very active, energetic man, who followed the varied businesses of farmer, car-

penter, millwright and bridge builder. He died at his home in this township on the 12th of January, 1859, having hurt himself a short time previously, lifting heavy timbers while building a bridge over the Middle Coon in Carroll county.

Samuel Wilson and his family came to Guthrie county in October, 1854, and located on section 6, in Orange township, at a place now known as Wilson's Grove, where a son now resides. No settlers appeared in this locality after this until the year 1856; but in that year quite a number made claims and located in this township. Among these were the following named: Albert Brutsche, Lawson Mingus, Z. B. Titus, William P. Hopson, Joel B. Younker, "Coot" Malloy, James Moore, Charles Smith, T. J. Smith, and Charles Bower.

Lawson Mingus was a native of Cherokee county, North Carolina. He made his claim in this township, where he arrived in May, 1856, settling on section 21. Here he resided until 1870, when he removed to Highland township.

William P. Hopson, another settler of the spring of 1856, came from Illinois, and located, on his arrival, on section 17, in this township. He was married on the 5th of December, 1847, in Hancock county, Illinois, to Miss Lydia A. Hopson, previous to his coming to this state. This lady, one of the old settlers, also, was born near Danville, New York, December 1, 1825, but while yet a child her parents removed to Girard county, Pennsylvania, where she resided until 1835, when the family emigrated to Hancock county, Illinois. Here she was married, as above stated, to W. P. Hopson, who was a son of Thomas and Sophronia (Pierce) Hopson, and was born in Ohio. William was at the time of his marriage, a plasterer, and on the first of June, 1856, on his arrival in Orange township, took up the same trade and followed it for some time. He also did some general farming, and was for many years quite prominently

identified with the interests of the township. Mr. Hopson left this world of troubles, journeying to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns," on the 12th of February, 1872.

Joel B. Younker, commonly known by the name of "Squire," located on section 17 in the spring of 1856. He was a native of Ohio, but came here from Hancock county, Illinois, where he had been engaged in farming. Although he remained here but about two or three years, he was quite prominent in those early days, having been elected the first treasurer of the school district.

"Coot" Malloy, whose nickname has entirely supplanted his real one in the remembrances of the pioneers, settled on section 20 in 1856. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and died in Carroll county, whither he had moved, in 1869 or 1870.

Z. B. Titus located upon section 2, in Orange township, in April, 1856. Z. B. Titus, son of Samuel and Susanna (Barrett) Titus, was born in Jefferson township, New York, October 28, 1814. In 1820, he went with his parents to Harpersfield, New York, and, remaining there five years, they went to Davenport, New York. In 1832, he, by himself, went to Orleans county, same state. He was engaged there in farming until 1833, when he removed to Illinois, where he remained but a short time. He returned to Orleans and was married to Miss Mary Anne Foster, daughter of James and Polly (Hicks) Foster. In 1840, they left Orleans county and went to Illinois, and remaining there until 1855, came to Guthrie county, Iowa, locating on section 2. They have seven children: Elmira married Albert Brutsche; James married Paulina Smith; Cassandra married Frank Endicott; Samuel Z. married Ella Howell; Nancy J. married Abram George; Francis married Lydia Howell; and Ellis married Nellie Bryan. Mr. Titus has held the position of trustee and director. He was one of the first settlers in the county.

Charles Smith came from Ohio, and in the spring of 1856 arrived in Orange township and made a settlement on section 26. Here he lived until April, 1875, when, while serving on the grand jury at Guthrie Center, he took cold and brought on an attack of lung fever, from which he died, at the advanced age of seventy years.

James Moore, a native of Ohio, made a settlement in this township in the fall of 1856, where he remained, farming and teaching school, until 1880, when he removed to near Panora.

T. J. Smith, in the spring of 1856, made a claim on section 25. He was township clerk from 1878 to 1882, and a township trustee. Mr. Smith was another of the brave patriots who, in the time of the country's peril, shouldered his musket and marched to the front. He enlisted, on the 13th of August, 1862, in Company I, 29th Iowa Infantry, and served three years, participating in six general engagements and several skirmishes. He was mustered out on the 10th of July, 1865.

Charles Bower, a native of Yorkshire, England, located in the eastern part of this township in August, 1856, but in the spring of 1857 removed across the line into Highland township.

Albert Brutsche came to Orange township, October, 1856, where he married Miss Elmira Titus, daughter of Z. B. and Mary Anne (Foster) Titus. He has held different township offices, and has always taken a prominent part in the township affairs. He is one of the early settlers of the township.

In the month of September, 1857, William Bower came to Orange township and made a settlement.

William Minnich, with his family, in December, 1857, amid the storms of winter, settled upon section 17, where he afterward laid out a farm, now owned by D. Cretsinger. He was a farmer, carpenter and bridge-builder, and excellent in all.

Catherine (Shelter) Minnich, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July 9, 1846. He moved with his parents to Orange township, December, 1857, settling on section 17, where he was reared to manhood. Mr. Minnich started to Nevada, May 6, 1867, with just seventy-five dollars in his pocket. The Union Pacific Railroad was then built only to what was known as the North Platte. When he arrived there he could only get to his destination by stage, and the cost was too great for his pocket, so he hired out to a train which was loading with government supplies for Fort Phil Kearney and arrived at that point July 25, 1867. He then hired out to a contractor, for the government, cutting wood and digging coal. While working there they were attacked by the Indians, on the second day of August. The camp consisted of some forty men, citizens and soldiers, while the Indians numbered two thousand. Fighting continued all day, the whites retreating to the mountains, where they entrenched themselves and succeeded in keeping the Indians at bay for some five hours, when the Indians left the party to gain their main force, which was fighting at another point, when Mr. Minnich and his party succeeded in reaching the Fort. Six whites and twenty-seven Indians were killed in the fight. He remained there all that winter, having several fights with the Indians. In July, 1868, he left Fort Kearney, for Fort Steele, on the Union Pacific Railroad, with a train which had been abandoned. They loaded the train there for Echo Canyon, Utah, and Salt Lake City, where he arrived September 1. He then formed a party of five men and started for White Pine, Nevada, reaching that place in October, 1868, when the silver fever was at its height. He worked there at several occupations until February, 1869, when he went to Austin, Nevada. He came back in June, 1869, to White Pine, where he remained one year. He then moved to Eureka, Nevada, in 1870, where he stayed

John I. Minnich, son of William and

two years, following mining. He came back to this township arriving here October 13, 1872.

John H. Teter, one of the best known residents of this township, made his first settlement here in March, 1858, on section 21, although a resident of the county since 1855.

John H. Teter, son of Samuel and Mary Anne (Kuntz) Teter, resides on section 21. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 8, 1827. In 1846, he came to Lee county, Iowa, and stayed mostly in the neighborhood of Keokuk. In the fall of 1846, he returned to Morgan county, Ohio, and remained there during the winter. In September, 1847, he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he remained five years. During this time he was engaged in farming and stone-cutting. In 1852, he went to Pickaway county, Ohio, remaining there until 1855, when he came to Guthrie Center, when the town had just been laid out, but no one was as yet living there. He followed carpentering here for a while, helping to build a house for William Tracy, which was the first dwelling built in the neighborhood. This was of logs, and stood near the site of the present town. Charles Huxley built the first log house on what is the town plat of Guthrie Center, Mr. Teter helping in its construction. The fourth house built in the Center was erected by Mr. Teter for himself. He remained in the Center until March, 1858, when he removed to this township. He was married September 10, 1848, in Meigs county, Ohio, to Miss Keziah Mount, daughter of Edmund and Eliza (Nolan) Mount. Mrs. Teter was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 14, 1832, and moved to Meigs county, September, 1847. They have raised two children, Curtis Morgan, who married Hattie Hopson, March 29, 1883; Josephine Rose, an adopted child.

Basil Tracy made a settlement in the

township in the spring of 1858, building himself a frame house.

David Miller located upon section 22, in October, 1863, having been a resident of the county since 1861.

Jacob Shane, one of the pioneers of the county, came to Orange township in 1864, he having been a resident of the county, however, since December, 1854.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth was that of Amanda, daughter of George and Susan Mingus, born in December, 1855. She is now Mrs. Banks and is living in Dakota, whither she moved in the fall of 1883.

The first solemnization of the marriage ceremony occurred at the house of Benjamin Tuttle in the fall of 1885. At that time 'Squire Moffitt united in wedlock Luther Straight and Miss Lydia Tuttle, who, after the usual questions, closed with the following words: "By the laws of Iowa, and the authority that I have, I pronounce you man and wife." Both of these parties are now dead.

The first death was that of Archibald, son of William P. and Lydia A. Hopson, who departed this life on the 28th day of September, 1857.

The pioneer log house was erected by Benjamin and Joseph Tuttle, in the fall of 1853, in Tuttle's Grove. This was afterward used as a schoolhouse.

The first frame house was put up by Charles Smith, in the summer of 1856. This was rather primitive in style, being built of plank set up on end.

The first frame house sided up properly was erected by Basil Tracy, in 1858.

The first religious services held in the township were conducted by Joseph Dyson and Marcus Kane, in April or May, 1858, at the house of William P. Hopson, on section 17. These were all of the United Brethren church.

The first school was in the log cabin of W. P. Hopson, in the summer of 1857, taught by a Miss Heller.

The first ground was broken for agricultural purposes, by George Mingus, in the spring of 1855.

The first wheat was sown and corn planted by the same person, the latter in 1855, the former in 1856.

The first saw-mill was not built until in March, 1883, when A. N. Wilson erected one at Wilson's Grove, on section 6.

ORGANIC.

Orange township was organized in the spring of 1857, but as the records of those early days are inaccessible it is impossible to give the first officers. William P. Hopson gave the township its name, and was prominently identified with its official life.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the summer of 1857, a few urchins gathered together in the log cabin of William P. Hopson, on section 17, and were instructed in the three R's, "Reading, 'Rit-ing, and 'Rithmetic." This was the first school, and was presided over by Miss Heller.

In 1858, Orange was organized as a district township with the following school board: Stephen Hammond, president; J. B. Younker, treasurer; Mr. Rude, secretary. There are now nine sub-districts in the township.

RELIGIOUS.

To the United Brethren is due the credit of being the first to unfold the standard of Christ in Orange township. A meeting of this denomination, conducted by Joseph Dyson and Marcus Kane, was held at the house of W. P. Hopson in the spring of 1858, the first religious services in the section.

In the summer of 1858, Rev. Samuel Anderson organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding their meetings at the houses of George and Lawson Mingus, on section 21.

In the fall of 1858, the good seed sown by Brothers Dyson and Kane bore rich fruit, and a church of the United Brethren was organized. The first members of this were William P. Hopson, Lydia A. Hopson and Keziah Teter. No officers were elected, and Brother Perkins was appointed to preach to the little congregation, which he did for some two years, when services were discontinued.

POSTOFFICES.

A postoffice was established on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, in 1875, which was called Ava. Neri Conner was commissioned the first postmaster. This office has been abandoned.

The Tuttle's Grove postoffice was instituted about the same time and James F. Moore installed as postmaster. The office was held at the house of Mr. Moore, on section 20. This office was discontinued in 1877.

CEMETERY.

The first cemetery in the township was deeded to the same by William P. Hopson, in December, 1870, but his son Archibald had been previously buried on the site. This burial had taken place in September, 1857, and was the first in the township. The second was that of George Mingus, on the 12th of January, 1859, and two others being interred therein before the donation of the ground. This beautiful "God's acre" is a portion of the northwest quarter of section 20.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The civil township of Richland, the twelfth civil township organized in the coun-

ty, was constituted and organized in 1868. It embraces about twenty-three thousand acres of land and covers the congressional township numbered 81, in range 30. It is watered by the Mosquito and Greenbrier creeks and some of their small branches; Greenbrier runs through sections 3, 2 and 1, Mosquito enters the township in section 6 and running a southeastern course enters Dallas county, near the southeast corner of the township. Near the Mosquito is a timberless stream, but on Greenbrier, in the northeastern portion of the township, there were small groves of native timber which, lying near to the larger groves of North Coon river, offered inviting advantages to the early settlers.

In 1854, Josiah and Rachel Black settled on section 1, and resided in their home, then located, sixteen years. James Measures settled on the same section the next year. The Godfrey family settled on section 2 in the spring of 1856, so that Richland township, though not organized with civil functions until 1868, was really among the early settled townships of the county. Fifteen miles of distance, crossing a timberless spread of broad sloughs and a multitude of ponds, separated the few settlers along Greenbrier from the pioneers on Bay's Branch and the Middle Coon, and there seems to have been but little association between the settlers on those streams for many years.

The construction of the Chicago, & Northwestern Railway to Jefferson in 1866, turned the attention of home-seeking settlers to the open fertile prairie in the township of which we write. The earlier settlers had waited long for the incoming emigration, but after 1866, it began to come and in 1868, the population having increased to forty-seven persons, its civil organization was ordered by the county board.

THE RECORD.

In the minutes of the board of supervisors

for Monday, September 7, 1868, we find this entry:

"The clerk presented the petition of thirteen persons, citizens and residents of township 81, range 30 west, asking that the said township be stricken off and organized as a township. The board being fully advised in the premises on motion and by an unanimous vote, granted the prayer of the petition and appointed Hiram Wisner to organize the same, and designated November —, 1868, as the time, and the schoolhouse district No. —, as the place for holding the first election for officers of said township. Its boundaries shall be the boundaries of township 80, range 30 west, of fifth principal meridian, Iowa. Said township shall be called Richland."

We have not been able yet to find any record of the elections of 1868 or 1869, or any further record of the organization of the township or the names of its official board.

POPULATION.

As stated, in the summer of 1868, the township contained a population of forty-seven souls. In 1870, this population had increased to two hundred and eighteen, as shown by the national census, two hundred and ten of this population were American born, eight only of foreign birth. The improvement of the township may be said to date from its organization as a civil township in 1868. Then the Northwestern was moving through Greene county, and the Des Moines Valley was being completed through Boone, and the market facilities were brought within reach of the fertile prairies of Richland, and settlers began to turn toward the township.

In 1875, according to the state census, there were eighty-one dwellings in the township, occupied by eighty-one families, including two hundred and sixty male, and two hundred and thirteen female persons, a total population of four hundred and sev-

enty-three, one hundred and one of whom were born in Iowa, three hundred and nineteen in other states of the Union, fifty-seven being born in foreign countries. There were sixteen births and five deaths in the township in the preceeding year.

There were six thousand one hundred and ninety-six acres of improved land in the township. In 1874, one thousand two hundred and forty acres were sown to spring wheat, from which seventeen thousand two hundred and four bushels were harvested. There were forty-four acres tame grass reported in the township, but one thousand five hundred and seventy-two tons of wild hay were made from its fine wild meadows. The census taken, found thirty-two bearing apple trees, and reported a harvest of ten bushels of apples and one thousand and ten pounds of grapes, in 1874. The orchards and vineyards of Richland have made vigorous development, in the years succeeding to the present.

In 1880, the tenth national census was taken. This showed Richland to be making rapid advance, the population having increased to six hundred and twenty-four persons. The Des Moines & Northwestern was then starting into operation and the whistle of its locomotives were voicing the inspiring genius of the more potent influences, for the development of the higher prosperity of its worthy citizenship.

The state census of 1885, revealed a total population of nine hundred and sixty-one persons. There were twenty-eight births in the township in 1884. Of the nine hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and forty-nine were found to be entitled to vote, five hundred and sixteen were males, four hundred and forty-five were females, five were born in England, twelve in Ireland, three in Scotland, nineteen in Canada, nine in Sweden, forty-one in Germany. Total foreign born, one hundred and sixteen, native born, eight hundred and forty-five. The

development of the township has gone steadily on since its civil organization twenty years ago.

INCREASE OF PROPERTY VALUES.

The first assessment of the township of which we have been able to find the record, was made in 1870, D. H. Shorey was then township clerk, and H. L. Miller was assessor. The assessment list was filed with the auditor, E. C. Mount, April 4, 1870, and but for Mount's date of its filing, on the outside of its cover, there is not a figure on or in the book to show for what year it was made. Men should always date their official and important business papers. The township was then divided into five school districts and two road districts. Thirty-four persons were then found in the township who were subject to military duty. Thirty-seven persons were found in the township holding taxable personal property. The total of the personalty of the township assessed for taxation was eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars, this property was held by the following named persons in the amounts given:

G. W. Austin.....	\$112
U. E. Butler.....	111
Josiah Black.....	200
C. R. Campbell.....	120
J. M. Campbell.....	60
W. F. Cardell.....	352

(His wealth consisted largely of six head of horses, valued at two hundred and ten dollars, and three head of cattle, valued at twenty-five dollars.)

E. B. Doty.....	293
G. W. Epperly.....	445

(Mr. Epperly had five head of horses, valued at one hundred and eighty-five dollars, and two mules, one hundred dollars. He was a prince among the princes of the Richlanders in that



AN IOWA CRAB APPLE TREE

day, for he had two vehicles, valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Besides he had four head of cattle and three pigs.)

J. S. Ellis..... 502
(He had six horses, valued at three hundred and sixty dollars.)

D. S. Godfrey..... 185

Miles Godfrey..... 219

A. H. Godfrey..... 725

(His wealth consisted of forty-six head of cattle, valued at four hundred and nine dollars, an average assessment of nine dollars per head, and five horses at two hundred and thirty-five dollars.)

Elizabeth Godfrey..... 68

J. M. Gilson..... 90

G. U. Huggins..... 86

Samuel Hunter..... 455

(Of this wealth four horses were assessed at two hundred and forty dollars—sixty dollars each.)

B. F. Hunter..... 120

A. D. Haskins..... 330

W. W. Hale..... 232

Richland Howrick..... 165

G. W. King..... 185

Andrew Kirkpatrick..... 292

Samuel Lattimer..... 217

James Lattimer..... 160

H. L. Miller..... 740

(The then rich man of the township.

Of this amount three hundred and fifty dollars was in four horses, valued at eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents each for taxation, and two mules, one hundred dollars. H. L. could not well complain of his horses being taxed too high, as he placed the values on them. He had two head of swine and four head of cattle.)

J. T. Mitchell..... 316

W. H. Mott..... 210

Charles Mott..... 150

Joseph Montgomery..... 118

J. Measures..... 305

E. Parks..... 18

C. F. Shaw..... 160

W. Shorey..... 260

Hiram Wisner..... 308

William Wright..... 233

The grand totals were one hundred and sevendollars, at thirteen dollars each; one hundred and twenty horses, at forty-seven dollars each; six mules, at forty-seven dollars each; thirty-five sheep, at thirty-five dollars; and sixty-eight head of hogs, at one dollar and ninety-eight cents each.

The lands of Richland were mostly in a wild state, but very much of it was assessed at as high figures as farms, with comfortable improvements on them, are now assessed per acre. There were but two or three pieces of slough land in the township, assessed at four dollars per acre. Much of the wild land was assessed as high as seven and eight dollars per acre, and but little as low as five dollars per acre. Were property assessed as high now in proportion to its real value as it was in 1870, the total valuation of Richland would be increased one hundred per cent.

In 1871, Andrew Kirkpatrick, assessor, found one hundred and thirty-six head of cattle and placed their total valuation at one thousand two hundred and twelve dollars. He also found one hundred and six horses, six mules, thirty sheep and ninety-nine hogs. The total assessed valuation of personal property in the township was six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars, a reduction from the previous year. The assessed valuation of lands was one hundred thirty-eight thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars. Total of all property, one hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

In 1875, William Newlin assessed the township and the total personal valuation footed up nineteen thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, a large increase for four years; the cattle had increased to six hundred and seventy-four head, the horse

stock to two hundred and ninety-eight head, the mules to eight and the swine from ninety-nine to one thousand and eighty-five. Richland farmers were beginning the onward march to wealth. The lands were valued at one hundred thirty-five thousand and forty-eight dollars, giving a total assessment of one hundred fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

In 1879, M. R. Slade assessed the township and reported twenty-three thousand acres of taxable land, valued at one hundred fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars, value of personal twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars. This personal including one thousand and seventy-one head of cattle, three hundred and ninety horses, twenty-seven mules, ten sheep, and one thousand five hundred and forty-four swine. The total taxable valuation was one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars. This reduction of the total valuation resulted from a large reduction in the assessed valuation of the lands.

In 1883, M. R. Slade again assessed the township. It was now crossed by the Narrow Gauge, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, and in the four years there had been large growth in the permanent and taxable valuation of property within the township. He assessed twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seven acres of land at a total valuation of one hundred forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars. Town lots at a total valuation of sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars, and personal at a total valuation of forty-four thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, a grand total of two hundred nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The personal included one thousand five hundred and sixty-five head of cattle, five hundred and twenty-three horses, twenty-seven mules, forty-seven sheep and one thousand three hundred and fifty-five swine.

Richland township farmers now had something to assess.

In 1887, G. E. Lamp assessed the township, reporting twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-one acres of land at a total valuation of one hundred seventy-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars, town lots valued at fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and a personal valuation of forty-five thousand one hundred and forty dollars. His assessment included one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two neat cattle, six hundred and eighteen horses, seventeen mules, sixty-three sheep, and one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four swine.

G. E. Lamp assessed the township for 1889. The equalized values of the lands is one hundred eighty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, lots twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, personal fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, total two hundred and sixty thousand two hundred dollars. To this must be added the railroad valuation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, five and ninety-seven hundredths miles, assessed valuation, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars; Des Moines & Northwestern, six miles, valuation twelve thousand dollars; total railroad valuation, fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars; making a grand total of the present taxable valuation of the township of three hundred and nine thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars. There is no doubt that those figures do not give more than one-third of the amount of the real value of the property of the township, so that the aggregate of the true value would fall but little short of one million dollars. There has been grinding times, hard seasons, financial reverses and distress, since the organization of the township twenty-one short years ago, but the figures we give, the actual facts of history, show that there has been grand ad-

vance in the development of wealth in the finely prospering, progressive township of which we write.

POLITICAL.

Richland township has, with two exceptions, cast a majority of its votes for the republican state and national tickets, yet there has been strange fluctuations in its vote. In 1872, it voted almost solidly for Grant, and the next year it voted almost as solidly for Vail, the democratic candidate for governor, and the other opposition candidates on the state ticket.

In 1870, Richland cast its vote, twenty-five, solid, for Panora for the county seat.

In 1873, it voted its ninety-one votes, solid, for Panora.

In 1873, it cast its ninety-one votes, solid, against the proposition to establish a county high school at Menlo.

In 1874, it cast fifty-three votes for the establishment of the county high school at Panora and nine against it. It cast sixty-one votes against the transfer of the swamp land fund and none for the proposition.

In 1875, it gave five votes for the proposition to build a courthouse in Guthrie Center and fifty-five against it. It gave five votes for the transfer of the swamp land fund and fifty-five against it.

In 1877, it gave sixty-three votes for the erection of the high school building in Panora and sixty-one for the transfer of the swamp land fund for that purpose.

In 1880, it gave fifty-six votes for the purchase of a poor farm and twenty-six against the proposition.

At a special election May 8, 1882, on the proposition to bond the county in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to rebuild the courthouse in Guthrie Center, it gave the eighty votes cast, solid, against the proposition.

At the special election June 27, 1882, on the prohibitory amendment to the state con-

stitution, it cast sixty-five votes for the amendment and forty-nine against it. Majority for the amendment, sixteen.

At the election in October, 1881, on the proposition for the building of a jail in Guthrie Center, Richland voted five for the proposition and sixty-four against it.

At a special election in June, 1886, on the proposition to build a jail in Guthrie Center, one vote was cast in Richland for the proposition and fifty-six against it.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

This township, in its native state, was a vast meadow. Standing on the plateau forming the southwestern portion of the township, the eye sweeps over a stretch of gentle but beautiful undulations extending to the North Coon timber. There is no waste, broken land in the township. In its native state there were some marshy sloughs and many ponds, but all admitted of easy drainage by the ditcher's tools, and now these miry sloughs and ponds, eyesores in the past, are superseded by beautiful meadows of cultivated grasses; their great productiveness amply rewarding their owners for the labor and expense of their improvement. The soil of Richland township is of superior fertility.

ROADS.

The first road laid out in Richland township was the state road, then known as the Panora and Boone Rapids state road, which was designed to open a thoroughfare between Panora and Boonesboro, the two towns then being the county seats of their respective counties. This road entering the township near the southwest corner of section 33, ran in an almost due northeasterly course across sections 33, 27, 23, and 13, leaving the township near the southeast corner of section 12; Boone Rapids was a fording place of the Des Moines river, near the

present town of Madrid. On this old road a line of stages once ran for a brief day. The building of the Chicago & Northwestern west from Boonesboro, however, soon ended their usefulness and the stage line, like the road, went into "innocuous desuetude."

The second road laid out in the township was the Winterset and Jefferson state road, now commonly known as the Jefferson and Panora road, now one of the best-worked roads in the county. It follows, as now do all existing roads in the township, the land lines.

Richland is graced with straight roads. Running east and west there is a straight road on every section line. Running from north to south three roads cross the township, each one and one-half miles apart, with roads on the east and west lines of the township. This arrangement is peculiar but not altogether inconvenient. The Winterset and Jefferson state road entered Guthrie county at the old but now unknown town of Pennsburg, a town once laid out on section 34, Penn township, and ran from thence via the Pierson mill (afterwards Tam's) on Middle Coon; thence on the north side of the Middle Coon diagonally to Panora. From Panora to Winterset there are but few traces of it left.

WATER.

In the early settlement of the township, it was too profusely watered for the convenience or comfort of the new settlers. Its ponds and sloughs doubtless for a time repelled emigration. The streams and ponds in time of long drouth went dry, springs were not numerous, but a drill used some four years ago in the time of a drouth, at a depth of about one hundred feet, on the Morse farm, struck a flowing fountain and now there are eleven fine flowing-wells in the township, situated on the farms of Messrs. Baltosser, Eaton, Shipley, Morse,

Deardorff, Yale, Fiscel, Eastwood and Price, lying mostly in the southwestern part of the township. These furnish a grand perennial flow of pure water and afford most convenient supplies to their fortunate possessors. Water in wells is obtained at moderate depth.

RAILROADS.

In 1872, the Des Moines & Northwestern line was projected to run from Des Moines to Sioux City, via Adel, Panora, and north-westwardly, through Cass, Dodge and Highland townships. A large amount of tax was voted in its aid and worked out in constructing a grade from Adel to Panora—those towns being anxious for its construction to save their county seat advantages. But when the tax was worked out operations stopped and for some years the unfinished road-bed monumented the repetition of an ancient folly—beginning to build but not being able to finish. The graded bed rested and wasted until 1878, when the project was revived. The objective point being changed and the line of the road being planned through Richland township. In the fall of 1879, a five per cent. tax was voted in Richland to aid its construction and, in the winter of 1880-81, the line was so far completed that cars were run to Panora. Work progressed slowly in building the road northward. The line was not definitely located through Richland township until the beginning of May, 1881. As late as the last of June, that year, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Narrow Gauge were in a muddle about the crossing at Herndon. Work on the Narrow Gauge was then pushed more vigorously and the narrow track-way soon began to inspire new life and business activities, by bringing daily mails and railroad market advantages to the citizens of Richland, so bringing them into direct relation with the great trade centers of the country.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

In the month of September, 1880, a corps of railroad surveyors, quietly and unheralded, working a survey westward, entered Richland township from the east; no one seemed to know their starting or objective points. They made a careful survey through the township; having their own complete camp outfit, they troubled no one. On Saturday, October 9, 1880, in company with J. H. Rea, we visited their camp on the Bartholomew farm, in Dodge township, was introduced to the chief engineer and after some conversation, finding that we could give him desirable information regarding the country west from Willow creek through Guthrie, Audubon and Shelby counties, he showed us the plats and profiles he was making of his work, and we saw that the corps was sent out by a party that meant the construction of the road, and so reported in the Guthrian of the following week.

In the following May this line was definitely located through this county, and work was begun in the construction of the important road. Its builders asked no subsidies and sought no aid. They were able to build and the road was pushed rapidly to completion. In the last days of July, 1881, the track was laid to Perry, but did not run through Richland until November, 1882. Its completion gave Richland the advantage of two through railroad lines, and freed the productions of the farmers of Richland from the necessity of suffering taxation to build up the business interests and prosperity of market places outside of their own surroundings, and secured them market advantages equal to the best in western Iowa.

MINING.

Some prospecting has been done but, so far as we know, no paying veins of coal have yet been discovered within the township. Extensive veins are worked in Dallas and

Greene counties near Richland township, and will add largely to its wealth and business advantages.

HONORS.

Citizens of Richland have filled important county offices. In 1873, W. F. Cardell was elected representative; in 1877, H. L. Miller was elected a member of the board of supervisors and re-elected in 1880; G. J. Boyd was elected coroner in 1873; in 1887, I. R. Shipley was elected representative and re-elected the present year.

POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1872, G. W. Miller, postmaster, and was located at the northeast corner of section 22 and was named Advance. In 1882, it was removed to Herndon. The township now enjoys daily mail advantages at Herndon, Jamaica and Yale, the latter place being in the edge of Cass township.

BIRTHS, DEATHS.

The first birth in the township was that of a daughter in the family of George Hamilton, occurring in 1856.

The first person to die was Jacob Heater, son of Jackson and Mary C. Heater, his death occurring March 8, 1863. He was buried at Rippey.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Richland township was taught by D. Farnsworth, in 1857. The first schoolhouse was built in 1866. The district township was divided into nine sub-districts of equal size and the fall of 1878 witnessed the completion of the full complement of schoolhouses, the one being erected in district No. 8. The township is now well supplied with good schools. It is yet sub-divided in nine districts, but has ten

schoolhouses—the Herndon district having two. Shade trees are set out at about nine of the schoolhouses. District No. 1 sustains a graded school. Eleven teachers are employed in the township. Last year three male and fifteen female teachers were employed at an average compensation of thirty-three dollars per month. The enrollment of school population now numbers one hundred and ninety-four males and one hundred and seventy-five females, total, three hundred and sixty-nine. The value of the schoolhouses is reported at three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, the lowest in value one hundred dollars, and the highest, one thousand two hundred dollars. Richland township is well caring for its youth. We shall give church matters and towns in another article.

TOWNS AND CHURCHES.

Prior to the construction of the Des Moines & Northwestern Railroad, Richland township was destitute of town advantages. Perry, nine miles from its eastern, and Jefferson, eleven miles from its northern line, were its nearest town markets. A small general store had been run for some time west of the center of the township, but with the nearest railroad station, thirteen miles from its location, there was not much hope of its becoming a very brisk business center, and the citizens of Richland were anxious to secure a railroad through their township, and gladly voted aid to the first line promised. The conditions of the proposition on which they voted aid required the establishment of a depot within the township. The final location of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line through the township assured a railroad crossing within the township, and that crossing indicated a proper site for a town. The two railroad companies got into a wrangle about the location of the crossing on account of the heavy grade on the Chi-

cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, at the point where it would be compelled to cross the Narrow Gauge line, if that road would be built on a straight line through the township. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul by strategy, first gained possession by putting men to work on its line, and dictated to the Narrow Gauge in the matter of the crossing, compelling it to make an eastwardly curve in its line. The wrangle prevented the union of the companies on one town site, and as a result, two different towns were laid out, one by the Narrow Gauge interest, near or at the crossing, the other by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, some two miles east of the crossing. This division of interests in building two towns so near together precluded harmonious efforts to promote the fullest possible development of either town, or surrounding country. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul refused to furnish any depot accommodations or advantages whatever to the town at the crossing, until in the nineteenth general assembly, February, 1884, Hon. J. A. Lyons succeeded in obtaining the enactment of a law requiring railroad companies to furnish depot facilities at crossings, and the Narrow Gauge depot, at Herndon, was moved to the crossing, good platforms were constructed, and the two roads were brought into more harmonious relation.

HERNDON.

Herndon was laid out on land purchased by Polk and Hubble, of Des Moines, of H. C. Booth, being a plat of sixty acres, in the northwest quarter of section 9, so that the town is one mile from the north, and two miles from the west line of the township. It was surveyed by T. E. House, in December, 1881. Its streets cross at right angles—the original plat contained twenty-eight blocks, sub-divided into two hundred and twenty lots; the residence lots are sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet, business

lots twenty-two by one hundred and thirty-two feet. On account of the deflection of the line of the Narrow Gauge line from the street lines, there are a number of fractional lots along that railroad line. The plat of the town was filed for record, February 6, 1882. Lots were put on market, Shipley Brothers soon erected a frame building, which they occupied as a store-room and residence. Others followed, and Herndon became one of the railroad towns of the county.

VANNESS OR JAMAICA.

This town was laid out by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, on land purchased of John S. Ellis, and was platted on the northeast quarter of section 11. The survey was made by one of the railroad company's corps of civil engineers, and the plat was filed February 21, 1882, fifteen days subsequent to the filing of the plat of Herndon, so that both towns had an almost even start. On the plat the place was named Vanness, but there being another town by that name in the state, the name was soon changed to Jamaica, by which name it will most likely be permanently known. It was laid out in blocks of irregular form and size—the lots along the railroad are fractional. The business lots are twenty-five by one hundred and forty-two feet, the residence lots fifty by one hundred and forty-two. It occupies a fine natural site, and is a very pleasant village. J. J. Quiggins was the pioneer business man, erecting the first building, a two-story frame, and opening the first stock of goods. Its original plat was divided into eight blocks, which were sub-divided into one hundred and twenty lots. It now has a graded school kept in a neat frame building of two rooms, Prof. Lewellen, principal, and Mrs. Densmore, assistant teacher, both excellent instructors.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal society has a neat and pleasant frame church building in which there is regular preaching and a good Sabbath school.

The United Brethren are now building a neat and well arranged church building. We visited the structure last Friday, found the painter at work on the inside, neatly finishing it in grain of ash and oak. It is to be dedicated on Sabbath, December 29th, by Rev. G. W. Miller, of Carlisle.

Jamaica is one of the pleasant thriving new towns of Guthrie county, in a beautiful native prairie expanse, now filled with delightful farm homes.

The McAllister coal bank is about one mile and a half in a direct line from the village. Coal will most likely be discovered at some not distant day nearer the village. It is clearly within the natural gas belt, as it is but two miles from Herndon and five from Dawson, at both of which places natural gas has been found and is now put to practical use. The town has fine stores, is a good business point, is in the midst of a fine country, has tasteful dwellings and an orderly society and must and will improve. Recently a flow of water has been struck in an artesian well near the village. Its site is undulating, dry, sightly and healthful.

HERNDON AGAIN.

Through the aid of N. J. Sawyer, we have a list of the business firms of booming Herndon, a village not long ago noted for its boom and a place that will yet most likely boom into a thrifty prospering town.

NATURAL GAS.

This important fluid fuel now coming into such large use in different parts of the county was discovered near Herndon in the

summer of 1887. F. M. Gardener, seeking a larger supply of water in a well with a common well auger, at a depth of some seventy feet, struck a force that made a strange ebullition in the water of the well. It was soon discovered that it would burn. H. C. Booth, about a quarter of a mile northwest of Herndon, in boring a well struck the same fluid. Piping was obtained and the gas was conveyed into his house and put to practical use. Other discoveries of gas were soon made on the town plat and the gas boom struck Herndon. Lands were bought by syndicates that were formed, new additions to the town were laid out until the town plat was made to cover about four hundred acres, many buildings were erected, including a fine new hotel building, and a block of five store rooms when, for some reason, the land and town companies seem to have become unwilling to invest in deep borings that were absolute essentials to a discovery of gas in such quantities as would assure sufficient supplies for manufacturing purposes, and the boom speedily collapsed. We believe there is gas at Herndon in large quantities, but it will cost money to get down to the fountains; but whenever they are reached Herndon will boom as it has never yet boomed, and will become a city. It now has the necessary railroad facilities, being at the junction of two important lines. Gas is now used in a residence for heating purposes, in the lumber office of Lee & Jamison, and in the farm residence of P. Lieber, about one mile northwest of Herndon, for heating purposes. At Dawson, seven miles east of Herndon, a large brick and tile plant is being erected to be run by the use of natural gas as a fuel. During the Herndon boom, a large amount of grading was done on the streets of the town which is a permanent and valuable improvement.

THE TRANSFER.

The Narrow Gauge road has an arrange-

ment with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road for shipping produce it hauls to eastern markets. This necessitates the re-loading of all stuff hauled on the Narrow Gauge into the wider cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, side tracks and an elevated trackway have been built for the accommodation of this large business which gives steady employment to seven men.

The Independent district supports two excellent schools, one in the town taught by Miss Gertie Mattick, and one in the country taught by E. C. McBride, an excellent teacher. Both are doing good work.

The Methodist Episcopal church is the only religious organization in the village, Rev. Bently is pastor, the society is connected with the Jamaica circuit, church services are held in an audience room in the Commercial block, which by the Ladies' Aid Society, has been neatly furnished with organ, stand, chairs, and electric oil lamps. Rev. Mr. Rice, Christian, and Rev. Mallon, Lutheran, are resident ministers of the village.

In a former chapter we stated that there were no coal mines in Richland township. One, however, has recently been opened on land owned by Mr. McAllister, in the northeast quarter of section 1, from which a large quantity of coal is being taken.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This division of the county of Guthrie is a full congressional township, and contains thirty-six square miles or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It is on the western line of the county, in the second tier of townships from the north, and is known as township 80, range 33. It is bounded on the north by Orange township, on the east by Seely, on the south by Bear Grove, and on the west by Audubon county. Although not mountainous or rocky, yet it is considerably rough, especially along the banks of the streams, and this feature has largely



SAW MILL OF C. S. ALDRICH IN 1890

militated against its settlement; but a close observer will see that this is now being done away with, as it is demonstrated that some of the most productive farms in the county lie within its limits, and it will rapidly fill up in a few years. The south fork of the Raccoon river enters this township on the north line of section 4, and meandering along with pellucid waters through that and sections 3, 10, 11 and 12, drains and fertilizes the northeastern part of the township, while several considerable affluents do the same for the other parts. The township possesses much desirable land, and except a lack of railroad facilities, has many inducements to farmers seeking a home. It has timber sufficient for practical use, while groves are being planted wherever the homestead is pitched, as shade and protection from storms and for prospective fuel.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was Luther Frost, who at first settled here on section 13 in 1854. After residing here for some little time he moved to Seely township, and later to Thompson, and in 1884 to Nebraska.

John Frost was the second to make a settlement on section 13, in the year 1854.

Moses Drake was the third who settled in this township, coming here in 1856, and breaking the land and erecting a log cabin, settled down to the hard life of a pioneer.

R. J. Patterson located upon section 1, in the spring of 1856, where he remained one year, removing thence to Panora. He then engaged in the grocery business in Guthrie Center. When he came to this township with his family, they lived in a tent during the day and slept in the wagon at night, a species of gypsy life, sadly at variance with what they had been accustomed to. In this way they lived for some six weeks, when they moved into a house which they had in the meantime built.

While on their journey from Panora to their place, Mrs. Patterson was continually on the watch for the residence of Isaac Parrish, who had sold them the land, and who did not live very far off. Anxiety and fatigue caused the hours to roll by on leaden wings, and she was about to give up looking for it, when suddenly coming to the top of a hill she caught sight of a small building, and turning to her husband, in joy, said, "O, there's the hen-house, anyway! I presume we will soon see the house." "Yes, certainly," was the reply of the more worldly-wise, although provoking husband. Soon they drove up to the cabin, and found what she took for a fowl house was the residence of the gentleman they were looking for. The family of Mr. Patterson saw very hard times through that fearful winter of 1856-57, and in the spring moved to Panora, as above mentioned.

Elijah Birge settled in the southwestern part of the township during the year 1858, the pioneer of that section of Union.

HISTORIC CRUMBS.

The first log cabin was erected in Union township by John Frost early in 1854.

The first frame house was built by Peter Luckinbill, on his advent here in 1857, and in which he died.

The first land was broken by Luther Frost, in the spring of 1854, and on this the first crop was raised.

The first birth was that of Peter, the son of John Frost, which occurred in May, 1855.

The first marriage on record in Union township was that which united the destinies of Charles Birge and Miss Eliza Dixon, in 1857.

The pioneer school was a subscription one, taught by Miss Philena Jordan, in a log cabin put up for the purpose by the patrons of the school. This was opened in June, 1858.

ORGANIC.

In 1861 a township was set off from that of Bear Grove, and called Union; this then comprised all of township 80, range 33, and the west half of township 80, range 32. The first entry upon the books of the township clerk is as follows: "Union township trustees met March 13, 1862, and ordered notices posted in five conspicuous places notifying electors to meet at the Iver's schoolhouse, at ten o'clock, on the 22d of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing three sub-directors to organize a board of directors of said township for school purposes." This is signed by William Ivers, as township clerk. About this time a great dispute arose between the newly-formed township of Seely and Union, in regard to the indebtedness of the latter. It was determined to submit the question to arbitration, and Union township appointed J. A. Pierce and Seeley B. F. Whistler, as a committee to determine the same. On the 2d of March, 1877, these gentlemen made a report settling the matter, they having agreed that the township of Seely should assume one-third of the indebtedness, which was seven hundred and sixteen dollars. Thus this little breeze was amicably arranged.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of Union township was taught by Miss Philena Jordan, in the summer of 1858. This was previous to the formation of any school district, so the citizens interested clubbed together and erected a log building for a schoolhouse, and supported the school by subscription. The school was opened in June, and some twelve scholars were enrolled.

In 1859, the township was made a sub-district of the center district township, and in 1860, a schoolhouse was erected in which Miss Jordan continued to teach, as before, only at the expense of the district.

CEMETERY.

Union township cemetery was laid out by A. McClaran, the county surveyor, on the 23d of April, 1880, and is located upon section 15. The first interment was that of a child of C. B. True.

VICTORY TOWNSHIP.

The subdivision of Guthrie county, which bears the name of Victory, is technically known as township 80, range 31, west of the fifth principal meridian. It contains an area of thirty-six square miles, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It is bounded on the north by Dodge, on the east by Cass, on the south by Valley, and on the west by Seely townships. The middle fork of the Raccoon river traverses this township, running through the central portion. Entering on section 5, it pursues a meandering course southeasterly, through sections 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 23 and 24, leaving on section 25. The Brushy, also flowing through the southwestern part of the township, waters the soil of sections 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, through which it passes. These main streams, with numerous small affluents, supply a full amount of water for all agricultural and stock purposes.

Along the course of the Middle "Coon" there is found a considerable supply of timber, consisting of the usual varieties of deciduous trees found in this latitude. In this the woodman's ax has seemed to make, at times, sad havoc with this natural supply of fuel, but other trees sprang up, rapidly assuming good proportions, as if in defiance of man's attempt at extermination.

The surface is, for the most part, of gently rolling prairie, but in the neighborhood of the streams it becomes sometimes abrupt and hilly, although not to the extent of entirely destroying their value for agricultural purposes.

The soil is of the dark, sandy loam, peculiar to the lands overlain by the drift formation, and is noted for being the best in the world for the growth of corn. Warm, quick and easily tilled, this seems to be the home of "Mondamin," as the Indian calls the corn, and that great cereal is largely cultivated in this locality.

The population is mixed, but the American is the predominant race, and all are of the most enterprising, thrifty character.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Peter Vandevanter was the pioneer settler of Victory township, according to the most authentic accounts. He located upon section 23, in the spring of 1851, having come here from Indiana. He was a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and was an odd, peculiar kind of individual, very fond of fun and all kinds of jokes. He resided here until the day of his death, which took place in the winter of 1858, when he was buried on section 22. His wife removed to Grand Round Valley, Oregon. Mr. Vandevanter had five children, but all of them have removed from the county. His youngest son, John, accidentally shot himself while hunting, shortly after removing to Oregon, in 1869.

Israel Vandevanter evidently settled in this township in 1851 or 1852, but the year is not settled beyond doubt.

Another of the early settlers was John Vandevanter, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 9th of March, 1819. He was the son of Cornelius and Sarah (Hestewood) Vandevanter. In early life his parents took him with them to Vermilion county, Illinois, where the father died. John came to Victory township, in this county, and located upon section 23, but in the following December, removed to section 22. He was a carpenter as well as a farmer, and followed the double trade for some years. He was a married man, having been united

in matrimony May 7, 1846, with Miss Emily, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Myers) Frazier, by whom he had one child, Peter. John Vandevanter died at his residence on section 22, on the 13th of May, 1883. His widow was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, April 10, 1828, and came to Jackson township, Guthrie county, in July, 1853. Her mother died August 13, 1871; her father, November 5, 1874. Peter, the son of John and Emily Vandevanter, was married December 7, 1871, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Abram and Mary J. (Younger) Straight, and they have been blessed with five children, Mary E., Mahalia J., Mariinda E., John W. and Peoria Viola.

Thomas Moffitt located upon section 4, in May, 1852, with his family. He was elected to fill the position of county judge in 1863, and assumed the judicial ermine with the beginning of the year 1864, and served two years. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 12, 1801, and is the son of Joshua and Sarah (Ward) Moffitt. He was married in the place of his birth on the 16th of December, 1824, to Miss Elizabeth Day, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fleury) Day, by whom he had ten children: Albert died in infancy; Orlando; Adeline; Alonzo died in 1850; Caroline; Minerva; Angeline died in 1860; Sarah E.; and Myron T. Mr. Moffitt moved to Hancock county, Ohio, in the fall of 1830, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Guthrie county, and in May of that year settled upon section 4, in Victory township. He has held many offices of honor and trust since coming here.

Peter H. Bryan, a son-in-law of Thomas Moffitt, came with that gentleman in May, 1852, and settled upon a part of section 14. He was a native of the Keystone state, but resided for some time in the same place as the Moffitts, where he was married to Miss Caroline Moffitt, in March, 1852. He was a deep student and quite reserved, although not morose nor taciturn, but of quite warm

feelings. He and his family are now residents of Morris county, Kansas, whither he emigrated in the fall of 1883. He had four children, Thomas M., William O., John and Mary E.

Horatio and Ozaias Shaw, two brothers, were the next settlers here, locating upon section 15, in the fall of 1852. They were natives of Ohio, but came here from Indiana, where they had been living. Horatio died at his home in Victory, in the spring of 1864, and was buried in Moffitt's grove cemetery. His wife resided in Oregon, in 1886, but one of his sons is still here, living in Panora, another one in Atlantic.

John and Jacob Van Order, two brothers from South Bend, Indiana, settled in Victory township, in 1852, on section 22.

Luther, Abram, William and David Straight were the next to come to this locality in search of a home. This was in the spring of 1853. These parties came here from Marshall county, Illinois, although natives of New York state. Luther settled upon section 27, where he followed farming until the day of his death. He was united in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Lot, in New York, before he left that state, and had seven children. He was a frank, generous man, who was considered a most excellent "yarn spinner" by his friends. His wife died in the spring of 1873, and both are buried in Guthrie Center cemetery. William remained here about two years, when he moved to Kickapoo, Kansas, but afterward went to Sandy Point, on the Missouri river, where he now resides. Abram settled on section 28, where he remained until 1858, when he went into the grocery business in Guthrie Center. In later years he started for Oregon, but died while on his way to that land of promise. David remained about seven years, when he removed to Sandy Point with his brother, where he has since died, leaving a wife and six children.

Henry Moffitt was a settler of the year

of 1855, locating on section 3 in the fall of that year. He was a native of Hancock county, Ohio. He was married to Miss Mary Davis, in Ross county, Ohio, by whom he had eight children, King Robert B., Emma R., Henry, Emmett, Aledoras, Theodore, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Moffitt died in 1858, and is buried in Moffitt's Grove cemetery. His widow afterward moved to Carroll county, where she died. One of his sons, K. R. B., is a resident of Grant township, this county.

John Clark made a settlement in Victory township in July, 1853, but in October of the same year removed to Dodge, where he died in 1875.

Samuel Cummins made a settlement on section 3, in the fall of 1853. He was a native of Ohio, from which state he came here. He did not enter his land here, but in 1856, moved to Highland township and acquired a title to a farm there. Sometime during the war he removed to Oregon.

Samuel McClaran was the next pioneer in this township, settling in October, 1853. He was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1805. After his marriage to Miss Mary Cline he remained in Holmes county, in his native state until he removed to Owen county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He came to this county in June, 1853, stopping for a short time in Panora, when he came here, locating on section 10. On the 18th of August, 1858, he died, and on the 16th of January, 1880, his widow followed him.

Peter H. McClaran was born in May, 1846, in Owen county, Indiana, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Cline) McClaran. His parents moved to Panora in June, 1853, where they remained until August of the same year, when they moved to Victory township, settling on section 10. In 1870, Peter was married to Miss Sarah M. Truax, a daughter of James and Jane (Carson) Truax. They have had three children,

Laura May, born in August, 1873, died in June, 1875; Daisy and Clarence.

Elijah Carrick, one of the settlers of 1854, was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1810, and is the son of Henry and Eleanor (Shreves) Carrick. In 1832 he removed to St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he was married, on the 24th of July, 1834, to Miss Nancy Ireland, by whom he had seven children, Margaret, Martha, Edgar, Clarinda, Albert, William T. and Francis M. On the 7th of August, 1854, he came to this township, taking up a claim on section 23. His wife died here in the spring of 1855, and in his loneliness he was again married on the 2d of May, 1861, to Miss Isabel Shanks Peterson. This latter union has been blessed with four children, Marion B., Jane, Catherine and Clarinda. This old settler is still a resident of the old homestead.

Robert T. Chambers settled upon a portion of section 2, in Victory township, on the 2d of October, 1854, and settled down to the hard life of a pioneer. He was a native of New Jersey, having been born in Monmouth county, that state, on the 16th of June, 1816. He is the son of Job and Mary J. (Thomas) Chambers. In 1837 his parents removed to Clay county, Indiana, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in his native place to Miss Lydia A. Hulse, in October, 1836, and their union has been blessed with ten children, Job, Amy J., Mary E., Rhoda A., Harriet S., Edward, Robert P., Hannah A., Nancy and Eliza. He removed to Indiana at the same time as his parents, and came to Guthrie county as above stated. His wife died April 13, 1881.

Robert and Jonathan Reynolds were the next settlers, coming here in September, 1855. Jonathan, the elder, was born on the 10th of July, 1819, in Blunt county, Tennessee, and is the son of Thomas L. and Nancy Reynolds. His parents moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1826, and en-

gaged in farming. His father died here in 1830, and the widow, with her children, moved to this county, settling in Jackson township, on the 13th of November, 1854. On the 1st of September, 1855, Jonathan, leaving the parental roof, came to this township, locating upon section 5, where he still resides. His wife was Mary J., a daughter of James and Christina Dalzell, and they have had five children, Albinus, James, Samuel, Thomas and Cora Edith. James and Samuel are both dead. His brother Robert was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 1st of February, 1828. When he came to Victory township, on the 1st of September, 1855, he located on section 6. His mother accompanied him hither, and lived with him until the day of her death, which deplorable event occurred April 28, 1863. Robert was married in Indiana, to Miss Leaner Hoopingarner, on the 16th of March, 1849, and they have three children, Simpson, Elizabeth C., and Charles H.

James Dalzell made a settlement on section 21 in the fall of 1855. He was a native of County Monahan, Ireland, where he was born on the 9th of September, 1811. He came to America in 1840, staying for some time near New York city. From there he removed to New Jersey, and then to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and, after several other stoppages on his western way, arrived in Guthrie county as above stated. He died here on the 23d of August, 1877, and his wife became a resident of Dodge township. His son, Samuel, lives on the old homestead in this township.

George M. Rich, one of Victory township's most prominent men, settled here, on section 34, in the spring of 1856, where he still resides. George M. Rich was born in Monongahela county, West Virginia, and came to Guthrie county in the spring of 1856, and located on section 34, Victory township. He was born in December, 1831, and when quite young, his parents having died, he was taken to raise by a man by the

name of Andrew Anderson, of Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania. He remained there about three years, when he moved with Mr. Anderson to Bureau county, Illinois. After remaining about one month in that place, Mr. Rich went to Marshall county, where he was married in 1853, to Miss Mary J. Straight, a daughter of Luther and Elizabeth (Lott) Straight. They have had eleven children. His place is called the Gospel Ridge Farm.

In October, 1856, Jacob Dubbs removed his family to this township and located upon section 13. Jacob Dubbs was born January 12, 1819, in Darmstadt, Germany, being the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Scheats) Dubbs. His father died in Germany, December 22, 1833. Jacob emigrated to the United States in 1840, landing in New York, from which place he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1841, when he went to Stark county, Ohio. He afterward went to Carroll county, Ohio, where he worked at cabinet-making. He was married there, November 9, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Carrothers, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Snodgrass) Carrothers. They have one child, John A.

Among the arrivals of 1857 was that of T. P. Reed, one of the most prominent citizens of Guthrie county. T. P. Reed was born December 23, 1835, in Guernsey county, Ohio, his parents being Samuel and Anna (Rose) Reed. Mr. Reed came to Victory township April 21, 1857, and settled on section 29. He was married in Guernsey county, September 18, 1856, to Miss Sarah Hooks, a daughter of Allen and Charlotte (Leasure) Hooks.

Culbertson F. Reed located in Victory township on the 23d of April, 1857. Culbertson F. Reed, a native of Ohio, was born January 15, 1833, in Guernsey county, his parents being Samuel and Annie (Rose) Reed. He was married in that county, July 14, 1855, to Miss Rebecca B. Raney, a daughter of William and Mary (Mackey)

Raney. Mrs. Reed was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 24, 1837. They have had ten children: Anna M., Charles S., Ernest F., Alice J., Minnie L., Fred D., Willie A., Jessie and Josie. Their first child, Emily H., died April 1, 1877. On April 23, 1857, Mr. Reed moved his family to Victory township, locating on section 29, and to section 19, November 1, 1868.

William W. Davis, a prominent farmer of Victory township, was born in February, 1856, in Guthrie county, his parents being Benjamin and Sarah A. Davis. The latter moved to Victory township in 1876.

Silas J. Reed, a son of T. P. Reed, of Victory township, was born July 12, 1857, in Victory township, Guthrie county.

George W. Jarnagin came to Guthrie county in 1856, locating on South Coon, near Stuart, and settled in Victory township in 1879.

HISTORIC FIRST EVENTS.

Peter Vandevanter built the first log house in Victory township, in the fall of 1851, on section 23.

The first frame house was erected by Thomas Moffitt, in May, 1861.

The first white child born in the township was Caroline, daughter of Orlando and Rebecca Moffitt, the date of whose birth was November 23, 1852. Miss Moffitt was married to John E. Remore, who died in March, 1881.

The first ground was broken by Thomas Moffitt in May, 1852, and in the following month the same party planted the first corn; this was the first seed of any kind committed to the soil in Victory township.

The first marriage was that which united the destinies of Moses Clarke and Minerva Moffitt, on the 19th of June, 1855. The ceremony was performed by Judge James Henderson. These parties now live in Missouri.

The first wheat was sown in Victory township by Thomas Moffitt in the fall of 1852.

The first religious services were held in Victory township by Rev. Fisk Harmon, a Presbyterian clergyman, at the McClaran schoolhouse, in the fall of 1855.

The first death was that of Miss Mary Cleveland, who died during the winter of 1853, and was buried in the Panora cemetery. This young lady was at the time living with her sister, Mrs. L. B. Low.

ORGANIC.

The township of Victory was organized in 1871, at which time the following gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices in the township: C. F. Reed, Adam Lydick, and John Vandevanter, trustees; Henry J. Hess, clerk; J. A. Dubbs, assessor; Charles Corsant, constable. Prominent in all the affairs of Victory, in things educational and political, we find nearly all of her best citizens, among whom are: E. A. Shaw, Henry J. Hess, T. P. Reed, Frank Brann, M. M. Hess, Peter Bryant, Orlando Moffitt, George M. Rich, Adam Lydick, W. W. Davis, S. M. Fisher, John Vandevanter, G. W. Jarnagan, and John Frazier.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by Mr. Osborne, in a log house that stood on the farm of Jacob Van Order, on section 22.

In district No. 1 the first teacher was N. McDuffy.

District No. 2, comprising sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, had Arthemus McClaran for its first teacher.

District No. 3, which embraces sections 6, 7, 5 and 8, has a neat schoolhouse twenty by twenty-four, which was erected in September, 1881. Miss Margaret Dunley was the pioneer teacher.

District No. 4 has a schoolhouse, built in the summer of 1883. It is a substantial frame edifice, twenty by twenty-four, and was presided over for the first term by

Paul McLaughlin. The district embraces sections 17, 18, 19 and 20.

District No. 5, comprising sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, can boast of a fine schoolhouse twenty by thirty-two. Henry J. Hess was the first teacher to rule the school.

"And oft the busy whisper circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he
frowned."

District No. 6, containing sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a schoolhouse built in 1882,

District No. 8, embracing the territory of section 27, 28, 33 and 34, built a fine schoolhouse in the summer of 1876. This building is twenty-four by thirty-four feet in size, and Henry J. Hess was also the first teacher here.

The township now has nine districts.

POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1858, with Thomas Moffitt as postmaster. He was succeeded by Orlando Moffitt, who held the position until it was discontinued in July, 1883. This was called Moffitt's Grove. Fansler postoffice was instituted on the 2d of July, 1883, and Nelson T. Coons appointed postmaster.

MILLS.

A saw-mill was built in the fall of 1855, by Eli Ritz and Thomas Harris on section 15. This was on the land owned at that time by Horatio Shaw, and was operated by these parties for about two years, when it passed into the hands of Isaiah Shook, who shortly afterwards sold it to William Tracy. About three years after its building, and while in the hands of the latter party, a freshet in the stream swept away the dam, when the mill was dismantled, the machinery sold, and the building went down. A small part of the works went into the Vandevanter mill.

Robert T. Chambers built a saw-mill on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, in the fall of 1857. This had good machinery and run for some eighteen years, when high water washed the dam and the bottom of the mill entirely out.

The Mobley steam saw-mill is located in the southeast corner of section 24. Thomas Mendenhall moved to this point from near Dexter, about 1878, and continued to operate it here for about two years, when he sold to William Hardy, but in October, 1880, it passed into the hands of Henry Mobley.

The Eagle grist-mill was built by L. M. Fansler in March, 1882.

CEMETERY.

Moffitt's Grove cemetery, lying upon sections 3 and 4, was established in 1880. The land of which it consists was donated for the purpose, R. T. and Lydia A. Chambers deeding one acre in the extreme northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, and Thomas Moffitt, likewise, deeding one acre adjoining it in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3. On the 7th and 8th of June, 1882, J. D. Lonsdale, the county surveyor, was employed to lay it off in lots. The first burial on the site of the cemetery occurred long years before its initiation, having been that of Henry Moffitt, who was interred here in 1858.

Victory Grange, No. 319, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized on the 15th of April, 1872, with the following charter members: Enoch South, O. Moffitt, S. S. Williams, Isaac Vandevanter, E. F. South, Augustus Hull, Sarah South, Susan Jackson, H. J. Hess, Joseph Vandevanter, Lillian Vandevanter, Ellen Williams, R. C. Hull, R. W. South, Martha Vandevanter, Beckie Moffitt, W. M. South, J. A. Dubbs, M. J. Rich,

Thomas Moffitt, G. M. Rich, H. J. Remore, Beckie J. Dubbs. The first officers of this Grange were the following mentioned: Enoch South, master; A. J. Dubbs, secretary; H. J. Hess, treasurer. For about two years this was in a very flourishing condition, but gradually the interest seemed to decline, and it was finally discontinued.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

That portion of Guthrie county which is included in congressional township 81 north, range 32 west of the fifth principal meridian, is known as the civil township of Highland. It contains some thirty-six square miles or twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land, nearly all of which is available for agricultural purposes. The surface is generally of a gently rolling character, except in the northern portion, above Willow creek, where it is low and flat. The middle fork of the Raccoon river enters Highland about the center of the west line of section 19, and gently flows through sections 19, 20, 29, 28, 27, 26, 35, and 36, leaving on the southeast corner of the latter. Willow creek runs through sections 6, 5, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 14, 22, and 23, and makes a confluence with the "Middle Coon," on the north line of section 27. These streams, with the numerous spring branches and little brooks that meander between green banks throughout the township, furnish sufficient drainage and water for live stock the whole year. Highland has an abundance of both coal and timber for all practical purposes. There are several coal banks opened already, and in the near future many others will be developed. The timber which lies upon the banks of the "Middle Coon" consists chiefly of the following varieties: Red oak, burr oak, hickory, elm, sugar maple, and white maple. These, of course, are interspersed with a few different varieties, but the main portion of the above class. Iron ore, in

small quantities, is found in this locality, but not enough to warrant any development of it.

PIONEERS.

Much of the interest in these annals is centered in the first settlers, and in watching the growth of the country, as one after the other comes in, and, taking up his land, adds his help towards making the desert waste a place of habitation. To the pioneers belong much praise for their endurance and nerve, if for no other virtue, and we, their descendants, should not withhold it from them.

To a Mr. Page is due the honor of being the very first settler in Highland township, although his stay was short. In the spring of 1853, he made his appearance here, and laid a claim to a portion of section 20, on the banks of the river. He, however, performed little or no labor here, for in June, 1853, Richard Squires and his son, Norman, came her, and, liking the location chosen by Page, bought out his claim and entered the land. Richard located upon and improved the southeast quarter of section 20, Norman J., the southeast quarter of section 15, and W. B., another son, the northwest quarter of section 21. Mr. Squires had left his family at Des Moines, but in August of the same year, he brought them out, consequently these were the first permanent settlers in the township. They had, then, to go to Des Moines for their provisions, and Wisconsin for any job of blacksmithing that was necessary.

William Hill located a farm on section 35, east of Willow creek, in the fall of 1853. He commenced the erection of a saw-mill at a place called Cox's Ford, on "Middle Coon," but did not complete it. In its unfinished state it fell into the hands of Mr. Cox, but never amounted to much.

Samuel Caming also settled upon section 35 late in 1853.

Thomas Wilkinson, another of the pioneers, located upon section 26 in the spring of 1856.

Alexander Littlejohn took up a claim upon section 18 in the fall of 1854. He was born in southern Indiana, February 5, 1828. He removed to Johnson county in the spring of 1852, where he farmed until removing to Iowa county. He moved to Guthrie county in the fall of 1854, settling in Highland township. He was married in 1861, in Guthrie county, to Miss Ruth Clearwater, a native of Indiana.

Michael Messinger settled in Highland in 1854, taking a claim on section 35. He hauled logs, and with the assistance of his wife only, soon put him up a house. Of such material were the noble pioneer women made.

Jacob Clearwater, a native of Indiana, with his two sons, settled here in 1854. They located on section 25, and resided there some time, when, the father dying, the family went westward, and are believed to be in Oregon.

J. W. Arrowsmith came with his family in the fall of 1855, and settled on section 7. When he came here the inhabitants were compelled to go to Panora or Pearson's, on the "South Coon," to mill, and to Des Moines for their supplies.

A family by the name of McCoy were the next settlers in this part of the county, in 1855. They located upon section 18, where they lived some years, when Moses, the head of the family, dying, the family removed to Oregon.

Patrick McDonald, with his family, located upon section 19, in September, 1856, where he improved a fine farm. Mr. McDonald was a native of Ireland, "the gem of the sea," and was the father of Michael McDonald, one of the prominent citizens of Guthrie county, whose sketch may be found on another page.

About the same time Patrick Toole set-

tled upon the same section. The land at that time was covered with thick brush, but by perseverance and industry a farm was finally cleared up. In 1862 or '63, Mr. Toole sold the place to R. J. Patterson, and departed to that Eldorado of the West—Oregon.

Charles and William Bower located upon section 7, in the spring of 1857.

Charles Bower was born in Yorkshire, England, August 26, 1829, his parents being Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Williamson) Bower. He came to this country in 1855, going to Pennsylvania, where he remained for one year, then removed to Orange township, Guthrie county, in August, 1856. In the spring of the next year, he moved over the township line, into Highland township, locating on section 7. He was married in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Clearwater, a native of this state, by whom he had one child, William A. In the fall of 1866, he was again married to Sarah J. Utt, a native of Ohio, by whom he had eight children. He enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in August, 1862, and served till the close of the war.

From this time on, for some years, the influx of emigration seemed to ebb, but it soon recovered after the war, and new-comers kept gradually coming in until today Highland compares favorably with her sister townships in regard to population and wealth.

Among those who, coming at a later date, have helped develop this township are many of the most enterprising of its citizens, and should be mentioned in this connection. To begin with, for they are taken at random, is George W. Smith, son of Charles and Mary A. (Ernest) Smith, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1837. When he was eight or nine years old they moved on a farm about six miles north of Springfield, which they left in 1855, coming to Fairfield, Jefferson county, where they spent the winter, and then moved to Orange township,

Guthrie county, where he was married to Miss Mary J. Squires, in 1861. They have four children—Flora F., Richard, Fred and Lulu Pearl. They have three dead—George F., died in October, 1865; Thomas I., died in February, 1875; Gails, died April 3, 1883. Mr. Smith enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the thirteenth army corps. He served till the close of the war, when he was mustered out with his regiment. After coming home from the war he stayed in Carroll county about five years, then returning to Guthrie county, he settled on section 18.

On the 2d of April, 1860, there was filed in the office of the county judge of Guthrie county a petition, asking that the territory known as 81-32 be joined into a civil township, and that the same be called Highland. The court listened to the prayer, and granting it, ordered Richard Squires to act as organizing officer and to comply with the laws governing such matters. In November, 1860, the township was organized, and the following named gentlemen selected the first officers thereof: A. Littlejohn, supervisor; William McCoy, township clerk; J. W. Arrowsmith, justice of the peace; John McCoy, J. A. Clearwater, and W. R. Clearwater, trustees.

Highland's share of the road fund for that year, drawn from the county treasurer, amounted to sixteen dollars and eighteen cents.

The pioneer school in Highland township was taught by William McCoy in 1860. The house in which this was held was the first frame house in the township, and had been erected by H. J. Smith the year before. When he was removing to Pike's Peak he sold it to the trustees of the township for a schoolhouse, and they removed it to the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20. This was the place of voting in the first election, and was the only schoolhouse in the township, although several schools were

taught, until the fall of 1866, when it caught fire and was burned to the ground.

After the destruction of this edifice the remainder of the term was taught in an old house belonging to R. J. Patterson. During this term some new features were inaugurated, among others that of having no holiday on Saturday and no school on Monday, so that the older girls might assist their mothers with the washing, without staying out of school for the purpose.

Of Mr. McCoy, the pioneer teacher, it is said that he was habitually so tired as to sleep most, if not all, the time, and when the children thought it time to recite they would awaken him, put a book into his hand, and inform him that they were ready with their lessons.

Another school in Highland was obtained and conducted in an entirely original manner. One Morden, who was sub-director for his district, induced a friend to represent him to the county superintendent as being well qualified for the position of teacher. His excuse for not seeing that official in person was urgent business in another direction. The friend secured a certificate for him, and being sub-director, he hired himself and taught by proxy, his wife doing, or pretending to do, the teaching. She began with six or seven pupils, but they dropped off, one by one, until she had but two or three left. One day a neighbor from another district, seeing one of her former pupils running at large, asked him why he was not in school. "Oh, 'cause the school ain't worth a —; the schoolmarm washes, cooks, sweeps and keeps school all at one time; then she doctors folks, too." She taught in the same shanty in which the family resided, and when Mr. Morden went to draw his pay, he brought in a bill for fuel, house rent and teacher's salary.

BAYARD.

On the 31st of February, 1882, there was filed for record with the county recorder of

Guthrie county a plat of the town of Bayard. This had been laid out by the Milwaukee Land Company, on the southeast quarter of section 3, on the coming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to this place. On the 13th of January, previous, M. M. Allen had laid out a part of this town, which he called Allenville, on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the same section, which is generally accepted as an addition to the town plat. In May following, Mr. Allen also laid out another addition to the same town. From its very inception all were apparently anticipating the future importance of the place, and were almost clamorous in their endeavors to secure favorable locations. Soon building material strewn the whole site, and several business houses were in course of construction. Since then there has ensued a building boom, healthy and active, and the growth of Bayard has been steady and sure.

The first building erected was the residence of Hon. Michael McDonald, upon lots 11 and 12, in block 12, of the original plat, put up in October, 1881. Mr. McDonald was the first settler in Bayard proper.

The family of George W. Mount was the second to locate here, in the fall of 1881, Mr. Mount being among the first to enter into the mercantile business at this point.

The business interests of the town were in the hands of the following: General merchandise, J. H. Jackson, T. J. Patterson, Smith & Munsinger. J. H. Jackson came to Bayard before the town was laid out, and proceeded at once to erect a building in which to conduct business. He placed therein a stock of groceries, to this he finally added a general stock. T. J. Patterson located here at the starting of the town, and eventually opened a store on the west side of Main street, formerly occupied by Shaw & Armstrong, and put in a general stock of goods. The firm of Smith & Munsinger was formerly the firm of Smith &

Taylor, who commenced business in Bayard on the 19th of January, 1882. Mr. Smith was one of the first merchants to come to Bayard, arriving in the fall of 1881. James M. Munsinger came to Guthrie county in 1882, and located in Bayard. George W. Mount came to Bayard in March, 1882, and opened a general merchandise store. But after a year's trial, closed out all his stock except the clothing and men's furnishing goods. He is of one of the oldest and most widely known families in Guthrie county. He was married February 13, 1870, to Miss Melinda Kunkle, daughter of Benjamin Kunkle. She was the first white child born in Guthrie county. Mr. Mount moved to Bayard in the fall of 1881, his being the second family in the town, and at once commenced the real-estate business in partnership with H. D. Ochiltree.

The pioneer drug store was established by E. A. Olive, in November, 1881. He also became the proprietor of the Bayard News. Edwin A. Olive became a citizen of Bayard in 1881. M. L. Anderson started a drug business in Bayard at the beginning of 1882, and was a member of the firm of Anderson, Cornish & Company, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. On the 1st of January, 1883, he sold out his interests therein, and bought the drug stock of Souerwein & Thompson. Frank M. Jeffers came to Guthrie county in August, 1883, and became the proprietor of the Bayard House.

Bayard has a graded school with five rooms. It has one male and four female teachers.

Bayard was incorporated as a city by a majority of votes cast at an election held for the purpose in May, 1883, and at the regular election in October, 1883, and Michael McDonald was elected its first mayor.

Benevolent Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under dispensation in June, 1883, with the following

members: E. H. Lockwood, J. H. Jackson, R. A. Sargent, J. W. Cornish, J. W. Beatybenner, W. H. Garnes, R. J. Patterson, G. W. Mount, Joseph Brush, R. C. Ochiltree, Lewis Thomas, M. McDonald and ——— Hawley.

Wheeler Lodge, No. 148, Legion of Honor, was organized November 10, 1882, with the following charter members: J. C. Holmes, S. S. Boughton, M. L. Anderson, J. W. Cornish, D. C. Hubbard, E. H. Lockwood, W. H. Story, James Stuckenbruck, Frank Cottral, Charles Brown, William Knowles, W. H. Nash, D. W. Shaw, Isaiah Stofer, George W. Mount, S. G. Thomas, John Capel, and O. E. Torrence.

Robert Henderson Post, No. 196, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized June 29, 1883, at Bayard, with the following list of fourteen charter members: M. McDonald, J. W. Cornish, G. W. Mount, O. F. Ford, T. J. Anthony, G. W. Dewey, J. B. Davis, B. D. Allen, W. H. Nash, J. Lynch, John Keely, William Stoop, Robert Ochiltree, and C. F. Maris.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following list embraces a complete roster of county officials from 1851 up to 1906. This is given, in order to fill out the record and make permanent in history the official career of the men who became the representatives of the county in these responsible positions.

COUNTY JUDGE.

The office of county judge, on the formation of the county's government was the most important of those instituted at that time, and embraced the duties of supervisor, auditor and circuit judge. Theophilus Bryan was the first man chosen as county judge, being elected to that office in 1851, without opposition. He was re-elected in 1852 and also in 1853. He was succeeded,

in their order, by James Henderson, 1854; Aaron Hougham, 1857; T. E. Harbour, 1860; James Berry, 1861; Thomas Moffitt, 1863; Howard Brown, 1866; William Elliott, 1867. With the latter the county court system ended, and the duties of the office devolved upon the circuit court. The county judge was made, *ex officio*, county auditor, but Mr. Elliott declined the honor.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

William Ivers, William Elliott declining to serve, was appointed county auditor and filled the office until 1869, when E. C. Mount was elected. He was followed by Joshua Prior in 1870; H. K. Dewey, 1875; John W. Foster, 1879-1883; C. F. Ferree, 1885; A. McClaran, 1887; Connie Lennon, 1892; H. L. Marshall, 1896; W. K. Hamilton, 1900; A. G. Edmand, 1906.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

The duties of these two offices were conducted by one officer for several years after the organization of the county. The first to act in this capacity was Thomas M. Boyles, elected August, 1851. In a few months he resigned and Michael Leinart was appointed in 1852. Then followed Nathan Maynard, 1852; Jonathan Morris, 1853, declined to qualify and, in 1854, W. C. Jones was appointed. J. H. Miller, 1854, but at once resigned and Lewis Harvout was appointed and served until the fall election, when F. H. Revelle was elected. He died in June, 1855. Thomas Seeley was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made. James S. Mount, 1857. He died in December following and was succeeded by W. L. Henderson. Appointed B. F. Hook, 1858, to fill vacancy and elected in 1859, serving three terms. T. E. Harbour, 1861-63. At this latter time the two offices were separated and Mr. Harbour was elected the first.

COUNTY TREASURER.

George Harlan succeeded Mr. Harbour to this office in 1868; Joseph Kenworthy, 1869; E. J. Reynolds, 1871; John Herriott, 1877; J. D. Lenon, 1881; G. J. Maris, 1883; George K. Dewey, 1887; J. D. Lenon, 1889; D. H. Brumbaugh, 1891; T. Reed, 1895; W. H. Cahail, 1899; A. H. Sayre, 1903-6.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Charles Haden was elected to fill the office of recorder when it was separated from that of treasurer, in 1864. He was followed by Howard Brown, 1866; Godfrey Jerue, 1868; Benjamin Levan, 1872; James H. Rogers, 1874; E. L. Prior, 1878; G. C. Hayden, 1880; James R. Mount, 1886; Jasper W. Morris, 1890; D. L. Needham, 1892; J. W. Buckmaster, 1896; W. D. Smith, 1900; Milton Shreeves, 1904-06.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

The first clerk of the courts of Guthrie county was Silas G. Weeks, elected August 1, 1851; Edward Serry, 1853; in 1856 he resigned and William Tracy was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Maxwell, one of Guthrie county's historians, tells the following, of Edward Serry: "In the winter of 1855, Edward Serry kept his office in a little log building, which stood on the east side of the square in Panora, where he kept a general store, including whiskey, which in winter he sold by the pound, chopping it out with a hatchet; a pretty poor quality of stuff. Serry may have kept his powder dry, but he certainly did not keep it in a safe place, or perhaps, a better statement would be, that he didn't sleep in a safe place. It was his habit to spend some time in reading after he had retired to rest upon his counter-bed. One night, after he had thus engaged, he blew out his candle, and a spark went into his keg of powder. In-

stantaneously the roof parted, and Serry was blown a distance of sixty feet through the air. Scarcely had he lit upon the ground, than he leaped to his feet, his clothes burned off of him, and one eye gone, and running to the well for water to extinguish the flames, called at the top of his voice: "Save the books, boys; save the books!" Joseph Dyson was elected to this office in 1857, Mr. Sherry having resigned. He came to Panora from Ohio in 1855. Enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in 1861, and was elected its captain. Resigned in 1863 and died at Panora in 1866. The next clerk of the courts was Isaac M. Wheates, who was elected in 1857. He died by his own hand a short time after. J. P. McEwen was elected to this office in 1858, and served until 1861. He came from Ohio in 1855. Enlisted in Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, was made second lieutenant; finally was of rank of captain of his company. Was a man of sterling worth, both in a civil and military capacity.

Theodore Parrish came next, in 1860; William Maxwell, 1864. Was captain in the Civil war, and came to Panora, in 1863, from Williams county, Ohio. He was a tinner. Opened, with a partner, a hardware store. Went to the general assembly from this county in 1871. Went to Texas to live in 1876, but met his death, soon after, at the hands of a negro assassin.

In 1868, Charles W. Hill, now practicing law at Guthrie Center, was elected clerk of the courts and succeeded himself in 1870, 1872, 1874 and 1876. He was followed by W. H. Curtis in 1878, and F. M. Hopkins, now the present senator, took the office in 1880 and served three terms, until 1888; H. W. Kellogg, 1890; J. F. Woody, 1894; H. W. Kellogg, 1900; H. H. Mercer, 1904-06.

SHERIFF.

Michael Messinger was the first sheriff

of this county and went into his office by an unanimous vote of the county, in 1851; J. W. Cummins, 1853; James Cline, 1855; Levi Brumbaugh, 1857, failed to serve out his term and Philip Roberts, appointed in 1858, to succeed him, but he in turn resigned, and William Holsman, in 1858, was appointed and was elected to serve two years longer. E. A. Porter, 1861; William Holsman, 1863; J. W. Cummins, 1865; Thomas Turner, 1869; Michael McDonald, 1871; James McMillan, 1875; W. W. Hyzer, 1879; Francis C. Galbreath, 1883; J. S. McLuen, 1885; J. W. Brown, 1891; R. C. Kenelley, 1893; M. O. Brown, 1901-06.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

William Carson was the first incumbent of this office, being elected in 1851. B. F. Dilley was his successor in 1856, and he was followed by William M. Kain. The office, under that title was then abolished and has since been known as the

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The first one to hold the office, under the above title, was William Stiles, in 1886; he was succeeded in 1892 by C. L. Powell; Charles W. Hill, 1894; W. D. Milligan, 1898; J. W. Morris, 1899; W. D. Milligan, 1900; W. F. Moore, 1904-06.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The first to hold this office was Alderson G. Weeks, elected in 1851; J. H. Miller, 1854; Thomas Seeley, appointed to fill vacancy in 1854; William L. Henderson, 1857; Thomas Jones, 1859; N. B. Leinbach, 1861; Thomas M. Coleman appointed later to fill vacancy; D. L. Chantry, 1863; Elisha Smith, 1865; J. W. Nation soon appointed to fill vacancy and later, in 1867, elected to the office; J. D. Nichols, 1871;

Charles Ainsley, 1874; A. McClaran, 1875-9; John Lonsdale, 1881; Charles W. Thompson, 1887; D. J. Cowden, 1889-99; A. McClaran, 1901; William Dolan, 1905.

CORONER.

Joseph Dyson was the county's first coroner, 1857; John F. Blair, 1858; J. J. Kackley, 1861; Robert Farnsworth, 1863; Robert Dilley, 1865; Henry Cox, 1867; T. W. Hart, 1869; Robert Farnsworth, 1871; John Boblett, 1875; G. M. Rich, 1879; A. J. Patterson, 1881; G. F. Boyd, 1885; John Bower, 1887; J. H. Kersey, 1893; H. H. Mercer, 1895-1901; W. E. Kersey, 1903; F. W. Bechley, 1906.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a list of those who have held the above office: John Pearson, 1858; Thomas Moffitt, 1861; John Lonsdale, 1863; Thomas Fowler, 1865; Ira P. Wetmore, 1867; R. W. Ellis, 1869; T. J. Moore, 1871; John Lonsdale, 1873.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

From the record of elections held in the county, it appears that Dr. E. B. Fenn was the first person in the county to hold the office of county superintendent of schools. He was elected in 1859; William V. Huxley, 1861; George McDuffie, 1862; John F. Blair, 1863; Joseph H. Cook, 1864; T. S. Wilson, 1865; Elwood Brown, 1866; James L. Grandstaff, 1867; Charles W. Hill, 1868; James H. Meek, 1870; Giles C. Miller, 1873; G. M. Young, 1881; W. L. Miller, 1883; L. M. Swindler, 1889; Charles M. Young, to fill vacancy, 1895; W. K. Hamilton, 1899; I. M. Boggs, 1901; M. P. Kenworthy, 1903; I. M. Boggs, 1906.

ELECTIONS HELD IN THE COUNTY.

A list of elections for county officers, members of the general assembly and vote

cast for district circuit judges in the county, is given below:

AUGUST, 1851.

County Judge.

Theophilus Bryan, democrat.... 39- 39

Clerk of the Courts.

S. G. Weeks, democrat..... 39- 39

Treasurer and Recorder.

T. M. Boyles, democrat..... 39- 39

Assessor.

James Moore, democrat..... 39- 39

Prosecuting Attorney.

Fred Frey, democrat..... 39- 39

County Surveyor.

A. G. Weeks, democrat..... 39- 39

Sheriff.

Michael Messinger, democrat.... 39- 39

School Fund Commissioner.

Aaron Hougham, democrat.... 39- 39

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Samuel Moore, democrat..... 39- 39

AUGUST 4, 1856.

On the Question of a Convention.

For the convention..... 103-

Against the convention..... 158- 55

Prosecuting Attorney.

B. F. Dilley..... 150- 19

James Moore..... 131-

School Fund Commissioner.

Abner Shanks..... 97-

Benjamin Marlenee..... 59-

B. S. Hook..... 145- 48

APRIL 6, 1857.

Clerk of District Court.

John Dyson..... 218- 218

AUGUST 3, 1857.

On Question of the New Constitution.

For the new constitution..... 245- 32

Against the new constitution.... 213-
Shall the Word "White" be Stricken out of
the Constitution.

Yes 85-
No 346- 261

County Judge.

Aaron Hougham, democrat.... 240- 6
Richard Gilbert, republican.... 234-
Treasurer and Recorder.

James S. Mount, republican.... 239- 7
John J. Jones, democrat.... 232-
Clerk of District Court.

Isaac W. Wheeler, democrat.... 246- 17
S. E. Zinn, republican.... 229-
Prosecuting Attorney.

William M. Kain, democrat.... 244- 18
Alexander Wasson, republican... 226-
Sheriff.

Levi Brumbaugh, democrat.... 235- 12
Richard Squires, republican.... 223-
Coroner.

Joseph Dyson, democrat.... 244- 20
J. F. Blair, republican.... 224-
Surveyor.

William L. Henderson, democrat. 238- 37
Lindley Stanton, republican.... 201-

OCTOBER, 1857.

State Senator.

D. O. Finch, democrat.... 192- 25
W. P. Davis, republican.... 167-

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 28, 1858.

State Bank.

For the bank.... 235- 169
Against 66-
General Bank Law.

For 134- 15
Against 119-

OCTOBER, 1858.

Judge Fifth Judicial District.

John H. Gray.... 217-
M. M. Crocker.... 231- 14

District Attorney.

P. G. Bryan..... 231- 14
Charles E. Millard..... 217-

Member Board of Education.

W. H. Brainard..... 226- 7
Daniel Mills..... 219-

Clerk District Court.

John P. Jones..... 153-
John P. McEwen..... 241- 88

Sheriff.

William Holsman..... 245- 51
D. W. Brumbaugh..... 194-

Treasurer and Recorder.

James Cline..... 154-
B. F. Hook..... 261- 107

Drainage Commissioner.

Thomas M. Coleman..... 143-
John Pearson..... 216- 73

Coroner.

John Patterson..... 141-
John F. Blair..... 207- 66

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 4, 1859.

On the Question of Relocating the County
Seat.

For location at Panora..... 297- 20
For location at Guthrie Center... 277-

OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Representation in Assembly.

D. M. Harris..... 260- 1
Stephen King..... 259-

County Judge.

T. E. Harbour..... 261- 13
A. Hougham..... 248-

Treasurer and Recorder.

B. F. Hook..... 272- 33
H. C. Robb..... 239-

Sheriff.

William Holsman..... 278- 52
George Kautzman..... 226-

County Superintendent.

E. B. Fenn..... 290- 84
S. D. Nichols..... 206-



GUTHRIE CENTER IN 1874

This photograph was taken in 1874, from the front yard of what was then the Wetmore place, just north and a little west of the old Wetmore house. The Wetmore property is now owned by A. E. Calley. At that time, there was not a house in McIntire's or Wetmore's addition, and all the territory occupied by these additions was then embraced in a treeless pasture, the present postoffice was not built, nor the court house. The roads shown leading out of town did not follow street lines, but wound about over the ridge, as there were no fences to interfere. The board fence prominently appearing in the foreground is the fence line just west of the old Wetmore (Calley) property.

Surveyor.

Thomas Jones.....	220-	72
E. C. Cole.....	158-	

Drainage Commissioner.

John Pearson.....	311-	151
S. B. Snedaker.....	160-	

Coroner.

John F. Blair.....	319-	145
E. W. Moore.....	174-	

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 2, 1860.

On the Question of the Re-location of the County Seat.

For location at Guthrie Center...	327-	19
For location at Panora.....	308-	

NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

Clerk District Court.

William E. Houston.....	301-	
Theodore Parrish.....	312-	11

OCTOBER, 1861.

Representation, Sixty-first District.

Colin Marshall, republican.....	267-	
S. H. Lorah, democrat.....	290-	83

Senator Thirty-first District.

James Redfield, republican.....	281-	
L. D. Burns, democrat.....	284-	3

County Judge.

C. Hayden.....	215-	
James Berry.....	310-	95

Treasurer and Recorder.

G. E. Bohrer.....	101-	
T. H. Lahman.....	194-	
T. E. Harbour.....	241-	47

Sheriff.

E. A. Porter.....	278-	2
Phil Roberts.....	276-	

Surveyor.

N. B. Leinback.....	311-	83
S. W. Cole.....	238-	

Superintendent of Schools.

Darius Bowles.....	266-	
William V. Huxley.....	272-	6

Coroner.

J. W. Cummins.....	219-	
J. J. Kackley.....	293-	74

Drainage Commissioner.

Thomas Moffitt.....	294-	53
Nathan Davis.....	241-	

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 7, 1862.

On Question of Re-location of County Seat.

For county seat at Guthrie Center.	278-	
For county seat at Panora.....	355-	77

OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Judge District Court.

J. E. Williamson.....	243-	24
John E. Gray.....	219-	

District Attorney.

W. H. McHenry.....	249-	24
John Leonard.....	213-	

Member Board Education.

V. H. Lahman.....	219-	55
S. C. Vance.....	164-	

Clerk District Court.

Theodore Parrish.....	358-	322
J. W. McPherson.....	36-	

Surveyor.

Thomas M. Coleman.....	275-	17
E. B. Fenn.....	252-	
Scattering	8-	

OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Senator Twenty-first District.

B. F. Roberts, republican.....	298-	34
A. M. Harris, democrat.....	264-	

Representation Sixty-fourth District.

E. B. Fenn, republican.....	297-	30
S. S. Lorah, democrat.....	267-	

County Judge.

Thomas Moffitt, republican.....	263-	79
Benjamin Marlanee, democrat...	285-	
Scattering	9-	

Treasurer and Recorder.

T. E. Harbour, republican.....	379-	92
E. L. Prior, democrat.....	287-	

Sheriff.		
William Holsman, republican...	354-	51
Phillip Roberts, democrat.....	294-	
Scattering	9-	
Superintendent of Schools.		
John F. Blair, republican.....	366-	79
George McDuffie, democrat.....	287-	
Surveyor.		
D. L. Chantry, republican.....	362-	74
T. M. Coleman, democrat.....	287-	
Scattering	1-	
Coroner.		
R. Farnsworth.....	363-	85
William McLuen.....	279-	
Scattering	9-	
Drainage Commissioner.		
John Lonsdale.....	369-	83
Basil Tracy	286-	

NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Clerk District Court.		
William Maxwell.....	372-	74
Theodore Parrish.....	298-	
Recorder.		
Charles Haden.....	366-	66
Aaron Hougham	300-	
Superintendent Schools.		
Joseph H. Cook.....	282-	
F. B. Hillyer.....	296-	14

SOLDIER VOTE.

Clerk District Court.		
William Maxwell.....	91-	67
Theodore Parrish.....	24-	
Recorder.		
Charles Haden.....	85-	57
Aaron Hougham.....	28-	
Superintendent Schools.		
J. H. Cook.....	91-	58
V. B. Hillyer.....	23-	
District Attorney.		
William Phillips.....	273-	
H. W. Maxwell.....	282-	9

OCTOBER 10, 1865.

State Senator.		
Joseph R. Reed, republican.....	354-	41
E. Willard, democrat.....	313-	
Representation.		
A. F. McPherson, republican....	346-	33
John C. Cannon, democrat.....	313-	
County Judge.		
Howard Brown.....	355-	43
E. J. Reynolds.....	312-	
Treasurer.		
T. E. Harbour.....	354-	39
Theodore Parrish.....	315-	
Sheriff.		
J. W. Cummins.....	350-	35
Jonathan Morris.....	315-	
Superintendent Schools.		
T. S. Wilson.....	351-	36
E. L. Prior.....	315-	
Coroner.		
Robert Dilley.....	354-	39
Lawrence Ivers.....	315-	
Drainage Commissioners.		
Thomas Fowler.....	352-	36
James Moore.....	316-	
Surveyor.		
Elisha Smith.....	353-	58
Thomas M. Coleman.....	295-	
On Special Tax to Pay Soldier's Bounty.		
For the tax.....	409-	284
Against tax.....	125-	

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Judge Fifth Judicial District.		
Hugh W. Maxwell.....	423-	47
William Phillips.....	376-	
District Attorney.		
S. D. Nichols.....	422-	48
J. E. Williamson.....	374-	
Clerk District Court.		
William Maxwell.....	421-	45
William J. Harris.....	376-	

Recorder.

Howard Brown.....	424-	52
Joseph Nichols.....	372-	

Superintendent Schools.

Elwood Brown.....	422-	45
J. J. Kackley.....	377-	

Surveyor.

J. W. Nation.....	430-	62
Thomas M. Coleman.....	368-	

OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Representation.

H. C. Ripley, republican.....	454-	55
G. A. Cady, democrat.....	399-	

County Judge.

William Elliott.....	452-	62
William Ivers.....	390-	

Treasurer.

George W. Harlan.....	426-	24
Theodore Parrish.....	402-	

Sheriff.

J. W. Cummins.....	431-	18
Leonidas Hamilton.....	413-	

Superintendent Schools.

James L. Grandstaff.....	454-	66
J. J. Kackley.....	388-	

Drainage Commissioner.

Ira P. Wetmore.....	406-	1
Phillip Roberts.....	405-	
N. C. Cox.....	32-	

Surveyor.

James W. Nation.....	457-	123
F. A. Mann.....	334-	

Coroner.

Henry C. Cox.....	417-	21
R. W. Ellis.....	396-	
I. P. Wetmore.....	32-	

NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

Judge Circuit Court.

Frederick Mott.....	454-	49
V. Wainwright.....	405-	

Recorder.

Godfrey Jerue.....	525-	115
Eli Berry.....	410-	

Clerk Courts.

Charles W. Hill.....	541-	144
F. A. Mann.....	397-	

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

State Senator.

B. F. Murray.....	584-	579
Scattering	5-	

Representation.

W. H. Campbell.....	613-	215
William Myland.....	398-	

Auditor.

E. C. Mount.....	562-	151
William Ivers.....	411-	

Treasurer.

John D. Lenon.....	401-	
J. D. Lenon.....	80-	

John Lenon.....	3-	
J. Lenon.....	2-	

Joseph Kenworthy.....	506-	20
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Superintendent Schools.

James Grandstaff.....	590-	186
E. L. Prior.....	403-	
Ellis Horton.....	1-	

Surveyor.

James W. Nation.....	511-	107
J. D. Nichols.....	404-	
John Nation.....	87-	

Coroner.

T. W. Hart.....	587-	192
Noah Dudley.....	394-	

Drainage Commissioner.

Robert Farnsworth.....	326-	
R. W. Ellis.....	404-	78

S. Reed.....	95-	
Scattering	1-	

OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Judge District Court.

Hugh W. Maxwell.....	1021-	1019
L. R. Riley.....	22-	

District Attorney.

G. H. Gatch.....	1002-	999
Scattering	3-	

Clerk Courts.

Charles W. Hill.....	1123-	665
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E. R. Prior.....	410-
E. L. Prior.....	48-
Recorder.	
Godfrey Jerue.....	901- 237
F. A. Mann.....	664-
Superintendent Schools.	
J. J. Kackley.....	644-
James H. Meek.....	911- 247
L. A. Wilcox.....	20-
County Supervisors.	
(No record of former members of this board.)	
T. E. Harbour.....	854-
R. J. Patterson.....	836-
J. A. Jefferson.....	824-
Benjamin Marlenee.....	737-
T. M. Coleman.....	729-
Charles Smith.....	734-
On Question of Re-locating County Seat.	
For location at Panora.....	805- 29
For location at Guthrie Center...	776-
On Question of Prohibition.	
For prohibition.....	621- 84
Against	537-
On Restraining Stock.	
For	1045- 706
Against	339-

OCTOBER 10, 1871.

State Senator.	
J. J. Russell.....	833- 338
E. Willard, democrat.....	500-
Representation.	
William Maxwell.....	477-
E. B. Newton.....	762- 285
District Attorney.	
Josiah Given.....	873- 869
J. Price.....	4-
Auditor.	
J. W. Cummins.....	609-
Joshua Prior.....	696- 80
J. S. Prior.....	7-
Treasurer.	
James W. Nation.....	662-
E. Reynolds, democrat.....	663- 1

Sheriff.	
John W. McCool, republican....	593-
Michael McDonald, democrat..	687- 94
John McCool.....	40-
Surveyor.	
G. T. Whisler.....	609-
J. D. Nichols.....	726- 117
Superintendent Schools.	
I. H. Meeks.....	698- 77
C. A. Berry.....	621-
Coroner.	
Robert Farnsworth.....	1263-1263
Member Board Supervisors.	
D. L. Chantry.....	660-
A. J. Cave.....	664- 4
Drainage Commissioner.	
T. J. Moore.....	688- 39
R. W. Ellis.....	649-
On the Stock Act.	
For	253-
Against	693- 440

NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

Circuit Judge.	
John Mitchell.....	854- 844
Scattering	1-
Representation.	
C. Hayden, republican.....	415-
J. E. Sharrett, independent....	467- 52
M. Head.....	34-
A. Yerger, democrat.....	232-
Clerk Courts.	
C. W. Hill.....	966- 504
E. Lindley.....	462-
Recorder.	
Benjamin Levan.....	950- 514
M. M. Wallis.....	436-
Supervisor.	
D. L. Chantry.....	956- 507
Lawrence Ivers.....	449-

OCTOBER, 1873.

Representation.	
J. W. Foster, republican.....	855-
W. F. Cardell, greenback.....	886- 31
A. J. Patterson.....	45-

Treasurer.

Alanson Hill.....	688-	
E. J. Reynolds, democrat.....	1122-	454
Jacob Waller, anti-secret.....	42-	

Auditor.

H. K. Dewey.....	925-	137
Mortimer Percy.....	788-	
George Merrill.....	43-	

Supervisor.

William S. Mount.....	855-	33
John Parris.....	822-	
S. W. Fisk.....	37-	

Sheriff.

A. J. Burnham.....	684-	
M. McDonald, greenback.....	1062-	378
Samuel Dale.....	37-	

Superintendent Schools.

G. C. Miller.....	941-	221
C. A. Berry.....	720-	
E. Y. Thomas.....	41-	

Surveyor.

W. D. Smith.....	915-	76
J. D. Nichols.....	839-	
Levi Bailey.....	42-	

Coroner.

——— Ellis.....	35-	
Robert Farnsworth.....	776-	
John Frost.....	42-	
John Boblett.....	936-	83

Drainage Commissioner.

William Porter.....	40-	
John Lonsdale.....	929-	889
On Question of Moving County Seat to		

Guthrie Center.

For Guthrie Center.....	992-	182
For Panora.....	810-	
On Question of Establishing the High		

School.

For	389-	
Against	1106-	717

OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Judge District Court.

John Leonard.....	886-	313
V. Wainwright.....	573-	

District Attorney.

Hiram Y. Smith.....	885-	316
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W. H. Schooley.....	569-	
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Recorder.

James H. Rogers.....	773-	112
M. M. Wallas.....	661-	

Clerk Courts.

Charles W. Hill.....	1017-	573
M. Kent.....	444-	

Supervisor.

G. W. Jarnigan.....	723-	
T. M. Coleman.....	724-	4

Surveyor.

Charles Ainsley.....	874-	293
G. D. Garnes.....	581-	

On the Question of a High School.

For	718-	54
Against	664-	

On the Question of Transfer of Swamp Lands.

For	648-	
Against	730-	82

On Stock Account.

For the account.....	1025-	759
Against	266-	

OCTOBER, 1875.

State Senator.

S. D. Nichols, republican.....	906-	116
M. McDonald, democrat.....	790-	

Representation.

G. J. Maris.....	906-	116
W. F. Cordell.....	807-	
E. A. Rose.....	41-	

Treasurer.

Charles Hayden.....	618-	
E. J. Reynolds.....	1107-	448
Edward Pickett.....	41-	

Auditor.

H. K. Dewey.....	1024-	261
I. W. Carson.....	719-	
S. W. Fisk.....	44-	

Sheriff.

James McMillen.....	989-	182
Richard T. McLuen.....	754-	
B. Tipton.....	43-	

Superintendent Schools.

Giles C. Miller.....	1134-	530
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J. S. Smith.....	557-
G. W. Merrill.....	47-
Surveyor.	
A. W. McClaran.....	1098- 400
J. D. Nichols.....	652-
John Carrouthers.....	46-
Coroner.	

John Boblett.....	1070- 359
Joshua Wiggins.....	676-
John B. Griffiths.....	35-
Supervisor.	

William Anderson.....	902- 40
John Cline.....	830-
J. R. Reynolds.....	32-
Trustees of County High School.	

John Bower.....	1091-
L. J. Pentecost.....	1097-
James F. Moore.....	1098-
A. S. Miller.....	1085-
James W. Foster.....	1086-
W. T. Conner.....	1121-
J. J. Morris.....	664-
J. J. Jones.....	678-
W. H. Garnes.....	664-
A. Kirkpatrick.....	688-
W. W. Newton.....	620-
S. W. Cole.....	614-

On the Question of Building a Courthouse	
in Guthrie Center, not to Exceed Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.	
For the appropriation.....	786-
Against	835- 49

NOVEMBER, 1876.

Judge Circuit Court.	
John Mitchell.....	2048-2048
Clerk Courts.	

C. W. Hill.....	1566- 768
John Parrish.....	798-
Recorder.	

James H. Rogers.....	1474- 623
George H. Hickox.....	851-
Supervisor.	

W. S. Mount.....	1452- 593
Peter Batschlet.....	549-
A. Kirkpatrick.....	310-
Trustees County High School.	

John Bower.....	1431- 525
James W. Foster.....	1348- 416
J. D. Lenon.....	627-
D. W. Jones.....	598-
Thomas Henschison.....	279-
E. B. Newton.....	324-

OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Representation.	
Thomas Seeley.....	1058- 207
H. C. Leroy.....	562-
W. H. Garnes.....	389-

Auditor.	
H. K. Dewey.....	1324- 618
M. Ryan.....	389-
J. J. Jones.....	317-

Treasurer.	
John Herriott.....	888-241-P1
E. J. Reynolds.....	647-
M. McDonald.....	482-

Sheriff.	
James McMillan.....	1149- 360
A. J. Cave.....	406-
H. Reed.....	383-

Surveyor.	
A. McClaran.....	1201- 878
A. J. Hemphill.....	323-
Superintendent Schools.	

G. C. Miller.....	1251- 539
J. C. Thompson.....	712-
Coroner.	

John Boblett.....	1192- 722
W. D. Hogelin.....	470-
Supervisor.	

Harmon L. Miller.....	1214- 420
E. L. Prior.....	466-
T. M. Coleman.....	328-

Trustees of County High School.	
A. S. Miller.....	1205-
C. C. Nesselroad.....	1197-
S. W. Cole.....	461-
H. M. Woodworth.....	506-
T. Johnson.....	346-
William Sheeder.....	354-

OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Judge Circuit Court.

S. A. Calvert..... 1256- 143
G. W. Seevers..... 1113-

District Attorney.

William Conner, Jr..... 1251- 57
A. R. Smalley..... 1124-

Clerk Courts

E. C. Mount..... 1107-
W. H. Curtis..... 1230- 123

Recorder.

W. D. Smith..... 1128-
E. L. Prior..... 1252- 124

Supervisor.

W. W. Bailey..... 1293- 220
R. B. Thompson..... 1073-

Trustees of High School.

L. J. Pentecost..... 1245-
L. B. Tabor..... 1242-
John D. Lenon..... 1116-
H. T. Reid..... 1117-
Peter Batschlet, Sr..... 1138-

OCTOBER, 1879.

State Senator.

S. D. Nichols..... 1445- 462
F. M. Ross..... 983-

Representation.

J. L. Palmer, republican..... 1329- 249
Lyman Porter, greenback..... 789-
Henry Mobley, democrat..... 291-

Treasurer.

John Herriott, republican..... 1264- 107
E. B. Newton, greenback..... 684-
J. D. Lenon, democrat..... 473-

Auditor.

John W. Foster..... 1557- 877
Benjamin Levan..... 680-

Sheriff.

W. W. Hyzer..... 1115- 393
W. E. Berry..... 722-
James Gamil..... 534-

Superintendent Schools.

G. C. Miller..... 1202- 506
C. F. Cox..... 696-

A. J. Hemphill..... 445-

Supervisor.

Jonathan Stevens..... 1412- 414
J. C. Hanes..... 699-
Paul Denning..... 299-

Surveyor.

A. McClaran..... 1495-1458
D. G. Garnes..... 37-

Coroner.

G. M. Rich..... 1784-1262
Peter Batschlet..... 390-
Scattering 132-

High School Trustees.

John Bower..... 1398-
L. B. Tabor..... 1389-
A. Kirkpatrick..... 713-
I. Ansberry..... 711-
John Hiland..... 335-
A. Grubb..... 326-

NOVEMBER, 1880.

Judge Circuit Court.

Stephen A. Calvert..... 1635- 335
A. R. Dabney..... 1300-

Recorder.

I. C. Hayden..... 1620- 327
E. L. Prior..... 1293-

Clerk Courts.

F. M. Hopkins..... 1553- 169
W. H. Curtis..... 1384-

Supervisor.

H. L. Miller..... 1677- 416
J. J. Morris..... 1261-

Trustees High School.

C. C. Nesselroad..... 1697-
A. S. Miller..... 1694-
I. C. Young..... 1243-
John A. Wiedmann..... 1244-
On the Question of Levying a Tax to Buy a
Poor Farm.

For 1403- 895
Against 508-
Shall There be a Convention to Amend and
Revise the Constitution of the State.
Yes 826- 142
No 684-

On Striking the Word "White" out of Article 3 of State Constitution.

For	933-	384
Against	549-	

OCTOBER, 1881.

Representation.

John Herriott, republican.....	1062-	
M. McDonald, greenback.....	1337-	275

Auditor.

John W. Foster, republican....	2448-	2448
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Treasurer.

R. G. Hurlburt, republican.....	1115-	
John D. Lenon, democrat.....	1359-	244

Sheriff.

W. W. Hyzer, republican.....	1416-	353
A. Grubb, democrat.....	1063-	

Superintendent Schools.

C. M. Young, republican.....	1162-	
T. J. Mahoney, democrat.....	1310-	148

Coroner.

A. J. Patterson, republican.....	1346-	234
M. Mobley, democrat.....	1112-	

Surveyor.

John D. Lonsdale.....	1334-	247
A. J. Hemphill.....	1087-	

Supervisor.

W. W. Bailey, republican.....	1257-	75
E. B. Newton, greenback.....	1182-	

Trustees of High School.

L. J. Pentecost.....	1394-	
I. M. Coleman.....	1350-	
A. E. Noble.....	1084-	
A. C. Woodward.....	1108-	

On Question of Levying Tax to Build Jail.

For	556-	
Against	1451-	895

SPECIAL ELECTION, MAY 8, 1882, ON PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For	1933-	1122
Against	811-	

NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Judge District Court.

John Leonard.....	1264-	
W. H. McHenry.....	1354-	90

Clerk Courts.

F. M. Hopkins.....	1456-	377
John Parker.....	1079-	

Recorder.

T. C. Hayden.....	1492-	437
I. M. Boggs.....	1055-	

Supervisor (Full term.)

T. P. Reed.....	1418-	358
R. G. Patterson.....	1060-	

Supervisor to Fill Vacancy.

T. R. Bates.....	1535-	640
J. C. Hanes.....	895-	

County High School Trustees.

W. H. Garnes.....	466-	
John Bower.....	1754-	

L. B. Tabor.....	1269-	
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J. F. Barnes.....	507-	
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J. C. Thompson.....	501-	
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J. C. Hanes.....	39-	
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On Proposition to Increase Board of Supervisors to Five Members.

For	453-	
Against	1276-	813

District Attorney.

A. W. Wilkinson.....	1485-	349
W. T. Dillon.....	1136-	

OCTOBER, 1883.

State Senator.

T. J. Caldwell.....	1904-	332
J. D. Whitman.....	1572-	

Representations.

J. A. Lyons.....	1844-	277
J. J. Morris.....	1567-	

Auditor.

John W. Foster	2008-	568
G. F. Godwin.....	1440-	

Treasurer.

G. J. Maris.....	1750-	34
J. D. Lenon.....	1716-	

Sheriff.

F. C. Galbreath1736- 17
 R. B. Shaver.....1719-
 Superintendent Schools.

W. L. Miller.....2056- 544
 J. B. Reed.....1512-

Surveyor.

D. J. Cowden.....1943- 407
 William Dolan.....1536-

Coroner.

G. J. Boyd.....1943- 407

G. B. King.....1536-

Supervisor.

J. R. Bates.....1831- 202

J. F. Barnes.....1629-

County High School Trustees.

S. George.....1523-

J. A. Pierce.....1519-

P. Batschlet, to fill vacancy.....1521-

On Question of Restraining Stock to Run
 at Large.

For 780-

Against2065-1285
 1884.

Clerk of the courts—F. M. Hopkins.

County recorder—T. C. Hayden.

Supervisor—G. B. Nelson.

High school trustees—L. J. Pentecost, F.
 M. Coleman.

1885.

Auditor—C. L. Ferree.

Treasurer—G. J. Maris.

Sheriff—J. S. McLuen.

Surveyor—J. D. Lonsdale.

Superintendent of schools—W. L. Miller.

Coroner—G. J. Boyd.

High school trustees—J. R. Shipley, John
 Heiland.

Supervisor—T. P. Reed.

1886.

County attorney—William H. Stiles.

High school trustees—J. A. McConnell,
 L. B. Tabor.

Clerk district court—F. M. Hopkins.

Recorder—James R. Mount.

Supervisor—J. W. Russell.

1887.

Auditor—A. McClaran.

Treasurer—George K. Dewey.

Sheriff—J. S. McLuen.

Superintendent Schools—W. L. Miller.

Supervisor—George B. Nelson.

Coroner—John Bower.

County surveyor—Charles W. Thompson.

High school trustees—Josiah Deardorff,

E. P. Maulsby.

High school trustee to fill vacancy—

Thomas Turner.

1888.

County recorder—J. R. Mount.

County attorney—W. H. Stiles.

County Supervisor—P. D. Ege.

Surveyor—D. J. Cowden.

High school trustees—J. H. Rogers, G.

E. Price, F. D. Barney.

1889.

County auditor—A. McClaran.

County Treasurer—J. D. Lenon.

County sheriff—J. S. McLuen.

Superintendent schools—L. M. Swindler.

County Surveyor—D. J. Cowden.

Coroner—John Bower.

Supervisor (full term)—J. W. Russell.

Supervisor (fill vacancy)—William Hols-
 man.

High school trustees—F. D. Barney, J.
 W. Handy.

1890.

County attorney—William H. Stiles.

Clerk district court—H. W. Kellogg.

County recorder—Jasper W. Morris.

Supervisor—William Holsman.

County high school trustees—J. Dear-
 dorff, G. J. Maris.

1891.

County treasurer—D. H. Brumbaugh.

County sheriff—J. M. Brown.

County surveyor—D. J. Cowden.

County superintendent schools—L. M.
 Swindler.

Supervisor—P. E. Ege.

High school trustees—J. H. Rogers, H.

C. Ewers, G. M. Reynolds.

1892.

County auditor—Connie Lenon.

Clerk district court—H. W. Kellogg.
 County recorder—D. L. Needham.
 County attorney—C. L. Powell.
 Supervisor—Isaac Clark.
 High school trustees—J. W. Handy, P. L. Sever, James Henderson, W. H. Camp.
 1893.

County treasurer—D. H. Brumbaugh.
 County sheriff—R. C. Kennelley.
 County superintendent schools—L. M. Swindler.
 County Surveyor—D. J. Cowden.
 County coroner—J. H. Kersey.
 County supervisor—Charles Owen.
 County high school trustees—G. J. Maris, Arthur Reynolds, James Carberry, L. B. Tabor.

1894.

County auditor—Connie Lenon.
 Clerk district court—J. W. Woody.
 County recorder—D. L. Needham.
 County attorney—Charles W. Hill.
 County supervisor—L. R. Morris.
 County high school trustees—J. H. Rogers, H. L. Ewers.

1895.

County treasurer—T. P. Reed.
 County superintendent schools (to fill vacancy)—Charles M. Young.
 County sheriff—R. C. Kennelley.
 County surveyor—D. J. Cowden.
 County coroner—H. H. Mercer.
 County supervisor—Isaac Clark.
 County high school trustees—J. W. Handy, P. L. Sever, W. J. Thompson, Frank Rober, W. E. Berry, J. W. Ross, E. N. Taggart, W. D. Swain.

1896.

County attorney—C. W. Hill.
 County recorder—J. W. Buckmaster.
 Clerk district court—J. F. Woody.
 County supervisor—A. Burris.
 County auditor—H. L. Marshall.
 County high school trustees—M. M. Reynolds, Richard Hopkins.

1897.

County treasurer—T. P. Reed.

County sheriff—R. C. Kennelley.
 County superintendent schools—Charles M. Young.

County surveyor—D. J. Cowden.
 County coroner—H. H. Mercer.
 County supervisor—L. R. Morris.
 County high school trustees—W. W. Bailey, J. W. Murphy.
 1898.

Clerk district court—J. F. Woody.
 County recorder—J. W. Buckmaster.
 County auditor—H. L. Marshall.
 County attorney—W. D. Milligan.
 County high school trustees—E. L. Bower, S. A. Smith.

County supervisor—A. Marchant.
 1899.

County attorney—J. W. Morris.
 County treasurer—W. H. Cahail.
 County sheriff—R. C. Kennelley.
 County superintendent of schools—W. K. Hamilton.
 County surveyor—D. J. Cowden.
 County coroner—H. H. Mercer.
 County supervisor—Hiram Johnson.
 County high school trustees—C. O. Sones, Charles Gale.

1900.

Clerk district court—H. W. Kellogg.
 County recorder—W. D. Smith.
 County auditor—W. K. Hamilton.
 County attorney—W. D. Milligan.
 County supervisor (third district)—Samuel Buckley.

County high school trustees—J. J. Murphy, F. O. Naylor.

1901.

County treasurer—W. H. Cahail.
 County sheriff—M. O. Brown.
 County superintendent schools—J. M. Boggs.
 County surveyor—A. McClaran.
 County coroner—H. H. Mercer.
 County supervisor (first district)—A. Marchant.

County high school trustees—E. L. Bower, S. A. Smith, R. C. Cowen.

County high school trustees to fill vacancy—J. M. Gray, J. V. Shorey, John Heiland.

1902.

County auditor—W. K. Hamilton.

Clerk district court—H. W. Kellogg.

County recorder—W. D. Smith.

County attorney—W. D. Milligan.

County supervisor—P. D. Ege.

County high school trustees—C. O. Sones, J. V. Shorey.

County high school trustee (to fill vacancy)—Benjamin Corsant.

1903.

County treasurer—A. H. Sayre.

County sheriff—M. O. Brown.

County superintendent schools—M. P. Kenworthy.

County surveyor—A. McClaran.

County coroner—W. E. Kersey.

County supervisor—Samuel Buckley.

County high school trustees—Benjamin Corsant, J. N. Gray.

1904.

County auditor—W. K. Hamilton.

Clerk district court—H. H. Mercer.

County recorder—Milton Shreves.

County attorney—W. F. Moore.

County supervisor—A. Marchant.

County surveyor—William Dolan.

County coroner—C. E. Wolfe.

County high school trustees—E. L. Bower, S. A. Smith.

1905.

No election in 1905.

1906.

County auditor—A. G. Edmand.

County clerk—H. H. Mercer.

County treasurer—A. H. Sayre.

County recorder—M. Shreves.

County attorney—W. F. Moore.

County sheriff—M. O. Brown.

County superintendent schools—I. M. Boggs.

County surveyor—William Dolan.

County coroner—F. W. Bechley.

County supervisor, three-year term, 1907—Peter Hilgren.

County supervisor, two-year term, 1907—J. W. Cornish.

County supervisor, three-year term, January, 1908—A. Marchant.

County high school trustees, two-year term—E. L. Bower, C. O. Sones, S. A. Smith.

County high school trustees, four-year term—H. L. Moore, Benjamin Corsant, D. J. Cowden.

DISTRICT JUDGES ELECTED FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT SINCE 1885:

1882.

William H. McHenry.

1886.

O. B. Ayers, J. H. Anderson, A. W. Wilkinson.

1890.

J. H. Henderson, A. W. Wilkinson, J. H. Applegate.

1894.

J. H. Henderson, A. W. Wilkinson, J. H. Applegate.

1898.

A. W. Wilkinson, James D. Gamble, J. H. Applegate.

1902.

J. H. Applegate, James D. Gamble, Edmund Nichols.

1906.

James D. Gamble, Edmund Nichols, J. H. Applegate.

GUTHRIE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When Guthrie county was organized it was associated with the counties of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Risley, Yell, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Cerre Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmet, Bancroft, Worth and Winnebago as a

senatorial district, but they were given no number at that time. This district Andrew V. Hull represented for the term of two years. Benjamin Greene, in 1851, was the representative for this district in the lower house of the general assembly.

Judge Theophilus Bryan, in 1854, went to the state senate until his seat was successfully contested by James C. Jordan. Judge Bryan withdrew and Mr. Jordan filled the position four years. At this time Guthrie county was represented in the lower house by Ezra Van Fossen two years and Benjamin Greene for the same length of time. Guthrie had for its associate counties Polk and Dallas in the representative district.

Polk, Dallas and Guthrie counties were associated together in 1857 as the twenty-seventh senatorial district and W. P. Davis was chosen senator, serving two years. Leroy Lambert was elected representative by the fifteenth district, composed of the counties of Dallas, Cass, Adair and Guthrie.

Guthrie county, in 1860, became a part of the twenty-ninth representative district and had for associate counties Audubon, Shelby and Harrison. This district was then represented in the senate by W. H. M. Pusey and in the house by Daniel M. Harris. This was a time of frequent changes in the district owing to the rapid growth of the state, so that each election this county was represented by new senators.

In the ninth general assembly James Redfield was the senator from the thirty-first senatorial district, of which this county was a part. The district was then composed of the following counties: Adair, Cass, Dallas, Audubon, Shelby and Guthrie. Samuel L. Lorah was the representative of the sixty-first district, comprising Guthrie, Adair, Audubon and Cass.

The senatorial district was numbered twenty-one in 1863, and took in the counties of Dallas, Adair, Madison and Guthrie.

Benjamin F. Rogers was the senator and Elbridge B. Fenn representative. Mr. Fenn came from Story county to Guthrie in 1860 and located at Panora. He was a member of Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served with the regiment about a year as assistant surgeon. He returned to this county and resumed his practice. Was sent to the legislature. Was at one time county superintendent of schools and also connected with the press. He removed to Kansas.

Joseph R. Reed was the representative in the senate in 1865 from this district in the eleventh general assembly. The representative district was the sixty-fifth and composed of Adair, Cass and Guthrie. Abraham L. McPherson filled the office the following two years.

Guthrie county as a part of the sixty-fourth district was represented in the lower house by H. C. Ripley, of Greene county, and J. R. Reed, of Guthrie county, was still in the senate.

This county was still a part of the twenty-first senatorial district in 1870 and Benjamin F. Murray, of Madison county, was its representative in the senate. The seat in the lower house was filled by William H. Campbell, of Guthrie county, and his district was numbered the fortieth.

In 1871 John J. Russell was the senator from the forty-ninth district, of which Guthrie county was a part, and William Maxwell was chosen as representative of this, the thirty-ninth district. Mr. Maxwell resigned and at a district convention Charles Hayden was nominated to succeed him. Owing to a split in the party he was defeated by his democratic opponent, A. Yeager, of Greene county.

In the fifteenth general assembly, 1874, Wilbur F. Cardell, of Guthrie county, was the representative.

In 1875 Colonel S. D. Nichols, of Panora, was elected as the senator from the forty-ninth district and G. J. Maris rep-

representative. Mr. Nichols located in Panora in 1857 and opened a law office and combined surveying with his law practice. In 1861, with others, he started the Guthrie County Ledger in Panora. In the same year he became a member of Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry. On the organization of the company he was elected first lieutenant and by superb conduct on the field of action he arose to the command of his company. He was mustered out of the service as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, his commission as colonel not having arrived before that event. He resumed the practice of his profession at Panora. Became state senator in 1875 and four years later re-elected to that office and held the position eight years.

Thomas Seeley, of Guthrie Center, represented the county in the lower house in 1877, Guthrie then being in the fortieth district. He was born in Wayne county, New York, received a good education and taught school. In 1849 was in Washington filling a government position, came to Bear Grove township, this county, in 1853. In 1861 organized Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was its commander until his resignation in 1862 by reason of ill health. Was county surveyor in 1854 and was appointed to fill a vacancy as county treasurer in 1855. Was a member of the constitutional convention of 1857. Was a member of a committee in 1858 to investigate the state funds. In 1860 was appointed to select the swamp lands and locate the swamp land scrip belonging to Guthrie county. Was appointed register of United States land office in 1864. Assisted, as a delegate, to nominate Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Represented Guthrie county in the lower house of the general assembly in 1878. Was one of the original proprietors of the town of Guthrie Center. Settled in Valley township in 1859, on the east half of section 8, and resided there until 1881,

when he removed to Guthrie Center, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Colonel S. D. Nichols went back to the senate in 1879 and J. L. Palmer, republican, went to the house.

Michael McDonald was the successful greenback candidate for legislative honors and triumphed over his republican competitor, John Herriott, in 1881.

The present seventeenth senatorial district returned for the senate T. J. Caldwell in 1883 and James H. Lyons, of Guthrie Center, went to the lower house from the forty-first district.

James A. Lyons was a native of Morgan county, Ohio. In 1855, with his parents, he was in Allemaque county, Iowa, where he farmed until 1856. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and engaged as a government freighter from that place to New Mexico. Was later found in the lumber regions of Wisconsin and there until 1861. Returned that year to McGregor, Iowa, and enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry. Was shot in the shoulder in an engagement with Quantrell's band in Missouri and was discharged in 1862. In October of that year commissioned by Governor Kirkwood as second lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Was compelled to resign later on account of old wound; 1864 in Independence, Iowa, then to La Harpe, Illinois, where he was a merchant until 1868. In that year came to Guthrie county and engaged in farming. In 1870 in the dry goods business. Now deceased.

The following have held office of state senator since 1884: H. F. Andrews, of Audubon county, one term; A. C. Hotchkiss, Dallas county, one term; F. M. Hopkins, Guthrie county, present incumbent, two terms.

State representatives from what is now the thirty-fifth district: J. R. Shipley, of Richland township, two terms; F. D. Steen,

of Menlo, two terms; M. McDonald, of Bayard, one term; F. O. Hinkson, of Stuart, one term; Nate Wright, of Stuart, two terms; E. W. Weeks, of Guthrie Center, present incumbent, two terms.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

If the reader will look up the early reports on the schools of Guthrie county in the Ashton articles interesting comparisons can be made between the meager advantages of the children of the pioneer and the excellent provisions made for the benefit of those of the present time. Below is given a condensed report of the county superintendent of schools for 1906:

In 1906 there were 134 sub-districts, of which the following townships each had nine: Baker, Bear Grove, Beaver, Orange, Richland, Seeley, Thompson, Union, Valley, Victory. These townships had eight: Dodge, Highland, Jackson, and Cass eleven. All of these schools are ungraded, with the exception of Richland, College Corners, Long Branch, Pioneer, Penn. Seager and West Milton; each has one ungraded school. Richland has one graded school.

The average number of months taught is eight. Number of teachers employed: Males, 53; females, 298; average compensation per month: Males, \$55.72; females, \$34.84; number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years: Males, 2,962; females, 2,846; number children from seven to fourteen years of age not attending school, 6; number enrolled in the several districts, 4,737; average cost per month throughout the county for tuition, \$66.75; number of schoolhouses, 154; value of schoolhouses, \$175,255; paid to teachers for school year: Males, \$14,433.95; females, \$49,185.94.

FIRST SCHOOL IN GUTHRIE COUNTY.

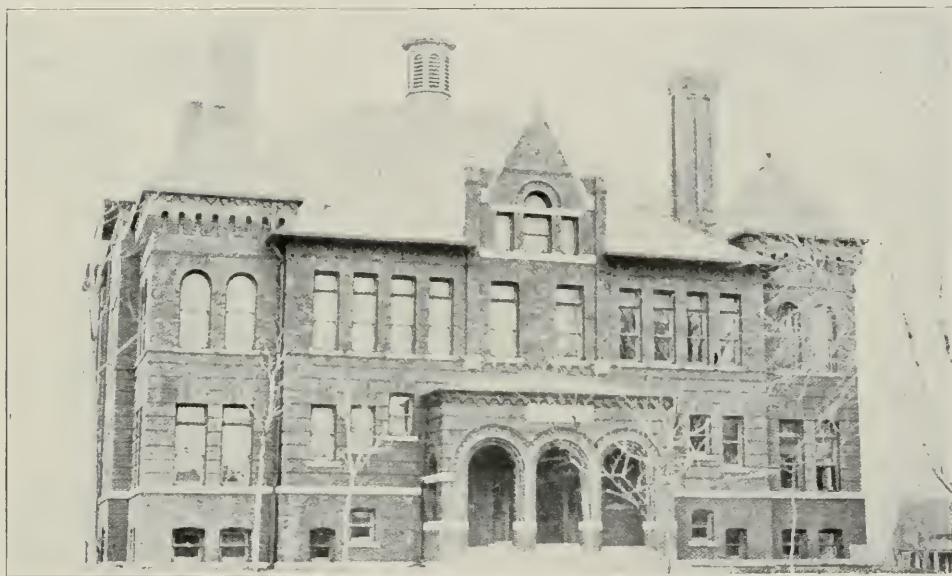
The first school in Guthrie county was

taught by Spencer Catlin in his own residence, a log cabin in the old Kunkle neighborhood in Jackson township in 1852. He had fifteen pupils. In the subsequent years there has been great development of educational interests, not only in Guthrie county, but throughout the entire west.

The first public school in Cass township and the first in the county was opened in December, 1853, at Panora. Dr. Sloan, teacher. It was taught in a small frame building built by Richard Gilbert.

In 1859 there were four district townships in the county, namely. Jackson, Dodge, Cass and Bear Grove. The first settler located in Jackson in 1849. The Bays located in Cass in the fall of that year. Nathan Davis settled in Bear Grove in the fall of 1852. The first school was taught in Bear Grove at the house of S. R. Saxton in 1855. John Clark made settlement in Dodge in 1854. The first school, it is said, was taught by Joseph D. Nichols, brother of Colonel S. D. Nichols, in 1858, in a building yet standing and owned by W. S. Mount, in Dodge.

At the time of the first settlement of Guthrie county the office of school fund commissioner existed in this state, a commissioner being elected in each county. At the election of August, 1851, the democratic ticket was elected without opposition, twenty-nine votes being cast for each candidate, no opposition to any. Aaron Hougham was elected school fund commissioner of Guthrie county, he receiving thirty-nine votes. At the election August, 1856, B. S. Hook was elected, there being three candidates; Abner Shanks receiving fifty-seven votes, Ben Marlenee fifty-nine and Hook one hundred and forty-five. Under the constitution adopted in August, 1857, the office of county superintendent was established and in October, 1859, E. B. Fenn, republican, was elected thereto, he receiving two hundred and ninety votes, S. D. Nichols, democratic, two hundred and six. The



NEW GUTHRIE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

office was not an immense affair at that day. We give the successors of Mr. Fenn and the dates of their election :

- 1861—W. V. Huxley.
- 1862—George McDuffie.
- 1864—J. H. Cook.
- 1865—T. S. Wilson.
- 1866—Elwood Brown.
- 1867—James L. Grandstaff.
- 1869—James L. Grandstaff.
- 1870—James H. Meek.
- 1871—James H. Meek.
- 1872—G. C. Miller.
- 1875—G. C. Miller.
- 1877—G. C. Miller.
- 1879—G. C. Miller.
- 1881—T. J. Mahoney.
- 1883—W. L. Miller.
- 1885—W. L. Miller.
- 1887—W. L. Miller.

The duties of the office of school fund commissioner at the time of its existence were merely nominal. At that time the boards of directors examined teachers as to qualifications and hired them. When the office was abolished in 1858 the duty of caring for the school fund passed to the board of supervisors.

In 1866, forty-one years ago, according to the report of the county superintendent, the county was divided in twelve district townships and these were subdivided in fifty-two sub-districts. There were one thousand six hundred and forty-six persons of school age, that is, persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in the county, namely, eight hundred and thirty-two males and eight hundred and four females.

Number of schools in county then.	51
Number of pupils attending	1,341
Number of male teachers	38
Number of female teachers	43
Average compensation of male teachers per month	\$33 00
Average compensation of female teachers per month	\$23 80

GUTHRIE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

The following description of the Guthrie county high school is taken from the school catalogue: The Guthrie county high school is located at Panora, Iowa, a very beautiful little town of about one thousand two hundred inhabitants, on the Des Moines division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, forty-three miles northwest of Des Moines. Panora is a wide-awake, energetic town and well provided with modern improvements, having a good system of electric lights and water-works. There are three new churches, each having good congregations. The social life of the town is above the average, the standing of morality maintained by her citizens is such as will create a wholesome atmosphere for student life.

The Guthrie county high school was organized in 1876 under sections relating to the school laws of Iowa. The purpose of its establishment was to provide a place where those who had completed the course of study in the rural schools and smaller towns might continue their studies. A great many pupils have taken advantage of the opportunities here offered, who, had it not been for this school, would never have extended the narrow limits of their rural school acquirements. The board of trustees has provided such courses of study as will best meet the wants and qualifications of those who wish to enter. Many pupils who come to this school wish to fit themselves for teaching in the district schools, and much attention is paid to such pupils. Classes are always open to those who wish to study arithmetic, grammar and composition, United States history, physiology, orthography, literature and political economy. This work is all under experienced and successful teachers, fully qualified to give the instruction required. It is not believed that a short course in methods will produce a strong teacher, but that scholarship stands above

method, and thoroughness alone is productive of good results. The large number of pupils who have gone out from the high school into the rural schools as teachers have demonstrated the efficiency of this institution. The school offers two courses of study, a Latin course and an English course. Any pupil who completes the work outlined in either of the courses will be admitted to the freshman year of any of the colleges in the state.

All persons who hold a teacher's second-class certificate or who have a country school diploma may be admitted to the freshman year without examination. Pupils applying for admission from schools which complete eighth grade work, or higher grades, may be admitted and classified according to advancement. The principal, however, may require an examination in all such cases if he deems it necessary, said pupils to present satisfactory certificate of honorable dismissal. Persons holding first-class certificates may be admitted to the sophomore work. All other persons will be examined for admission. Pupils may enter at any time.

The first permanent building was a brick structure two stories high, besides a basement story. This building contains an assembly room, with hall and cloak rooms on the second floor; a hall and three recitation rooms on the first floor; one recitation room and furnace rooms in the basement. As the school increased in numbers the capacity of this building would not accommodate the pupils, so in 1897 the board of trustees concluded to erect a new building suitable to the needs of the school. This building cost the county about twenty-two thousand dollars, including heating apparatus, furniture, etc. It is a modern structure and the architect had in view beauty of form as well as convenience when he planned it. The second floor contains a large auditorium furnished with two hundred and seventy single seats. The light enters through twenty win-

dows at the back and on the left side of the room. On the same floor and opening into the auditorium is the office and library, also a large hall and cloak rooms. On the first floor are four recitation rooms. The furniture in these rooms is of the latest improved style. The seats are comfortable and convenient, having adjustable arms for writing. Each room is supplied with blackboards. This floor contains halls and cloak rooms. The halls are large and spacious. The building has three exits, the main one opening to the south, one opening to the east and another to the west. The heating plant is in the basement. The building is furnished with a good system of electric bells, also electric lights.

The large room in the old building is used for a gymnasium, while two rooms on the first floor are fitted up as laboratories for the study of chemistry and natural philosophy, and one large room for the study of music.

In order to accommodate the greatest number of pupils who wish to enter school it has been considered best to divide the year into two terms, the first to end at the Christmas vacation and the second to begin immediately thereafter. By this arrangement full credit will be given by the colleges of the state for work done in this school and at the same time pupils can enter at any time and by studious application complete one term's work. This is a matter the board of trustees and the management of the school have had under advisement for some time and desiring to subserve the interests of the greatest number, have adopted this plan. This same plan has been adopted by almost all the high schools of the state.

Tuition.—Free tuition in the high school has been somewhat affected by a law which occurs in the amendments to the school laws of 1897, as enacted by the twenty-seventh general assembly. Section 4 of chapter 84 of the session laws contains practically the following clause: "The board of trustees shall make an apportionment be-



OLD SCHOOL BUILDING, GUTHRIE CENTER

tween the different school corporations of the county, of the pupils who shall attend said school, and shall apportion to each of said school corporations its proportionate number, based upon the number of pupils than can be reasonably accommodated in said school." In view of the above clause the board of trustees of the Guthrie county high school, at a meeting held at Panora, Iowa, May 22, 1903, fixed the number of pupils at three hundred as a basis of representation from the several school corporations of Guthrie county, Iowa, for the year 1903-4. All school corporations sending excess of pupils above their apportionment will be charged two dollars and twenty-five cents per month for each pupil sent. The apportionment is as follows:

Baker	13
Beaver	15
Dodge	10
Highland	10
Richland	12
Thompson	11
Bear Grove	10
Cass	16
Grant	14
Orange	10
Seely	14
Union	10
Valley	11
Casey, Ind.	11
Panora, Ind.	17
Jackson	14
Long Branch, Ind.	1
Peru, Ind.	1
Seager, Ind.	1
Menlo, Ind.	7
Yale, Ind.	6
Bayard, Ind.	10
Victory	16
Guthrie Center, Ind.	20
Stuart, Ind.	19
College Corners, Ind.	2
Penn, Ind.	1
Pioneer, Ind.	2
West Milton, Ind.	1

Jamaica, Ind. 10
 Bagley, Ind. 7
 Board, Room and Other Expenses.—
 Good board and lodging may be obtained in private families at a cost of two dollars and fifty cents per week. Many of our best students come to the high school, rent rooms and board themselves. The exact cost at which these pupils go through school is astonishing. As stated above, they are among those who do the best work. There is no reason why any boy or girl cannot graduate from this institution and pay his own expenses. According to statements furnished by pupils regarding the exact expense of a year's schooling, enough money can be made in one summer, at farm wages, to meet almost the entire cost of the school year. A good many pupils who come to school are able to get places in our best families, where they do chores or kitchen work, morning and evening, for their board. The people in Panora do all in their power to make the expenses of those attending school here as light as possible.

Below are inserted some of the statements which have been handed in by different pupils, containing their exact expenses for a year:

Board, 36 weeks, at \$2.50.....	\$90 00
Washing, 36 weeks, at 25 cents....	9 00
Books	5 00
Incidental expenses	14 50
<hr/>	
Total	\$118 50
Text books	\$9 50
Room rent, 9 months, at \$2.00....	18 00
Boarding himself 36 weeks at \$1.00	36 00
Miscellaneous expenses	4 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$67 50
Provisions and fuel for 9 months..	\$20 75
Room rent for 9 months.....	8 50
Books, etc.	8 50
<hr/>	
Total	\$37 75

If twenty dollars and twenty-five cents be added to either of the above amounts it will give the total expense for a year for a pupil who is required to pay tuition.

GUTHRIE CENTER HIGH SCHOOL.

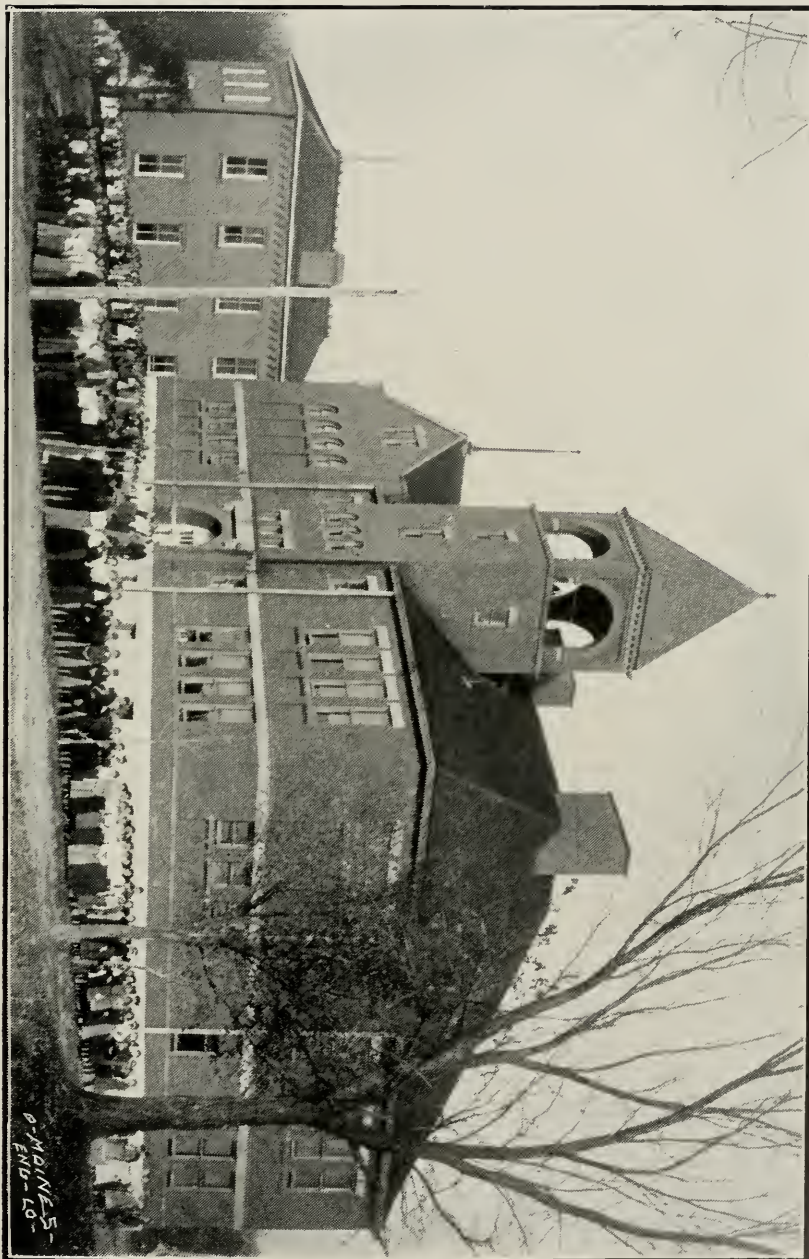
A frame school building was built in Guthrie Center in 1876, occupying the central part of the present school grounds. The building cost four thousand dollars and was paid for from the proceeds of bonds issued for that purpose. In 1883 an addition was built to this costing about two thousand dollars. At the time of erecting these buildings they were equipped with stoves, but afterwards a number of furnaces were tried, and excavating was done, walls removed and the foundation of the building generally weakened. On one or two occasions the building caught fire from defects in the furnace, and in 1895 the board of directors took steps to build the present school building. At that time there were two thousand dollars of outstanding bonds for the old building and the legal limitations did not permit the issuing of more than eleven thousand five hundred dollars additional bonds. Together with two thousand dollars mentioned which could be levied in the schoolhouse fund, brought the sum available for schoolhouse purposes to thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

The demand, however, for a new building was imperative. The "Sentinel" at that time contained a number of interviews with members of the board. One member of the board said of the old building as follows: "It is simply disgraceful, as well as dangerous, to confine our dear ones in the cramped-up old fire-trap we are now using for a school building. It is cold and rickety, sways with every wind and some of these times when the upper story is fully loaded, as it always is when school is in session, it may collapse."

The board submitted to the voters in Jan-

uary, 1896, a proposition to issue eleven thousand five hundred dollars in bonds. A violent opposition developed to this project. At that time there were three papers published in town and the Guthrian, then edited by Charles Ashton, led the opposition to the bond issue. He took the grounds that a new building was not needed and that if one were needed that the amount of money that could be raised was entirely inadequate for building purposes. One of the warmest fights in the history of the town occurred and at the bond election the women voted and the proposition carried by about twenty-eight majority.

It was then proposed by the board to build the new building practically on the site of the old, but before this could be done the old building had to be disposed of, and it was thought that it would require a vote of the electors to authorize the board to tear down or sell the old building, so that at the regular election in the March following the bond election the proposition was submitted to the electors as to whether or not the board should be authorized to sell or dispose of the old building, and the opponents to the new building thought that they saw a method of indirectly defeating the project, so that another contest occurred. The board, after it was authorized to issue bonds, had procured plans for the present building and with the hope that it might satisfy the public that a suitable building could be built, a picture of the proposed building was published in one of the Guthrie Center papers. The style of architecture was severely criticised. At that time the old-fashioned, ginger-bread ornamental sort of building was in vogue, but was about to pass out and give place to the plainer style of architecture now prevalent. The publication of the picture called from "Father" Ashton a scathing article, in which he characterized the proposed building as a "Dutch barn," and among other things said editorially that if built it would be "A lasting, blistering reproach to



GUTHRIE CENTER HIGH SCHOOL.

the culture, enterprise and taste of the people of Guthrie Center. Let our readers understand that if built it will stand in its ghastly, uncorniced poverty of any approximation to any beauty in its architecture for an age to stamp the memory of the projectors with reproach when they have passed to their graves." To this the board replied in a two-column manifesto, saying in substance that regardless of whether they were authorized to dispose of the old building or not, they would build the best they could with the money at their command, and that the funds available from the sale of the bonds, together with the two thousand dollars tax which the electors were asked to vote, and what might be realized from the sale of the old building, would enable them to erect a building ample for the present and prospective needs of the community for some years. The board took a strong position against the expenditure of any considerable sum of money for mere ornamentation, and insisted that economy in this matter did not mean architectural ugliness. At the regular election, however, the women could not vote and the electors recorded a majority against the proposition authorizing the board to sell the old building. Thereupon the new building was built down in the corner, where it now stands, with one wall almost rubbing the west side of the old wooden structure, hence the location of the building as it now stands. There was strong talk of enjoining the board from erecting the building, but the opposition finally abated and even "Father" Ashton was anxious that the board sell the old building, which finally it did without any special authority from the electors so to do.

The board of directors at the time of the letting of the contract for the new building were: J. H. Rogers, John W. Foster, H. J. Hess, E. L. Bower, N. T. Hillyer and C. Reed, and the contract price was a little over twelve thousand dollars.

The building stands on a commanding

eminence and, architecturally, is severely plain, but tasteful and enduring in style. It is not only an ornament to the beautiful and growing little city, but a credit to the community and to the men who were chiefly instrumental in making it a possibility.

The following compose the present school board: E. W. Weeks, president; Ralph Sayre, secretary; E. C. Lane, treasurer; W. A. Cahail, W. D. Milligan and M. P. Kenworthy.

CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY IN 1907.

GUTHRIE CENTER.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

In 1861 a Methodist Episcopal mission was organized, having Guthrie Center for its central point. Rev. J. W. Adair was appointed to its charge. The first quarterly meeting was held in Bear Grove July 20, 1861. Arthur Badley, presiding elder; J. W. Adair, Jacob Levan, local ministers; Eli Grandstaff and James Lisle, exhorters; William Milhollin, leader, and E. Pickett, now of Cashion, Oklahoma, steward. At the second quarterly meeting held here in February, 1868, Eli Grandstaff, William Tracy and David Saxton were appointed a committee for the erection of a church building. Subsequently John E. Motz and Elias Kostenbadder were added to the committee. A brick building was projected and a kiln of brick was burned in the summer of 1868, toward its erection. These were sold out and in the following summer a second kiln was burned. The plan of the building was then changed and a frame one erected that is now doing duty as a city hall.

The church was erected in the summer of 1870 and the first service was held January 8, 1871. Rev. Charles Ashton, late editor of the Guthrian, conducted the services, he, at that time, being the pastor in charge.

In the same month he commenced a protracted meeting, which resulted in a great revival. The building was formally dedicated on June 11, 1871, and continued the home of the congregation until 1891, when the present beautiful structure was built.

The present building was erected during the summer of 1891 and dedicated on Sunday, January 24, 1892, Bishop Newman conducting the service. The building cost twelve thousand dollars and was paid for before the dedication, a very great surprise to the bishop, who had expected to assist in raising the funds to clear it of debt.

In 1902 a brick parsonage was built, which is both beautiful and commodious, costing four thousand five hundred dollars, equipped with all modern conveniences. The membership is three hundred and forty-five and the church under the charge of Rev. W. H. Shipman is making spiritual growth.

The ministers of the M. E. church of Guthrie Center since its organization to the present time:

- Rev. J. W. Adair, 1861-3.
- Rev. N. L. Phillips, 1863-4.
- Rev. S. W. Milligan, 1865-6.
- Rev. J. G. Gates, 1866-7.
- Rev. Israel Mershom, 1867-8.
- Rev. T. P. Newland, 1868-70.
- Rev. Charles Ashton, 1870-73.
- Rev. I. M. O'Fling, 1873-4.
- Rev. W. F. Burke, 1874-5.
- Rev. L. Jean, 1875-7.
- Rev. G. M. Couffer, 1877-8.
- Rev. S. S. Todd, part of 1878.
- Rev. W. E. Hamilton, 1878-80.
- Rev. G. F. Brand, 1880-2.
- Rev. E. J. Brooker, part of 1882.

CATHOLIC.

The first Catholic families to settle in the vicinity of Guthrie Center moved here in 1856. In that year two of these families came here, settling in Bear Creek and

Brushy Valley. Like most of the pioneer families, they were of the sterling quality that while aiming to better their material lot, were also mindful of their spiritual needs. They realized the fact that all order of the state is based on these grand principles: First, the supremacy of law; second, respect for liberty of conscience, and, third, a tender regard for that which lies at the foundation of all human society—namely, the sanctity of the marriage tie.

They realized that the conscience of man, and consequently of all nature, is supposed to be the guide in all the relations that individuals or the people bear to God.

At the time the closest resident priest, Rev. Father Brazil, was located at Des Moines and his jurisdiction included nearly all counties in the west half of the state.

Services were held at different times at the residence of some of the members until 1866, when the first Catholic service in Guthrie Center was held in the old brick schoolhouse, the school officers kindly tendering the free use of the building. The growth of the congregation was very slow until during 1871-2, several families having moved in, they decided to build a church.

Like most of the settlers of that time, they had but very little capital and scarcely any cash, but by united effort they managed to raise enough money to build the church, which they still occupy.

A short time previous to this Jacob Gingrich had platted the addition to Guthrie Center which bears his name.

Mr. Gingrich, while not a member of the church, very generously donated a full block of ground for a site for the new building.

Mr. Gingrich moved away from the town shortly after, but is still held in grateful remembrance by the members of the congregation.

The meager number composing the congregation at first have slowly but steadily grown until at the present time the mem-

bership is over two hundred and the material prosperity of the members has kept pace with their increase in number.

The present church building, while suiting the needs of the congregation during its time, is becoming too small and will very shortly have to be replaced with a much larger and more modern building. This the congregation is amply able to provide.

In 1870 Rev. Edward Gaule was sent to Dallas Center and given charge of Dallas Center and Guthrie Center. During his pastorate the church was built in this town. He remained in charge of the church here until 1878.

In 1878 a young priest, Brother James Foley, just out of college, was sent by the bishop to Stuart and given charge of Guthrie Center and Adair, a pretty large territory for one man to look after, but so successfully did he manage affairs that he remained here until 1902. For twenty-four years Father Foley lived in our neighboring town of Stuart and looked after the spiritual wants of the Catholics of that place and Guthrie Center, and during all of this quarter of a century there never was a misunderstanding or discordant note between pastor and people. Surely a remarkable record.

In 1902 Father Foley was transferred to Ottumwa, Iowa, and given charge of one of the largest and wealthiest Catholic parishes in Iowa, a promotion well earned and followed by the sincere well wishes of every member of his people, whom he so long and faithfully served. Father Foley was succeeded in the pastorate of the churches at Stuart and this place by Rev. M. McNamara, who attended both places until 1905, when Stuart was made a separate parish.

Last year Rev. Thomas Shukey was sent to Casey and given charge of that place and Guthrie Center, and is the present pastor in charge.

The Catholic church in Guthrie Center has labored under the great disadvantage of not having a resident pastor, owing at first

to lack of numbers to support a priest and lately to a scarcity of priests to supply the different appointments.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first steps toward organizing a Presbyterian church in Guthrie Center was taken September, 1874, when upon the verbal request of parties here the presbytery, at its fall meeting, appointed a committee consisting of Rev. H. H. Kellogg, Rev. John C. Hanna and Elder Henry Kelsey to visit this field, with instructions to investigate the surroundings, and, if the way seemed clear, to organize a Presbyterian church. In the following month the committee visited this place and held a meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church. After a prayerful and careful consideration of the field and its needs the committee deemed it wise to postpone the organization until a later period.

On the 9th day of May, 1875, the committee again visited this place and met with a few persons in the Methodist Episcopal church and at this time organized a Presbyterian church of four members, to-wit:

Godfrey Jerue, James Dalzel, Mrs. Samuel Reed and Miss Alice McLuen, now Mrs. W. B. Stover. Their first pastor was Rev. John C. Hanna. Through many and varied experiences the little, homeless church struggled on during the following five years, still holding onto life, yet hardly alive.

On the 6th day of May, 1880, a reorganization of the church was effected and Rev. A. H. Campbell became the pastor, continuing up until the first of April, 1882.

Rev. Charles Bruce followed Mr. Campbell as pastor and continued with the church until April, 1884. During Mr. Bruce's pastorate the church home was built and for the first time this little struggling flock had a fold of its own.

Rev. N. D. Graves followed Mr. Bruce and for nearly one year went in and out before this people as the pastor, to be suc-

ceeded in April, 1885, by Rev. H. B. Thayer, D. D., who continued in the pastorate until the summer of 1887. During Mr. Thayer's service the last vestige of the church debt was wiped out and the organization placed on a firm financial basis. For a few short months succeeding Dr. Thayer's removal Rev. George Israel filled the pulpit and in the summer of 1888 Rev. R. J. Hughes was called as pastor and in the fall of that year began his short but eventful pastorate.

Only too soon did it appear that the beloved pastor would have to yield to the inevitable and retire from the work he loved so well. Serious sickness came upon him in 1887, compelling his resignation and a few months after he was called home to his eternal reward.

Some months elapsed before a successor to Mr. Hughes was found. October 16, 1890, Rev. A. L. Sarchet accepted a call to this field and up to the 18th of April, 1895, continued in the work. Many members were added during Mr. Sarchet's pastorate.

On the 15th day of November, 1895, Rev. Charles M. Whetzel was called to the pastorate of this church and was at once duly installed. His pastorate continued until the last of April, 1902, when he resigned to accept a call to Appleton City, Missouri.

In 1903 Rev. William Boynton Gage, an eloquent preacher, became pastor and served until the fall of 1905, when he severed his connection with the church here to accept a call to Highland Park church, Des Moines. In the spring of 1906 Rev. Leard was installed as pastor and is acceptably meeting the expectations of his congregation.

Presbyterian ministers:

Rev. W. H. Campbell.

Rev. A. R. Bruce.

Rev. J. K. Graves.

Rev. Dr. Thayer.

Rev. Israel.

Rev. R. J. Hughes.

Rev. A. L. Sarchet.

Rev. Charles A. Whetzel.

Rev. William B. Gage.

Rev. Thomas M. Leard.

Rev. Joseph Hoag.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This organization was handicapped for several years for the reason that it had no home of its own in which to hold its services. But with its faith well founded in a good cause it struggled along until about five years ago it built its present church building on North street. For the past several years Elder James Wright has had charge of the congregation and zealously looked after it. During the past winter Elder Wright, assisted by his brothers, held a revival that was largely attended, and many were led to confess their sins and ask the pardoning grace of the Savior. This church is steadily growing in numbers and is a power for good in this community. This church was organized in 1884 by G. L. Brokaw, who held a meeting in Guthrie Center, continuing five weeks, and organized the church with an initial membership of twenty-five persons. They, of course, had no regular place of meeting and halls were thrown open for their accommodation. Elder J. C. Hanna was the first pastor, who also filled the pulpit at Monteith. The next regular minister was Victor Johnson. He was followed by D. L. Dunkelberger and the latter by J. C. Wright, who preached for the church five years, resigning his charge in June, 1907. The church edifice was built in 1901 at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The membership numbers one hundred and twenty-five. Of the charter members now residing in Guthrie Center are J. E. Hoagland and wife, E. L. Nesselroad and wife and Edward and John Van Cleep and their wives. Among others of the charter members may be mentioned George P. Hopkins, wife and two daughters, now of Des Moines; S. J. Moore, wife

and three daughters, of Des Moines. Most of the others have moved away to other parts of the state and their residences are unknown. The church has a Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor Society.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 18th day of August, 1860, according to previous arrangement, a council met for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church in this place. The council organized by electing Rev. L. Yarnell moderator and T. P. Reed clerk. This council then proceeded to organize what is the present Baptist church, and adopted what was known as the New Hampshire declaration of faith. By resolution the organization was named "The First Regular Baptist Church of Guthrie Center, Iowa." On September 13, 1860, the church extended a call to Rev. L. Yarnell to become its pastor for one year at a salary of seventy-five dollars for the year, which was accepted. C. F. Reed was the first clerk of the church and T. P. Reed its first treasurer. The first set of trustees of which there is any record were T. P. Reed, D. L. Motz, Samuel Reed, G. W. Bike and E. Tuffin, although the record says that this was the second election, there is no record of the names of the first ones. It was a small beginning and although the church was without a house of worship, and the country in the throes of the civil war, all through the years up to 1867 there were numerous additions to the church, and the first action taken by the church towards securing a home was in May, 1867, when T. P. Reed, C. A. McCoy and G. B. Laid were appointed a committee to procure a lot on which to erect a church building. At a meeting on the 13th of July of that year the committee reported that they had purchased from D. L. Motz lot No. 1, in block 27, of Guthrie Center, for which they paid the sum of fifty dollars. This is the lot on which the present church building stands and

would be worth several times that amount today. Thus a start was made towards securing a home, and yet it seems from the records of the church that other preparations had been made along this line, for in September of the same year the record says that they commenced the building of a house of worship, which was completed the next year. The building erected was a frame one, about 50x36 feet, at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars, and was at that time the best church building in the town. It was dedicated in April, 1868, Rev. J. F. Childs preaching the dedicatory sermon. On June 13, 1869, Mrs. R. B. Reed, Mrs. Hester A. Motz and Mrs. Ellen Bates were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the erection of a belfry and the purchase of a bell, and on May 7, 1870, the necessary funds having been raised, D. L. Motz and James Price were appointed a committee to purchase a steel composition bell, which they did at a cost of one hundred and thirty dollars; a belfry was built and this bell was placed in it, and from that day until now, over thirty-five years ago, it is still at the present time sounding its call to the people of this community to lay aside the cares and business of life at least one day in seven and come up to the house of the Lord. For many years it was used as a fire bell for the town, and on numerous occasions, at times in the dead hours of night, it has pealed forth its warning call to the people of the town to fight for the salvation of their homes and property. In July, 1877, the church adopted articles of incorporation, and thus became an incorporated body. In 1880 and 1881 the Presbyterians used the old building for their services part of the time, in connection with the Baptists, every other Sunday, and during the time the county was without a courthouse, after the burning down of the courthouse, the church building was used to hold the terms of court in. In 1880 the congregation sold some eighteen or twenty feet off of the south end of their lot to L. P.

Hammond & Co. and bought lot 5 of block 23, at the west end of Main street, on which they erected a parsonage, the same being the parsonage of the church at the present time. In March, 1888, the old church building having been damaged by a wind storm, which moved it on its foundation and racked it out of shape, the congregation came to the conclusion that instead of trying to repair the building they would make an effort to build a new and more substantial one, and a building committee composed of J. E. Mercer, D. L. Motz, T. P. Reed, W. S. Jacoby and James H. Rogers was appointed. Funds sufficient to warrant the building of a new house of worship having been secured, the old frame building was torn down and the present brick building was built on the old site, and the old bell was placed in the belfry. The building was erected in 1888, but was not dedicated until January 18, 1891. Rev. N. B. Rairden, of Washington, Iowa, preaching the dedicatory sermon. On the day of dedication there was a debt of some one thousand five hundred dollars, of which one thousand dollars was raised that day, leaving a balance of something like five hundred dollars. Since that time the congregation has wiped out this indebtedness and now has the church and parsonage free from debt. The cost of the present edifice as given in on the day of dedication was as follows:

Cost of building	\$3,542 00
Cost of windows	239 00
Cost of seating (chairs).....	609 00
Cost of pulpit set and lamps....	110 00

Total cost\$4,500 00

The following is a list of the pastors of the church since the date of its organization and the date of their settlement:

Lemuel Yarnell, September, 1860; A. W. Russell, 1862; William E. Reed, August 13, 1864; Edward Tuffin, 1868; C. G. Smith, J. Carson, 1869; Joshua Hill, 1870; C. F. Reed, 1874; H. S. Fish, 1875; G. O. Groat,

1877; A. J. Delano, 1878; E. D. Buckner, 1879; A. Hunt, 1880; A. Mackey, 1884; John Earl, 1887; L. M. Newell, 1889; J. R. Murphy, D. D., 1890; D. G. Daily, 1895; Hal P. Fudge, 1896; G. F. Jewell, 1897; Thomas J. O'Connor, 1898; J. G. Eaton, 1899; J. J. W. Place, 1900; J. W. Cathcart, D. D., 1901; W. I. Bartlett, 1903; R. E. House, 1905; Frank L. Wick, 1907.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Organized January 20, 1871, the first pastor being Rev. E. I. Grinell, who was succeeded by his father. The pastors in order then until the present time were: Rev. J. A. Preston, Rev. D. Mengee, Rev. William Moyler, Rev. Elmer Preston, Rev. Homer Hull, Rev. G. Platt, Rev. Albert Johnson, Rev. Harry Rose, Rev. Robert Rose, Rev. G. Richardson, Rev. C. P. Sage, Rev. J. H. Meek, Rev. S. A. Gilley, Rev. George F. Kelley, Rev. J. M. Whitehead, Rev. Harry E. Buck, Rev. D. E. Knapp, Rev. W. D. Merryman, Rev. J. W. Peterson.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in the summer of 1869. The first pastor was the Rev. T. P. Newland, who organized the church. The first regular conference pastor was W. B. Payton. Amongst other pastors who served this church were: Revs. Abraham, Parks, Armstrong, Burke, up to 1874. Later there were: Revs. Murphy, Stuart, Tennant, Wilson, Johnson and others.

The following were pastors since 1894:

Rev. W. W. Bollinger, 1894 to 1896; Rev. J. W. Wright, 1896; Rev. J. L. Johnson, 1897; Rev. George H. Crafts, from 1898 to 1899; Rev. C. H. Miller, 1900 to 1905; Rev. G. W. Ladd, in 1905; Rev. W. R. Suman, to the fall of 1906; Rev. W. T. Rink, the present pastor.

The church has a membership of about two hundred. The Sunday-school has an

enrollment of about one hundred, and there is an Epworth League and a Junior League.

A handsome new church edifice was erected in 1902 at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, and has a seating capacity of close to three hundred persons. They also have a parsonage and a beautiful yard, valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Casey was organized in 1873 by the Rev. John Hanna. The first elders of the church were John Spear, J. V. Pace, E. B. Gundrum, J. W. Ross, James Griffith and Brother McManigal. Since those early days there have been added to the session the names of John McConkey and E. O. Hyland. The first services were held on alternate Sabbaths with the Congregationalists in the Congregational church.

The Sabbath-school was a union school and June 1, 1877, Mr. E. B. Gundrum was elected superintendent and at this date—June, 1907—he is still superintendent, having been re-elected every year for thirty years. The Presbyterians had bargained for the purchase of the building in which they worshiped to buy it for the mortgage of five hundred dollars, but before the money was paid another church in the village secured the property for itself and the Presbyterian church and Sabbath-school were homeless for two years. At the end of that time they erected the present church building in the summer of 1882. The building has been improved and is now in first-class condition. It has cost all told over forty thousand dollars. A parsonage was erected in 1891, and its cost is about one thousand dollars. Before the erection of the parsonage the preachers were mostly stated supplies and divided their time between Casey and Adair, or Menlo. But since the building of the parsonage the parties have stayed for longer terms and the church has grown strong and

all its work is kept up in excellent shape. Rev. J. H. Kerr was the first pastor to occupy the parsonage. He began his excellent ministry here April 15, 1893, and continued until October, 1898.

He was followed by Rev. D. D. Buchanan, who began his work January 1, 1899, and continued until July 3, 1904. His work was greatly blessed by many accessions of members and he was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Linn. All the work of the church is well organized and the influence of the church is for the spiritual uplift of the people of the community.

The present membership is about one hundred and twenty-five. A flourishing Sabbath-school, Missionary and Ladies' Aid Societies and a Westminster Guild are all doing excellent work. The Ladies' Aid Society is a great source of social and financial strength to the church. The church has raised for benevolence and current expense during the past ten years over one thousand four hundred dollars a year. This is a fine record. Among the trustees are or have been Messrs. Abram Rutt, John H. Simmons, C. E. Ettinger, John McConkey and E. N. Robinson. The clerk of the congregation and of the trustees is E. O. Hyland. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. M. Linn, was formerly president of the college and pastor in Storm Lake, Iowa, and before that held prominent pastorates in Illinois. He is a scholar, preacher and pastor of high rank among his brethren of the Presbyterian church.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION.

This church was organized in 18—. Its first pastor was Rev. F. R. Ehlers, who also organized the church. The congregation was started by a few members from the old mother church in Prussia, some of whom are still living in this community.

Among them are Albert Keding and wife,

John Schmeling and wife, F. H. Keding and wife, John Roll and wife.

The present membership is thirty voting members and their wives and families. The church in Casey was built in 1891. It is a frame building, constructed at a cost of about two thousand six hundred dollars. They also own a nice parsonage and a school house.

Rev. F. R. Ehlers was succeeded by Rev. Otto, followed by F. Kreutz and the latter by M. O. Burkhardt. The first resident and regular minister of this church, however, was Rev. F. Kreutz. He was succeeded by Rev. M. O. Burkhardt in 1902. The present pastor is Rev. F. Starkey.

PANORA.

The Catholic church has had many ups and downs. Some years since the congregation erected a frame church building, which was destroyed by a cyclone before finished. The present year, 1907, a handsome brick structure, erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, was dedicated.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Organized in 1850 by Rev. M. H. Hare, pastor at Des Moines, who was succeeded by the following ministers:

Rev. Robert Hawn, 1852.
 Rev. G. W. Clark, 1853.
 Rev. E. M. H. Fleming, 1855.
 Rev. J. W. Anderson, 1856-7.
 Rev. M. Carrier, 1858-9.
 Rev. J. M. Conrad, 1860-1.
 Rev. J. W. Adair.
 Rev. Clary.
 Rev. Sheets.
 Rev. Milligan.
 Rev. Abraham.
 Rev. J. W. Adair, in 1867.
 Rev. Bradley.
 Rev. J. Hestwood.
 Rev. J. M. O'Flyng, 1874.

Rev. J. W. Adair, 1876.
 Rev. W. F. Burke, 1878.
 Rev. L. M. Archer, 1880.
 Rev. J. W. Coe, 1881.
 Rev. George Wright, 1882.
 Rev. I. M. Campbell.
 Rev. A. J. Beebe.
 Rev. A. G. Forman.
 Rev. George Clammer, 1884.
 Rev. C. J. English.
 Rev. E. M. Dugger.
 Rev. M. Stahl.
 Rev. A. F. Conrey, 1898.
 Rev. F. I. Farley.
 Rev. Forrester.
 Rev. A. E. Buriff.
 Rev. Fred Harris.
 Rev. D. M. Houghtelin, the present pastor.

A new church building was erected and completed in 1903 at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. They have a membership of three hundred and thirty and Sunday-school and Epworth League.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

On the 15th of January, 1876, the Church of Christ was constituted with twenty-seven charter members and W. D. Swaim as their pastor. Lewis Harvout, William Jackson and Robert Lenon were the trustees. Mrs. Mary E. Turner is the only charter member now living.

In 1898 Lewis Harvout built a fine modern church building and donated it to the congregation, who furnished it, and when completed it cost over nine thousand dollars.

The church has been very prosperous under such ministers as W. D. Swaim, A. Truman, R. C. Wigmore, J. B. Holmes, J. Irwin Brown and M. C. Hutchinson. The present minister is F. M. Mutchler. The officers are: P. W. Batschelet, J. M. Batschelet, H. C. Fitz, elders; A. J. Wyckoff, J. M. Batschelet, H. C. Fitz, trustees. The

official board is composed of the following members: H. C. Fitz, chairman; A. J. Wyckoff, clerk; P. W. Batschelet, J. M. Batschelet, B. F. Sutherland, A. Early, R. V. Hartzell and F. Vaux.

STUART.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church of Stuart was organized by J. H. Painter. The first regular minister was William Walters. He was followed by a Mr. J. H. Pierce, and among others Mr. Allen, B. O. Aylesworth, A. I. Hobbs, D. R. Dungan, E. T. McFarland, A. L. DeJarnet and J. F. Adair, the present minister.

The organization met for several years in an old building which they moved onto the lot they owned, and in 1899 they dedicated a new building, situated on the same lot formerly occupied by the old church. The building is a neat frame structure, furnished and valued at four thousand dollars or more. There is a membership of about one hundred and thirty. The officers of the church are: Elders, Allen Jones and W. J. Taylor; deacons, E. C. Emmons, J. A. Houseworth, L. S. Reeves, G. M. McCleary, C. McCracken and L. A. Gray. There is also a good Sunday-school, Christian Endeavor and Ladies' Aid Society.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Stuart was organized in the year 1869. The members worshiped in a plain frame building, which stood on the south side of the track for a number of years. The present structure, which stands at the corner of Harrison and Nassau streets, was erected in the year 18—, Rev. P. J. Volmer being the pastor. It is a frame building in the form of a cross, consisting of an auditorium, an annex, two wings, three galleries and a basement.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school, W. H. Parker being the present efficient superintendent; an active Epworth League, Robert Murray president; a Junior League, the wife of Dr. Gray superintendent; a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and a Woman's Home Missionary Society. The present membership is about three hundred. The following pastors have served the church successively since 1883.

J. D. Moore, John Hestwood, W. W. Danner, W. S. Pardo, P. J. Volmer, M. E. Goddard, E. E. Iglengritz, J. R. Horsewell, A. A. Thompson, R. H. Griffith, J. M. McCurdy, D. Shenton, M. Stahl and A. R. Miller.

The value of the church edifice is ten thousand dollars; the value of the parsonage is two thousand dollars.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On March 21, 1869, there was organized in Lincoln township, Adair county, a few miles southeast of Stuart, a Congregational church. It was called the First Congregational church of Lincoln and was composed of nine members, gathered from the families that had moved into the region during the preceding summer and fall. This church continued in existence for two years, but was never very strong. In the meantime Stuart was giving promise of future growth and in 1871 the question of organizing a Congregational church was agitated. Finally it was decided to transfer the Lincoln church to Stuart, and for this to form a nucleus of a new organization. In this way, on June 10, 1871, the First Congregational church of Stuart was organized with twelve members.

During the ensuing year the first church building was erected, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars, and was dedicated July 14, 1872. From its beginning the church for many years had a hard struggle, but there was manifested the spirit of self-

sacrifice and devotion on the part of the membership.

During the thirty-six years of its history the church has been served by the following pastors: Revs. Joseph Gadd, during summer of 1871 and winter of 1871-2; W. B. Bachtelle, November 1, 1872, to November 1, 1873; E. G. Carpenter, February 16, 1874, to March 17, 1875; A. E. Todd, December 22, 1875, to April 7, 1877; H. P. Roberts, supplied during summer of 1877; A. W. Archibald, December 2, 1877, to May, 1880; George W. Reynolds, June 13, 1880, to December 8, 1885; A. S. Badger, October, 1886, to January, 1888; H. M. Case, April, 1888, to April, 1890; Glen A. Taylor, September 1, 1890, to May 31, 1899; E. H. H. Holmine, December, 1899, to December, 1901; F. M. Chaffee, January, 1902, to March, 1905; H. W. Stillman, June, 1905, to June, 1906; W. A. Briggs, November 1, 1906.

The active organization of the church has been the Sunday-school, organized early in its history.

In 1903 a fine brick edifice was erected, costing, with the lot upon which it is built, twelve thousand dollars. This beautiful structure was dedicated March 6, 1904. The resident membership at the beginning of 1907 was one hundred and thirteen, of which twenty-nine were males and eighty-four females.

THE ADVENTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Starr, minister.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic church at Stuart is in a very prosperous condition. There are now about seven hundred communicants. The church was organized in 1871. The year 1907 will see the completion of the costliest church edifice in the county. When finished the Catholic church of Stuart will stand its

members at about fifty-five thousand dollars. The parish already has a handsome parsonage, valued at six thousand dollars.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

There are now many respectable church edifices in Guthrie county. These churches are respectively owned by the several denominations as follows: Methodist Episcopal, one each in Jamaica, Herndon, Bagley, Bayard, Panora, Guthrie Center, Bear Grove township, Casey, Menlo and Stuart.

Free Methodist—One in Highland township, one in Baker.

Wesleyan Methodist—One in Orange, one in Guthrie Center.

Presbyterian—One in Menlo, one in Panora, one in Bayard, one in Guthrie Center, one in Union township.

United Presbyterian—One in Bagley, one in Grant township.

Disciples of Christ—One in Panora, one in Yale, one in Bayard, one in Seely, one in Stuart.

Christians—One in Jackson township.

Congregationalists—One in Stuart.

Church of God—One in Beaver township.

Friends—One in Stuart, one in Casey.

United Brethren—One in Jamaica, one in Dodge township, one in Thompson township, one in Dale.

Missionary Baptists—One in Guthrie Center, one in Cass township, one in Stuart.

Predestinarian Baptists—One in Beaver township.

German Evangelical Lutheran—A church and parochial school in Grant township.

Catholic—One in Stuart, one in Guthrie Center, one in Bayard, one in Panora.

German Baptists—One in Cass township, north of and near Panora.

One Union church in Victory township is regularly occupied by the Christian body. There is also a Union church in Yale.

First Presbyterian at Panora.

THE HISTORY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
IN GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Benjamin Kunkle, the first white man to make permanent settlement in Guthrie county, was a Methodist. The first sermon preached in Guthrie county was delivered by Rev. Michael Hare, a Methodist missionary, some time in the summer or fall of 1850 and was preached in Mr. Kunkle's cabin to a congregation of ten or twelve persons. Mr. Hare continued to preach occasionally at the Kunkle cabin during his ministerial term. He also preached occasionally at the house of David Bay, which stood, we believe, on the farm now owned by Thomas Roberts, east of Panora. In 1852 a Methodist society was organized in Panora. In 1858 a society was organized at E. D. Ivers' on what is now the James Ivers farm in Seeley township. In 1859 a society was organized at the residence of E. Picket (now in Baker township). In 1860 a society was organized at the mouth of Willow creek, Highland township. In 1856 a society was organized in Guthrie Center by Rev. Anderson, now residing at Greencastle, Jasper county, who was then traveling the Panora circuit. This society was composed of the following persons: Eli Grandstaff and wife, James Ewing and wife, Benjamin Levan, Sr., and wife, Jacob Levan and Benjamin Levan, Jr.; E. Grandstaff, leader. Jacob Levan, Jr., now resides in Kansas. Mahala Ewing is still a resident of Guthrie Center. Father and Mother Levan and James Ewing have joined the church in that better sanctuary.

In 1861 it was deemed advisable to organize a Guthrie Center mission. This territory was then in the Lewis district, Arthur Bradly presiding elder, and J. W. Adair was appointed in charge of the mission. The first quarterly meeting was held at Bear Grove July 20, 1851. There were present A. Bradly, P. E.; J. W. Adair, P. C.; Jacob Levan, local preacher; Eli Grandstaff, and

James Lisle, exhorters; William Millholin, leader; E. Picket, steward. Those seven persons are all yet living, working Christian men. Guthrie Center reported forty, Bear Grove ten and Orange ten dollars for the support of the ministry, and to these amounts six dollars were added by the collection. Two Sabbath-schools were reported and five preaching places, namely, Bear Grove, Walnut Grove (now Wichita), Orange or Tuttle's Grove, Waterloo (in Highland township) and Guthrie Center. Rev. Adair's work covered the twelve western townships of the county. He was appointed to the charge of the work the two following conference years, but though the fearful Civil war was raging and many of the scattered population of the western part of the county went into the army, the work enjoyed considerable prosperity during Rev. Adair's administration. Two of the members of that first quarterly conference became itinerant ministers in the Des Moines conference, namely, Jacob Levan and James Lisle, the latter being yet an efficient minister, known widely for his learning and filling important places in his conference.

The first parsonage property of the Guthrie Center circuit, a frame building, built originally for a school room and used for some time for school and church purposes, was purchased during Rev. Adair's administration. It was divided into small rooms and occupied as a parsonage until the spring of 1871, and was finally torn down in the fall of 1885.

Rev. Adair was succeeded in the fall of 1863 by Rev. L. N. Phillips. His administration was not successful. He afterward was expelled from the church and ministry.

In 1864 the session of the Des Moines conference was held in Clarinda; the Guthrie Center charge was attached to Panora. The war was then raging, a very large proportion of the small population of Guthrie county was in the army, settlement had stopped and the outlook for an outgrowth of the

work was gloomy. In 1866, the war having closed, and the outlook having brightened, Guthrie Center circuit was reorganized and Rev. J. G. Gates was appointed in charge. The work had increased under his ministry, but Brother Gates could and would trade horses and horse-trading preachers have always been unpopular with a very considerable portion of the people. We knew a venerable father in the church many years ago who always and rightly made it his work to take the case of the appointment of the new preacher to the Lord in his public devotions. At one time, as the conference session was about assembling, while on his knees intimating to the Master what kind of a preacher would suit, most earnestly plead, "but, good Lord, don't send us a horse-trader."

In September, 1867, Israel Mershon was appointed in charge. Mr. Mershon was a strong preacher, but of unfortunate, querulous and censorious habit, letting his haste to rush into controversy run away with his better judgment. He became involved in difficulty in the close of his year through the malevolence of his enemies and his administration, though not without good results, was not largely successful. The work, however, had growth; at the end of his year he reported one hundred and fifty members and nineteen probationers on the charge. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was completed through Guthrie county during his ministerial year and the western part of the county made rapid settlement.

In September, 1868, the Rev. T. P. Newland was appointed in charge. He was a man of peace, leaving hard study and controversy to those who had a longing for such things, of which he certainly had not. During his administration population on the circuit rapidly increased from immigration and he was not a recluse; he sought out the people and the membership increased. At the end of his term he reported one hundred and seventy-eight members, fifteen proba-

tioners and three churches, valued at three thousand six hundred dollars; they were located, one at Morrisburg, one at Casey and one at Guthrie Center. The latter, however, was only in progress, being then unplastered. The work at the end of his term was divided, the Bear Grove, Providence, Dalmanutha and Casey societies being cut off to form the Casey circuit. In September, 1870, the writer, then a member of the Central Ohio conference, was transferred to the Des Moines conference and appointed to the Guthrie Center circuit. He received his transfer about 8 p. m. Saturday evening, September, while in the city of Toledo, attending his conference session. Having to raise the money for the large expense of his long journey and to close out some business matters in Ohio, it was the middle of October before he reached his work. He entered upon it October 16th. He found the circuit to consist of Guthrie Center, Walnut Grove, Dale City, Morrisburg and Henderson appointments, the membership numbering less than eighty and the old parsonage of two small rooms, open for the reception of himself, wife and family of seven children. The brethren at Guthrie Center, Henderson, Dale City and Walnut Grove were liberal and he staid with them and they with him for three years. He left the work with a parsonage of four rooms, a good, well-furnished church building in Guthrie Center and a membership of one hundred and twenty-four and two probationers, and Guthrie Center the permanent county seat of Guthrie county, leaving omens of future prosperity to the work.

On Sabbath, January 8, 1871, the Guthrie Center church building was completed, the writer, Charles Ashton, conducted the first services in the new church. It was a beautiful winter Sabbath and the service was a pleasant one, the text for the occasion being Psalms 27:4. On Sunday, the 22d of the month, he began the first protracted meeting held in the church, which continued until

February 14th; ten were added to the church by letter and forty-three by probation. No larger congregations have ever occupied the house than filled every corner of it during that meeting. The church was dedicated by Rev. P. P. Ingalls, of Des Moines, Sabbath, June 11, 1871. It was a beautiful day and Rev. Ingalls preached two beautiful, masterly sermons, full of Godliness, a work of which he was well capable, and the services were a grand success.

At the session of the Des Moines conference, held in Winterset, September 10, 1873, Rev. I. M. O'Flyng was appointed to Guthrie Center. He had a year involving some difficulties, but encouraging success in revival work. He reported at the end of the year one hundred and forty-eight members and nineteen probationers. At the end of Rev. O'Flyng's administration the boundaries of the circuit were again radically changed, the Beaver Valley, Henderson schoolhouse and Dale City appointments being cut off to form the Redfield circuit.

In the session of the conference held at Des Moines, 1874, Rev. W. F. Burke succeeded Rev. O'Flyng. Guthrie Center circuit was extended northwestwardly, taking in Dodge and Richland townships. Rev. Burke had good success, left one hundred and fifty-five members and ten probationers on the circuit and left the work, save its extended Sunday rides and work, in an inviting condition for his successor. He was allowed six hundred dollars salary and reported paid in full. He reported benevolent collections full, four Sabbath-schools and two hundred and ten scholars.

Rev. L. Jean succeeded Rev. Burke and filled the appointment with success for two years and received one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars. The boundaries of the circuit were changed during his administration so as to diminish its area; at the end of his second year he reported one hundred and forty-two membership in the charge.

Brother Jean was successful in the spiritualities of ministerial work.

G. M. Couffer came to the work as pastor in charge, succeeding Rev. Jean in September, 1877. He soon became involved in unfortunate perplexities. In the winter the notorious Haskel came to the place to do evangelical work. He was a consummate, hypocritical pretender, producing serious divisions and strifes. Troubles still more serious involved Rev. Couffer in his family relations, over which he bitterly repented. These troubles for years precluded his usefulness in the ministry, but may well now be covered with a veil of charity. He resigned his charge early in 1878 and Rev. S. S. Todd, a local preacher, filled out the year with as good success as could be reasonably hoped for.

In September, 1878, Rev. W. E. Hamilton, a man of prudence, good judgment, industry and scholarly ability, was appointed to the charge and filled it successfully for two years. The long controversy regarding the organ in the church may be said to have reached a settlement during his ministry. He succeeded in auditing and discharging some old debts that had long embarrassed Guthrie Center society, sold the former parsonage of four rooms and raised the money and built the present comfortable parsonage property. During his two years the boundaries of the circuit were so reduced as to make Guthrie Center a half station. At the end of his second year he reported one hundred and twenty-three members and two probationers, a parsonage worth one thousand dollars, the church property free from debt and in good repair, three Sunday-schools with twenty-one officers and teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars, full benevolent collections, but deficiencies on his own salary. It is quite common in the Methodist economy for the man that does the most solid and the most faithful work to be the poorest paid.

In the first year of his administration there were serious troubles with some of the feminine members of the society that became necessary to adjust in a church trial. To do this a committee of seven intelligent, mature and worthy female members was impaneled to try the cause of action. This was perhaps the first female jury ever impaneled in the Methodist Episcopal church and quite likely the first exclusively female jury to try any cause in the state of Iowa. They did their work well, bringing in a verdict of which but few doubted its righteousness. As most of the worthy ladies are yet in the county and might prefer that their names should not be published, we refrain from giving them, but will say that it is rarely that a better jury is constituted.

One incident, however, is worthy of record. In Methodist church courts the preacher in charge has no authority to "charge the jury," and with ink error is often made in not instructing such committees to their

In this case a part of the proof was the establishment of the writing of certain anonymous letters by the sister under charges and peculiarities in the writing, compared with her writing, furnished irrefragable proofs of her guilt. While an expert stood before the committee, or jury, pointing out these peculiarities, one of the matrons of the committee, an intelligent, excellent woman, remarked: "Oh, yes, it is her handwriting, nobody can doubt that." Thus deciding the gist of the case before the case was submitted, the first and only instance in our personal knowledge of such an occurrence in any court.

During Rev. Hamilton's administration the railroad was built to Guthrie Center.

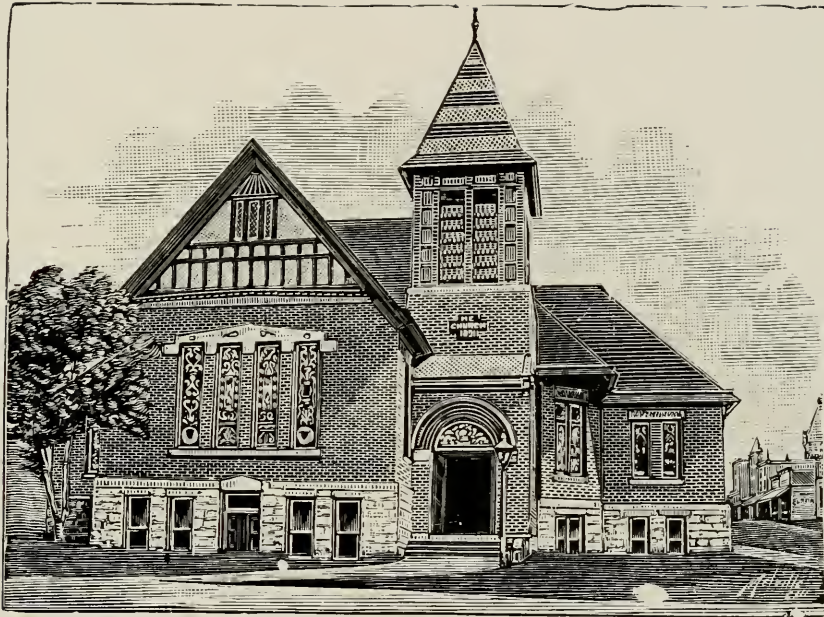
Rev. Hamilton was succeeded in the fall of 1880 by Rev. George F. Brann, who was a very pleasant, inviting preacher, and who was successful in his first year's work. During his second winter on the charge he suffered greatly from ill health. In March,

1882, very serious difficulties broke out that ultimated in his resigning the charge, his arrest by the civil authorities, his acquittal, his trial at conference, his expulsion from the ministry, his death, the prosecution of his appeal from the adverse action of the board of bishops, deciding that by virtue of his death proceedings in the further prosecution of his appeal was barred to the general conference, the reversal of the decision of the board of bishops by that body and Rev. Brann's final and complete vindication before the judicial conference.

Rev. Brooker, then having completed his course in the Drew Theological Seminary, was given appointment to the charge and came west and filled the charge until conference. The years were most unfortunate for Rev. Brann and family and, of course, success in church work, under such circumstances, could not be expected.

In the fall of 1883 Rev. David Shenton, a discreet and devoted minister, was appointed to the charge, which he served with industry and fidelity through three years. At the close of his term the outside appointments being cut off and Guthrie Center being made a station. It was not the fortune of Rev. Shenton to enjoy what by many would be called success in revival work, but under his careful, prudent administration all the interests of the church were promoted. The membership had gradually increased and the church was strengthened. The pastor's salary was paid up, the church building and parsonage property were put in excellent order and his administration, while entirely free from sensationalism, must be regarded as largely successful. Rev. W. W. McGuire, Rev. Shenton's successor, is now in charge.

In reference to Rev. M. Hare, an early Methodist preacher, Rev. E. M. Fleming says "Rev. Michael Hare was a member of Iowa conference. I remember him as a fine-looking man, a good singer and useful in the ministry. When he preached at Brother Kunkle's, the charge I think was called



GUTHRIE CENTER METHODIST CHURCH

'Raccoon Forks' (Des Moines). Brother Hare went into the army (I think, as chaplain), was taken prisoner and never recovered from southern hospitality, for when I saw him last (at the reunion of conferences at Des Moines) he was but a walking skeleton and soon after died. In the conference year of 1859-60 J. W. Conrad was pastor at Panora and reported one hundred and fifty-eight members, thirty-four probationers and two churches (Panora and Morrisburg), valued at one thousand two hundred dollars; two Sunday-schools and sixty scholars. There was no Guthrie Center charge then. He was reappointed to Panora for the next year. In 1854-5 I supplied Adel mission, having thirteen appointments, in Dallas, Guthrie and Greene counties, preaching at Panora, Morrisburg and other points. I made the rounds every three weeks, traveling some two hundred miles every round. I procured the third horse before I got one that could stand the travel. I undertook once to go afoot from Morrisburg to Panora to preach, arrived too late, but preached at night."

THE BENCH AND BAR.

The first term of the district court held in this county was in September, 1853, when Judge Bradford presided. S. G. Weeks was the clerk and J. W. Cummins sheriff. Court was at that time held in the Roberts house, then belonging to Theophilus Bryan, county judge, although unfinished. The arrival of the judge was unannounced, and he found no one looking for him. The county judge was absent and the clerk and sheriff, not anticipating court, had gone to their homes several miles from Panora. The indignant wearer of the ermine sent for the recreant officers and opened court. A jury was impaneled, consisting of Richard Gilbert, Asa Cox, Alexander Wasson and Joseph Ricks, the only ones of the venire that responded to their names. One case was tried at this

session, that of Dr. Gaff, of Winterset, against A. Moore, for professional services. After the case had been heard and handed over to the jury it was compromised. This, we are told, was the first lawsuit in the county, having been previously tried before Justice Hougham, at which time M. L. McPherson appeared for the plaintiff and Fred Fry for the defendant. A verdict had been rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant objecting to the finding of the inferior court, appealed it, with the result as above. At this trial the judge paid the witness fees.

Judge Bradford was at this time a resident of Sidney, Fremont county, and when he came here he drove a mule team and either for economy or because hotel accommodations were scarce, carried his own rations with him. He stopped on the prairie, staked his mules, ate his lunch and went up to hold court. While thus occupied the cattle mutilated the harness to such an extent as to make it necessary to repair the same by adding pieces of rope.

The next term of the district court was held in the spring of 1854, at which time the first grand jury was impaneled. This consisted of the following named gentlemen: Eli Grandstaff, foreman; Solomon Messenger, Jacob Messenger, William Frazier, W. Queen, Joseph Cron, Daniel Messenger, T. C. S. Nicholson, James Rhoads, Jonathan Morris, A. McClaran, I. W. York, Michael Messenger, Robert Robertson and Henry Mains. It is recorded that the judge—A. A. Bradford—swore them upon the Bible, compelling every grand jurymen to kiss the book. At this term of court was the first criminal suit and preferred against William Rhoades and Noah Trogler. At his trial Trogler had no counsel and the court appointed M. L. McPherson to defend him, which he did by quashing the indictment, which charged him with robbing the store of Edward Serry, whereas Edward Serry was only the clerk, the store belonging to one Baker. This indictment was drawn up by an

attorney from Council Bluffs by the name of Pierce. After the trial Trogler was liberated and McPherson, drawing him aside, whispered to him to get out of this locality as rapidly as possible, advice which he at once accepted and took without hesitation. He died some little time later on the Des Moines river. Rhoades took a change of venue to Cass county and the county paid McPherson ten dollars for his defense of Trogler, which he held to be the first attorney's fee ever paid in Guthrie county.

Mrs. Maxwell, in her interesting little pamphlet, gives the following incident as occurring at this time. We give it in her own words: "An amusing incident of this term of court may interest some of our friends in Beaver. Three old settlers came to see what was going on. It rained very hard as they came into town and they rode at breakneck speed. Sheriff Cummins came to the door and called their names, wishing them to serve as jurors, but, being unaccustomed to such matters, they supposed that they were to be punished 'for running their horses'; one of them hid behind the school house, while the others went in, trembling with fright.

"The judge could not articulate distinctly, owing to the effects of a pummeling he had received at the hands of some landowners, or squatters, in Fremont county, where he dealt in real estate. As he could not make himself understood by words, he pointed to the prisoner, when one of the men, who had been called up to be sworn as a juror, but supposing that he was being examined as a witness, called out: 'I don't know him; I never saw him; I don't know a thing about it.'"

Judge Bradford held a term of court in Guthrie county in the autumn of 1854, which was his last here. He was very unpopular as a judge, as he was self-willed and overbearing.

On account of land difficulties in Fremont county he resigned his position and removed

to Nebraska, where in some further troubles about land he was shot by some indignant squatter, whom he had defrauded out of his Iowa land. The prisoner was brought to Fremont county for trial, but for some reason a change of venue was taken to Guthrie county. When the time of trial came on the prisoner asked for another change of venue on the ground, as his petition relates, "that the people of Guthrie county are too moral to try a case of this character and magnitude." In 1855 E. H. Sears, who had been appointed judge on the resignation of Judge Bradford, held two terms of court in this county, one in April and the other in September. The records of this term are the oldest in the possession of the county, any earlier ones either were destroyed at the time of the blowing up of Edward Serry, the clerk of the courts, in 1855, or lost in some other way. At the fall term of this year B. F. Dilley, who had been admitted to the bar in Guernsey county, Ohio, and W. L. Henderson, who had been admitted in Hancock county, the same state, were admitted to practice in this court.

April 14, 1856, was the opening day of the court of that season and Judge E. H. Sears still remained the presiding judge. At this term was tried the first suit for divorce occurring in the county of Guthrie. This was a case wherein Stephen Tuttle sues Sarah Tuttle, his wife, for the dissolution of the marriage tie, alleging that she had deserted him without just cause or provocation. The court, in a review of the facts in the case, gave judgment for the plaintiff and severed his connection with his recreant spouse. The judge, E. H. Sears, was a gentleman of fine appearance and most agreeable manners. A most excellent lawyer, he presided over the court with grace and dignity and was highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

In the spring of 1857 Judge J. C. McFarland, probably one of the most notorious men of southern Iowa, held his first term

of court. Of this gentleman there are an endless amount of stories current, all, more or less, of a humorous nature. He was of a convivial nature and would often get inebriated. His first charge to the grand jury was a piece of forensic eloquence after this fashion: "Gentlemen, we have in Iowa a prohibitory liquor law, and that law must be obeyed. Some talk of the unconstitutionality of this law. If it is unconstitutional, that's none of your business. If you know of any man in the county who sells liquor without a license, indict him and I'll fine him like the devil."

A party by the name of Daggart kept a saloon in the town of Panora at this time and was brought before the grand jury at this term of court and indicted for maintaining a public nuisance. When Judge McFarland came to town in September to hold the fall term of court he, in company, with several of the grand jury, were passing this saloon, and one of the latter jokingly asked the judge if he couldn't treat them. Of course he could. With all the dignity in the world he, stepping inside the door, told Mr. Daggart to "let this jury have all they want and charge it to me." He, of course, took "something" with the jurymen. The ceremony being finished, the judge, shaking his finger at the saloonkeeper, said, "Daggart, if you ever ask me to pay for this I'll have you indicted, d—n you." Of course, Daggart didn't want any pay, thinking to make a friend of the court, being under indictment then. In this, however, he was woefully mistaken, for, to his intense surprise and chagrin, the judge, after hearing the case and the verdict of the jury, said: "Mr. Clerk, you will enter a fine of fifty dollars and costs."

Seeing the look of surprise and reproach upon Daggart's face, he pointed his finger at him and with a face and voice full of scorn, said: "You have violated the law and must abide the penalty. The court understands herself, and if she does sometimes drink a

little, that's none of your business." Previous to this, during the same term, he had fined a man for drunkenness and in his charge to the jury, after giving his reasons for believing the man to have been drunk, said: "Every man should be punished for this crime. The court herself sometimes gets a little tight, but you nor the grand jury have, neither of you, anything to do with that; that is not within your jurisdiction. You will, therefore, render a verdict of guilty." This term of court was held in the Presbyterian church, which then stood east of the square.

Judge McFarland was at this time a resident of Boonesborough, Boone county, and a democrat in politics. In physique and appearance he was remarkably fine and was a man of fine scholarly attainments and ability. Warm and generous of heart, he was his own worst enemy, and while we laugh over his eccentricities, let charity draw the mantle of oblivion over his faults.

The May term of court for 1859 commenced on the 16th day of that month, with the new judge, John H. Gray, presiding. William Holsman was sheriff and John P. McEwen clerk. But few cases were tried and these mostly for illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. Judge Gray was elected to fill this office in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1862, and ornamented and honored the bench until October 14, 1865, when he died. The vacancy on the bench was filled by Governor Stone on the 16th of October by the appointment of Charles C. Nourse, who, however, held only one term of court in this county, resigning August 1, 1866. H. W. Maxwell was then appointed to fill the vacancy. He held the first term of court in September, 1866. Judge Maxwell was elected to this office in August, 1866, and re-elected in 1870, occupying the bench until the first of January, 1875.

John Leonard was elected to the bench in October, 1874, and assumed the judicial ermine with the beginning of the following

year. W. H. McHenry, the present judge of this, the fifth judicial district, was elected in 1878 to this position and re-elected in 1882.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On the first Monday in January, 1869, the circuit court was established and took control of the probate business and to it was given the jurisdiction over all cases of appeal from inferior courts, such as justices, mayors and other tribunals of that nature. The circuit court district is what is known as the fifth judicial district, the same as the district court. The first circuit judge was Frederick W. Mott, who was elected thereto in 1868. The first term of this court held in Guthrie county met on the 15th of March, 1869, at Panora. The first case heard was numbered four on the docket and was entitled Thomas Myres versus John Cretsinger, and was a suit for the recovery of some moneys on a promissory note, which came up by appeal from a justice's court. Judgment was for the plaintiff.

At the May term of the same year the first jury in the circuit court was impaneled. This consisted of the following named parties: Henry Marlenee, Elias Hadley, A. J. Newton, Samuel Moore, James H. Meek, Eli B. Berry, A. J. McMillan, B. F. Tate, George B. King, V. B. Hellyer, G. W. Myers and Eli Grandstaff.

John Mitchell was elected circuit judge in 1872 and in 1876 was re-elected, but in 1878, by act of the general assembly, the second circuit was organized and S. A. Calvert was appointed to the judgeship, an appointment that the people ratified at the next general election. Judge Calvert was re-elected in 1880.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the general assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge was created. By the

same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners, the duties of these several officers devolving upon the county judge. The county of Guthrie, not being organized until 1851, after the passage of this act, had no probate judges or county commissioners. The first county judge was Theophilus Bryan, who was elected on the organization of the county, in 1851. Upon him devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of county, dividing it into townships and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of government. He held this office until October, 1854, when he gave way for a successor. Judge Bryan was a large-hearted, honorable, upright man, who came here in 1850 from Indiana. He was a strong democrat of the old Jackson school, extremely partisan in his politics and if a man was only a democrat he was all right with the judge. He died at Panora in 1857, mourned by a large circle of friends.

James Henderson, the next county judge, was elected in the autumn of 1854 and served some three years. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a staunch Jackson democrat. So partisan was he that it would sometimes bias his judgment, but on the whole he was an honorable, upright man. He died in this county a few years ago at an advanced age.

Aaron Hougham was the third to occupy this most responsible position, which was de facto the government, being duly elected in 1857, and remained at the head of affairs until 1859. He was born in Ohio in 1801, but removed to Indiana with his parents in an early day, when he was but a small boy. He lived at home in Henry and Park counties, Indiana, receiving his education in the common schools of that state, until the spring of 1851, when he came to Guthrie county, locating in Jackson township. He was married to Miss Mary Parkhurst, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had seven children. Mr. Hougham was the pioneer

justice of the peace of Jackson township and also the first county school fund commissioner. He died in October, 1867, in this county, honored by all.

T. E. Harbour was elected to the office of county judge in 1859 and served two years. Thomas E. Harbour was born in Highland county, Ohio, on January 8, 1813, and is the son of Elijah and Rhoda (Capps) Harbour. In early life he moved to Indiana, where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until 1854, when he came to Guthrie county. He here bought a farm of five hundred and sixty acres of land on section 1. In 1859 he was elected county judge and removed to Panora, where he remained until the county seat was moved to Guthrie Center, when he moved there. He was elected county treasurer in 1862, which position he held for six years. He then moved to his farm, where he has since made his home. Mr. Harbour was married in January, 1833, to Miss Maria Zimmerman. Mrs. Harbour was born in Ross county on September 15, 1817. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living—Margaret A., Carrie, Milton, Ellen and Elijah—all of whom live in the county except Ellen, wife of George McPherson, of Adair. Mr. Harbour is a member of the Masonic lodge. With the expiration of the term of Mr. Harbour much of the importance was curtailed, the creation of the board of supervisors cutting off many of the duties of the office and making it little more than a judge of probate. James Berry was elected to the office in 1861 and held it for two years, when he gave way for his successor.

Thomas Moffitt, one of the old settlers of Victory township, was elected to fill this position in 1863 and assumed the judicial ermine with the beginning of the year 1864 and served two years. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 12, 1801, and is the son of Joshua and Sarah (Ward) Moffitt. He was married in the place of his birth on the 16th of December, 1824, to Miss Eliza-

beth Day, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fleury) Day, by whom he had ten children—Albert died in infancy; Orlando, Adeline, Alonzo died in 1850; Caroline, Minerva, Angeline died in 1860; Sarah E. and Myron T. Moffitt—moved to Hancock county, Ohio, in the fall of 1830, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Guthrie county and in May of that year settled upon section 4 in Victory township. He has held many offices of honor and trust.

Howard Brown was elected in 1865 and held it for two years.

THE BAR OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

In the early days business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous or remunerative as to afford him a comfortable living for himself and family and often other occupations must be taken in connection to swell the slender income. As a rule the lawyer became a politician and more of the prominent lawyers of those days went to congress and the state legislature than at the present time. The people demanded their services and they were glad to accommodate the people. Today the profession stands at the head, almost, of all others and the good lawyer must always be prominent, as he is one of the forces which move, control and protect society. There have been, and are still, able and eminent men practicing before the courts of Guthrie county, men who have been an honor to the profession and to society and the county. The first attorney in the county was William M. Kain, who came to Panora, the then county seat, and "hung out his shingle" as a lawyer. He was the last to occupy the office of prosecuting attorney at the bar of the county seat, having been elected to that office in 1857. On the expiration of his term of office in 1859 he left this place, emigrating to Wayne county, in this state. William L. Henderson was the second,

coming to Guthrie county from Hancock county, Ohio, and locating at Panora, where he was admitted to practice in this state, at the district court held in that town, on the 8th of October, 1855. Mr. Henderson held the positions of county treasurer and recorder and county surveyor at a subsequent period, but in 1860 he emigrated to Kansas.

Isaac Parrish was the next member of the legal fraternity to display his light in Guthrie county. He was a native of Ohio also and came to this county in the spring of 1855 and lived on a farm on Brushy creek. The bulk of his practice was in the courts of Polk county, but he did some little business here. He was district attorney in 1855. In 1857 he removed to DeSoto, Nebraska, but in a short time returned to Harrison county, Iowa, where he died in 1860. Before coming to this state Mr. Parrish had been largely identified with the political life of his native state, having twice represented his district in the halls of congress.

William Tracy was the next lawyer. He located at Guthrie Center. A sketch in full detail of this prominent gentleman may be found elsewhere in this history.

Among the other members of the bar of Guthrie county who have either died, quit practice or removed from the county are: D. M. Harris, E. R. Fogg, William Elliott, Howard Brown, S. W. Switzer, J. L. Brown, W. R. Ellis, G. T. Whistler, A. K. Updegraf, J. B. Carpenter, U. T. Hellyer, Charles Whitney, C. M. Burnett, T. W. Irons.

D. M. Harris removed to Panora in 1860 from Audubon county. After practicing here some time he emigrated to Harrison county, Iowa, where he is still living.

E. R. Fogg, a native of Stetson, Maine, settled in Panora in 1865 and entered upon the practice of the legal profession. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss C. Mount. In 1872 he went to Council Bluffs, where he remained but a short time, in the fall of the same year he turned his face east-

ward and stopped at Stuart, where he remained until 1880, when he emigrated to Nebraska.

William Elliott located in Panora about the year 1863 and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the last to hold the office of county judge, under which head is a short sketch of this gentleman in the judicial chapter of this book.

Howard Brown also practiced law at Panora at one time and held the office of county judge.

S. W. Switzer came to Panora from Ohio in 1871 and practiced his profession there about eighteen months when he, too, following the "star of empire," removed to Nebraska.

J. L. Brown also was engaged as a member of the guild of lawyers at Panora. In 1872 he came hither from Indiana and after about two years spent in Guthrie county, removed to Bedford, Iowa.

W. R. Ellis was raised in Guthrie county and here read law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in this county, having an office at Panora for about a year, when he removed to Taylor county.

A. K. Updegraf was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, but was educated at the Fairfield Union Academy, Ohio. He was a member of Company E, Second Iowa Infantry, during the war, and in 1868 came to Guthrie county, locating at Panora, where he had a large practice. In 1877 he emigrated westward and finally brought up at Leadville, Colorado, where he held the office of county judge for a time. On the 27th of December, 1882, he died, leaving his family and friends to mourn his untimely death.

J. B. Carpenter was born at Plymouth, Vermont, August 13, 1837, and received a common school education in that state, which was supplemented by academical instruction in Massachusetts. In 1855, while but a lad, he emigrated to Illinois, where he read law and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state in 1859. He

was engaged in the practice of his profession when, in 1867, he was appointed one of the district judges of Texas. At the expiration of his term of office he remained in that state, practicing as an attorney until 1873, when he returned to Illinois. On the 1st of March, 1875, he came to this county, locating at Guthrie Center. In 1880 he left this part of the country, going to Kansas. An excellent lawyer and a genial, whole-souled gentleman, he formed many friendships while here and gained a large practice.

Nathaniel T. Hellyer, at one time a prominent attorney of Guthrie Center, was born on the 22d of August, 1846, near Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Kate (Cain) Hellyer. His parents moved to this county, bringing him with them, and on the 6th of May, 1857, settled upon section 18 in Valley township. Being educated in the schools of this county, as years rolled on he felt within himself aspirations for a higher education and the stirrings of a noble ambition to study for the bar. With this end in view, he entered the law department of the Iowa State University in 1874, where he remained for nearly three years, graduating at the commencement of 1876, receiving his diploma as a full-fledged lawyer. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Guthrie Center before his graduation in the summer of 1875, having passed his examination and been admitted as a member of the legal fraternity in Johnson county in April of that year. He remained here some three years, when he removed to Harlan, the county seat of Shelby county, where he practiced some nine months. Although no longer a resident of Guthrie county, he has not entirely severed his connection with this, his home, as he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 2 in Baker township.

Charles Whitney, an attorney, was located at Casey for some years and had a limited

practice. He came to this place from Whiteside county, Illinois.

C. M. Burnett came from Knoxville, Marion county, this state, and practiced as an attorney in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in the courts of this county. He remained some time and was justice of the peace.

S. D. Nichols, one of the prominent attorneys, was elected state senator from this district, and a biographical sketch of him occurs in that connection.

Charles Haden was born on the 27th of April, 1827, on the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts. His father removed to Union county, Indiana, while Charles was yet young, and he resided there, with what time he was in the South, until he came to Iowa in the year 1857. He dates his settlement in the (then) new town of Panora, on the 4th of October. He read law with John Yaryan, of Liberty, Indiana, and when he arrived in Panora, he immediately swung his shingle to the breeze. At that time, Panora was the county seat, and the lawyers all resided there, and consisted of William L. Henderson, S. D. Nichols and William M. Kane. The first court that he attended was the district, at Adel, Dallas county, William M. Stone, judge, presiding, wherein he was on the motion of M. M. Crocker, an attorney of Des Moines, admitted to the practice of law in this state. From that time on he had been a resident of Guthrie county and had been seen it grow from the very small beginnings, to what it now is, a representative district, from being connected with four counties therefor. The first court that he attended in this county was presided over by the widely renowned C. J. McFarland, who held court in Panora whenever he saw fit, paying no regard to terms, or anything else. Mr. Haden was present, and heard his celebrated charge to the grand jury, of which his old friend, Thomas Roberts, was fore-

man. Mr. Haden says: "I have often thought there was more real pleasure in the early days of the settlement of this county, than there is now with all our improvements. When we wished to go to Fort Des Moines, we would get such a neighbor as Tom Roberts to hitch up his team, and three or four of us would start for the city, to be gone from three to five days. Then it was a trip enjoyed, now it is simply business, and one day is all that is required therefor. Now the country is a network of mud roads. All then came together for a good time, and to assist one another; now we come together for a very different purpose, self. Most of the pioneers have either removed, or passed to that undiscovered country, and their places are filled with a new and different class, a class always follows in the footsteps of the hardy pioneer, and not in any way calculated to make the first settlers of any new country." Mr. Haden died recently.

Probably there is no one man in Guthrie county that is better known, or has more friends than Charles W. Hill, now a practicing attorney at Guthrie Center. (See sketch.)

Elbert W. Weeks, attorney, began the practice of law at Guthrie Center, in 1876, and by close study and incessant toil has arisen to be one of the most prominent members of the Guthrie county bar. (See sketch.)

William H. Stiles was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 18, 1843. His father, William M. Stiles, was a native of New York, and was a minister, whose duties called him from place to place. He was an early settler in Ohio, and in 1853 came to Vinton, Iowa, where he had a charge until 1857. He then removed to Wayne county, Iowa, where the family resided at the breaking out of the late war, and on August 5, 1862, William H. enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served under Phil Sheri-

dan. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Savannah, Georgia, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 5, 1865. He then returned to Linn county, where for six months he taught school. He then located in Iowa City, where he began medical studies, and, after six months' study of the mystery of that profession, he became dissatisfied with it and turned his attention to the law, which he studied under Russell & Toliver, of Jefferson, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of that county in 1873, and immediately removed to Guthrie Center, Guthrie county, Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession. He was elected justice of the peace in 1877, which office he held four years.

John M. and Joseph D. Brown were attorneys-at-law. John M. was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 16, 1850, and Joseph D. first saw the light of day, September 11, 1852. Their parents, Jacob and Sarah (Starbuck) Brown, were natives, he of Pennsylvania, and she of North Carolina. In 1854, the family emigrated to Madison county, Iowa, where they resided until 1864. They then removed to Warren county, Iowa, where our subjects were reared. In 1873, they entered Simpson's Centenary College, of Indianola, Iowa, of which J. M. is a graduate. In 1877, John began the study of law, which he continued (part of the time teaching school to defray his expenses, until January, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar of Warren county. In January, 1880, he came to Guthrie Center, and engaged in the practice of law. He was married in October, 1880, to Miss Katie Page, of Boone Iowa. They have two children, Ross P. and Carrie. He is now practicing in Sioux City. (See sketch of J. D. Brown.)

Romeo G. Hoge was an attorney of Panora, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 3, 1845, and is the son of Thomas R. Hoge, a native of Ohio, and Mary Hoge, nee Fawcett, of Virginia. R. G. was the second of a family of eleven children, and

was reared in his native county. On the 7th of March, 1864, he enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in the signal corps of the United States army, and served two years with the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, on the Atlanta campaign, and was discharged on the 20th of April, 1866, at San Antonio, Texas. Returning to his home in Ohio, he remained there until 1869, when he came west, to Iowa, locating in Lucas county, where he taught school for two years. He then removed to Ames, Iowa, and during the years 1872 and 1873 attended the State Agricultural College, located at that place. In 1873 (fall) he came to Panora as a teacher in the city schools, teaching two terms. During this time he read law in the office of Hon. S. D. Nichols. In 1875-6 he was principal of the Menlo schools. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of Greene county, Iowa, and returning to Panora, began the practice of law. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880.

Harry B. Holsman is a man of culture, a close student, and a good judge of law. He is the youngest son of William Holsman, of Guthrie county, and was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 5, 1857. When yet an infant he was brought by the family to Guthrie county, where he was reared and received his early schooling. In 1873 he became a student of the Iowa State University, so remaining in that department until 1877. In the fall term of that year he entered the law department of that institution, and graduated from the same at the close of the spring term of 1878. In June, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He returned to Guthrie Center, opened a law office, and began the practice of his profession. He then spent twelve years in his practice at Omaha. For some years past he has been a member of the Guthrie county bar.

A well-known member of the bar of Stuart is Mr. Ben S. Adams, who came to the city in 1872. A native of Huntington coun-

ty, Pennsylvania, he was born August 3, 1847, his parents being Thomas and Loretta (Swoope) Adams, and is the youngest in a family of five children. In 1861, the family, tiring of Pennsylvania, concluded to try their fortunes in the West, and their determination resulted in their removal to Davenport, in this state, in 1861. Mr. Adams attended the schools of that city, and in 1865 cast his lot in legal channels by commencing the study of the law with the firm of Thompson & Campbell, then a prominent firm there. He remained with them about two and one-half years, when he was examined and admitted to the bar. He practiced in Davenport eight months, and in September, 1868, he removed to Panora, Guthrie county, where he enjoyed a good practice until his removal to Stuart.

Charles S. Fogg was one of the leading members of the bar of Guthrie and Adair counties, and was a native of New England, having been born at Stetson, Maine, on the 1st of October, 1851, and was the son of Simon and Hannah W. (Kiniston) Fogg, both of whom were also natives of Maine. The Fogg family, of which the subject of this sketch was a member, trace their ancestry in this country to three brothers, who emigrated from Wales about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in 1775. Charles S. was reared in his native town, receiving the ground work of his education in the matchless district schools of intellectual New England. In 1866, the family came to Panora, in this county, and Charles, then but sixteen years of age, engaged in attending and teaching school. After a few years' residence the family returned to their home in Maine, and Charles attended the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport. In July, 1870, he returned to Panora and entered the law office of his brother, Edward R. Fogg, as a student, with whom he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City,

and was admitted to the bar on the 28th day of November, 1871. On the 1st of January, 1872, he began the practice of his profession at Panora, where he remained until the fall of the same year when he removed to Stuart and entered into a co-partnership with his brother, Edward R. This lasted until 1874. In 1881, the firm of Fogg & Neal was formed.

J. H. Applegate was educated at Pella, Iowa, and engaged in teaching in that neighborhood until 1876, when he began the study of law with Stone & Ayers, of Knoxville, Iowa. He remained there until 1881, and in May of that year located in Stuart. Was at first one of the firm of Long & Applegate, and then the firm of Adams & Applegate was formed. (See sketch on another page.)

William D. Kelsey located in Casey in the spring of 1873, and took charge there of the school the first year. In the spring of 1875, was appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1879. In 1877, began reading law and was admitted to the bar in November, 1879, and then practiced in Casey.

C. W. Neal was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and he received a good education in his native city. In 1862, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company K, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers. His father was a volunteer in the same company, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. After that battle our subject was discharged. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Maine Volunteers, which became afterwards consolidated with the Thirty-first and became first sergeant of his company. He served with General Grant on his Richmond campaign. He came to Stuart in 1875 as tool-dresser for the railroad shops, which position he held six years. During that time he studied law with Charles Fogg and in May, 1881, became a partner with Mr. Fogg in the practice of law.

C. A. Berry, senior member of the firm of C. A. and J. G. Berry, was a native of Lee county, Iowa. When Iowa was yet a territory, Mr. Berry was appointed surveyor of Lee county, after which he was elected several terms to the same office. He was also deputy surveyor of the state by appointment of United States government, and one of the framers of the first constitution that the state adopted. He was a devout church member, attended Highland University from 1857 to 1860. Taught school in Clarke county, Iowa. Was principal of the high school at Hamilton, Illinois, in 1852. Then took charge of a school at Carthage, Illinois. He came to Guthrie county in 1869, and settled at Panora. Stayed the next summer in Guthrie Center. In 1870, in the fall, taught school in Casey. In 1871, went into the agricultural business there. Began reading law and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. Became a very successful lawyer. His brother, James G. Berry, read law after being engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits and became successful. Was the junior member of the firm of C. A. and James G. Berry.

William D. Giffin came to Guthrie Center in 1882 and engaged in the practice of law.

Samuel F. Gibbs located in Stuart in 1879.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Guthrie County Bar Association was organized in May, 1880, with the following gentlemen as its first officers: Charles S. Fogg, president; Charles Haden, vice-president; W. H. Stiles, secretary; Alanson Hill, treasurer. The pioneer meeting was held in Guthrie Center. The association seems now to be in "innocuous desuetude," to use the famous expression of Grover Cleveland.

There are at present twenty-six members of the Guthrie county bar. At the county seat are E. W. Weeks, the present representative in the general assembly, and whose

sketch appears in another part of this work. Associated with Mr. Weeks is Charles B. Hughes, a young man, who bids fair to make a success at his chosen vocation.

John W. Foster is one of the old members of the fraternity and an extended mention is made of him on another page.

J. H. Applegate is now and has been for the past several years, a resident of Guthrie Center. He is one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of this section of the state. For the interesting story of his life see sketch in this volume.

E. R. Sayles, J. D. Brown, C. W. Hill, Milligan & Moore, R. E. Duffield are men of worth and ability and an honor to their profession. They are given extended notice in this work.

W. D. Smith has been a resident of Guthrie Center many years, and was recently admitted to the bar. He pays particular attention, however, to buying and selling real estate.

At Stuart are P. L. Sever, C. P. Knox, Hinkson & West, S. Monahan and O. W. Witham.

Panora has an able bar, which is composed of S. D. Nichols, J. W. Morris, and J. R. Mount.

C. A. Berry, A. M. Fagan and C. E. Berry have offices in and are residents of Casey, and M. J. Hallinan is at Bayard. Most of these gentlemen have sketches in other parts of this history, to which the reader is referred.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first disciple of the healing art to practice in Guthrie county, was R. H. Rust who, in the fall of 1853, located in Panora. He opened a small office at this place and began his work, of riding over most of this and Dallas counties, administering to those who needed the care and skill of the physician. In 1854, Dr. Curry made his debut before the villagers of Panora and those in

the other settlements of the county. He came from Montgomery county, Indiana. He had been early left an orphan, and was "raised" in the family of an uncle. At the time of his coming to Panora the town could boast of no more than a half dozen houses. He was a sociable man and enjoyed a story, and there is one told of himself that will bear repetition in this place. Being called upon to attend a lady of the neighborhood, who was always complaining of imaginary ills (they seemed to have had them even in those days), and trying every doctor obtainable, she told him of her distress, and he at once said, "I can cure you," and gave her some pills. He told her to let him know how she felt after taking them all. She did as directed, and informed him they had worked a cure. "I thought they would," replied the unconscionable rogue, "They were nothing but bread dough." This physician left Panora for Morrisburg in 1856, and from there to Missouri, where he died in 1857.

John A. Gustine came to Panora in 1854, and began the practice of his profession. He had been educated in Pittsburg and Philadelphia in the healing art and in both cities had practiced his profession. He found in his new field of labor a decided difference from the crowded cities where he began the work of his profession. The population was scattered and sparse, with wide expanse of naked, uninhabited prairie between. His rides were long, dreary and laborious, covering portions of six counties, Dallas, Greene, Carroll, Adair, Audubon and Guthrie. The doctor's first case was that of a boy in Carroll county, who had hemorrhage of the bowels. All his medical art and training could not save the boy's life. Dr. Gustine rode eight miles, to secure the assistance of a man, to get lumber to make a coffin. With the help of the man he constructed a rude box, in which they enclosed the remains. They also dug the grave, and placing therein the coffin, covered it with

clouds. The story is told of the doctor's visit to a man who was suffering from nervous prostration, complicated with malaria, which is more cheerful in its relation. In talking with the man, finding out the symptoms and diagnosing the disease, he happened to say: "Mr. ———, you have been overdoing; you are a very energetic man, and ———." "Oh, yes, I know, Doctor; I've had 'em for five or six years." "Had what," the doctor quickly asked. "Why, the energetics." If the doctor did not laugh, it was only the presence of sickness that prevented, and when traveling homeward, had his laugh out on the prairie. Doctor Gustine practiced in the county until 1875, except for a short interval taken up in the drug business in Des Moines, when he removed to a large farm in Carroll county and engaged in the stock business. He is now numbered with the dead.

Dr. J. W. Reynolds came to the county in 1853, and began practice of medicine at Panora. He was a native of Owen county, Indiana, and received his diploma from the Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. F. Blair took up his residence at Panora in 1856. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. Reynolds. While not a graduate from a medical institution, he practiced medicine and was successful. He eventually moved to Ohio.

Dr. Albert Roberts and his parents were citizens of Panora as early as 1856. He was not a graduate of any medical school, but was recognized as an able practitioner and was treated accordingly. He left the county many years ago.

Dr. Humphreys was the first physician to locate at Guthrie Center. He came in the sixties, but remained only a short time.

Dr. John Bower was a resident of Panora in 1868, practicing his profession there until the fall of that year, when he chose Guthrie Center for his place of residence. Dr. Bower first read medicine in the office of a skilled physician and then entered the Penn-

sylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1847. He began practice in Salem, his native state, and remained there until 1868, when he came to this county, and soon became known as the leader in his profession, which reputation he maintained in the county to the day of his death. He was vice-president of the state medical society in 1873, and was president of the county society. Was pension examiner for this district a number of years and also insane commissioner. Was one of the strongest advocates for the county high school and was trustee and treasurer of the board from its existence up to the time of his death. Had been president of Guthrie Center school board.

J. N. Dawson came to Guthrie Center in the summer of 1868, from Illinois, and opened a physician's office. The same summer Dr. Bower came over from Panora and the two formed a partnership. In two years, Dr. Dawson was in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and from there went to Colorado, where he attained some prominence in his profession.

John Y. Hopkins was an Ohioan by birth. Graduated with high honors from his alma mater (medical) in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. Came to Iowa in 1853 and practiced his profession in Mahaska county until 1861, when he became a surgeon in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. Came to Guthrie Center after the war (Civil) where he practiced medicine. Died July, 1877.

F. M. Mason came to Guthrie Center in 1866 and practiced medicine about two years, leaving for Oregon at the expiration of that time.

D. S. Satterlee was another member of the profession who practiced in Guthrie Center awhile and left in 1881.

Dr. Harrison G. Bower, a worthy son of Dr. John Bower, was a graduate of Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and State University of Iowa. He practiced with his father some time and then re-

moved to Carroll, where he attained considerable prominence as a practitioner. He died in 1883. Edward L. Bower, another son of Dr. John Bower, has been a successful physician and surgeon of Guthrie Center for some years past. He has now a large practice. For a fuller account of his career, see sketch in another part of this volume.

The year 1876, found P. H. Hostetter practicing medicine in Guthrie Center. He removed from the county in 1884.

George W. Dosh located at Stuart in 1876, and began reading medicine under Dosh & Kersey, physicians of that place. Began practice at Oakfield, Iowa, in 1879, and then at Adair, then to Guthrie Center.

Ernest L. Alexander came to Guthrie Center in 1882 and began the practice of medicine.

Dr. J. R. Dosh was the first physician to practice in Stuart, locating there in 1870. He was soon followed by Dr. Morgan, who remained but a short time. Dr. H. C. Leroy was there in 1871, but left in 1874. Dr. Thomas M. Michael located in that city in 1873, and left in 1876. Dr. Beach arrived there in 1874 and Dr. W. H. H. Crandall was also there about that time and left in 1876. There was also a Dr. Johnson in Stuart in 1871 who remained but a short time.

Cornelius M. Drumieler, a native of Virginia, located in Panora in 1876.

Dr. Charles E. Huxley came to Guthrie county from Noble county, Ohio, in 1855. Had received a good education and was a student at Ann Arbor, Michigan, read medicine under Dr. John Bower, of whom he became a partner later on.

John H. Kersey located in Stuart in 1873. Formed a partnership with Jacob Dosh.

Dr. John A. Knox located at Stuart in 1878, and built up a fine practice.

Clinton H. Davis located at Panora in 1881.

E. P. Malsby has been a practitioner

at Casey since 1878. His early boyhood was spent on the farm at Redfield.

T. J. Shreeves was at Panora in 1875; James E. Roper, Stuart, 1874; Joseph A. Treat, Stuart, 1875; Alfred Warren, Casey, 1870; James Porter, Guthrie Center, 1876, and a pupil of Dr. John Bower.

Edward H. Lockwood, Bayard, 1882; Jerome M. Payne, Bagley, 1881; David Beach, Stuart, 1874; William H. Ostrander, of Victory township, locating in that locality in 1873; W. T. Machesney, Bagley, 1882; William A. Hawley, Casey, 1880; Frank O. Jones, Herndon, 1880; T. Kirby, Herndon, 1884; David T. Densmore, Jamaica, 1882.

The following physicians are now practicing their profession in Guthrie county, some of whom have extended sketches on other pages of this history. At Guthrie Center: O. Fordyce, E. L. Bower, J. W. Harrison, also Dr. D. A. Crawford. At Menlo: Harvey Ahrens, C. M. Porter. At Stuart: J. A. Ball, I. F. Crosby, W. R. McGrew, Joseph A. Treat, and J. A. Knox. At Panora: S. J. Brown, E. B. Haden, C. O. Sones, and Amelia Tigner. At Bagley: W. C. Hess, J. A. Pringle. At Yale: A. N. Lakin and W. V. Thornburg. At Bayard: E. H. Lockwood, and W. L. Thompson. At Casey: E. P. Malsby, W. T. Duncan. At Dale: James Lonsdale. At Jamaica: W. A. Seidler. At North Branch: A. B. Sheidler. At Monteith: L. L. Moench. The following are members of the Dallas and Guthrie counties medical association: Ahrens, Ball, Bower, Brown, Crosby, Crawford, Fordyce, Haden, Harrison, Hess, Lakin, Lockwood, Lonsdale, Malsby, McGrew, Porter, Pringle, Seidler, Sheideler, Sones, Thompson, Thornburg, Tigner and Treat.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

GUTHRIE CENTER.

Ira P. Wetmore founded a bank in Panora, in 1872, but shortly after it was moved to Guthrie Center and in 1879 passed into the

hands of J. H. Rogers and H. K. Dewey. In 1904 the concern passed out of existence.

The Citizens' Bank was established in 1881, by Calder, Barnum & Sayles, the latter being Edward R. Sayles, the well-known attorney. This bank has since lost its identity.

The Guthrie State Bank, since converted into the First National Bank, was organized by E. C. Lane and others of this county and Waterloo, Iowa, in October, 1887.

Hon. F. M. Hopkins, now senator from this district, was president, Hon. Matt Parrott, subsequently lieutenant governor of this state, was vice president, and E. C. Lane was cashier. Later, when Mr. Hopkins came into the bank actively he took the cashiership and Mr. Lane the presidency and management of the farm loan department of the bank.

In June, 1900, the bank was converted into a national. The officers now are: E. C. Lane, president; F. M. Hopkins, vice-president; Carl H. Lane, cashier; Katie B. O'Dair, assistant cashier. The directors are: A. C. Bratnober, F. M. Hopkins, H. W. Grout, G. W. Cook, E. C. Lane, Eva A. Lane and Carl H. Lane.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

The large business comprised in the above institutions has been the result of a steady growth. It was originally founded by John W. Foster, about twenty-five years ago, who began his career as a lawyer in Guthrie Center. His business was small at first, and carried on by himself unaided by any clerk, in small quarters, with inferior office equipment. He soon acquired clients and before long held a leading position at the Guthrie county bar, where he was recognized as an authority on real-estate and corporation law, of which he had made special study. In 1886 he bought out the abstract books, office and loan business of L. P. Hammond & Company and moved into the Hammond

office, uniting his law, abstract and farm loan business under the same roof, and developed one of the largest and most-widely known businesses of the kind in the state of Iowa. as an outgrowth of farm loan business, in 1895 he established the Citizens' Investment Bank, the name of which was changed to the Citizens' Bank. The bank thus established confined itself almost entirely to the farm mortgage business until June, 1905, when the Citizens' National Bank was organized and opened for general banking business in its present quarters. It has enjoyed a steady and rapid growth, the official reports showing a gain of over fifty-five per cent. in deposits from August 25, 1905, to January 29, 1906.

The officers of the bank are John W. Foster, president; T. J. Foster, vice president; Fred R. Jones, cashier; and Foy C. Roberts, assistant cashier. All are well and favorably known men and all actively on duty in the bank. Mr. H. G. Savery, who has had years of experience as an abstractor of Guthrie county records, is in charge of of the abstract department. Mr. John W. Foster is local attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and a number of other corporations. He is also president and principal owner of the First National Bank of Stuart and a leading officer in the First National Bank of Bagley.

A bank was established in Casey by William Ivers, in 1875, and, in October, 1879, he sold it to Savage & Crawford.

The Exchange Bank of Stuart was organized in 1871. It has a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and surplus of nine thousand dollars. Officers: J. E. Savage, president; George B. Irick, cashier; J. R. Smulk, Jr., vice president.

In 1882, the First National Bank of Stuart was organized, and is one of the sound financial institutions of the county and state. John W. Foster, president; A. C. Curtis, vice president; Jacob F. Black-

man, cashier; J. P. McLaughlin, assistant cashier.

An alliance was formed in October, between several strong banks of this county which will doubtless add much to the strength of the respective institutions and give additional protection to the depositors. The following banks are included:

First National Bank, Stuart.
Citizens' Bank, Guthrie Center.
Guthrie County National Bank, Panora.
First National Bank, Guthrie Center.
Yale Savings Bank, Yale.
Bayard Savings Bank, Bayard.
First National Bank, Bagley.

The last named institution has just been organized and will be under the management of the following known gentlemen: John W. Foster, M. M. Reynolds, Charles Yale, H. L. Moore, F. M. Hopkins, L. M. Swindler and S. Jasinsky. It will be noticed that each of these banking institutions is represented in this last deal, and that these concerns are tied together, not simply by a professional common interest, but in a tangible and substantial business manner. All of these banks were good enough before; but a stand-together policy strengthens even the strong and the movement is in keeping with the times. We venture that no other county in Iowa has within its limits a more substantial combination.—From Stuart News, October 8, 1903.

The Guthrie County National Bank had for its parent the Guthrie County Bank. The officers of the present institution are as follows: M. M. Reynolds, president; E. J. Reynolds, vice president; Wade Spurgin, cashier. It is the oldest bank in Panora and has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars; surplus, ten thousand dollars.

The Citizens' State Bank of Panora commenced business in 1906 (May). Has capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Officers: S. C. Culbertson, president; M.

M. Head, vice president; H. M. Culbertson, cashier.

The Abram Rutt National Bank is one of the financial concerns of the county of note. It is established at Casey. Abram Rutt, president; William Valentine, vice president; S. Lincoln Rutt, cashier. Capital stock, twenty-five thousand dollars; surplus, eight thousand dollars.

The Citizens' Bank of Jamaica was established in 1902. Capital stock, ten thousand dollars. Deposits, one hundred fifteen thousand dollars. George W. Heath, president; Miss M. A. Winter, vice president; J. F. Winter, cashier; Guy E. Heater, assistant cashier.

The State Savings Bank of Jamaica began business in 1906, with ten thousand dollars capital stock, John Lee, president; L. R. Morris, vice president; W. R. Lundy, cashier.

The Bayard Savings Bank of Bayard was organized in 1891, by the McDonalds. Capital stock, fifteen thousand dollars; deposits, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. M. McDonald, president; C. P. McDonald, cashier.

The City Savings Bank of Bayard was organized in 1901. Capital stock, fifteen thousand dollars; deposits, one hundred thousand dollars. T. C. Lundy, cashier.

John W. Foster and others organized the Yale Savings Bank, in 1890. The former recently sold his interest in the concern. Capital, twenty thousand dollars; deposits, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The institution maintains a branch at Herndon. Officers: Charles Yale, president; L. M. Swindler, cashier.

The Exchange Bank of Menlo at Menlo was founded by Stults & Bike, in 1875. The bank is now owned by M. J. Sanborn, of Des Moines. The active management of the institution is in the hands of H. W. Kellogg and E. G. Rigdon. Capital, twenty-

five thousand dollars; deposits, one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

RAILROADS IN GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Guthrie county was crossed by the original line known as the Dodge survey for the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad, now known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, made in 1855. That survey came west from Des Moines up the Coon river by Adel to Wiscotta, near Redfield, thence up South Coon to the mouth of Beaver, south of Dale, through the Coleman neighborhood and over the divide between the North Beaver and Middle river, immediately south of the site of the once well-known, now defunct, town of Dalmanutha, thence up Middle river, crossing the summit divide south of Jobes, in Audubon county, by Indian Grove and thence west by Exira and Harlan. Great hopes were incited by that survey, which were doomed to blight by the change of that great road on to its present line. Wiscotta and West Milton were laid out on the strength of its promise, but the hopes of their projectors never materialized. Had that great line been built on its original survey, Wiscotta, West Milton, Dale and Dalmanutha would now have been flourishing towns and Panora and Guthrie Center would now be sharing nonentity, as Dalmanutha and Morrisburgh are now keeping company in the unmarked history of the past. The Des Moines & Northwestern, it is not likely, would have been built, the Guthrie Center "plug" would not exist. The county seat would have been given place at Dalmanutha or in the Beaver valley and the sites of Earlham, Dexter, Stuart, Menlo, Casey and Adair would now be pasture lots or cornfields. The authorities of the great Rock Island road offered to build on the line of the Dodge survey for a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The people along that line refused to extend that aid and the road was built

up past the forks of the South and Middle Coon, thence up Bulger, on the Quaker divide, and up the south branch of Middle river and down Turkey creek, leaving the once famous town of Grove city in the cold, and building up a new county seat in Cass county. The change of its route made and unmade towns in Guthrie county and has greatly affected the history of this region of Iowa for all future years. There has since been more than two hundred thousand dollars raised as railroad subsidies in those counties of Dallas, Guthrie, Audubon and Shelby, to induce railroad building to save towns and county seats. The people learned that railroad facilities are essential factors to the prosperity of towns and communities, in this rapid-moving, intelligent age.

In the sequel after years of doubt, anxious desire, and great expenditures of wind, and liberal donations of cash, Guthrie county has generous railroad accommodations. Four railroads now cross its area, furnishing eleven railroad markets within that area and four others, namely, Dexter, Adair, Coon Rapids, and Linden, on sections of land adjoining the county. The first railroad built through the county was opened for business in 1868. This was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. It skirts the south line of the county crossing four congressional townships; on it are three railroad towns within the county, namely, Casey, Menlo and Stuart, the last being a division station and having large machine shops located there. The people waited long for this railroad after the survey of its first line, namely, thirteen years, from 1855 to 1868. Before its completion the people of the central and northern portions of the county found market places at Boone and Jefferson.

The second railroad completed through Guthrie county was the Des Moines & Northwestern, first built as a narrow gauge. It was first surveyed in 1872. The line ran from Redfield via Panora across the southwest corner of Richland, by the center of

Dodge, across Willow creek near Bayard, and by the vicinity of Coon Rapids, looking toward Sioux City. It was finally built on its present line in 1879, being opened for business to Panora in the late fall of that year. On it, within the county, are the stations of Panora, Yale and Herndon. It crosses three congressional townships on the east line of the county. The third railroad built in the county was the Guthrie Center branch of the Rock Island road. It was projected in January, 1879, and built in the summer of 1880, the first regular business train reaching this place on the 28th day of July, 1880. Its terminus is but about one hundred and sixty rods from the center of the county. On it three stations are located within the county, namely, Glendon, Monteith and Guthrie Center. It passes through Beaver and Valley townships.

The fourth railroad built in Guthrie county was the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, from Marion, Linn county, to Council Bluffs. The first notice Guthrie county residents along its line had of its projection, was the appearance of a full corps of surveyors in the fall of 1880, making its preliminary survey. It was completed and opened for business in the winter of 1881 and 1882. It crosses the four northern townships of the county and has four stations on its line, namely, Jamaica, Herndon, Bagley and Bayard. These facts show that Guthrie county farmers and business interests are highly favored with railroad advantages.

THE "STUB" RAILROAD.

The 10th of August, 1890, came on Sunday. Ten years ago it came on Tuesday. That Tuesday was a memorable day in the history of Guthrie Center.

In the afternoon of Thursday, July 22, of that year, the first locomotive to ever run on to the town plat of Guthrie Center came up through the Tracy (now Berry) field

and with its load of ties and rails ran on the track then just laid across Fifth street and onto the depot grounds and Guthrie Center, for the first time in history, could be called a railroad town. Six days later, Wednesday, July 28th, the little plug road from Menlo to the "Hub" was opened for business. We have the printed time table before us. It provides for one regular train each way daily. The ticket and telegraph office was kept in a worn-out, second-class passenger car, run here for that purpose.

The completion of the little fifteen mile plug road, while but a little thing to the world, was a big thing to Guthrie Center. The farmers in the surrounding country as well as the people in the town had long anxiously awaited railroad advantages. To secure them they had planned and toiled and given largely of their means. The little "plug" secured the boon desired. It brought the facilities of railroad transportation close to their doors; it furnished the means of ready access and egress; it gave assurance of quickened impulses, revived enterprise, started business enlargement, and greater prosperity. More than all it assured perpetuation to this town and its business life.

The people deemed the event worthy of a celebration and on Friday, July 16, had held a public meeting to make arrangements to duly celebrate the advent of the plug road. The following committees were appointed to manage the matter:

Excursion committee—Charles Ashton, I. P. Wetmore, J. A. Lyons, D. L. Motz and Dr. Bower.

Finance committee—P. J. Franzen, D. L. Motz, D. Westly.

Music—G. C. Miller, G. S. Aldrich, O. G. McCutchen and Mrs. Cutting.

Decoration—J. H. Gwin, Will Stowell, Lorin Aldrich, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. I. P. Wetmore, Mrs. J. H. Phelps, and Mrs. Mary Hopkins.

On speakers—H. K. Dewey, Thomas Seeley and John Herriott.

On correspondence—I. P. Wetmore, and Charles Ashton.

The celebration being intended for a county affair, sixteen vice presidents, one for each township, were appointed.

William Tracy was appointed president of the day.

Thursday, August 10th, was appointed as the day for the celebration.

Captain Charles Stuart procured and had shipped here from Rock Island a twenty-pound brass Parrott field-piece, which was made to do loud booming on the evening preceding and the day of the celebration. We believe J. D. Taylor had charge of the gun.

D. P. Williams and Lorin W. Aldrich were the marshals of the day.

As illustrative of the changes transpiring in the ten years that have elapsed since that celebrative day, we may cite the fact that of the forty persons, including the sixteen vice presidents, taking part in preparing and managing the proceedings of that day eighteen, almost one-half are no longer residents here. William Tracy, Charles Stuart and Robert Reynolds have passed from terrestrial activities and pleasures. So a decade of years works its changes.

The day was one of the finest of August days. The attendance was immense and the exercises were of pleasing interest. The "special" on the "plug," under the charge of Conductor Stevenson, brought in seven hundred and twenty-five passengers.

The Tracy addition had then recently been laid out. The Getchell lumber yard occupied the site now used by the Green Bay. There were thousands gathered on the sloping hillside from the site of the Stuart store down to the depot to receive the incoming train. As it rounded the point of timber in the Berry field and came in plain view, every car gaily decked in flags and the tops of the cars and the platforms a mass of humanity, there was such a cheer went up from the as-

sembled thousands as we have seldom heard in Guthrie county.

But it was of the business changes, business growth, and the changes in structures, of which we designed more especially to write.

When the little plug road was completed here, Guthrie Center counted twenty-four years of recorded existence, for seven of which it had been the county seat of Guthrie county.

But then in all those years there had been but little real prosperity. Even after it was the county seat, there was no business or openings for business, to invite capital and to justify investments. Its business rooms were cheap, one-story, frame structures, the old Swain Building, corner Eighth and State streets, burned away one year ago, being the only brick business room in the town.

Of new buildings, as residences, business rooms, manufacturing plants, hotels, churches, elevators, grain and lumber offices, livery barns, etc., one has but to look over town to see them on every hand and everywhere, solid, tasty structures, that honor the enterprise of their projectors.

In population and wealth we have made development. When the tax to aid the building of the branch road was voted in the fall of 1879, Guthrie Center was an incorporated village and the tax on the village and valley township was voted co-jointly. The taxable valuation of Valley township entire was then one hundred sixty-four thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars. 150—Clarke Historical

The taxable valuation of Guthrie Center alone for the incorporation covering only the south three-fourths of section 6, is now over one hundred eighty thousand dollars, for the township it is now about three hundred forty thousand dollars.

In January, 1880, when the contract was signed with the Rock Island Company for building the branch here, the population of

Guthrie Center did not reach five hundred; when the census was taken in June, 1880, there had been a large addition to our population brought in by the promised railroad, and the enumerators' count gave us five hundred and seventy-one; in 1885 the state census gave us eight hundred and forty-seven. The count gives us for the first of June, this year, one thousand nineteen.

But our growth in business volume has attained large magnitude. Ten years ago the banking business here was only a pretence; now we have two solid institutions and the business of the place demanding an increase of banking capital. The entire volume of business done in Guthrie Center now will not fall short of one million five hundred thousand dollars annually.

THE DEFUNCT TOWNS OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

In the year 1847 no white family had ever had dwelling place within the present area of Guthrie county. Its groves were strange to the axe of the pioneer, and its hills and vales were all ungraced with a sign of civilized life. These conditions, however, were soon to change, civilization was pressing westward over Iowa prairies. In 1848 the line of Dallas county was crossed, a cabin was built and a plow started and some corn was planted, but the family left the county in the fall. The next summer, 1849, a second cabin was built and the advancing front of civilized settlement had permanently crossed the Guthrie county line. Three years later the white population of the county numbered two hundred and twenty-two. In the winter of 1850-1 the act was passed establishing and naming the county, providing for its organization and the location of the county seat. This location was made in September, 1851, and in due time the town was surveyed, platted, lots sold and buildings erected. We shall speak more fully of it in writing the history of the living

towns of Guthrie county, as it still exists a pleasant dwelling place and an important business center.

When the settlement of Guthrie county began there was no railroad conveniences west of the Iowa river. Occasionally a small steamer ran up the Des Moines river as far as the mouth of the Raccoon, and there was but little to invite settlement in western Iowa. Six years after its settlement began the county had a population of only seven hundred and twenty-two persons. Its settlement thereafter was more rapid and in two years more the census-taker reported two thousand one hundred and forty-nine inhabitants. For three years Panora, with her euphonious name, delightful location and pleasing surroundings of undulating grove and prairie landscapes, was the only town in the county. In those years settlement spread throughout the county, extending into Penn, Beaver, Valley and Victory in 1851; Baker, Bear Grove, Thompson and Highland in 1853, and Union, Richland and Dodge in 1854.

This extension of settlement over the area of the county created openings for village enterprises, and the years from 1854 to 1859 were made lively by new town projects and speculations, their projectors hoping for greatness of wealth from the sale of corner lots. The towns of the county now defunct were platted at the following dates: Pennsburg, December 1, 1864; Morrisburg, March 26, 1855; Dalmanutha, May 28, 1855; West Milton, August 22, 1855; Wilmington, August 27, 1857; Wilkins, February 16, 1859.

Guthrie Center was platted in May, 1856, so that seven towns were laid out in the county within four years.

When the county seat was established in 1851 no road, legally established, led through Guthrie county. The first Mormon emigration to Utah choose a natural route of travel westward from the center of the state. Crossing the Des Moines river at the

ferry, near the old town of Delphi, some fifteen miles below Des Moines, it reached the divide between the Racoon and North rivers, on Keokuk's prairie, near the present Avon station. Following that divide west, travel was led on the divide where Earlham, Dexter, Stuart and Menlo now stand, then turning more northwestwardly, it swept on between Middle river and Beaver and Bear creeks, and on more northwestwardly still, it made a great circuit between South Coon and Troublesome and Davids creeks, and on around the heads of the Nishnabotanas, leaving the Boyer to the north and sweeping down between the Mosquito and Pigeon, it reached Council Bluffs from Des Moines river, crossing slough or stream. It was, as all divide routes are, a crooked road, but it was always dry and afforded in the summer season an immensity of the finest pasturage, with convenient watering places along the route. Explorations soon led to a shortening of this route by various cut-offs, from Dalmanutha westwardly, but the divide by Earlham and Stuart promised, in the first settlement of Penn township, to be an important thoroughfare.

PENNSBURGH.

This town was laid out near this divide thoroughfare some three years after the settlement of the vicinity was begun, it being surveyed and the plat recorded the latter part of 1854. No one, however, can tell from the record on what section or part of a section this town was located. The following is the description of it, given on the record: "Situated in the southeast part of Guthrie county, Iowa state, is seven hundred and twenty-six feet long from north to south and six hundred and forty-nine feet from east to west, and has four streets and five alleys and thirty-nine lots." Its site covered only ten and eight tenths acres of ground. It was not located immediately on the main divide, but about a half mile north

of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific line and a fourth of a mile east of the north part of the town plat of Stuart. We have been told that there was once a store in Pennsburch. When it was projected the stage line from Des Moines to Council Bluffs was running by Adel, Redfield and the divide between Beaver and South Coon and there could be but little hope of a city growing up on ten acres of brush land, laid out into a town plat, with thirty and forty-foot streets and lots 40x120, while scores of thousands of acres of the best of prairie land all about its vicinity were in market at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. If Pennsburch ever had any glory it soon departed, and this town became a forgotten thing. Fourteen years later the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built on the "Quaker divide." Pennsburch was not resurrected, but Stuart was laid out and had booming growth, and soon with its particular railroad advantages became the largest town of the county. Pennsburch, however, has perpetual place in the records of Guthrie county.

MORRISBURGH.

Once an important business center in Guthrie county, was projected about the same time as Pennsburch. Its location was in the first settled part of Guthrie county, while Pennsburch was located close by a grove of scrubby timber and brushy oaks. Morrisburgh was "a city set on a hill" and was seen from afar. It was first named "Fairview" and we have seen old maps giving it that designation. The first postoffice in the county was established a mile east of the site of Morrisburgh, and was an important postoffice when Morrisburgh was laid out. This postoffice was soon moved up to the new town and induced business to the place. The town was located on lot 4, section 4, and lot 1, section 5, township 78, range 30, now Jackson township, and its site was one mile east and some eighty rods north of the

site of Dale City. Its name is still perpetuated in an independent school district, the schoolhouse yet identifying the site of the town, which was immediately south of the schoolhouse site. J. J. Morris and James Moore were its proprietors. The plat was acknowledged March 26, 1855. It was laid out in sixteen full blocks, each containing eight lots, and four blocks on its south side of four lots each. The regular lots were 66x132 feet. Five streets—Correction, Morris, Center, State and South—ran east and west and the blocks were lettered from A to T. Land was entirely too valuable for deer and wolf ranges in 1855 for any gifts for public squares or church lots or school grounds; so the plat of Morrisburgh shows no provisions for such essential accommodations for modern needs. But the town did leave one of the best country schoolhouses to monument its prosperity of a quarter of a century ago.

Morrisburgh was laid out on the old stage road from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, through Guthrie county, west from Redfield, via Morrisburgh, crossing South Coon where Dale City now stands, and taking the divide between South Coon and Beaver, by the old Gopher station and Dalmanutha, thence on to the Morrison stage station, a short distance west of the present town of Anita. This was for a number of years the most important thoroughfare in Guthrie county. Three of the seven defunct towns of this county were laid out on this road, along which the first telegraph line crossing the county was built. Morrisburgh not only had name, paper, form and location on the records, but it had actual existence and business interests. J. S. Morris built and occupied the first dwelling house, a log structure, which he soon sold and which became the first store room of the place. A two-story frame building, forming a store room of respectable size, was shortly built, its second story afterward furnishing hall accommodations for Yosemite lodge, No. 220,

A. F. & A. M. The second Methodist church building erected in Guthrie county was built in Morrisburgh. It was a solid frame structure of respectable size; it, however, never was completed or paid for and in 1872 its use for regular church services was finally abandoned. A few had given liberally to secure the erection and completion of the structure, but the community has yet its fame to win, for its liberality in supporting religious institutions. Through the war the "politics of the preachers" didn't suit the mass of the people of the vicinity. They wanted to hear "the gospel," not war and abolition, and although a society was formed in the vicinity in an early day and continued to exist in the vicinity of the town for nearly twenty years, it was never a very efficient force in improving the moral or social state of the community.

Morrisburgh was once a place of considerable trade, having dry-goods store, drug store, hardware store, saloons enough to curse it, a hotel, steam saw mill, a newspaper, the Guthrie County Gazette, and a telegraph office, and for some years was the principal news center of the county.

In 1862 Lonsdale & Kenworthy started a store at the Lonsdale woolen mills and in 1862 Dale City was laid out and the decline of Morrisburgh began. In 1865 the stage route was changed to the line from Adel to Panora via Guthrie Center, Bear Grove and Hamlin's Grove, to Grove City and Lewis, and the telegraph line was moved from Morrisburgh. The building of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific hurried on the utter ruin of the place. The cyclone of Sunday afternoon, June 18, 1871, blowing down the two-story frame building and burying in the mass of structure the small stock of goods it contained, swept away the last vestige of its business interests. Yosemite lodge sought a new hall in Dale City. The postoffice had previously been transplanted. The few remaining decaying homes were for a time occupied by cheap

renters, but one after another were moved away or torn down, the lots were turned into a corn field and the town once an important business center, after an existence of sixteen years, sank into absolute "inocuous desuetude." And the fact of its existence is now unknown to many of the citizens of Guthrie county.

DALMANUTHA.

The fourth town project in Guthrie county was laid out on that then important thoroughfare, the Fort Des Moines and Kaneshville stage route. This was first traveled in 1853 by a line of two-horse vehicles. Then those stages had to run from where Morrisburgh was afterwards laid out to Hamlin's Grove, a drive of thirty miles or more, through a wild, unsettled prairie, without passing farm or cabin. In the fall of 1853 George Worden settled on the southeast quarter section of what at this date is Bear Grove township, where this pioneer stage line traversed the county, crossed Middle river, and his place was made a stage station. Soon after Worden's settlement Aaron Coppoc, a local preacher in the United Brethren church, settled on the south side of Oak Grove, in Thompson township, where Samuel Coltrider now resides, and the station some time after was moved to the Coppoc place. Some time towards the beginning of 1855 the line of two-horse stages was supplanted by the Great Western Stage Company's line of four-horse coaches. A number of families settled about Bear Grove, Linn Grove and the groves about Casey, and in the winter of 1854 and 1855 Dr. D. B. Ross incepted a town project and laid out Dalmanutha. The town being laid out on lots 18 and 19, section 5, township 88, range 32, the site being twelve miles west and a half-mile south of Morrisburgh and three miles and a half east and a mile south of the Worden station. It was at the junction of the divide road leading from Winterset into the northwest and immediately off the line

on the stage road from Des Moines to Kaneshville. It was situated on the high divide between Beaver and Bear creek and Middle river. It was six miles south and two and a half miles west of Guthrie Center. Before the town was surveyed Greenville M. Dodge, who afterwards won fame and a major-general's commission in the war, had run a survey up South Coon to the mouth of Beaver and up Beaver, crossing the divide into the Middle river valley, immediately south of Dalmanutha, and so running out south of Jobes into the Troublesome bottom for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The town site was in a slightly location. The running of the railroad survey was the immediate cause of the laying out of Dalmanutha. Its plat was surveyed in May, 1865, and soon became a place of some consequence to the sparse settlements surrounding it. Its plan embraced three streets running east and west, namely, Grove, Main and Gordon, and four running north and south, namely, Oak, Prairie, Hazel and Railroad. The plat covered about twelve acres of ground. Its streets were sixty feet wide, its alleys ten, the lots sixty by one hundred and thirty-two feet. It soon had two stores, a physician, hotel, blacksmith shop, a daily line of stages, a daily mail and a telegraph line and office. The Mr. Coffin murdered and then hanged a few years ago on the Turkey creek bridge near Lewis in an early day kept store and traded horses in Dalmanutha. The Mormon migration passed by and through the place, as it was at the junction of two of their trails. The last hand-cart caravan of Mormons, a fagged, driven, squalid set, passed through Dalmanutha and camped for the night on Middle river, just southwest of the then small village. In 1856, the year after the town was laid out, the Porter family settled in the place and kept hotel. J. J. Porter had then long been an abolitionist, and some time in the early winter of 1857 entertained the ever-to-be-famous John Brown, who was then on his way east to

prepare for his ill-starred Harper's Ferry raid. Brown, when he was entertained by the Porter family, was accompanied by thirteen negroes, whom he was aiding to freedom, and nine white men and a wagon loaded with rifles. He passed on his way east on his then long, slow travels, actuated by a noble ambition to free the most bitterly oppressed, but having crude views of a mode of action that only a demented mind could conceive. The next winter his body dangled on the gallows in Virginia, but five years later the immortal Lincoln accomplished by a pen-stroke that universal freedom that Brown desired for his country and made it an absolute reality. So inscrutable and uncognizable to human foresight often are the quickly oncoming momentous events of history. The world, when John Brown was hanged on a Virginia gallows, but little expected the end of slavery to be so near.

Dalmanutha had for ten years the prosperity common to a pioneer village. It was one of the four postoffices existing in Guthrie county through the war, but in 1866 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was finished to Boone. The Great Western Stage Company was running a line of stages from Des Moines to Council Bluffs via Winterset, Greenfield, Fontanelle and Lewis and it took its coaches from the old line via Adel, Redfield, Morrisburgh and Dalmanutha and changed them to the line via Panora, Guthrie Center, Bear Grove and Hamlin's Grove to Lewis. Two years later the Rock Island road was built to Casey.

The usefulness of Dalmanutha was past and its business and buildings were mostly moved away. For a few years longer it had a country hotel, a small store and a daily mail line from Casey to Panora via Bear Grove and Guthrie Center. In 1880 the railroad was built to Guthrie Center and this overland daily mail route, rendered useless, was changed from Bear Grove via North Branch to Adair, and the site of Dalmanutha was soon lost in the common acres of the now Franklin farm.

The success of earthly plans and ambitions are often aided or ruined by things unforeseen by planning men. Had the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad materialized on the line surveyed by General Dodge Dalmanutha would have become a living, prosperous place. In that event it might have become the permanent county seat of Guthrie county and a division station on that great railroad. In that event West Milton would have made a living town, but the county-seat battle would have been fought between Panora and a new town in Beaver valley or Dalmanutha. Panora and Guthrie Center would have become what Dalmanutha and Morrisburgh now are. Adair, Casey, Menlo, Stuart and Dexter would not have had birth and the business and wealth of Guthrie county would have centered in the Beaver valley or on the site of Dalmanutha, and Guthrie county would have had now fewer towns. It is likely that the narrow-gauge railroad, if built, would have been on a different line from what it now occupies. But men of wealth, who were asked then to aid in subsidies to bring that road on the Dodge survey, refused to contribute, believing that the road could not be built on any other line. The prospective road went from their vicinity, their towns fell in ruins and their expectations were blighted by utter disappointment.

While the stages were run on these old-time lines through Guthrie county unbridged streams had to be crossed and roads dimly marked had to be traveled through storm and darkness. Staging was not all fun in those pioneer days for either drivers or travelers. It took about twenty-four hours to make the trip. Leaving Des Moines at 8 a. m., the stage reached Dalmanutha or Bear Grove, when there were no delays, about 6 p. m. and Council Bluffs the next forenoon.

In November, 1862, Dan Bacon, now engineer on the train from this place to Stuart, entered the employ of the Western Stage

Company, driving out of Des Moines east. Kellogg was then the western terminus of the Rock Island road, Eddyville of the Des Moines valley road and Marshalltown of the Northwestern. Mr. Bacon continued in that employ until the 25th of July, 1865. About that time the stages were moved from the old Dalmanutha line to the line via Pandora and Guthrie Center, west. July 25, 1855, the stage company having built a station on the northeast quarter of section 28, Bear Grove township, he moved to it to act as agent and conduct the hotel. Bacon took possession of the Bear Grove station on the 1st of August, that year, and remained until the 17th of May, 1867, when the stage lines were run from the western ends of the railroad lines to the Bluffs. The first station east of the Bear Grove station was Guthrie Center, twelve miles; the first west was Hamlin's Grove. But there was a large stage business and in addition to the regular daily coaches many extras were run, President Durant, George Francis Train and other dignitaries of the Union Pacific traveling to and from Omaha in special coaches.

In the winter of 1865-6 a stage reached the Varley cabin, in Indian Grove, loaded with nine passengers, as a terrible blizzard set in, and it was deemed unsafe to proceed further. The driver, Mr. Conrad, as there was no shelter for the four horses, resolved to attempt to force his way to the station. Dan Goodenough, the telegraph repairer, bravely volunteered to go with the driver and team. Before they reached Jobes, a distance of perhaps four miles, trusting to the horses to keep the road, the team abandoned it and were soon in the Troublesome bottom and attempting to cross the creek, broke in; the two men undertook in the storm to help the team and got three of the horses out, the other had to be left to its fate and froze to death.

One of those gotten out was rendered worthless by the exposure. The two men having got wet, put on dry socks and what other clothing they could and started to

seek shelter. They succeeded in reaching Varley's and the three horses ultimately reached the Bear Grove station. The two men were badly frozen, Goodenough having to have several toes amputated, while a passenger undertaking the trip from Varley's to the station before the storm abated was so badly frozen that he lost a foot. In twelve hours during the storm a drift was formed at Bacon's over twenty feet deep. It doesn't seem long to look back to 1866, only twenty years, but the modes of travel and accommodations for travelers in Iowa have changed greatly in those years.

WEST MILTON.

The fifth town in Guthrie county, West Milton, was projected, surveyed and platted in the summer of 1855, the plat being filed for record on the 7th day of September of that year, so that four of the seven defunct towns of the county were started in 1855. The Dodge survey of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad line leading to the planning and platting of the town of which we are writing.

West Milton was located on the southwest quarter of section 10, Penn township. It was started with the expectation of its becoming a railroad town and a permanent village, and not as a swindling speculation. It was begun, however, on a small scale, the plan embracing but thirty-six lots and a public square. Its streets were laid out sixty-six feet wide, its alleys sixteen feet. Had the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad materialized on the Dodge survey West Milton would have become a prosperous village and might have been what Stuart is now, the division station on the Rock Island road for western Iowa. The best water-power in this county is close by the abandoned town site. In the vicinity there is abundance of native timber, excellent building stone and a valuable coal field, so that it had natural advantages.

John Pierson, its proprietor, started a

store in it in the fall of 1855, which he afterwards sold to Smith & Kelley. W. C. McCool, an active working man, of considerable genius for trade and invention, started a blacksmith shop in the place about the same time. The fates, however, were against the town. For a considerable time it was dependent on Morrisburgh, three miles distant, for its mail, as it was some two miles from the stage road. When it secured postoffice advantages its railroad prospects had vanished and the superior inducements of its rival, Morrisburgh, with its stage and telegraph facilities, wiled away its store and blacksmith shop. For a time after its completion the once famous Pierson mill drew business to West Milton from Madison and Adair counties, but mills were soon built in more convenient localities and the business of the Pierson mill was cut off. Early in 1868 the railroad was finished to Dexter, some four miles from West Milton. Dexter and Stuart were started and flourished. West Milton received its finish and its prosperity is now known only to the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Its name, however, is monumented by an independent school district. Even the Pierson mills (saw and grist), from which the place hoped so much, are now gone, the machinery of the grist mill being taken to Casey in 1884 and John Pierson, its honest Quaker proprietor, some years ago sank into that sleep which knows no waking until the dawning of the day of days.

WILMINGTON.

After the platting of West Milton the sparse settlements of Guthrie county had respite from new town speculations for two years. In the summer of 1857 the most unique and artistic town plat of the county's history was spread on paper and given form by a multitude of stakes in one of the roughest prairie areas of the county. It was on the line of the once famous thoroughfare, the old Des Moines and Council Bluffs stage

road. Adam Coppoc, a shrewd pioneer, a local preacher in the United Brethren church, a man of good natural endowments and full of trade, a cousin to the Coppocs who were with John Brown in his fatal Harper's Ferry adventure, had settled at Oak Grove and secured the stage station, but soon discovering that the stage route was to be changed to miss his place, he sold out to John Betts soon after taking possession and not having made payment on the property. Betts made this same discovery, threw up his bargain, tendered immediate repossession to Coppoc and filed a pre-emption on lots 1, 2 and 8 in section 4, township 78, range 32, on the divide and immediately on the stage route some two miles northeast of Dalmanutha. Here he extemporized accommodations for travelers by hauling a lot of poles and brush and fixing up a booth shanty and covering and siding it with prairie hay and offered entertainment. As there was then a great rush of land-buyers to Nebraska and there were then long miles of vacancy on that then famed stage route, he soon had business. In a rainy time his lodgers used their umbrellas in his best room to shelter themselves from the drippings of the roof. But he soon had better accommodations. Building two rough frames about two feet apart so as to form a structure 16x32 feet, a story and a half high, he filled the space between the frames with mud, which he tempered with a yoke of oxen. Putting in the absolutely necessary doors and windows and shingling the roof, he made a not very polished but a very warm house. The next year he added a shed part 10x32 feet for kitchen purposes, filled the two upstairs rooms with beds and was soon doing as prosperous a hotel business as has ever been done in Guthrie county. His place soon became widely known as Gopher Station. A pen drawing of this once famous place is shown on the records of the county in the record of the plat of Wilmington, which old settlers who were acquainted with

the old station house pronounce quite a correct profile. It was finally finished by a coat of lime plaster on the outside.

One night a dudish traveling gentleman stopped with the stage for a night's lodging at Gopher Station and seeing that the house was crowded, offered Betts five dollars for a private room and bed. Private rooms were not numerous in that house and Betts replied: "Thee can't have it for twenty-five dollars; thee may choose any man thee pleases to sleep with thee, but I shall put two men in a bed as long as there is a bed left, and then I shall spread quilts on the floor as long as there is a vacant place." This fellow, too dudish to go to bed on those terms, sat up all night. In the morning, however, he was charged full price for a bed he had not used. A half-hour before the stage started warning was given of the time the coaches would go and the warning was renewed ten minutes before the time to start. When the stages were driven up this fellow was not ready and they drove off without him. He then wanted the Quaker agent to order out an extra coach to take him to Adel. This Betts refused to do, so his high dudeship walked back to Dalmanutha and hired a private conveyance for the trip, having learned that there was authority in that stage station on that great open prairie that he was compelled to respect. On the removal of the stage line to the Panora and Guthrie Center route in 1856 John Betts discovered that Gopher Station must speedily die, so for a saving speculation he laid out the town of Wilmington, the place being surveyed by Lindley Stanton in June, 1857, the plat being acknowledged August 27, 1857. The streets were laid out at a variation of thirty degrees and the blocks were of irregular size. In the names of the streets we note Sarah, Hannah, Delia, Charles, State, Heald and Betts. A square of fifteen acres in the plat was pompously reserved for the use of the stage station. This Betts shortly sold to William Anderson at a good figure and selling his lots, he left Wilming-

ton to its inevitable fate, having made about seven thousand dollars in some four years. Before selling out, however, he planted a grove of young cottonwoods about the station house, which grew up to be a famous landmark long before the great spreads of wild prairie in Guthrie county were transformed into improved farms. They yet remain on the Phillips farm to identify the site of the once famous Gopher Station and the staked-out town of Wilmington. We have seen these cottonwoods from points in every township in the county except Richland. Some three years ago their present owner cut off their tops and they are not now so prominently seen. Some eight years ago they became an inviting center for herding purposes. Soon after the breaking plow was driven over the abandoned town site and the location of Wilmington, the sale of its lots and the once hurrying business of "the old mud house" had place only in the memory of the pioneer and the unfortunates who once had titles in its corner lots.

WILKINS.

This name is more familiar to the people of the county than Pennsburg, West Milton or Wilmington in consequence of its use from five to seven years ago by the then generally read, ironical correspondence of "Greenback Reform" in the Guthrian, which was dated from "Wilkins." But few even then conceived that the plat of Wilkins embraced a larger area than is now covered by any town in Guthrie county except Stuart. The plat of Wilkins covered four hundred and sixty acres of land, embracing five hundred and ninety-eight lots. Its plan embraced spacious streets, a public square, public park, school grounds and a cemetery. Its streets were given high-sounding names and Jefferson, Franklin and Washington avenues graced its plat. When it was projected in 1856 there were but sparse settlements in Guthrie county, and it was projected as a paper town, its lots to be sold in eastern

markets to realize gain to its projectors at the expense of the victims duped to their purchase. We are told by parties who have seen it that its plat was finely lithographed. The Middle Coon river was represented with steamers floating thereon and great veins of coal adjutting from the breast of the bluffs near by, with mills and stores and other business interests. On such representations its lots were sold. The following notice of Wilkins was published in the Guthrie County Sentinel, March 15, 1856, a small paper, the only one then published in Guthrie county. The notice was written by J. D. Chamberlain, a principal in this town speculation. Of course the notice was written to be read by a few pioneers in Guthrie county and to be perverted and used elsewhere. "Allow me, through the columns of the Sentinel, to call the attention of the people of Guthrie and adjoining counties to the proposed town of Wilkins. The site of the contemplated town has been purchased by a company in Cleveland, Ohio, who will commence improvements as soon as practicable after the survey is completed. A store, blacksmith shop and several dwellings will be erected as soon as possible and mills and other improvements are contemplated. The Cleveland company's purchase embraces one thousand acres of some of the best land in Guthrie county. It is situated on the middle fork of the Raccoon river, thirteen miles from Panora and midway between that place and Coplen's Grove. The state road and mail route from Sioux City passes through the center of the proposed town and a post-office will soon be secured. The land in the vicinity of the Cleveland company's purchase is nearly all taken up and is being settled rapidly. An excellent saw mill has just gone into operation in the immediate vicinity (the old Cox mill near the Latshaw bridge.—Ed.) and every facility is now afforded for building, fencing, etc. Several other mills are building and will be under operation soon. The best limestone and iron ore are found in any quantity and stove coal

is thought to be abundant and of excellent quality. One vein is now opened and worked in the vicinity and several others have been discovered. The Raccoon river and Willow creek afford excellent water-power, which might be profitably improved: grist mills, carding machines and cloth dressing establishments are much needed and would pay a large profit. Mechanics of all kinds would find Wilkins an excellent location, as people from the north and west now have to go thirty or forty miles to Panora for goods, smithing, milling, etc., passing directly through Wilkins. There is no other point in Guthrie county offering equal inducements for merchants, mechanics and business men as the proposed town of Wilkins. Over two hundred acres will be laid out into building lots 60x172 feet. The streets all cross each other at right angles and are all eighty feet wide. A large park will occupy a central and pleasing position and a beautiful and appropriate site has been selected for a cemetery, which will be regularly laid out into burying lots. Appropriate lots will be reserved for church and school purposes and the company expects to spare no pains to make Wilkins one of the most beautiful places in Iowa."

But Wilkins never materialized. Its streets and avenues, its blocks and squares, were staked out most likely in the fall of 1858. Its plat was filed for record February 16, 1859, and spread on the records of the county on the 16th day of the following June. In the latter part of 1870 we saw some of the stakes yet standing. Its site was in sections 23 and 26, Highland township, and is now partly covered by the Ferris farm. In 1878 the Rock Bluff mill was built and a blacksmith shop was started close by the old town site. Cline & Son started their Rock Bluffs store and some fellow ventured to start a saloon and so some signs of business materialized about what was to have been the town of Wilkins. The saloon soon went up in smoke and blaze between two days, as it was an institution not needed in

that vicinity, and there are those who gravely doubt the fire being an accident. Mails were run from Panora to Carrollton on that old Panora and Sioux City stage road down to the fall of 1881, when the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the building of Bagley and Bayard rendered that old-time mail route useless and it was discontinued. In 1880 and 1881 several railroad lines were run across the old town plat by surveyors working in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, one line being staked out from Scranton, but work ended on them with the driving of the stakes and the little country store was soon moved to Bayard. The Rock Bluffs mill still runs to benefit the neighborhood and coal is still dug in the vicinity. Steamboats don't run on Middle Coon, but Johnny Ferris does raise corn and feed hogs and cattle on what was the paper city of Wilkins.

A town was projected on section 36, Orange township, by Isaac Parish in 1856, in the Brushy valley. He hauled timbers to the site with the intention of putting up a mill on Brushy. He was called to Ohio on business and when he returned his timber was in use elsewhere. Timber was subject to very sudden and unexpected changes of ownership in those days. Mr. Parish abandoned his town project.

J. F. Moore projected a town and had its plat surveyed on section 17, Orange township, immediately north of Tuttle's Grove. The plat was never recorded and no buildings were erected upon it. Thus we have scanned the history of the defunct towns of Guthrie county. There are now thirteen regularly located and platted towns, the history of which we propose to sketch.

GUTHRIE COUNTY NEWSPAPER- DOM.

THE LIVING NEWSPAPERS OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

The oldest living paper in Guthrie county is the Guthrie Vedette.

This paper developed from the Guthrie County News, a paper republican in politics, established in Panora by S. H. Springer in 1864. Some time in 1865 Springer sold a half interest to Dr. E. B. Fenn. In 1866 Springer & Fenn sold to A. F. Sperry and Frank Barker. These gentlemen, having served in the army, selected a military term as the name of their paper, calling it "The Guthrie Vedette." In 1867 Sperry & Barker sold to G. W. Cambridge, and in 1868, Lew Apple became sole owner and publisher. Its subsequent prosperous history is known to our readers. In the first five years of its career it changed owners five times. When it was started D. M. Harris was running a democratic paper in Panora. In 1864 the soldier vote of the county was ninety-one republican to twenty-four democratic, the home vote three hundred and seventy-two republican to two hundred and ninety-eight democratic. Guthrie county has ever since given solid republican majorities on state and national tickets. The Vedette has been styled independent, but its political principles are republican. Through the prohibition struggle it stood firmly for that principle. It was run for many years a seven-column folio size and was enlarged to five-column quarto. It is all printed at home. It was the first office in the county graced with a power press and the first to put in steam power. It has fine office rooms, the property of its owner, and has run a successful career.

THE STUART LOCOMOTIVE.

In 1869, the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was completed to Council Bluffs and the division station was established at the then young town of Stuart. This gave the town rapid growth and permanent prospects, presenting an inviting opening for newspaper enterprise, and, in 1871, H. O. Hall founded the Stuart Locomotive. The first number appeared February 23d. The paper was announced as republican in politics. Charles

Stuart bought the plant in 1872. His purchase placed the paper on a firm financial basis and made it an assured utility to the then rapidly improving town which it represented. In 1877, J. J. Davis, then a well-known newspaper man in western Iowa, purchased the establishment, but not being successful in his payments, in December, 1878, it was put to sale, J. B. Blanchard being its nominal purchaser. In the following May it passed into the ownership of W. P. Moulton and J. M. Thode. Under their management it has had a successful career. The office machinery has been improved with a Campbell power press and new material, and Stuart, being the largest town in the county, it has a good field for business patronage. It has been uniformly republican in politics, is now an eight-column folio and is firmly established as a business institution.

THE CASEY VINDICATOR.

After the Casey Union passed out of existence Hartpence & Marshall, sometime in 1872, established a small amateur sheet, giving it the above title. Its blasts were not long or remarkably shrill, but it filled a business want and lived and grew in size. In 1874, it became the property of Thomas Boydston. In 1875 its management was transferred to Ham Kautzman, who made it a greenback paper. At the end of his year Kautzman transferred his interest to William M. Ashton, who made it republican in politics. In the beginning of 1878, Burt North and A. J. Shader assumed its ownership and management, changing its name to the Vindicator.

In 1879 W. P. Cowman leased Burt North's interest and after some three months had passed, purchased the plant. In the conduct of the paper Mrs. Cowman has ably assisted. They have given the paper excellent moral tone, making it an instrumentality in promoting moral reform in Casey and under their management it has had fair

prosperity, and is now a good local paper. It abides under its own roof and its publishers now contemplate improving the machinery and material of the office. It is now a five-column quarto.

THE SECOND BAYARD NEWS.

This paper was started by E. A. Olive after the Holmes plant played out. It began life January 1, 1884. It was run for some time under Mr. Olive's personal management, who won it the largest success of its history. It then passed under the management of Ham Kautzman, who has been connected with numerous unsuccessful newspaper enterprises in this and other counties. At the end of his year Kautzman, failing to make it pay, transferred his interest in the plant to Brown, its present manager. It is a six-column quarto, inside pages patent. It is independent in politics, but it has taken a stand in opposition to the prohibitory movement and placed itself on the democratic side of that issue.

THE GUTHRIAN.

This journal with this number completes the fifteenth year of its existence, although in its numbering it shows but volume 13, number 1. It was founded in this place by S. H. Springer, the first number appearing May 22, 1872, the paper then being called the Guthrie County Journal. It was established as a republican paper. C. Ashton, its present editor, assisted in editorial work on the Journal during its first year. In August, 1873, H. J. Hess and S. G. Lee purchased a two-thirds interest in the plant, it being then valued at one thousand one hundred dollars. As there was no railroad market nearer than Menlo and Panora was the county seat and there were less than fifty families living in Guthrie Center and the western half of the county was but thinly settled, the outlook for the prosperity of the

paper was not brilliant, and another change in ownership soon followed, D. L. Motz trading for the plant which was rated in the trade at one thousand five hundred dollars. Under the Motz management C. H. Busby was editor, D. L. Motz being general canvasser, the subscription list was largely increased, and the county seat having been moved to "the Center," its prospects grew brighter, but another transfer soon followed, Ham Kautzman buying a half interest for eight hundred dollars. March 1, 1874, H. J. Hess bought of Motz the other half interest. The ownership of Kautzman & Hess was of brief duration, for on April 23d following, Hess sold his interest to F. A. Mann. At the end of the second volume of the Journal, which was then at hand, Mann & Kautzman changed the politics of the paper from republican to "anti-monop." and its name to the Beacon Light. It abandoned the numbering of the two volumes of the Journal and began the Beacon Light as volume 1, No. 1, and as their numbering has been continued, two years are lost in the true age of this paper. In the two years of the existence of the Guthrie County Journal it changed ownership five times. Mann & Kautzman ran the Beacon Light until March, 1875, when Mann bought out Kautzman and announced the paper as neutral in politics. He ran it until May, 1877, when he sold out to E. H. Kimball. Kimball took hold of the concern with an immensity of flourish, bought new type and the half medium Gordon jobber that now does good service in the office, gave the paper its present name, and ran it until the following January, when to carry out certain schemes he nominally sold a half interest to W. B. Harris, and soon after, nominally sold the other half interest to W. C. Campbell. Kimball the meanwhile retaining the editorship and control of the paper and became involved in political quarrels in his own party. In June, 1879, Charles Ashton, by W. M. Ashton, purchased the interest nominally owned

by W. C. Campbell, selling the interest so purchased to W. M. Ashton. Harris & Ashton ran the paper to the following May, when W. M. Ashton, Charles Ashton and H. K. Ashton purchased the Harris interest, the plant then rating in value at two thousand dollars, and opened the sixth volume of the Guthrian, but really the eighth. In those first seven years of the paper's history it had truly a checkered one, changing ownership eleven times and its politics four times.

The present owners bought the plant to make it a permanent property, knowing that to make it such it must stand boldly for the best interests of the county and especially of its own community. When they took hold of the paper its credit was run down. They purchased the Harris interest entirely on credit, but went to work, paid for the concern and added occasional purchases of new type to the job cases of the office. In May, 1881, they put the paper in an entire new dress of both body and advertising type, and in May, 1883, enlarged the paper to its present size, six-column quarto, from an eight-column folio, and placed in the office a new, nine-column, Prouty power press, in place of the old Washington hand press. In June, 1885, a new four-and-a-half-horse-power Bookwalter engine, with fixtures, was placed in the office to run its presses. The office now has all the needed machinery and an outfit of poster, advertising and job material not excelled by any neighboring county paper. It starts with the present issue on its fifteenth year of newspaper life.

In July, 1898, William Ashton died, and on April 1, 1899, the plant was sold to A. H. Grisell, editor of the Menlo Gazette.

In August, 1900, T. E. Grisell, who had editorial charge of the Menlo Gazette for the previous year and a half, became interested in the Guthrian, and the firm became A. H. Grisell & Son. Under the control and management of this firm the circulation and

business of this paper more than doubled in the past seven years. In 1899 it had a circulation of one thousand and twenty-five. It now enjoys a circulation of two thousand two hundred and fifty. It employs seven people, and the past year its pay roll was over two thousand five hundred dollars.

On the 21st of August, 1879, Florian A. Mann and W. B. Harris started a newspaper and called it the Guthrie County Journal. It was a greenback paper in policy and was run by Mann until 1882, when it was sold to P. H. Lenon. In April, 1883, it went out of existence. In 1883 the Iowa Star was started by Dillon and Munger; after running it eight months it was sold to J. E. Motz and was placed under the editorial control of his son, Montgomery Motz. It was run by him for two years and then sold to J. L. Mingus. Since the retirement of Dillon, the "Star" was run as a democratic paper. In 1887 Mingus sold a half interest to H. W. Stoy, who changed its politics and its name to the Guthrie Times. It still remains in the hands of Mr. Stoy, who has built up a good business. In 1893, Dr. J. N. Porter started a democratic paper called the "Free Press." After running it for six weeks he sold it to J. L. Mingus, who shortly sold it to L. O. Hull, who changed its name to the "Guthrie County Sentinel" and its politics to populist. In 1896 he sold out to the Sentinel Printing Company. J. A. Lyons, J. S. McLuen, S. R. Reed and B. F. Wire, incorporators, H. E. Frost, secretary. In 1903 it was sold to Mr. Trousdale, of Spring Valley, Illinois, who, in 1894, turned over the subscription list to the Guthrie and moved the plant away.

In September, 1895, F. M. Wagoner started a paper called the Chronicle, but got out only two or three issues when it died. In the fifty years of its existence Guthrie Center has had twelve newspapers, two of which survive, viz., "The Guthrian" and the "Guthrie Times."

The Panora Patriot was established Jan-

uary 12, 1906, by George Grisell, son of Alex H. Grisell, of the Guthrian. It is a weekly, democratic in politics, but comes in for a share of the county printing.

NEWSPAPERS THAT HAVE BEEN.

We propose in this chapter to give a full history of the newspaper enterprises of this county. We believe a full and correct history of those enterprises has never been written.

In the latter part of 1855 William Tracy and John E. Parish contended for the honor of starting the first newspaper in this then new county which, in the preceding year, had a population of only eight hundred and seventy-two. William Tracy had that fall settled near Guthrie Center, coming from Noble county, Ohio, and bringing with him a newspaper outfit, which he had owned and run in Ohio; the type being locked up in the forms as last used in them. Getting his material late in December from Iowa City, a column or two was distributed and re-set and, on January 15, 1856, he issued, nominally at this place, although the town was not then laid out, the first number of

THE WESTERN PIONEER.

which appeared for a few months as circumstances suited. In the fall the press and type were sold out to John E. Parish, who removed it to De Sota, Nebraska. The Western Pioneer retains the honor of being the first newspaper in Guthrie county.

THE GUTHRIE SENTINEL.

On January 25, 1856, J. E. Parish issued at Panora, the first number of a democratic newspaper with the above title, a four-column quarto in size. It gave the Panora markets, quoting wheat at one dollar; corn, twenty-five cents; beans, one dollar. In the latter part of November, Parish announced

a sale of "one-half of the office" to B. F. Dilley, and proposed an enlargement of the paper and an increase of the subscription, from one, to two dollars, per year. The desired encouragement to prolong the publication of the Sentinel was not received and in January, 1857, the material of the office was moved to De Sota, Nebraska, and from there to Missouri Valley, Iowa, and so ended the second paper published in Guthrie county.

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY GAZETTE.

The third newspaper effort in this county was made by J. B. Besack to start the Guthrie County Gazette in Guthrie Center, as a republican paper, in 1859. The first county-seat contest occurred that year, Panora retaining the prize by two hundred and ninety-seven to two hundred and seventy-seven votes for Guthrie Center. The paper was continued at Guthrie Center, despite the discouragement of this defeat, and the next year the county seat question was re-submitted, Guthrie Center winning the boon by a vote of three hundred and twenty-seven to three hundred and eight, the election being held April 2, 1860, and on the 7th of the month, Guthrie Center was decreed by the county court to be the county seat of Guthrie county. A year later the rebellion broke out and Guthrie Center and the country around it failed to boom as has been expected. In 1861, politics being hot, and Besack being deputy county treasurer, S. H. Springer took the management of the paper and ran it until 1862. In the spring of that year the county-seat was taken back to Panora by a vote of three hundred and fifty-five to two hundred and seventy-eight. This, of course, clipped down the meager patronage of the paper and the citizens of Morrisburgh, offering it a better support, it was moved there, H. J. Hess going with it, as he was then learning the printing trade in the office. The paper soon played out and

Besack, its owner, moved it to Poweshiek county.

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY LEDGER.

On the 13th of April, 1861, the first number of an independent paper having the name of the Guthrie County Ledger, appeared in Panora, with Nichols (S. D.), Houston & Hoxie as proprietors, giving the county two newspapers in the exciting times of that year. It promised to "commend itself to men of all parties and all sects," as it "would have nothing to do with politics or religion." In May following its editors announced its suspension, "as the war fever had reached all hands." It was soon sold to V. M. Lahman and P. H. Lenon, the latter soon sold his interest to Lahman and the paper was made democratic. In 1864 D. M. Harris assumed proprietorship. In the fall of 1866, a republican paper, the Guthrie County News, having been started, the Ledger threw up the sponge and was moved to Missouri Valley, where it still exists as a democratic paper under the editorship of Mr. Harris.

THE CASEY UNION.

This paper was established in Casey during the summer of 1870. It had only a weakly existence, changed ownership two or three times and died in 1872.

THE STATE GRANGER.

Sometime in 1872, E. M. Day having repurchased a portion of the material used in running the Casey Union, started the State Granger at Casey, a paper of assuming name, but of little force. It soon died.

THE STUART REGISTER.

The Stuart Register was started in Stuart in 1875, by James Rany. In 1876 it was sold to C. R. Wright. In 1877, Ham Kautz-

man bought it and changed its politics to greenback and its name to the Headlight. In 1897 A. L. McPherson became its owner and named it the Independent Citizen. April 4, 1879, J. J. Davies and H. Colwell became its proprietors and named it the Stuart Ledger, and again changed its politics, making it republican. In November, 1880, Adams & Belknap purchased it and ran it on the independent line in politics, put in new type and a Campbell power press. Subsequently Belknap sold out to R. M. Goshorn. In November, 1884, it ended its life by being sold to the publishers of the Locomotive.

THE SECOND BEACON LIGHT.

In the spring of 1877, F. A. Mann sold the Beacon Light to E. H. Kimball, and some time afterwards, in company with Ham Kautzman, started a paper in Council Bluffs, of greenback politics, calling it the Beacon Light. Failing to make it a paying concern, they moved it to Guthrie Center whence, after a few months of useless existence, being offered a subsidy by the greenbackers of Madison county, it was removed to Winterset by Ham Kautzman, where, in the course of events, it gave up the ghost.

THE SECOND GUTHRIE COUNTY JOURNAL.

In August, 1879, F. A. Mann and W. B. Harris started a paper, of greenback politics, five-column quarto size, inside pages patent. It was the especial purpose of the Harris part of the fraternity "to freeze out the Guthrian;" in a few months Harris was "froze out" of the Journal concern, and sometime afterwards J. S. Gresham became the owner of a half interest. After some months, the office not paying, Gresham retired. In the fall of 1882 Mann sold the plant to P. H. Lenon, when, after a few months, it passed to the newspaper boneyard, being sold by the sheriff to its creditors.

THE BAGLEY BANNER.

On the start of the town of Bagley in the fall of 1881, Charles R. Wright settled there and starting with an amateur outfit, began a publication which he named as above, issuing the first number December 1, 1881. In the course of a year he purchased a seven-column hand press, and additional type, enlarged the paper and made it a neat, newsy local sheet. In 1884 his death occurred, and the paper was continued by his family, the work being done by a young man named Snorf. It lost favor with the people, through Snorf's administration, and in the early summer of 1885, a disastrous fire swept it out of being.

THE BAYARD NEWS.

After the town of Bayard was started, a paper was projected by W. M. Stowell, of Coon Rapids; before it was issued, however, he turned the project over to W. M. Hamilton, who issued the first and only number of the paper bearing the above title, December 7, 1881. Mr. Hamilton was not a printer by trade but has ability for local writing. Not meeting with sufficient encouragement he gave up the enterprise.

THE BAYARD TIMES.

In November, 1882, J. C. Holmes moved a small outfit from Glidden, where he was running a small paper. He met very liberal encouragement from the citizens of Bayard, both in advertising and advance subscription patronage. He soon lost public favor. His plant went to the newspaper graveyard about the end of his first year.

THE GUTHRIE COUNTY STANDARD.

This paper was a development of two motives: One to establish a democratic paper; the other to punish the Vedette. This duality of motive combining republicans and

democrats, to offer liberal subsidies for its establishment in Panora. J. B. Adams, its proprietor, moved his office from Charles City to Panora and started the paper in season for the presidential campaign. Its first issue appeared May 15, 1884; its last early in the summer of 1885. Mr. Adams moved the outfit to the northern part of the state.

THE MENLO ENTERPRISE.

This paper was started by the Messrs. Stults, in the local interests of Menlo. The paper was printed at Adair. After it ran some months it was sold to J. B. Richardson, who worked hard to make it a success. Mr. Richardson is a good local news gatherer, but his field for patronage was too limited to give him sufficient support and he sold out to the Stuart Locomotive, in March, 1886. The history of that paper goes to show that small towns cannot afford the costly luxury of their own newspaper.

THE STUART SENTINEL.

Shortly after the demise of the Guthrie Standard, H. P. Albert appeared in Stuart with a project to start a democratic newspaper in that city. He issued his first number in August, 1885, having moved his outfit from Audubon, where he had run the Sentinel for many years, to Stuart. In his thirtieth number, published April 16, 1886, he announced the end of his efforts, and his purpose to remove the plant from Guthrie county.

It will be seen from the above sketching, that from January, 1856, to the present time fifteen, now defunct, newspaper enterprises have been started in this county. An average of one for each two years. These enterprises have involved losses and disappointments to many men, thirty-six different parties having had ownership in them.

A REVIEW.

The Guthrie county, of which we write, is in the beautiful, fertile and prosperous

state of Iowa, located centrally in the western part of the state, a realm of beauty and renowned fertility, divinely favored with loveliest landscapes, a most salubrious climate, purling rills, perennial rivers and living natural fountains of purest water. The area of Guthrie county spans the ridge dividing the affluence of the two great rivers forming the eastern and western boundaries of the state, so that the county is favored with a grand elevation. Its inhabitants have ever appreciated "the schoolhouse on the hill," but have no dalliance with "the saloon in the valley." In such surroundings of excellence, such a garden of delights, is located this area known as Guthrie county.

The following schedule shows the correct census of this county, taken during the past summer, by census districts. We have a late letter from Hon. R. B. Porter, informing us that the population of Guthrie county towns cannot be now given separate from the townships:

District.	1885	1890	farms	lots
Richland	961	1,276	146	33
Dodge	849	855	153	36
Highland & Orange	1,619	1,652	218	39
Panora	819	808	...	..
Cass	1,274	1,369	241	24
Victory	941	928	140	26
Seely & Union...	1,047	1,128	207	24
Jackson	792	721	132	19
Guthrie Center ..	857	1,019	...	40
Valley	646	627	114	19
Baker & Grove...	323	1,312	246	45
Penn & Stuart...	2,195	2,388	163	95
Beaver & Menlo..	1,326	1,345	175	46
Thompson & Casey.	983	985	166	28
Grant	759	849	147	21
Totals	16,439	17,314	2,248	548

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

When Guthrie county was organized in 1851, not a mile of railroad had been located in Iowa. Occasionally, a small steamer pushed its way, in the early spring, up the Des Moines river, as far as "The Fort," as

Des Moines was then called. That river, however, was a sorry pretence for a transportation route, for the interior of the state. In 1863, the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad (now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad), was projected and in the fall of that year, General Dodge ran his survey by Adel, Wiscotta, up the South Coon and Beaver, by Dalmanutha, through this county and on west to Council Bluffs. In May, 1856, congress, in response to the unanimous demands of the early settlers, made appropriations of lands to aid in the building of several railroads through Iowa. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad reached Des Moines in 1861, but the war soon stopped work on railroad construction, and the whistle of the locomotive was not heard in Guthrie county until the summer of 1868. A rapid settlement of the south part of the county set in and in the fall of that year stations were established where Stuart, Menlo and Casey now stand. Those towns were then laid out and at once became active business centers. But the northern and central portions of the county were yet compelled to wait long years for convenient railroad advantages.

In the eleven years intervening from 1868 to 1879, numerous new railroad schemes were incepted. 1872 was a fruitful year in this work. The Des Moines & Northwestern was planned that year and in Cass township a five per cent. tax, in aid of its construction, was voted and mostly worked out in grading the line to Panora. Its completion was nipped by the grange law and lay dormant until 1879. A road was projected in 1872 to run from Stuart via Guthrie Center through Audubon and Carroll counties and on to Sioux City. We had it from the lips of high officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, that that road would have been built but for the fact that the passage of the grange law precluded the consummation of negotiations by that company for money for its construction.

At the same time a road was projected from Red Oak to Webster City, and a preliminary survey was made through this county, but the same narcotizing cause put it to sleep. In 1875, a good deal of wind and some cash was expended on a scheme for the completion of the Narrow Gauge from Des Moines to the Missouri river via Panora, Guthrie Center, Exira and Harlan; but it collapsed and the farmers of Guthrie county had still to market their productions by the long-haul system, and their products were yet to be taxed to build up commercial centers in surrounding counties.

But in the winter of 1878-9, active, energetic efforts were put forth to secure better commercial facilities to Guthrie county. Subsidies were raised and negotiations were completed for the construction of the Narrow Gauge to Panora, and on to Jefferson, and negotiations opened for the construction of the branch from Menlo to this place. Late in the fall of 1879 the Narrow Gauge trains reached Panora and on the 28th of July, 1880, the branch was opened for business here.

These enterprises were followed by the survey of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in 1881, and its construction the next year.

The building of those lines of road led to the location of Linden, Yale, Glendon, Monteith, Jamaica, Herndon, Bagley, and Bayard, and secured Guthrie county the advantage of twelve railroad markets within its area, with four other stations abutting upon Guthrie county lines; the very best of railroad and mail facilities were secured, assuring excellent commercial advantages and very large additions to the permanent wealth of Guthrie county.

There is now operated in Guthrie county seventy and four hundred and nine thousandths miles of railroad, being one mile of railroad for each eight and four tenths sections of land and each two hundred and forty-seven persons of its population. These

figures, with facts above given, show that Guthrie county is now very finely furnished with transportation and mail facilities; advantages which have resulted in vast improvement of the financial and social conditions of its population and a vast enlargement and improvement in commercial and agricultural interests throughout the county, as is seen in the fine improvements made in the twelve important railroad towns of the county, especially within the past five years, and the grand improvements made in farm properties in all parts of the county during those years.

The following schedule gives the valuation of the several railroads in the county for taxable purposes:

	No. of Miles.	Val. per Mile.	Total Val.
C., R. & P.			
Mainline	19.53	\$12,600	\$243,432
G. C. Branch . . .	14.58	5,000	72,900
C., M. & St. P. . .	19.	6,025	117,668
D. M. & N. W. . .	16.979	1,500	25,468
<hr/>			
Totals	70.409		\$459,468
In 1875 the total valuation of all property for taxation within Guthrie county was			
			\$3,228,141
In 1885 the valuation was			
			4,623,742
<hr/>			
Increase in ten years			\$1,395,601

INCREASE IN LIVE STOCK.

The following table gives the increase in live stock in Guthrie county since 1872:

	1872.
Cattle	6,038
Horses	4,078
Mules	144
Sheep	6,076
Swine	11,422
<hr/>	
Cattle	12,530
Horses	5,187
Mules	203
Sheep	3,314

Swine	14,063
<hr/>	
1880.	
Cattle	15,471
Horses	6,805
Mules	401
Sheep	1,531
Swine	28,081
<hr/>	
1885.	
Cattle	22,352
Horses	8,776
Mules	459
Sheep	2,037
Swine	26,506
<hr/>	
1890.	
Cattle	34,220
Horses	9,915
Mules	428
Sheep	503
Swine	30,687

It should be remembered that this report gives only the cattle, horses and mules over one year old, and sheep and hogs over six months old. While the increase in numbers of all animals except sheep has been very large, the increase in value from the improvement of quality has been greater.

The Guthrie county fair has become noted among the county fairs of Iowa, for the very superior exhibits made in fine stock and poultry—all the improved breeds being very largely represented by superior animals owned within the county.

The increase of population from 1880 to 1890 was one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

The increased railroad mileage was thirty-four and eleven hundredths miles.

Eight new railroad stations were located and opened for business within the decade.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

Twenty-one offices distribute daily mails to the county, namely, Guthrie Center, Monteith, Glendon, Menlo, Casey, Stuart, Adair, Dexter, Redfield, Linden, Dale City, Pandora, Yale, Jamaica, Herndon, Bagley, Bayard, Coon Rapids, Jobes, North Branch

and Bear Grove and tri-weekly mails at Fansler, Erastus, Wichita, Nelson, and Larland, all parts of the county have ready access to mail and telegraphic as well as railroad facilities.

SCHOOLS.

The inhabitants of Guthrie county have given earnest attention to the great interests of education from its earliest settlement.

The school population of the county now enumerates three thousand one hundred and seventy males, three thousand and nineteen females; total, six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine. Of these, during the past school year, five thousand six hundred and five were enrolled in the public schools.

The whole number of schoolhouses in the county is one hundred and forty-seven. Of those there are eleven in the independent town districts of Bagley, Bayard, Casey, Guthrie Center, Menlo, Panora and Stuart.

There are one hundred and twenty-four sub-districts and twenty independent districts in the county, thirteen of the twenty independent districts being in the townships of Jackson and Penn.

There being one hundred and forty-eight schoolhouses and the equivalent of five hundred and ninety-two sections of land in Guthrie county, there is an average of one schoolhouse to each four sections of land.

There is one more schoolhouse than the above average.

There was paid during the school year of 1890, for the support of the public schools of Guthrie county, the following sums:

For schoolhouse sites	\$ 4,079.44
On bonds and interest.....	4,700.28
For other purposes	660.00
For fuel, rent, repairs, insurance and furniture	9,531.25
Paid secretaries and treasurers..	1,163.06
Paid for records, dictionaries and apparatus	640.68
Paid for general supplies	1,749.49

Paid for other purposes	742.22
Paid for teachers	45,533.97
Paid other districts for tuition ..	75.00
Expense of county high school ..	3,000.00

Total for year\$71,865.39

MINING.

Active coal mining operations are pushed in Jackson, Penn, Cass, Victory, Highland, Beaver and Seely townships, employing many hands, producing large quantities of coal and very largely supplying the home demand for fuel. The coal produced is equal in quality to the average coal product of Iowa—the upper and thinner vein is the one mostly worked. The coal mining industry is a growing one and is a valuable and important one to Guthrie county.

MANUFACTURING.

GRIST-MILLS.

Heretofore there has been but little spare wealth within the county to devote to other than the necessary business interests.

The first manufacturing plants established were grist and sawmills. The old sawmills along the streams are all gone. Several of the older grist-mills have also been abandoned as the newer and better machinery has been necessitated. At this time six grist-mills are run by water within the county, namely, two at Guthrie Center on South Coon; two at Panora and the Fansler and Rock Bluffs mills on the Middle Coon river. There are very many fine manufacturing sites on those perennial streams unoccupied. The fall on the South Coon averages eight feet to the mile. The Middle Coon is a more rapid stream.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

The Lonsdale woolen factory at Dale City was first built in 1856 and won extended reputation by the excellence of its

products. Some five years ago, in 1885, it was rebuilt and its size and capacity greatly enlarged. It has been successfully managed by its worthy proprietors and has been for thirty-four years, and bids fair to long continue to be a leading manufacturing interest in Guthrie county.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

We believe there are two firms in Stuart quite largely engaged in this line of manufacture.

BRICK AND TILE.

At Panora and Guthrie Center there are two large steam plants engaged in the manufacture of brick and drain tile, neither of which have the capacity to meet the constantly growing demand for their products. The drouth of the past three years has largely checked the demand for tile. A recurrence of a wet season will make a vast demand for that commodity, its use having demonstrated it to be of vast benefit in slough lands.

CIGAR FACTORIES.

Of these there are several in the county. The Rathman cigar factory at Stuart is the oldest plant of its kind in the county and the Star cigar factory at Guthrie Center, a newer but not less prosperous or important plant.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Of these we believe there are three in operation within the county. One at Hernon and two, the Coltrider and Cummings factories, in Thompson township.

CREAMERIES.

During the past summer three extensive creameries with cheese factories combined were built within the county, namely, one at Guthrie Center, one at Stuart and one at

Yale, and put in operation. About twenty-two thousand dollars were expended on the three plants in their construction and placing them in running order. They are doubtless the nucleus of a large and very important business interest.

CHURCHES.

Last, but not because it is of least importance, we mention this interest. During the decade that closed yesterday there has been many thousands expended in the promotion of religious interests. We cannot do more in the brief space now at our command than to name the different denominations that have and occupy church structures within Guthrie county.

1. Regular Baptists.
2. Predestinarian Baptists.
3. German Baptists.
4. Episcopal Methodists.
5. Wesleyan Methodists.
6. Free Methodists.
7. United Brethren.
8. Presbyterian.
9. United Presbyterian.
10. Evangelical Lutheran.
11. Friends.
12. Disciples.
13. Christian.
14. Church of God.
15. Roman Catholic.

So far as memory serves us, we can count forty church structures. Many of them are large, finely constructed, capacious and finely furnished sanctuaries, an honor to their builders and a fine representation of the moral sense and generous Christian spirit of the citizenship of the county.

A county that does not tolerate an open saloon, that uses legal means to squelch boot-legging and all illegal traffic in that which intoxicates; a county that, from its organization, at its every opportunity, has cast its vote against the infamous plan of permitting men, on the payment of a price, to carry on a business that ever tends to de-

base and imbrute its patrons, to breed poverty and crime, ever works ill and never good to the communities tolerating it. Such is Guthrie county. Its business, social and religious interests, its commercial advantages and fertility, its natural advantages and delights offer inviting opportunities to all who desire business location alike in agriculture, mechanical, manufacturing or mercantile lines. Farms can be bought at such prices as offer large increase and to such as desire to live in healthful surroundings, where inebriety is discountenanced and religion, education and excellence in social life is honored. No locality in Iowa offers greater advantages.

out and establish a town and contest for the county seat. Mr. Newton agreed to enter land near and including the grove subsequently known as the Newton grove, Mr. Tracy to enter lands along the river and including the timber skirting the stream, with lands on which the town might be platted. He so located his warrants, covering about nine hundred acres of land, and returned to Ohio. In the fall of 1855 he moved here with his family and in the spring of 1856 Guthrie Center was surveyed and the plat of the town recorded. Some buildings were erected that summer, settlers came in and Guthrie Center had location and name.

COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

HISTORY OF THE OLD CONFLICTS.

The first courthouse for the county, a frame building, was built in 1859. Two different contracts had previously been made for the erection of a courthouse, but for some reasons had been annulled.

In the years 1852 or 1853 William Tracy, then resident in Noble county, Ohio, came into this state with land warrants to locate. He told us in his lifetime that the warrants he brought with him had cost him ninety cents per acre.

He was desirous of locating land where a new town might be formed. Reaching Des Moines, he learned of the location of the county seat of this county eight miles east of its center and conceived the idea of locating a town at the center of the county and competing for the county seat. He visited Eber B. Newton, then living about three miles south of Panora. He laid his plans before Mr. Newton and engaged that gentleman to show him the center of the county. They came onto the ground. Mr. Tracy informed us that they stood on the prairie somewhere near where the courthouse now stands, looked up and down the valley, then all unoccupied, and arranged to enter the lands covering the center of the county, lay

In March, 1859, William Tracy presented a petition to the county judge, asking that a proposition be submitted to the voters of the county for the relocation of the county seat at Guthrie Center. The prayer of the petition was granted and it was ordered that the question should be submitted at the election on the first Monday of the following April.

THE CONTEST OF 1860.

Guthrie Center having lost in the battle of 1859, renewed the contest in 1860. On March 5th Albert Crosby presented a petition, signed by three hundred and twenty-eight of the legal voters of the county, asking for a resubmission of the question. The same day James Cline presented a remonstrance signed by three hundred and forty voters against resubmission. The matter was continued by the county court until the 16th, when it being proven to its satisfaction that many who had signed the petition had been induced by false representation to sign the remonstrance and desired their names to stand on the petition, the court granted the prayer of the petition and designated the 2d day of April for the election.

We give the vote in detail, cast in April, 1860, on the removal of the county seat, that our readers may apprehend the population and settlement of the county at that time:

Townships.	Guthrie Center.	Panora.
Beaver	7	8
Bear Grove	34	...
Cass	10	191
Center	104	3
Dodge	20	32
Jackson	51	57
Orange	13	6
Penn	53	4
Thompson	35	7
Totals	327	308

It will be seen that in this contest Guthrie Center won by nineteen majority.

But the question was not permitted long to be considered settled. In January, 1861, a petition was presented by the friends of Panora, asking the resubmission of the question. It, however, had not been given legal publication and it was not granted. In September, the same year, Panora came up with a new petition and an election was ordered for the first Monday of the coming April. Meantime the civil war was raging, settlement about the center of the county had stopped. Many citizens of the western part of the county had gone into the army. The accommodations for the county offices and officers in this place at that time were most meager and the courthouse (frame), then a new structure, was standing in the resplendent glory of its village prairie plaza, an habitation for bats and owls. The momentous first Monday in April dawned, the parties measured strength and Panora won by the vote of three hundred and fifty-five to two hundred and seventy-eight, and the frame courthouse again became a roosting place for the bats. But the Civil war went on to the capture of Lee at Appomattox, in 1865, and the county-seat contest slumbered until 1870. That year, on proper petitions, the board of supervisors again ordered a resub-

mission of the question. The election was held the second Tuesday of October, Panora winning in the contest by the vote of eight hundred and five for Panora to seven hundred and seventy-seven for the Center. We reached this town with our family for location here on the following Saturday. The gloom of that Tuesday's defeat was then hanging heavily over the crestfallen hosts of this "geographical center," the hub, as its enemies derisively styled it.

In 1872 preparatory steps were taken for a reopening of the contest for the county seat prize the following year. Steve Springer was induced to found a paper, the Guthrie County Journal, in this town. In March, 1873, at a meeting held in the Masonic hall, the upper story of Mrs. Wallingsford's residence, an organization was effected to work the Guthrie Center side of the contest. It was expressly understood that the contest was to be carried on by a square, honorable fight, devoid of illegalities and with earnest efforts to succeed. Committees were appointed to watch the progress of the fight in the several townships and the battle was won at the following election.

Two propositions were submitted to the people that year, one for the relocation of the county seat at Guthrie Center, the other for the establishment of a county high school at Menlo (then Guthrie). We give the vote in detail on both:

Townships.	County Seat.			
	Guth. Cen.	Panora.	For.	Against.
Beaver	107	6	107	1
Bear Grove...	123	...	1	110
Cass	4	380	42	232
Center	181	...	57	75
Dodge	22	10	...	30
Grant	39	...	...	38
Highland ...	36	11	...	47
Jackson	52	108	8	141
Orange	45	2	2	45
Penn	75	130	5	189
Richland ....	...	91	...	91
Union	51	...	3	31

Valley	73	20	10	79
Victory	61	47	2	71
	—	—	—	—
Totals	992	810	389	1,106

A good many men were out late that night bringing in the returns. E. G. Stowell and the writer got in from Menlo about daylight Wednesday morning. By that time it was known that the Center had won. The majority—one hundred and eighty-two—was decisive. The following Monday the board of supervisors counted the votes and made the official declaration of the result. Ordered the county records and officials to be moved to this place the following Wednesday, which was done, and the question of the county seat of Guthrie county was settled forever.

On the 9th day of October, 1873, John E. Motz executed and duly acknowledged an instrument, a copy of which was published in a Journal extra immediately after the execution of that instrument, a copy of which we have before us, donating, in the event of the removal of the county seat to Guthrie Center, the use of the two-story building then standing at the northwest corner of State and Seventh streets, this place, for four years, in which to transact the business of the county. The trustees of the Baptist church in this place, A. Ludden, D. L. Motz, T. P. Reed and J. W. Motz, also by written instrument, published in the same extra, proffered the use of that church building, free of rent, to the county for four years for holding the several terms of circuit and district courts.

The facts above stated demonstrate that the stories told by John Cline, Colonel Nichols and others to defeat the Hinkson bill, namely, that a compromise was made between citizens of Panora and this place in 1873 or 1874 by which Panora was to have the county high school and this town was to be given the county seat is the emptiest fancy. The fight between Panora and Guthrie Center in 1873 for the county-seat

prize was a fight to the finish, made by Guthrie Center without any complication whatever and made to win. It was made on honorable lines and with the utmost care to avoid illegalities, and so well was it managed on this line that the legal talent of Panora could not find any flaw on which to raise a legal quibble, and on the second day after the vote was counted officially by the board of supervisors the records and papers and offices were brought over to this place, where they have since remained.

No cleaner fight for a county seat was ever made anywhere.

A TRIP TO PANORA.

A telephone summons called us to Panora last Sunday for a day's duty in assisting Rev. Forman, who for some weeks past has been in poor health. We had numerous offers of hospitality, we always have in Panora. We enjoyed rest and refreshment in the cozy home of G. E. Price, returning Monday morning.

We are not aware that there is any call even for a preacher to keep his eyes closed in a ride through the county, even on such a beautiful springtime day as that Sunday. Fragrance filled the air, the sunlight, rich, pure, serene, the great breadths of grain and grass seemed to be leaping upward to feast on its inspiration; great fields of brown, marked by the planter's tracks, were beginning to show the lines of springing stems that will bear the ears of maize the coming autumn. The crop of grass, hay and corn never, in Guthrie county, in the middle days of May, gave richer promise and orchards never inspired hope of fuller fruitage. Guthrie county orchards and fields all now give golden promise.

Panora is a town of beautiful homes. Panora never had that thing that some call a boom, but in the last eight years it has made steady improvement. New dwellings, roomy, stylish, well-finished structures, have

been placed in large lots with beautified surroundings, until the town is beautifully remodeled. While the exteriors are made attractive, the interiors exhibit the furnishings of taste and art.

Panora has three fine churches—the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Christian. Those have working Sabbath-school organizations and large schools.

It has two fine brick school structures. The town school, a large, solid building, with a corps of successful teachers, and the county high school building is a fine structure and the institution has been a great incentive to educational culture upon the young men and women of Panora. We doubt there being a town of its size in the state in which the young men and women have more generally and wisely improved the educational advantages offered them.

Our first view of Panora was had on a Saturday evening. It was the 7th of May, 1870, a sunny springtime afternoon. We had ridden in an open carriage from Menlo through Thompson, Beaver and Jackson townships by the site of Montieth and Dale City, our first ride in such a conveyance over a western prairie country. Reaching the top of the hill by W. H. Spurgin's present residence, Panora, a fourth of a mile away, was a hundred feet below us. Passing our vision eastwardly, we took in a broad expanse of prairie, gently undulating, then putting on its summer, verdant hue, flecked here and there by a spot of improvement. We had the teamster stop that we might scan the landscape. We have not forgotten the impression its beauty made upon us. Years had passed since we had last looked over that panorama, than which none more beautiful exists in this western realm of beautiful landscape. Last Sabbath afternoon, being near that hilltop, we rode to its summit and feasted our eyes once more upon its beauty. That view has changed in those seventeen years, yet you now stand

on the same hill and have the same expansive view. Away eastward the eye goes over Bay's branch, Mosquito and occasionally as you turn your vision northwardly, you catch a glimpse of the timber lining the North Coon, thence bounded by the summit dividing the waters of the Middle Coon and Mosquito; the inclosed reach of vision contains but little unbroken prairie. Scores of farm homes fleck the fertile breadth, which are homes of intelligence and happiness. The great breadth is beautified with grove and orchard, pasturing herds give life and grace to the scores of farms. There are the schoolhouses on the hills and churches by the schoolhouses, but there is no saloon in the valley to debase that realm of beauty.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN KUNKLE.

The article below was written by Charles Ashton for the Guthrie some time after his retirement from that paper to give way to its present editor, Alexander H. Grisell:

"The first settler of Guthrie county died at the residence of his grandson, Mr. Frank Kunkle, in Jackson township, on Thursday, March 1, 1900. He came to his death directly through the effects of a fall, in which he sustained the fracture of a hip, some ten days before his death.

"The deceased was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1806. At the time of his death he had reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, nine months and twenty days. He was of German ancestry. At the age of eighteen years he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade. After completing his apprenticeship he went to Union county, Pennsylvania, where he remained six years, and met Barbary Edmonds, to whom he was united in marriage October 1, 1831. In 1833 he moved to Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania. There himself and wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he



BENJAMIN KUNKLE

served as class leader for some years. In 1839 he changed his location to Champaign county, Ohio, locating in the town of Mechanicsburg, where he pursued his trade for a livelihood. In 1837, moving further west, he came to Iowa and located for a time at Bonaparte, Van Buren county. In the spring of 1848 he changed his location to Wapello county. During that summer he followed farming and in the fall, in company with a Mr. Parrott, he came west to look up a location on the frontier. They struck the divide between the Middle and South Coon rivers. On their way the two men drew cuts to determine who should have the privilege of first choice of location, Mr. Kunkle winning. Reaching what upon its survey proved to be the east quarter of section 36, township 79, range 30, west, Mr. Kunkle at once announced his choice of that location. To the north, reaching from the divide to the Middle Coon, was a fine grove of excellent timber. On the south there lay spread out, covering the divide, one of Iowa's finest prairies. Mr. Kunkle at once proceeded to erect a cabin on his location, at which he worked for days, his horses and his dog his companions, his wagon his bed-chamber and the howling wolves making dismal music, his serenaders. He intended moving his family to the location in the early spring of 1849, but the prevailing floods of that spring precluded the removal until late in the summer. The families, including his own and J. W. Cummins', his son-in-law, married to the oldest daughter a few days before the family left Wapello county, moving with him. They reached the cabin August 28th. A doorway was at once cut into the empty, floorless hut and with a quilt hung up for a door and beds spread on the ground, the group slept that night, the only white occupants then of the region stretching from the west line of Dallas county to the Missouri river. Two weeks later a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs.

Kunkle, being the first white child born in Guthrie county. Two years later this county was established and named by legislative enactment. Mr. Kunkle, in his great age, came to his death in the immediate neighborhood in which he built that cabin. The son-in-law survives him, living yet in the locality in which they settled, now fifty-two years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Kunkle six children, four sons and two daughters, were born. Three of the children, two sons and the daughter, born in that unfinished cabin, survive both parents. The four sons all served in the Union army, one, falling in the service, is now lying entombed near Memphis, Tennessee.

"The deceased was reared in the tenets of the Lutheran communion, but in his early manhood united with the Methodist body. He proved his Christian fidelity throughout his subsequent long life. He was truly a Methodist of the old-fashioned type. He was strictly honest with his fellowmen, industrious and economizing, and in his active years amassed a competency. To himself and wife must be awarded the praise of bravely enduring the privations and perils of pioneer prairie life. Guthrie county was not formed until they had lived within the area now composing it a couple of years. When he moved into his cabin there was not a surveyed section, an inhabited house, a road, a church organization, school or bridge within the county. Then the prairie fire reveled each fall over this vast prairie expanse in its most terrible and destructive fury. Mr. Kunkle once told a writer of being on the divide between the two rivers with an ox team when he noticed a fire sweeping toward him, and of his imminent danger and narrow escape. He knew what it was to battle with the driving blizzard and pitiless storm on the open prairie far from habitation. He endured not only the privations, but also the terrors, of prairie pioneer life. Providence permitted him to live to

see the wilderness blossom with the wealth and beauty of our Christian civilization and social state. He in his years of life and labor in this prairie realm witnessed its grand transformation into beautiful and luxuriant homes. In the almost ninety-four years Providence permitted him in mortal state he witnessed the unfolding of history and bore, it may be, a humble but truly industrious part in working out the wonderful transformation.

"He brought his religious principles with him to this then wild region. He was not here long until he hunted up a Methodist minister to hold service in his cabin. The Rev. Michael Hare, then traveling the Fort Des Moines mission, conducted the first public religious service in Mr. Kunkle's cabin ever conducted in Guthrie county, and there organized the first Methodist, in fact, the first religious organization founded in this county. The deceased lived to see the church, thus begun, to grow into a membership of upwards of two thousand in the county, with ten pastoral charges, having ten good parsonages and thirteen fine church edifices, with a property valuation of forty-nine thousand three hundred dollars.

"He saw wonderful unfoldings of our national history. Three years before his birth Thomas Jefferson, who was president when Mr. Kunkle was born, made the Louisiana Purchase, then a vast territorial wilderness, which in the lifetime of the deceased was transformed into seventeen noble states, peopled with twenty millions of intelligent citizens, the possessors of resources that empires might envy. In his years at least twenty-five thousand miles of railroad were built in this grand region, extending from the Mississippi to the Rockies, bringing advantages of transportation, of which the wisdom of the world was ignorant in his boyhood. Young people would do well to study the wonderful transformations of the ninety-four years of Mr. Kunkle's life, that

they may have clearer comprehension of the possibilities of the years Providence may give them to live."

A BLIZZARD AND A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

The following story of a hunting trip, participated in by the late J. W. Cummins and his father-in-law, the late Benjamin Kunkle, the first two permanent settlers of Guthrie county, was written by the late Charles Ashton in 1887. Mr. Ashton took the story from the lips of Mr. Cummins and it was published at that time in the Guthrian:

"At the time the fearful incident occurred of which we write (1851) game abounded in the commingling of grove and prairie covering the area of the then newly formed but unsurveyed county of Guthrie. Deer roamed the prairie in droves, wolves were seen in numerous packs, elks in herds pastured on those hills and drank from the ever-flowing streams. Otter, beaver and mink were abundant along the rivers, wildcats and brawny black bear made hunting interesting sport to the then pioneer.

"Benjamin Kunkle, the first settler, had then resided in the county a little over two years. A few other pioneers had built cabins and begun work to transform the waste of prairie and groves into civilized homes. Those early settlers, however, were mostly fond of the chase, and on success in the hunt they largely depended for the maintenance of their families. In the latter part of November, 1851, John Kunkle and William Braun, both young men, left the Kunkle cabin to go to Bear Grove to construct a cabin to furnish them shelter and a central point for a winter's hunt. Benjamin Kunkle, father of John Kunkle, and J. W. Cummins, a brother-in-law, arranged to follow in two or three weeks and join Kunkle and Braun at the camp.

"These men in their more than two years' residence had gained a good knowledge of the county, the course of its streams and the location of its groves. J. W. Cummins was then a young man. Kunkle was older, but still in robust manhood, somewhere from forty to forty-five years of age.

"To carry out their promise Benjamin Kunkle and Cummins left their cabin on foot on the 15th of December with their guns and hunting equipments to join the others in camp, which they expected to find in North Bear Grove. No settler had yet located about that body of timber, there not being a settler within the western half of Guthrie county. When Kunkle and Cummins started about six inches of snow covered the ground. In their tramp that day they killed a 'coon and reached the cabin of Hanson G. Weeks, built at the noted Branson spring now by Monteith.

"Weeks was a young man recently married, had located by that fine spring and had built a cabin about twelve feet square, and was then the westernmost settler in Guthrie county. They stayed at the Weeks cabin that night, meeting a hearty welcome and feeding on the 'coon they had killed, corn bread and corn coffee. Next morning they were up early. The weather had turned warmer, was misting snow and the snow was slushy.

"After breakfast Weeks remarking that it would be a good morning for 'coon, started with them in his shirt sleeves. When they had made about half way from the Weeks cabin to the Willey grove they noticed some wild turkeys and Kunkle and Cummins each killed one out of the flock.

"In their pursuit of the turkeys considerable time had passed, but, interested in the chase after them, they had not noticed that it was turning cold, the wind having veered into the northeast.

"Soon the misting rain turned into a fine hail. The clouds rolled up in immense masses of different hues and Kunkle, con-

cluding there was going to be a terrible storm, wanted to turn back, but Cummins insisted on going on. They saw Weeks in the distance running toward home; he nearly perished before he reached the cabin. Kunkle, seeing Cummins unwilling to turn back, went on. They urged their way up the river, the storm increasing in severity. The hail beat in their faces, their eyelids almost froze shut and they frequently had to hold their mittens over their eyes to thaw their eyelids loose. Struggling against the increasing storm, they pushed their way slowly westward. Reaching a bluff bank of the river, they stopped to rest under its shelter.

"The day, however, was wearing rapidly away, and Cummins was convinced of the impossibility of reaching Bear Grove and finding the camp that night. To stay on the prairie or in a grove that night without fire was certain death, and it being near sundown, Cummins proposed to Kunkle that he should start back to the Weeks cabin and he would follow. It had now become intensely cold, traveling was extremely difficult and both men were excessively tired; night was almost upon them and they were miles from the nearest cabin—their only hope of safety lay in reaching it. Struggling all day through the wet or icy grass, their clothing had become wet and was now frozen. The Weeks cabin lay half a mile from the river, a hill intervening. It stood, however, inside a rail fence, inclosing a small patch of ground about it.

"Benumbed and tired, Kunkle turned down the river, Cummins following him, each nerving himself for a struggle with the relentless elements for life. The immense growth of grass in the river bottom—now loaded with ice—covered the prairie and made their walk slow and laborious. Darkness soon enveloped them, but there was no abatement of the howling, driving storm. Passing over this town site (Guthrie Center), skirting the timber along the

river, they passed the Willey grove, but to those men in that cheerless, freezing darkness it presented no inviting offer of safety and rest. So they toiled on through the darkness and the blizzard in search of that little cabin and its humble but desired shelter. The timber skirting the river and the hills bordering the valley furnished in the darkness a guiding outline.

"After hours of struggle, groping through the darkness, they, fortunately, near midnight, struck the fence near the Weeks cabin, the westernmost fence at that time in the county. Mr. Kunkle was wearing shoes and during the night complained of his feet. Before going into the cabin Cummins suggested to him the propriety of walking through the warm spring water. This advice Kunkle did not follow. Going into the house, they found a big fire in an old-fashioned fireplace. Kunkle immediately took off his shoes and soon the heat of the fire produced intense pain, and he sought relief by taking off his stockings. The skin of his right foot came off largely with his stocking. Cummins soon began to suffer with his wrists, which, for a space of some two inches about the wrists of the mittens were so severely frozen that the skin peeled off, and he, too, to this day, suffers from the effects of that night's freezing.

"The next day Cummins was able to walk and push his way to the Kunkle cabin to inform the family of the father's condition. Kunkle remained at the Weeks cabin and in about a week was taken home on a sled, but was unable to wear shoes during the winter. It was well for the two men that they turned back, for had they succeeded in reaching the Bear grove they would not have found the camp nor the other men.

"It had been agreed that the camp should be built in North Bear Grove, but for some reason on reaching the grove Kunkle and Braun concluded to camp in the south grove and located their camp near where the

Crooks sawmill was afterwards built. There they constructed a comfortable camp, in which they stayed the largest part of the winter, making a successful hunt."

A TALK WITH A PIONEER IN 1892.

There are yet many living links that connect the present with the beginning of settlement in this county and who did first work to turn the wild prairie in these parts into its present improved condition. We had a talk with one such a day or two ago.

Late in the fall of 1855 William Warrington and Joseph Groom started together from central Illinois to look up a location in the then far western state of Iowa. They reached "Fort Des Moines" on their travels and from that place started west for what then was to be Guthrie Center, having had acquaintance with E. B. Newton in Illinois. Footing it from Des Moines, as there was then not even a stage line west of that place, they came via Adel and Morrisburgh, crossed South Coon to where Dale City now stands (the Lonsdale factory being then unbuilt), took the slightly worn road leading up to and along the divide, came down into what was afterward named Copperhead valley, by the Goings place (later the Jordan farm), by Ingams, the Branson place and the big spring, crossed South Coon at the old Harlan ford, thence by the Willey grove and on up the valley, passing over this town plat (then all raw prairie), they crossed the Coon again on a footlog near the "upper bridge" and finding E. B. Newton living in a log cabin on what is now the Dr. Bower land, and William Tracy and Charles Huxley living in very humble cabins on the opposite hill, now the Stover Brothers and Motz land, they were at the end of their journey.

Guthrie Center was then staked out and the proprietor offered to give Warrington the two lots corner State and Eighth streets, now the residence property of L. B. Young and Isaac Swank, and build him a black-

smith shop thereon if he would settle on the same and run a blacksmith business. The offer was accepted. Groom bought out a man by the name of White, who had begun an improvement on what is now the Coats farm, west of William Sheeder's. Groom and Warrington then started back to Illinois. At Des Moines they struck a hack, on which General Dodge (not then general) was making his way toward Chicago to report the survey he had just completed for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to Council Bluffs.

In the spring Warrington moved his family to Guthrie Center. He found a pen of buckeye logs raised to the square on his lots for his blacksmith shop. He reached this place on the 1st day of April, 1856, and found W. J. Revell, E. B. Newton, Thomas Seeley and Charles Huxley at work raising the first house built on this town plat, an humble log cabin, occupied for years by Charles Huxley and family. It was put in shape for occupancy and the Warrington family first occupied it. It was still a family residence when we came here in 1870, and we know there was many a good meal served in it.

The Warrington family was the first one to have residence in this place. Indians were then frequent travelers over these prairies and deer were plenty. It is related of the first lady of Guthrie Center that, seeing several deer feeding near her cabin one day, she inquired, "Whose calves are those?"

After coming here, in the spring of 1856, Mr. Warrington bought the two lots now the residence properties of Grant Motz and G. S. Mitchel for ten dollars each.

That summer a hack line was started from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, making semi-weekly trips. It ran on the divide south of town by William Teskey's farm and so on past the old Gopher station. It was soon succeeded by the stage line of daily stages. These ran via Adel, Morrisburgh,

Dalmanutha, the Bear grove or Worden station (late Stiers farm), in Grant township. The station was soon changed from the Worden to the Coppoc (now Coltrider) place, and then to Gopher station. The route ran on to the Morrison station, just west of Anita, thence by Grove City to Lewis, where it intersected the line through Winterset. When the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was built to Boone a line of stages was put on from Boone to Panora, there to intersect the Des Moines line, and the route was changed from the old divide line that ran from Adel to Panora, and from Panora west via this place and Bear Grove and a telegraph line was built through this place, the trade in beer, peanuts and tobacco boomed for a while in Guthrie Center.

In 1868 the Rock Island road was finished through this county. Early in 1869 that road reached Council Bluffs. The telegraph line was then taken down, the stage line and stages departed and the glory of Guthrie Center waned for a time.

The stage lines through this county helped to make business lively for the few settlers then living in the vicinity. Uncle Joseph Betts had a big contract putting up prairie hay for the stage barns. Mr. Warrington had a good team and wagon, equipped with a couple of fine stage lamps, and drove from station to station shoeing stage horses. Chickens, eggs, potatoes, corn and butter sold well.

But how was it with the stage drivers. It was all pleasant enough driving over their long, houseless routes between stations in fine weather, good roads and daylight, but how on dark and stormy nights and through winter blizzards? The drivers were generally venturesome, brave men. One such left Hamlin's in a winter storm for Bear Grove station. He had one passenger. They reached Indian Grove and he was then urged to stop. But there was no shelter for his

horses and he would not stop for his team to stand out in the driving snow. He started on to Bear Grove, but his bewildered team left the track, got down into a slough, the leaders plunged into the deep water. The driver and passenger got out to extract them and, cutting the harness, got them out. But the shivering team soon gave up the struggle and froze. The two men changed their wet clothes in the stage as best they could and started with the wheel horses to find a shelter. The next morning there were no tidings of them along the line. Inquiry was pushed by telegraph and it was found that they were out in the storm. Searching parties started from Bear Grove and Hamlin to find them. The stage and frozen horses were found and the driver and passenger got back to Hamlin after a long struggle, badly frozen—crippled for life.

Now how changed are surrounding conditions. Uncle Dan Bacon, now running the engine on this "plug road," then kept the Bear Grove stage station. Now we have neither stage lines, stage stations nor stage drivers. We have railroads and palace cars in their stead and the county a breadth of spacious farms with huge barns and fine, roomy houses, fenced roads and bridged streams, and no possibility of getting lost in winter blizzards. None need now lie out and freeze. The days of pioneer privation and suffering are gone forever. Yet men who are still in active life endured these pioneer hardships and privations.

We asked about the beginning of religious work in this place. The first sermon preached in Guthrie Center was delivered by Rev. R. C. Meek, a minister of the Southern Methodist church, and proprietor of the first town laid out in Audubon county, the town of Dayton, established as its first county seat. If you look for Dayton now you will find it on the divide three miles south of Exira. Mr. Meek came here from near his town and preached on Sunday. While

he was preaching William Warrington shod his ponies and William McLuen, a harness-maker, did the Christian act of mending his harness, and so helped him in his Christian work. He charged nothing for preaching. They reciprocated. So there was reciprocity despite politics. Mrs. Eliza Meek, his widow, a most respected, intelligent Christian lady, still lives in Exira.

The first Methodist quarterly conference held in Guthrie Center was held in William Warrington's residence, the old frame that now stands west of J. E. Mercer's dwelling. This was the first frame structure erected in Guthrie Center and was built of the first bill of lumber ever sawed in the western half of Guthrie county. It was built where G. S. Mitchell's dwelling now stands. Only think of that little hut, the roof sheeted then shingled with muslin, as that little old building stood when first erected, the most graceful structure on State street, and you will say with us, verily things have changed.

In 1860 William Warrington built the house now occupied by L. B. Young. He had previously built the brick portion of the Isaac Swank residence, which he used for some time as a blacksmith shop. He finally traded the four lots and buildings to Samuel Reed for the forty acres on which he now lives, Mr. Reed paying him three hundred dollars boot money. If Mr. Warrington had held onto the four lots he would now have a nice property, but he has that where he now lives.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN GUTHRIE COUNTY.

(By Wells C. McCool.)

I see in The Guthrian of July 22, 1886, your "Random Chapters in the History of Guthrie County." Yes, I started a blacksmith shop at West Milton in the spring of 1857. Uncle Johnny Pearson was then in primal manhood and owned the mill and

was one of the directors and served also as station agent on a new branch of the underground railroad, that then ran through Guthrie county. We accommodated a good many travelers, who were all "gentlemen of color," traveling toward Canada. The climate and soil of Missouri and the peculiar notions of the inhabitants of Missouri and Arkansas respecting the rights of men whose skins had a little deeper color than pure white not suiting this particular class of travelers, who could all sing as truly as ever any Methodist preacher chanted the rhyme:

"No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in this wilderness,
A poor, wavering man."

After opening business in the then hopeful town of West Milton I soon was given a position on that railroad as brakeman, and giving close attention to business, I was shortly promoted to the position of special detective on the Guthrie county division. The mill was a good part of a mile from the dam, and Uncle Johnny, with his industrious and prudent habit, always put the colored boys to work as hired men up at the dam while they were resting for a day or two on their long trip, or until I could learn whether the big democrats of Jackson and Penn had caught the smell of a nigger, on which in those days all democrats were ready to file their affidavit, in fact, they then said that "niggers stunk." If women and children were on the train and the track was reasonably clear and the moon was not too bright, promptly at high twelve they were safely stowed in the big Quaker carriage and started for the next station, which was on Bear creek, in Dallas county. Reaching this in good time, we immediately started the carriage back on the return trip.

In case men were wanting passage and they were not crippled or diseased, they were furnished full rations of bread and

meat and what money we could spare and orally instructed regarding the route and told to take their chances. They invariably "got there, Eli."

Those were days in which revolvers and shotguns were not numerous or cheap and so for the protection of the train on the route to Bear creek we gave the colored column a good supply of rocks of handy size and we also stored the magazine in the carriage with as near "forty rounds" as it would carry. I don't believe Uncle Johnny was a man of war, but if he had been pressed by a Missouri or Arkansas bloodhound he perhaps would have been so afraid of rabies in the two-legged dog that he would have done straight, solid work, putting rocks where they would have done the most good to scare the "critturs" off.

I moved my shop to Morrisburgh in the spring of 1859, as that place was then directly on the overland route that led to the land of "golden riches." There I had plenty of work in the traveling season. At Morrisburgh I was given charge of a station on the underground branch. This was a sort of switch line, but many passengers went over it from the stations kept by Copoc, William Stanfield, Uncle Joseph Betts and others on Middle river. The darky travelers always had a good understanding of the route and the necessary train signals. Many times colored passengers entered my shop at Morrisburgh when it was full of men and would open the conversation with the familiar salutation, "How are you, Mr. McCool, I have not seen you since you left Illinois." If any were present who did not have on the "wedding garment" I inquired of him all about the "folks in Illinois."

N. W. Babcock and A. W. Leach then lived in Morrisburgh and, like myself, were respected by all devout democrats about that burgh as d—d black abolitionists, and were frequently addressed as such. I remember in the fall of 1850, when the news

came of John Brown's strike at slavery, there was quite a crowd at the Morrisburgh postoffice, which was then kept by Mr. Babcock. Jackson democrats all seemed to think about that time that they owned lots of "niggers" and made it hot for what few republicans of us then lived in Morrisburgh. Robert Davidson, who then lived near the town, remarked that "Brown's act would some day shine out brighter than any star in the heavens." Had you been there just then, Mr. Editor, you would have thought an earthquake had broken loose. The attending democrats ripped, tore, swore, whirled about, stamped, took in more tobacco, swore louder, then swore again and then kept on swearing that "old Brown ought to be in h—l, and all abolitionists ought to be hung for making such remarks." But Davidson told it just about as it has turned out, and thanks be to God, I have lived to see the day when the colored brother has been released from bondage, given his liberty and protected therein by the law—at least in Iowa.

While I was in the employ of the railroad for the benefit of the colored brother the road was run as an opposition line to southern ideas and you know that particular idea, slavery, received a dreadful smashing, and that road has not been needed since April, 1863. While I was in the work I was furnished a pamphlet showing all the stops on our branch, names of men to be relied upon, etc. Our line run from Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to Iowa City. As a rule it was not safe for the slaves to come through southern Iowa. There were too many democrats to the hill down there in those times for the seeker after liberty, so they crossed at or near Atchinson into Kansas and traveled up the west side of the Missouri river until they reached a safe place, and as soon as a convenient place was reached crossed into Iowa and came on through Mills, Pottawattamie and Cass counties. The darkies, of course, in those days had to depend on their mem-

ory, but they knew just who and what to inquire for at all points on the route. On more than one night I have held the lantern for a poor, tired traveling slave, urging his way to freedom, to enjoy the light while eating a late supper at or near the old Pearson mill dam, and have seen his flowing tears as he told how he had kissed his wife and little ones in slavery, cursed Missouri and turned his face toward Canada and freedom.

CHARLES ASHTON, EDITOR THE GUTHRIAN.

Some of our friends who have been reading this paper for years past may desire to see a representation of its editor's physiognomy. He entered upon his seventy-second year last Saturday. His hair is yet untinged with gray, conscience clear, has healthy organs, some natural vigor, stands five feet four and a quarter in his stocking feet (on his straight leg), weighs one hundred and forty pounds, enjoys a good dinner and presents himself in the above cut made from a photo taken a short time ago, from which all will see he is somewhat homely, has a full share of nose and eyebrows and is mighty mean (taking the word of his enemies in the matter), but after all has hosts of friends, and his friends have always been among the best people in the communities in which he has lived, and for that reason he has ever stood by them. He expects to put in a few years yet "in the church of the best licks," doing something to promote good government in this glorious Iowa and something to promote the improvement of this beautiful, healthful town of Guthrie Center, one of Iowa's prettiest and best, and something to build up in lasting improvement this grand, glorious county of Guthrie.

He was born of honest, industrious, respectable parentage in the village of Heighington, in the parish of Washingborough, near the city of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, June 2, 1823. In that village, from



CHARLES ASHTON

his fifth to his ninth year, he attended the charity school, the curate of the parish teaching, it being the only school in the village. It was exclusively for boys. How the girls in that hamlet received an education the Lord knows, we don't. His parents left that village August 8, 1832, emigrating to this country, the ocean being crossed on a sailing vessel. They reached the end of the journey, settling on a two-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract of land, of which about eighty acres was partly cleared, November 16, 1832, near Mansfield, Ohio, the subject of this sketch then being in his tenth year. On that farm were two log houses, one a cabin, the other a palace of huge logs, with one room on the ground floor and a loft reached by a ladder. When he reached his majority, eleven years later, there was on that farm two hundred acres of well-cleared land, a fine, large two-story frame house, two large frame barns, one 52x72, the other 40x65, both two-story, the lower story seven-and-a-half-foot stone walls. In those days the grain and grass was all cut by scythe or sickle. Mowers or reapers were not known then. The grain and clover seed for years was all threshed by being tramped out with horses. In the last four years of the eleven we used a "chaff-piler thresher." Then the produce had all to be hauled from forty to fifty miles to lake markets, as there were no railroads running through Ohio until after this chap reached manhood. He took his first lessons in business driving a four-horse team in the old Pennsylvania style, hauling the produce from that farm to market. In time of bad roads it required five days for a trip. For their buildings the logs had to be cut and hauled to the sawmill to make the lumber. The timbers had to be cut and hewed in the woods and hauled and timbers, not scantlings, were used in those days for such buildings. Then the hogs fed on the place had all to be butchered and sold dressed. Farming was work in those days, and work

that covered the winter as well as the summer months. When the editor of this paper was taken on to that farm there was a log cabin schoolhouse in the district with an old-fashioned fireplace for the fires, in which the boys had to chop the wood on school days or freeze. From and after his tenth year he had the advantage of two months' attendance at such schools as were run in that cabin for each of three winters. He could not go before January and March was appropriated to preparing for and running the sugar camp. The nails for the largest of the two barns mentioned were obtained by swapping a pound of maple sugar for a pound of nails.

The above gives something of an idea of "ye editor's" boyhood life. In June, 1845, he was united in marriage with the goodly lady that yet is queen of his home. They, the following August, settled in Hardin county, Ohio, in the cabin for which this editor cut the logs and began the work of making a farm out of green woodland. We were then, we are willing now to confess, about as green as the woods we chopped in. We cut and hauled cordwood four and a half miles and sold it, the full cord measure, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord and in that way paid for the first cooking stove we ever owned. We cut and hauled wood to the Mad River Railroad, having to haul it a mile and a quarter, and sold it at one dollar and ten cents per cord and didn't strike either. The second crop of wheat we sowed on our own account the weevil took. We cut and threshed the fourteen acres of heavy straw and got thirty-nine bushels of most worthless grain. We had no other crop that year and taught school that winter at a dollar a day, boarding ourselves, to tide over the loss, and thought we were making big wages.

In 1847 we were licensed to exercise our gifts as an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church. A few years later they gave us license as a local preacher. In 1860 we

began work as an itinerant. The war broke out the following spring.

At the end of the year we thought of going into the army, but were appointed junior preacher on Adrian circuit, Seneca county, Ohio, filled our appointments one Sunday, made a war speech the following Tuesday evening, was offered five dollars per day to go with a gentleman of Findlay, Ohio, who was recruiting a regiment, and make war talks for him. Three days later we were crippled for life, lay in bed twelve weeks and have since gone with a crooked leg, but did not go to the war.

In 1864 we renewed work in the itinerancy, which we pursued for sixteen years with some reasonable degree of success. In 1879 we ceased that line of work for honorable reasons, came to Guthrie Center and settled down to make a home for old age, and here we are yet; but some people tell us that we "don't seem to get much older." The Sentinel man tells us that we are "a bully and an ignoramus." We came to Iowa and to Guthrie Center twenty-four years ago and have been here long enough for the people "to find us out."

In our married life eleven children have been born to the household, nine are yet living. We have met with losses in life by fire, frost, flood, insect pests and false friends; men who were angelic until they got the advantage, and then left us to pay their debts. Altogether, however, this world and this life are all right to us if we seek to make it so. We have no patience with the foolishness of populist political ideas that are framed on the idea that the government should furnish the meal and bake the cake and see that it is baked in first-class cookery style while the chap that is to eat it stands with folded hands looking on. We have ever found that when we waited for Providence to turn things up they often didn't turn; but that when we went at it to turn things up we turned something up at least. We have been accused of

a good many mean things, of which we knew that God knew we were innocent, and so didn't lose any sleep on that account. But we do not know that we were ever accused of being lazy, except by our father in our boyhood; but he didn't have a boy in his seven that could ever do work enough to elicit praise from him for being industrious.

* * * * *

Mr. Ashton disposed of his interests in the Guthrie to Alex H. Grisell in 1899 and retired from a field of labor that was, to a marked degree, his place in the activities of the man of thought and with the gift of vigorously expressing his ideas. He made enemies as a wielder of the editorial pen, but as a citizen was popular. He was progressive, strong in his prejudices, loved his fellow-man, but was a splendid fighter, ready to take up the gauntlet when thrown at his feet by an opponent. He had the welfare of the church and the community at heart and labored earnestly and persistently for the right, as he was given vision to determine the right.

August 26, 1903, Charles Ashton died. At this time he was in his eighty-first year. He passed away, leaving the impress of a strong, noble character on this community. He did as much, if not more, than any other person for the development and well-being of the county. He was a great debater in politics and religion; was a strong abolitionist and later an ardent republican. In 1893 Mr. Ashton was appointed world's fair commissioner for this congressional district to represent its interests at the Columbian Exposition held at Chicago that year, and it was through his efforts that Iowa made its magnificent display at that wonderful world's fair.

His home life was an exemplary one and he was greatly admired for his social qualities.—The Editor.

EARLY METHODS OF TRAVEL.

F. A. Mann, the writer of the article be-

low, came to Guthrie county in 1862 and located on a tract of land in Beaver township. He remained on the farm until 1874, when he removed to Guthrie Center and entered the field of journalism, becoming proprietor of *The Beacon Light*, in 1875. Subsequently he took up his residence in Florida, where he has spent his time in literary pursuits. He is the author of two valuable and entertaining historical works, "The Story of the Huguenots" and "The Story of Ponce de Leon."

In the summer of 1864 the writer, then a resident of Dallas county, drove with his family into Guthrie county, chiefly upon a visit to friends, but combining with it an inspection of the country and the advantages it might offer for permanent settlement.

In those days when a man wished to go anywhere in Iowa or farther west the chief means of transportation, as railroads were only beginning to cross the Mississippi, consisted of a team of horses and a wagon, or, where one alone was concerned, a saddle horse, a horse and buckboard and, in cases where one had a full pocket, the mail stages.

These mail coaches, visiting every hamlet or town of any importance once, twice, three times a week or day, as the case might be, were institutions as vital to the development of the new state of Iowa as the railroads are now to the continuance of its prosperity. Many of this generation have probably never seen one of those old-fashioned coaches, but in their time they represented the very acme of passenger and mail transportation. The men at the head of the main lines were frequently of even greater abilities and importance than the average railroad managers of today, while some of their lines, such as the Overland to California, compared favorably in extent with the transcontinental routes of today. Their drivers frequently were called upon to display true heroism in the performance of their duties, and seldom failed to respond

promptly even at the peril of their lives. A connecting link with the Overland ran from Des Moines through the southern part of Guthrie county via Adel, Redfield, Morrisburgh, crossing South Coon at Dale City and thence past Dalmanutha westward to Council Bluffs, utilizing the long "divide," over which the coach wheels and the horses' hoofs made the roadway, frequently void for many miles of wayside houses and farms, with stations a day's journey apart. The rattle of stage wheels on frozen clods, the facing of fierce blizzards, with cold freezing the marrow, and the racing with lightning-riven cyclones through a wilderness almost as wild and lonely as when the Creator made it, have passed, remembered only by a few whose years are approximating their limit.

The visit proved encouraging and, in November, a horseback trip to make preliminary arrangements for removal to Guthrie county followed. These were soon satisfactorily made and on a bright calm morning, almost an Indian summer one, the return began. It was little over a thirty-mile ride, but it was destined to be well remembered. An hour or two after the start a blue haze appeared in the southwest. It swept onward until the sunlight began to darken, cold winds blew over the billowy, brown prairies, icy as if straight from the north pole. The gallant, hardy bay mare under the saddle, of Morgan and Canadian stock, needed no urging. She knew what was coming and covered miles in a swinging trot that, granted a free road, she could keep up until shelter could be reached. A few flakes of snow whirled and danced in the wind, thicker and faster they came, until at last their mad swirling rush nearly took the breath away. Fortunately, the storm was attacking, not from the front, but the rear or else there would have been no facing it. Eyelashes froze together as also beard and mustache; frost appeared on the mare's nor-

trils. To seek shelter meant roads completely barred by snowdrifts, with no knowing when they would be opened. Home must be reached before nightfall or many days after, when the drifts melted, a frozen horse and rider would be found by the wayside. Often, almost frozen, the latter would jump off and run on the leeward side of his horse until it was impossible to run farther, with many repetitions of riding and running, a little before nightfall the home neighborhood was reached. Here the mare was turned loose to follow the road around a field, while advantage was taken of fences and standing corn as protection, and a shorter cut across was made. Just at nightfall home was reached with much rejoicing. All night long and the next day the storm continued, covering stock pens and stables and filling all the prairie swales and hollows with immense snowdrifts that did not disappear until the next spring. At different points in the sparsely settled portions of the state men caught in that blizzard froze to death, also many domestic animals. Even the wild animals suffered diminution, especially deer, when a slight crust formed, which lacerated their legs and crippled them so that wolves and hunters captured scores of them. At one of the stations on the stage route named above, when the stage coach stopped the driver was found in his seat frozen to death, still grasping the lines while his faithful horses made the haven of refuge.

With spring came the removal. A small farm had been rented, located on a small branch of Beaver creek, in the southern part of Guthrie county, surrounded by miles of unbroken prairie, furnishing unlimited pasture. Spring wheat was sown, a garden made and corn crop planted. North and east, two to three miles distant, lay the Beaver settlement; south, twenty miles away, was the nearest settlement in that direction. The nearest postoffice was Dale City, which, despite its ambitious name, consisted of the

Lonsdale woolen mill, one store and postoffice and three or four dwelling houses. East a short distance on the top of the ridge was the hamlet of Morrisburgh, some years later completely destroyed by a cyclone. This village had a store, stage station, blacksmith shop, six or eight dwellings and a schoolhouse, whose general appearance inside and out is still distinctly pictured in the mind of the ex-school teacher who pens this reminiscent article. The storm left only the cellar of the store and the blacksmith's anvil. When last seen, prior to the writer's removal to Florida, the location was a cornfield. When Iowa does a thing it is thoroughly done. Here also was the nearest physician, whose services were certainly in demand. Dr. Hackley was a genial gentleman and a genius in his line, peerless not only in response to calls for his services, but in the administration of "blue mass," his favorite preparation of calomel, which seldom failed to do its work. "Ipecac, Epsom salts and podophyllin are all right in their way, but I can bet my last dollars on 'blue mass' any time," was his remark on one occasion when the effect of the administration of one of his huge boluses was described to him.

While in this vicinity it is proper, to say that the enterprising proprietor of the woolen mill, John Lonsdale (I believe he was a Yorkshire man), was the most important citizen of this section at that time. His mill promised a good local market for the woolgrowers, for whose products he paid good prices, or carded the wool into rolls on shares, to be spun and woven at home, for in those days the spinning wheel and hand loom, for the wearing of home-made "jeans," were in daily use in many rural homes. The sole carpets in the homes of many "sitting rooms" (or parlors as some ambitiously styled them) were woven in the same looms. The clothes so manufactured needed no guarantee that they would not rip, ravel or tear," and personal experience

demonstrated their worth in shielding from the cold blasts of Iowa winters. The hum of the spinning wheel, the song of the spinner as she drew out the white rolls into strong threads and the clang of the loom are seldom heard nowadays, but whether or not human welfare and happiness have been increased by the substitution of piano practice is a question.

It is doubtless certain that many of the girls of today, whose fingers ache with professional handling of piano and typewriter keys, or ditto their feet on sewing-machine treadles and pacing the floors of stores as "salesladies," would actually rejoice to change places (if such a thing were possible) with the merry, hearty, wholesome maids who marched backward and forward, often barefooted, in rhythmic measure to the music, not of the grand march, but of their humming wheels, across the bare floor of many an unpretending, old-fashioned log cabin homestead in the Guthrie county of the pioneer times.

Many such pictures, photographed indelibly upon the memory, are as living and beautiful as when first seen and will be carried into the land of immortality as treasures of more value than all the gold, silver and gems of earth left behind.

But digression should have its limit and it is time to "return to our mutton." There is one superlatively idyllic month, the Iowa June, and especially that of the days when there were thousands of broad acres, in fact, hundreds of square miles of prairie, to be spangled more thickly than the skies are gemmed with stars by wild flowers of every beautiful hue and wonderful form.

Life then was well worth living; to ride out and see that the sheep went not astray, where the hungry prairie wolf could, coward-like, sneak upon them, or to visit some neighbor, near or far, on an errand, was to wander through a garden that was God-planted and cared for. The nature was gloriously robed and diademed as befitted a

queen. Music was there, such as no instrument fashioned by human hands could make. From scattered copses of hazel and plum or woodland groves along the streams innumerable birds sung, whistled or chirped. "Bob Whites" sent forth their cheery call from almost under the mare's feet. Prairie chickens called to their mates on every hand, the meadow lark sang as he sailed through the air. If near the timber gay drummer pheasant beat tattoo or reveille, or the wild turkey gobbler piped his challenge.

Later on the blue stem grass shot upward so thickly and rankly as to hide all the fences under its emerald billows, waving like the surface of the ocean at every impulse of the breeze. Often in riding through the swales this grass would reach to the rider's knees. It made splendid hay, free to every one who wished to cut and cure it.

The next year, a good crop having been made on the rented place, a tract of woodland and rich, open bottom, due south on Beaver, having been purchased, improvements were commenced. The neighbors came to help in a house-raising. It was only a log cabin and was soon done except chinking and roofing. The first roof was of split shakes, or clapboards. It leaked like a sieve. So a walnut tree was cut down, sawed into blocks the right length and hauled to Panora, to be made into shingles. This shingle mill was propelled by horsepower, but in due time the shingles were made and replaced the shakes. A frame addition, large enough for kitchen and dining room, was built of lumber sawed at a local mill out of native timber, as no other lumber could be obtained short of eighty miles' hauling. A shed-stable, pigpens, sheepfold and rail fences were built as occasion permitted and a well put down and walled with rock quarried from the hillside close by. A "dug-out," walled with same material, and covered with logs and earth, served for milk house, cellar and refuge from cyclone. Wheat and corn were put in this year on

land two miles distant on the thirds, i. e., one bushel in three, a common practice at that time, while the grubbing and breaking were also pushed. A plow, called a sod-breaker, because, instead of mould board, it was equipped with steel rods so shaped as to turn the sod completely over with two horses attached, did this work, partially in the fall for the wheat ground and next spring for sod corn. During the latter work, many prairie rattlers then common, and as dangerous as the larger diamond-backs of the south, still in the ground finishing their winter's sleep, were cut in two by the plow-share, which in one instance killed ten. Winter was utilized in teaching school, so that the time was thoroughly occupied.

A remarkable feature of the soil generally throughout the county was its wonderful natural fertility. All the staple crops flourished upon it for many years in succession without any attempt at fertilizing. Indeed, many of the farmers thought it could not be exhausted and so, instead of hauling out the stable manure and spreading it over their fields, moved their stakes to get away from the accumulations and in the spring burned the old corn stalks and straw stacks to clear the ground for plowing. One crop of corn on our place, ground and grain-measured, turned out one hundred and twelve bushels (exceeded in a few instances by others), while wheat made forty bushels per acre. Oats, rye and Irish potatoes did not fall behind until the Colorado beetle struck the latter and then there were no more ten-cents-a-bushel tubers.

Finding a quarry of limestone in the place, which by burning a little in a log heap, was found productive of good lime, none of which at that time could be procured short of Des Moines, it was decided to undertake supplying the local demand and so, after consultation with an old lime burner, a pit was dug in the hillside, "just the shape of a jug," according to his directions, sufficiently large to hold two or three hundred

bushels. When the stone was quarried and the arch rocks selected Mr. Boots, of Morrisburgh, the experienced man referred to, was called in to show how a furnace arch should be built. The kiln was duly filled and fire started. By nightfall the whole neighborhood was astonished by the cracking and exploding of the heated rocks, but while the chief engineer in firing was frequently driven away from the furnace mouth by the gatling gun discharges of hot fragments of rock, he kept at it, using a piece of sheet-iron as a shield, until the kiln, growing hot, settled down to business.

Of course the neighbors were almost uniformly of the opinion that the experimenter was a little off his base, in this particular instance at any rate, and that a failure would result. Soon after the beginning of the "fireworks," as we termed them, the assisting neighbor, Mart Coleman, rode home and went to bed, satisfied that when we came back in the morning the whole thing, including the projector, would be in a state of collapse. How delighted we were when in the morning everything was going all right and how willingly we relieved guard.

At the upper end of the settlement Garrett Miller was finishing up a dwelling. He needed lime for plastering and so, at the outset, said he would take all the lime we could furnish at one dollar per bushel, in fact, was not afraid to take the whole kilnful, if it was real lime, at that price, not for a moment believing he would be called upon to redeem his promise.

The morning following the conclusion of the burning, which had proven a success in spite of pessimistic prophecies to the contrary, a brief but animated colloquy occurred at Garrett's door, whom a hello brought from his breakfast. "Well, what's up?"

"I want three hundred dollars!"

Astounded and puzzled, for he had not been ordered at the muzzle of a gun to de-

liver up his shekels, he ejaculated, "What, what do you mean, anyway?"

"Why, you agreed to take every bushel of lime burned in this kiln at one dollar per bushel; there are about three hundred and fifty bushels in it. I will let you off at three hundred, but I want that much as quick as the Lord will let you get it. Shell it out!"

Did he shell? Not much. He declared the whole family did not have that much cash in hand. Indeed, he didn't believe it was in the whole settlement. He was reminded of his promise, which was then better than a land or at least a stock certificate, for those were the days when iron-clad mortgages and double endorsements were not necessary, but was finally let down to the wagonload he would need, for which he paid cheerfully.

Many a house along the "divide" almost to Council Bluffs was made cozy against the winter's blasts by that lime kiln, whose fires died out long ago.

Every reader of the Bible knows how the locust, as a crop destroyer, is dreaded in the Orient and has wondered if the chronicles had not greatly exaggerated, but all who lived in this region during the "grasshopper years" of '69 and '70 were thoroughly convinced that the Biblical stories were true in every detail. It requires a professional entomologist to accurately define the difference between the migratory grasshoppers of the western plains and their Asiatic kindred, but in the ability to destroy crops they are certainly equal. Tidings of their ravages in Kansas had long before spread over the land. One day, coming down the hill at noon, suddenly through smoke and fog, looking upward towards the sun, a singular sight was presented. The upper heights of air, although near midsummer, seemed filled with snowflakes, sweeping rapidly in from the west, although there was no wind. The column of hot air and stifling gas arising from the kiln intercepted the advance of the

flakes, and soon there was a steady down-pour of grasshoppers on the heated rocks. The thousands parched and burned thus compared as little as a drop of rain to Iowa's largest lake. Soon the earth and everything upon it was covered with insects. They had voracious appetites and did not seem particular regarding their diet, gnawing everything from a hoe handle, the lint on fence rails, the straw hat and old clothes on the scarecrow, to blades and stalks of corn, grass, grain and vegetables. One of the neighbors solemnly declared that after eating up his growing tobacco and thus acquiring a taste for the weed, they crowded to his door and "begged for a chew, every cussed one of them! Damned if they didn't! If you don't believe it, look here!" Brushing a clear spot in a board, he placed on it a plug-of tobacco. In the space of a minute it was covered inches deep with grasshoppers, each wrestling with its fellows for a bite. His point was proved.

At first the feathered tribes had a regular picnic. Quails, prairie chickens, then very plentiful, and pheasants, domestic fowls and swine fed on them. In a little while, however, it was comical to see the chickens stalking disconsolately and disgustedly amongst the swarms, trying to find something else as a change of diet. A constant warfare was waged against them with rollers and harrows in the roads and fields. Millions were destroyed by burning the prairies. Owing to the wonderful fertility of the soil and the exertions of the people, however, enough produce was saved to carry them through to a better season and none suffered except in possible profits.

Although solidly democratic in politics at that time, the Beaver settlement sent even more than its quota to the war. The return in the fall of 1865 of three of these—Elijah (or "Lije"), Jake and Oliver Miller—is well remembered as a cause of much rejoicing. They had made excellent records as soldier boys, saved their pay and settled

down immediately to useful citizenship. A warm greeting to them as old neighbors and friends, likewise to those of the Moores, Colemans and the rest of the Millers, who of old were the same, who are yet living, is hereby sent to them from this, the farthest south state of our undivided Union. And for those who have gone from the land they loved so well and labored so faithfully to make better for their living, peace be to their ashes and joy to their immortal souls in the land beyond the skies.

To include in the limits given to this article all the writer would be pleased to cannot be done, an impossibility recognized at the outset, for which reason much that might interest even the newer settlers in Guthrie county has been omitted, but at the risk of overstepping those limits a foot or two, this shall be written in conclusion:

Within the boundaries of no other Iowa county are to be found greater natural bounties than those of Guthrie county, with fertility of soil, beauty and variety of surface, pellucid, never-failing streams meandering through lovely valleys, nature gave also a dower of health, wealth and pleasure, and thus lured within its confines a class of homeseekers and homemakers whose works are splendidly manifest at this day, nor do those of its citizens of the earlier days, even though from various causes now living in far corners of this great republic, forget its pristine dreams or the friends left behind.

THE OLD STAGE DAYS.

This chapter is devoted to the reproduction of an interesting article written for the Register and Leader, of Des Moines, by L. F. Andrews, whose many contributions to that paper are read with avidity by all who take an interest in anything relating to the early days and customs of this section of the country. And to please one of Guthrie Center's most worthy and influential men, John W. Foster, this chronicle of the stage coach

and driver is cheerfully consigned to these pages. And again, it may be said, by way of parenthesis, that this is the first time this sketch has appeared outside of the newspaper above mentioned, and was obtained from Mr. Andrews through the solicitation of Mr. Foster:

Known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, along the great western trail of civilization, was Colonel—everybody called him “Colonel”—Edward Foster Mills Hooker, descendant of an English family, entitled by royal decree to wear heraldic arms, of Thomas Hart Hooker, founder of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and cousin of the famous fighting General Joe Hooker. He was a conspicuous figure wherever he was, and for nearly thirty years his time-silvered head, sheltered under a white, soft wool broad-brimmed hat, was familiar to everybody in Des Moines. He wore such a hat every day in the year, and all his life, which, with his heavy white beard, gave him that venerable bearing which won him his military title.

In 1840 he began freighting by team, but a few years later became connected with the Ohio Stage Company, which operated lines on the national roads to Wheeling, in advance of the iron horse. In 1850 he became general agent of the company and moved westward to Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, Davenport, in advance of the iron horse.

The pioneers of Iowa and Polk county parted company with the railroad at Chicago and slowly plodded their way in “prairie schooners,” or floated on some river boat to Keokuk, and thence by wagon to “Raccoon Forks.” The tide of immigration increased so rapidly that in 1849 Fink & Walker established a line of stages from Keokuk to the “Forks.” Three trips a week were to be made with elegant coaches, but long before the heavy wagons of teamsters had cut deep

creeks were not bridged, so that in the wet season passengers were content with riding in a "jerkey," walking half the distance, and carrying a rail to pry the vehicle out of the mud, and getting through in four days. Skunk river bottoms was a holy terror to drivers and passengers as well.

"How far to Fort Demoine?" asked a passenger of the driver one day at "Uncle Tommy" Mitchell's tavern, in 1854.

"Sixteen miles."

"How long will it take to get there?"

"We can make it in six hours, I reckon, if the horses hold out and the bottom don't fall out."

The regular fare was ten dollars for each person and five dollars for each trunk.

CAME WITH FIRST COACH.

In 1855 the Western Stage Company purchased the Fink & Walker line and July 1st the first coach of the company arrived in Des Moines, the Colonel coming with it as general manager of all its lines west of the Mississippi. The only available residence for him was a small frame near the corner of Walnut on Third street, and there was his office. Subsequently he built a fine brick residence on Locust street on the block now occupied by the Savery house. The headquarters of the company was at the Everett House, on the east side of the street, where the temporary courthouse now is, and next to the Colonel's office. The rear part of the hotel was one of the soldiers' log barrack buildings to which William F. Marvin and Benjamin Luse built an addition, named it the Marvin House, sold it in 1854 to J. L. Everett, who renamed it. It was a lively place, always crowded, two in a bed, the overflow taking chairs. The town was small, the entire population of it could have been seated on the lot where The Register and Leader office is. The coming of the stages was a portentous and notable event in the embryo metropolis of the state. On

arrival the small boys, and some larger ones, turned out to greet them, the horses covered with mud in springtime, foam and lather in summer, and frost in winter. I think Simon Casady, the Sherman boys, By Keffer and Harry West have not forgotten those days.

The company was a wealthy one and at once plans were made for the business of the division headquarters. A large farm was purchased to provide hay and grain and grazing for the horses, an immense barn and shops were built on Eighth street below Vine. There were five departments—(1) woodwork on coaches; (2) iron work; (3) painting and trimming; (4) horseshoeing; (5) harnessmaking. Each department was controlled by an expert superintendent.

Routes were at once opened in various directions, one from Davenport to Council Bluffs; Lyons to Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Davenport and Dubuque; Keokuk to Keosauqua; Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs via Indianola, Winterset and Lewis; Des Moines to Fort Dodge via Boonesboro. Starting out with weekly trips they were increased to tri-weekly, semi-weekly and daily as the country settled up and demand increased. Its business was immense. During one year its receipts between Des Moines and Boonesboro were one hundred thousand dollars.

Thousands of men and horses were required, and a system of management devised demanding the highest degree of executive capacity, but the Colonel proved equal to the necessity.

The location of the division terminal at Des Moines, with its business, its traffic and acquisition of employes and their families, gave the town new life and impetus, for from every direction of its routes the potential influence was towards its headquarters.

During the war period the stages were of great benefit in the transportation of troops. The Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Iowa regiments were taken to Davenport with all their equipments in two days each. Parts

of the Second, Sixth, Tenth and Fifteenth were also taken to their place of rendezvous. On all such occasions the Colonel directed the movements in person.

Gradually its routes were made over Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and west to Denver.

In 1868-9 the iron horse had again overtaken the Colonel, and in 1870 the company sold out to the Ben Halliday Overland Stage Company. Its vast property was disposed of and July 1, 1874, the last coach was shipped to Omaha. A. T. Johnson, who had been the local agent from 1858, riding on the box from the barn to the depot.

The Colonel then went to California and became manager of the California-Oregon Stage Company, or the Shasta lines, as they were called, from Sacramento to San Francisco and Portland, which position he held five years, when the iron horse having reached the Pacific shore, and could push him no farther, he quit and was soon after appointed general agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, where he remained about four years, when he was appointed general live stock agent of the road and stationed for a time at Salt Lake City, then eastward at other points, until he reached Omaha, and for thirty-one years he was on the payroll of the Rock Island, his services ending with his decease. He was known by every live stock man from Omaha to San Francisco.

In business affairs the colonel was exact, methodical, the soul of honor, expected of employes faithful service, yet to them he was exceedingly kind. If sick or in trouble he was their helper and best friend. They knew it, and so it was they served him until the last wheel was turned, or they rested in death. He never expected them to do what he would not do himself, if occasion required, and there were times in the experience of drivers which tested pluck and fortitude. I could name scores of them who

were loaded with incidents interesting and often thrilling.

NOT DAUNTED BY DANGER.

As an instance of the readiness of the colonel to do things, "Pap" Clark, who began driving for the colonel in Ohio, and came with him to Des Moines, and died a few years ago on South Sixth street, a very old man, once related an incident in 1850, ten miles east of Massillon. Two coaches had stopped for supper and to change horses. There was a terrific storm of rain, thunder and lightning raging. It was dark as pitch. The corduroy road was in horrible condition, broken and full of deep, dangerous holes. The coaches were to go east. Old "Pap" was to take the first coach out. The driver marked up for the second refused to go. "Pap" urged him hard, but he refused to budge. The colonel, who happened to be present, as he usually was at such times, overheard the refusal and said to "Pap": "Have the team brought up. I will drive it. I used to drive team once and I think I can do it again. If I can't manage it with the reins I will use the jerk line." The old teamsters used to train their teams of four and six horses to be guided by the "near" leader, to which was attached a long single rein and to which it had been trained to respond by "jerks."

The team was brought out and, after requesting "Pap," who knew every foot of the road, to shout to him the dangerous places as they approached them, for they could scarcely see the horses, and chaining the coach body to the axles to prevent being thrown over, the colonel mounted the box and the run was made safely. "To make such a trip," said "Pap," "over such a road with a strange team required lots of pluck."

It was the custom of the colonel to ride over the various lines on the box with the driver and watch the horses. If he found

one that did not match its mate in work or gait he would simply say, as he left the box, "I will send you a good mate horse for that off leader or as the case might be, on such a day." When the day came the horse was there. That pleased the drivers, for they detested a "shirk."

The first question the colonel put when application was made for a job was, "Is he honest, is he capable?" Not often, but sometimes his confidence was misplaced. One day, at a station out in the mountains, while he was strolling about, he overheard a driver saying to another as the coins clinked, "There's one dollar for the company; there's one dollar for me." He counted an equal division of six dollars and one over, which was "for me." He concluded to find what he turned in as fares. It was three dollars. He thought the company was entitled to a little more than half the receipts and the driver lost his job.

The most famous of the colonel's drivers was Hank Monk, immortalized by Mark Twain. He was the most expert, fearless driver that ever drew a rein in the overland service. In that mountainous country mules—the Mexican variety—with most vicious heels were used. A man had to stand at the head of each and hold him fast while the driver gloved and got ready. When he grasped the reins and gave the word the six men suddenly sprang aside, the coach quickly shot out of sight and the pace was kept up for the ten-mile run.

Stories galore are told of Hank, one of which was that when Horace Greeley was lecturing through that country he was billed for Placerville on a certain evening. Arriving at Carson City, he was behind time. When he boarded the coach he said to Hank, who was on the box, that he had an engagement at Placerville and wanted to get there quick. Hank gave his whip a crack and started at a terrific pace. The coach bounded in every direction, pitching Greeley all

over it, until he began to get sore, when he asked Hank if he could not go a little easier. "You keep your seat, Horace, and I'll get you there by 7 o'clock," said Hank, and he did, pounded almost to jelly. The incident prompted the gift to Hank by friends of a fine gold watch, suitably inscribed, and chain. The watch and identical coach were exhibited at the St. Louis world's fair.

The colonel was proud of his drivers, and they were loyal to him, for he took great interest in their welfare. A passenger once stopped for dinner at Wood River station, in Colorado. The eating house was kept by "Aunt Lamb." He heard the driver ask her, "Where is the colonel?" "He has not been along here for three months. I would be more glad to see Ben Halliday, for what the colonel owes me I know I will get," was the reply.

Nearly all of the drivers have gone to their rest. I recall a few yet living. John Whissen, William E. Ray, the veterinary surgeon; John R. Burgess, of Des Moines; J. M. Diefenbecker, of Ames; Billy Warren, of Stuart; Fred Willard and Bent Marrow, of Atlantic, and Charley Coon, of Newton, and White Kimes, of Lynnville.

Coon began driving in 1853 in the Sierra Nevada mountains and for eleven years drew the reins all over California, Colorado and Nevada. He drove into Placerville when Hank Monk drove in there, but on another line. I met him one day last week and he related some of his experiences. "I remember one night in 1854, when going over the mountain, I was suddenly called to halt, kick out the mail sack and throw up my hands," said he, "but I gave the team a word they understood and they went off like a shot and I got away. That was the only time I was held up.

"Over the ranges the roads were fearful, steep, with short reverse curves like the letter S, with the reverse so sharp the lead could see the coach. We had to chain the

coach down to the forward axle to keep it from going over. I had to strap myself down to the seat.

CARRIED THE FAST MAIL.

"In 1861 I came east and began driving for Colonel Hooker. My first run was from the end of the railroad, four miles east of Brooklyn, to Newton, with the fast mail. The travel was immense, sometimes five and six coaches were necessary to take all the passengers. It was very nice in the summer, but in spring and winter there was trouble; lots of it.

"One winter night I left Grinnell at 8 o'clock. The snow had been falling all day and was over a foot deep. I had gone but a few miles when I lost the trail. I drove around for several hours, then took my own tracks and followed them back until I got on some high ground, where I could see some distance, and selecting a certain star which I knew was in the direction of Newton, I followed it until I got to Rock creek, when I knew where I was. I got into Newton at 9 o'clock the next morning, the team was fagged and the passengers clamoring for breakfast.

"After a time my run was changed to go west from Newton, and one spring the Skunk river got on a rampage as usual, and flooded the whole bottoms. The driver who had preceded me attempted to go through, but got into deep water, lost the mails and nearly drowned the passengers, but he finally got out, and left the coach and horses on the other side. I was sent after them. I went a long distance to the south around the flood, got the horses and swam them back through the flood.

"One winter night, with the mercury at the bottom of the thermometer and the wind cutting like a knife, I had put on double extra thick clothing, but on reaching a tavern four miles west of Newton I was nearly frozen. I pulled up and told the passengers

that I would turn out there unless I got something to keep the wind out. Billy Quick, who was inside, threw out a big robe and I went on. Arriving at Kendall station, we met the coaches going east and drivers being short, after thawing out for thirty minutes, I had to drive back to Grinnell.

"One great source of danger we had was cattle lying in the road in the summer, frightening the horses and endangering the passengers. One driver declared he would run over them if they got in his way. Soon after, at Rising Sun, one night a cow was lying in the middle of the road. He told the horses to go; they spread out, went around the cow on both sides and when the forward axle reached her she humped herself and tipped over the coach."

Referring to the Colonel, he said: "The Colonel was a father to all the drivers. If we got into trouble with the road agent, as we sometimes did, he being our boss, all we had to do was to go to Colonel Hooker and it was quickly settled. When he left and the company sold out to Halliday, Billy Quick took several of us old drivers to serve the United States Express Company as messengers and agents."

Coon drove seventeen years without an accident or injury to a passenger. He is now seventy-nine years old.

The Colonel was a man of the people and for the people. He was not versed in book lore, but he possessed an extensive knowledge of men and things, of which books are made, and he was one of those who are the builders of civic communities. He was loyal to Des Moines, the home of his adoption, and helped to build it.

UNIVERSALLY POPULAR.

Socially, the Colonel was frank, companionable and universally popular. His business life brought him in contact with all classes of people, and whether at some nota-

ble social function in Washington or seated beside a driver on the box of a coach, he was equally cordial and courteous. In that respect he was thoroughly cosmopolitan. He had a keen sense of humor and thoroughly enjoyed the ludicrous. He was kind, liberal in the bestowment of favors to the needy and worthy. It was his frankness, high sense of humor, unaffectedness, sincerity and cheerfulness that won the friendship of all who knew him. Buoyant and light-hearted, he was always young, never grew old, never would give his age. To ask it displeased him.

His home was an ideal one, always open to friends, who were scattered from ocean to ocean. He was a royal entertainer, and his dinners and receptions were notable functions. He enjoyed heartily the society of young people and little ones, of whom he had an attractive brood of his own. For woman he had the most profound respect and regard. Motherhood to him was her crowning glory. In business relations he was ever watchful for her care and comfort. He was a member of high degree in the Masonic fraternity.

Religiously, he was bound by no denominational creed, though he regularly attended the Episcopal service. He believed that personal character should be measured by action instead of profession. His high sense of morality made him an exemplary citizen.

Politically, he was like most of the pioneers, a democrat, but when the Civil war came he affiliated with the republican party, but took no part in politics. Very few knew his political faith.

He died in 1896, aged eighty-three. His funeral was attended by a large concourse, among whom were many notable persons from abroad. The cortege to the cemetery was headed with one of his old coaches bearing the pallbearers, with two old drivers, John R. Burgess and Fred Kromer, on the box.

Among the old timers none are better conversationalists or more largely supplied with reminiscences than the old stage drivers, for they went through the country with their eyes and ears open and rubbed up against all sorts of people.

I fell in with one of them a few days ago, Martin Lambert Burke, a full-blooded Hibernian, born in the "ould sod," who held the reins over some of Colonel Hooker's nags across the prairies and wild wastes between Des Moines and Fort Dodge when that town was in its swaddling clothes.

Born in Ireland, August 10, 1830, he came to America when seventeen years old and stopped at Columbus, Ohio, the headquarters of the Western Stage Company, operating lines in Ohio and Indiana, westward on the trail of emigration, slowly retreating when overtaken by the iron horse. On reaching Indianapolis, in 1854, the company decided to take the field in Iowa. They purchased all the right, title and interest of the Frink & Walker lines, which were operated from Keokuk to Des Moines and Dubuque, and in 1855 sent thirty empty four-horse coaches and drivers to Knoxville, Illinois. Fifteen went to Burlington for repairs and fifteen to Muscatine. Burke was in the Muscatine assignment, and he didn't like it, for his chums were all in the Burlington assignment, so he began working his way to them. Arriving at Ottumwa, he was put on the box and drove between Charlton and Ottumwa three months, during which time he got on the warm side of Parmalee, the road agent, who was transferred to Des Moines to take charge of what was called the "Fort Dodge route," from Des Moines to Cedar Falls, via Fort Dodge, and brought Burke with him. From 1855 to 1862 Burke drove on that line. In 1862 Colonel Hooker, superintendent of the company, transferred him to the line from Des Moines to Indianola as river and express messenger, where

he served two years. R. K. McMasters was the agent of the United States Express Company in Des Moines then.

But facts and incidents are best told in his own way:

THE STAGE DRIVER'S STORY.

On the Fort Dodge line we started from here on Third street, just across the alley from the Everett house, on the west side of the street. The Everett house was once called the Marvin house. We crossed the river somewhere between what is now Court avenue and Walnut street, forded it when it was low and when it was frozen we not only crossed on the ice, but used to come on the ice from Thompson's bend clear down. After we got on the east side we went over along the bluff, past the Small house, and went on out by Thompson's bend, through Saylorville to Polk City, then to Bell's point, which is between Madrid and Luther, then to Boone. There we met the coach from Fort Dodge and each driver turned and went back—I coming back to Des Moines and the other driver going on to Fort Dodge. At that time there was only tri-weekly trips. Sometimes, in case of accidents or increase of travel, I would go on to Fort Dodge. We would leave Boonesboro—that was before they changed the town over to Boone—go north through the Mineral ridge to Hook's Point, then cross Boone river in a ferry, when the river was high, or ford it when low, then to Brushy creek, then to a station kept by a man named McNeely, and from there on to Fort Dodge. The stations for changing horses were at Polk City, Boonesboro, Bell's Point, Brushy Creek and Fort Dodge. The hotels at the stations were kept at Polk City by a man named Harter; at Bell's Point, Jesse Hull, who was a fine man; at Boonesboro, Eli Keeler, and the first man who kept a hotel there; at Hook's Point, Isaac Hook; at

Brushy Creek, a man named McNeely; at Fort Dodge it was the Wahnkonsa house.

All the time of my service the routes were operated by Colonel Hooker. He had under him what we called "road agents," who looked after the drivers and kept them straight.

Tri-weekly trips between Des Moines and Fort Dodge were made until after the railroad reached Boone; after that it was daily, and sometimes it was two or three coaches a day, depending upon the amount of travel or the season of the year.

We delivered passengers in Des Moines at the Everett house, kept by Absalom Morris, or wherever they wanted to go. I remember one time taking a passenger so far out on Locust street, the houses were so scattered and far apart, I thought I was making a trip back again to Fort Dodge.

THE OLD PONTOON BRIDGE.

There was an old pontoon bridge across the Des Moines river between Grand avenue and Walnut street, but no permanent bridge. There was no bridge across Raccoon river when I first came here, but before I quit driving a bridge at the junction of the rivers had been built. Alex Scott started to build a bridge across the Des Moines south of Court avenue, but did not finish it, and I do not know what became of it.

The first stage barn was south of where the Rock Island depot now is. It was the old barracks the soldiers left, with two or three wells, etc. The buildings belonged to two brothers, Henry and Jacob Bunn. The stage company built a fine new barn and shops, I think it would be, south and west of where the Union Depot is, about two blocks. The shops were divided into five departments, one for building and repairing coaches, another for painting, another for harnessmaking, another for ironing coaches and another for shoeing horses. It was near

where old Judge William H. McHenry used to live. It stood on the south side of the street. We used to sleep right across the street from the judge's house. The Judge was a very sociable man and I knew him well. The last time I saw him was when he delivered a speech at Madrid, about a year before he died. I knew all the McHenry boys when they were small. They were fine physical specimens, built for most anything—good, big, overgrown boys. They had a boy running with them by the name of Morris, son of the hotelkeeper. They were around the barn a great deal and whenever a circus had been in town they would come down to the barn and we drivers would fix up a platform for them, spread dry hay and some blankets over it all and make a place for them to turn handsprings on, and one of the McHenry boys—I don't remember which one—and the Morris boy were especially good performers. Maybe they have forgotten it.

The first office agent under Hooker when I came to Des Moines was a man named Smith. He looked after the way bills and passengers, took the fares and saw that everything was all right before the stage started. The next office agent was A. T. Johnson. A. B. Woodbury had charge of the coaches and everything at the barn and shops. Whenever a driver came along, no matter whether he worked for the company or not, Woodbury would take care of him until he got work.

Colonel Hooker was one of the grandest men I ever knew or had anything to do with. He certainly knew how to handle men. He was very companionable and talked to us like he would to anybody. He often got on the box here in town and drove around, for there was plenty of room west of the courthouse, and he was a good driver.

At one time three passengers, Mrs. Sherman, wife of a banker at Boone; her child and the mother of Mrs. Sherman or her husband, I don't remember which, rode with me

from Des Moines to Boone during a cold, wet spring, and I was afraid they would freeze. I gave them my buffalo robe and overcoat and tried to keep them comfortable. They were to take the other coach at Boone, and I told them not to attempt to cross Boone river, but they were in a hurry to get home, and when they came to the river a young man attempted to take them over in a boat. They had a lot of mail, which was put into the boat, and so overloaded it that it went down and the two women and child were drowned. The young man jumped and left them to their fate.

The winter of 1856-7 was too cold to talk about. Deer and elk came into Fort Dodge; they run in the streets, driven in by starvation and cold, and they killed them with clubs. One time that winter an old man was riding with me and I thought he would freeze in spite of all I could do. I remembered hearing that if you could make a man mad it would warm him, so I slapped him in the face and it nearly made the tears come in my eyes when I did it, but I had to warm him up. When we got to the station at Mr. Hull's—Mr. and Mrs. Hull were good, kind people—I got him in there and warmed him up, but they would not let him go on that day, and kept him until the next stage came along. He was quite an old man from the state of Massachusetts. I was young then and never suffered from the cold. I wore calfskin boots and would slap my hands around me to warm them up, shifting the lines from one hand to the other, but the passengers inside in extreme weather would get pretty cold. I had a buffalo robe, but I soon threw it away, for I could not be bothered with it in breaking. I lost my way one night in the winter, about three miles this side of Boone. There was a severe snow-storm from the northwest. We used to drive past the home of a man named Lucas—he is living yet, ninety years old. He had some improvements east of his house, and

there was some vacant land between where we used to travel and the storm drove me east of the place. I did not know where we were, and the storm coming in the faces of the horses, drove the leaders off to the east. I was afraid to rein them, thinking perhaps they knew better than I did where we were. I did not know until I drove into some plowed ground, and then came to the house of William Payne. He had a brother Thomas there, who knew me by my voice, and I knew his voice. They wanted me to stay all night, but I would not. A light could be seen some distance away at the farm of the Widow Dycus, and I told them if I could get there I would be all right and know where I was. I had a coach-load of passengers and was anxious to get through, as they were. Mr. Payne said he would stand at the door and watch the shadow of the coach. If it kept between him and the light he would know that I was all right. When I got to Boone several of the settlers were making ready to go out and see what had become of me.

I left Des Moines after breakfast in the morning as soon as the passengers could be gathered up and would get to Boonesboro, when the roads were good, at 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; if the roads were bad it would be 11 or 12 o'clock.

The postoffice in Des Moines was in the Sherman block on Court avenue and the postmaster was Wesley Redhead. The postoffice at Bell's Point was kept by Joseph Cadwallader.

PROMINENT MEN PASSENGERS.

I had many prominent men ride with me, often beside me on the box. Among them were Cyrus C. Carpenter, John F. Duncombe, Major Williams, John A. Kasson, General Orville Clarke, John Brown, Dan O. Finch, "Timber" Woods, Judge C. J. McFarland and a great many others. I knew Judge Casady intimately, Judge Cole,

B. F. Allen and all the early settlers. I knew "Laughing" Hatch well. The Clarksons never rode with me that I know of. Governor Gue often did. Old Father Clarkson was, in his kind of way, sociable on the streets and sometimes would reprimand us boys if we did not do right.

We used to do some horse racing in the vicinity of Madrid. That was the only kind of gambling I did. Some of the parties are living yet, among them Cornelius Grigsby and Jacob Murray.

In those days the little fields were cleared from the timber, the early settlers preferring timber land along the river. There was not a farm on the prairie from Polk City timber up to the Widow Dycus place, where I got lost. It was all unfenced and unfarmed.

Wild turkeys were plentiful; there was some deer and in the winter I have seen half a dozen wolves following the coach, but they would drop off when we came near settlements.

During my stage days there were drinking places where liquors could be had at Des Moines, Fort Dodge and Boonesboro, and more or less was drank by almost everybody. It was for sale in the grocery stores. Here in Des Moines, at some place on Second street, there was plenty of it in the "groceries," as they were called. I remember one nice old fellow named Carroll, who kept a "grocery" at Boonesboro, and had liquor for sale, but would not sell it to men who were in the habit of drinking or getting intoxicated. The boys used to get me to go to him and get liquor for them, and I always had to tell him I wanted it for a sick horse, but I had to buy with it something that was supposed to be mixed with it later for medicinal purposes. I always bought soda, and sometimes I had my pockets filled with packages of soda, which I distributed to the women at Bell's Point to make biscuits. The last time I fooled him he remarked: "I should think you would get rid of that horse, he is always sick and must be expen-

sive." That was too much for me, for he was so honest and sincere about it that I was ashamed to impose on him again. I remember a case where a fine old fellow named Bowman got drunk and Carroll had him arrested and fined. It was on Saturday. Bowman paid his fine and on Monday Carroll had him arrested again for being drunk. When the trial came on Bowman pleaded his own case. The state was represented by John Deidrich. Bowman's defense was that it was the same drunk for which he had been arrested on Saturday—that he had not yet sobered off, and as he had been fined once, he could not be punished twice for the same offense. The judge agreed that it was true and he was released.

KNEW MR. INGHAM.

I knew Mr. Ingham, who lived in those days at Algona, and who, I understand, is the father of Mr. Ingham, of the Register and Leader. A fine man he was, too.

I quit driving stage, I think, in 1867, but while I was driving I found a piece of land which the River Land Company had not stolen, in Douglas township, near Luther, of which I cleared and cultivated a little, and the boys used to accuse me in a joking way of farming with the stage horses, but I was never guilty of that. When I left the stages I went on my farm and have been there ever since.

Politically, Burke is a democrat. He says that when he went up to Bell's Point, "They were all Hulls and whigs. The Hulls had all the girls, so I became a Hull—that is, a democrat."

BY AN OLD SCHOOL TEACHER.

(M. M. Wagner.)

When the people of Guthrie county voted to erect a county high school building in Panora and a courthouse in Guthrie Center

they builded better than they knew. There was no great desire for a high school, but Panora wanted her share of the swamp-land fund, and so the deal went through. During the very first year the cry went up that only the people of Panora were benefited by the school, which was largely so, while all the county was taxed to support it, and petitions were circulated to do away with it. Some of the trustees were reported as aiding in this movement. The country was new and the people were poor, so that while nearly a hundred pupils were enrolled at the beginning of the term, some went out to teach and some were needed at home, and but few remained at the end of the term. This was further reason why the school should be abolished.

But the institution had friends, and it grew steadily, until today its worth is recognized throughout the state. At that period, about the year 1874, the common schools of Guthrie county were good. The teachers were zealous and intelligent. There was but one thing lacking, and that was the opportunity for obtaining a higher education without going far from home. The teachers' institutes did a good work, but a month at a summer school is not the equivalent of a year in a high school. So, from the very beginning the Guthrie county high school was in fact a normal school, and the first principal being a normal school graduate, had this thought in mind in his first outline of a proper course of study.

The school opened, if I remember correctly, on the first Monday in January, 1876, in the old courthouse building, which then stood in the public square. The furniture consisted of a broken-backed chair, upon which the principal placed his papers. He was a lad of twenty, recently graduated from a state normal school in New York. His knowledge of the modern methods of teaching was fairly good, but he was by no means a ripe scholar and his knowledge of the world was woefully small.

As he looked into the faces of his pupils he saw as goodly a company of boys and girls, many of them older than himself, as ever faced a schoolmaster. They were bright, earnest and loyal. Their ability and earnestness have been proven by the places they have won in the world. Their kind remembrance of the old schoolmaster for thirty years and more has been evidence of their loyalty and one of the joys of his life.

The county superintendent of schools at that time was Mr. Giles Miller, an excellent man and thoroughly devoted to the establishment of the county high school. The institution owes more to him, probably, than to any other man.

Like most institutions, it had many difficulties to overcome in the beginning. Principals and teachers came and went, each of them giving his best thought and effort. To each one is the school indebted for some measure of its growth and strength. I was succeeded by Professor Wildes, who was older and more experienced. He was a man of fine attainments and indomitable energy. He was followed by Professor A. B. Collins, who taught only a few months, when ill health compelled him to resign, and he soon after died.

In those days the public schools were not graded in Panora, and in the fall of 1877 I retired from the high school and was engaged by the trustees of Panora to undertake the grading of the schools and to act as principal. An outline of study was prepared and the work begun. As in the high school, it was only preliminary work that I was permitted to do. Modern text-books were introduced, maps and apparatus were provided. One trustee objected because, as he said, "The high school is graded, and that's enough"; and one under teacher applied for my place on the ground that he could make the stove draw better than I could, all of which was not as funny then as it seems now. I do not recall the names

of all the trustees, but Mr. Philip Roberts, Mr. J. A. Thompson and Mr. George Jennings were my strong supporters, and to them is chiefly due the credit for laying the foundation of the present public school system in Panora. Professor Wildes succeeded me in the public schools the following year, while I returned to the high school as the associate of Professor Collins. Both Professor Wildes and myself were fortunate in having as our associate in the high school Professor C. E. Peterson, who is still a resident of Panora. Modest and unassuming, by his devotion to the interests of his pupils he soon won their love and esteem, as well as the respect of the teachers associated with him.

Some of the boys and girls of those days in the Guthrie county high school have won prominent places among their fellowmen. In financial circles the names of George, Marshall and Arthur Reynolds, all bank presidents, are well known. Timothy J. Mahoney became one of the most distinguished lawyers in Nebraska. As a scientist the late Professor John B. Hatcher won more than a national reputation. Botany was his favorite subject in school, and his study of plants was doubtless the determining factor in shaping his career. An excellent biographical sketch with a bibliography of his principal papers was issued in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, volume XVI, and in the American Journal of Science for August, 1904.

But the influence of the high school is not to be measured by the conspicuously successful few—rather by the many—who, living upon the farms or in the villages of Guthrie county, have been made happier, wiser and better through the work of this institution. It has raised the standard of scholarship, and has been an uplifting force socially, morally and intellectually from the beginning.

It would be pleasant if space permitted to

wander through the fields of reminiscence and to picture the men of that day as I knew them. The country was new and there were many discomforts, but with all its crudeness there was a joy in living there that I have not since experienced. The county was sparsely settled and much of the land was unbroken prairie. Quail and prairie chickens were almost as common as barnyard fowls today, and the howling of the wolves at night was quite terrifying to the stranger from the east, while in the deep prairie grass by the roadside roses and rattlesnakes obeyed the scriptural injunction and multiplied, each after its own kind.

There was no market for the farmer's produce, hence the cost of living was very small. The rate of interest payed on borrowed money by the farmers was, on the other hand, very high and few were free from it. The leading men of the county were young and from various eastern states; some of them possessed singular ability. The first man to give me the hand of fellowship and bid me welcome was Mr. O. B. Hayden. Fortunate indeed was I to meet in early life a man so polished, scholarly, wise and good. He was my counselor and friend. Not seeking office himself, he was easily recognized as a leader in all public enterprises.

In the rear of the drug store owned by Pentecost & Hayden Mr. L. J. Pentecost had a desk and was doing a small banking business. The foundation was there laid of the Guthrie County National Bank of Panora, and there he was acquiring the knowledge and experience that were later to make him one of the best known bankers on the Pacific coast. Of the merchants the names of John Cline, J. A. Thompson, F. J. Saltzman, Joseph Garlow, C. T. Lahman and George Jennings came to me, as being among the most prominent. John Lenon, the miller, was a man of unusual force and more than once elected to high office in the county. Dr. Drumeler came to Panora

about the year 1875. He was then a young man just beginning the practice of medicine. He became a skilled physician and was a public-spirited citizen. Dr. T. J. Shreves was an older physician, who had a large practice and was highly esteemed. One citizen of Panora was closer to the hearts of the people than any other. Josiah Dierdorff, the harnessmaker, and likewise the buyer of poultry, was a well-known figure. His sunny temper, rugged honesty, bluntness of speech and sound common sense endeared him to the community. Big-bodied and big-hearted, even the children referred to him as "Si," or more formally, perhaps on Sunday, as "Josiah," but always with affection. By common consent he was unanimously chosen as treasurer when funds were to be safeguarded and to note that in the city of Boston, where he shipped his poultry for many years, his brand brought a higher price than any other in the market is to indicate the character of the man. Colonel S. D. Nichols was the leading lawyer, a studious man, more devoted to his books than to social enjoyment. "Phil" Roberts kept the hotel, a worthy citizen and a man of weight in the community. Mr. Chase taught the primary department in the public school, a singular occupation for a man. He was not a good teacher, but he was a gentle old man. His life was truly the "simple life," and many a man and woman in Guthrie county today will remember kindly old Mr. Chase.

Panora in those days possessed the characteristics of most western towns. Things happened that never would occur in the east. For instance, there resided in Panora two modest citizens whose intellectual resources were extremely limited. They were the butts of the town. Now it occurred to some one that it would be a good joke to nominate one of these citizens for mayor and the other for recorder. The word was passed around and each voter, thinking that he saw the point of the joke while his neighbor probably would not, voted the ticket and

the candidates were unanimously elected. The chagrin and mortification of the townspeople when the vote was announced may be imagined. Here's another incident. On a certain occasion there came an Adventist preacher who challenged any clergyman to debate with him the question, "Which Should Be Observed as the Sabbath Day, the First or the Seventh?" The challenge was accepted by the Christian minister, but who should preside and determine points of order was a serious question. But the choice was a happy one. Uncle George King, deservedly popular as an auctioneer and exponent of Jacksonian democracy, an inveterate user of the weed and fluent both in speech and exhortation, was chosen. He seemed an ideal referee, the more so as not being at that time at all distinguished for his piety, he could not be accused of prejudice for or against either side of the question.

The Anti-Profanity Association was by no means a cause for jibes or jeers. Its by-laws and constitution were peculiar. It cost a member nothing to join, but a dollar to resign. Every time a man swore he was bound on his honor to pay five cents to the treasurer. As a result there was a very appreciable decrease in profanity in the community. I recall how "Lew" Apple, the founder and editor of the *Vedette*, resigned from the society on one occasion for about five minutes. He had a keen sense of humor and was a practical printer of large ability. Walking into the office of the treasurer on the occasion referred to, he handed him a dollar and with it solemnly tendered his resignation from the association. He later explained that there was a gentleman at the hotel with whom he desired to have a brief conversation. He felt it to be his duty to tell this man precisely what he thought of him. He deemed it most economical, therefore, to retire temporarily from the association. What to do with the funds of the so-

ciety was a question until some one suggested that they be invested in anti-profanity tracts. The result was that every merchant, clerk, business man and corner loafer had his pockets full of tracts, and when a farmer or stranger came to town and by chance uttered a word prohibited by the by-laws of the association, an army of men, women and children bore down upon him, each bearing a tract headed, "Brother, Why Do You Swear?" And when he returned home he found in his coffee and sugar, in his hat and under the wagon seat, in every conceivable place, tracts warning him of the awful fate awaiting him who swears.

These stories might be multiplied, but enough has been told to illustrate the breezy life, the fun and the joy of living that there was in Panora in the good old days.

The author of the above article, in a letter to John W. Foster, of Guthrie Center, in answer to a request that he would please his friends of the county by contributing to this work and also tell something of himself, declares:

"As to myself, there is little to tell. They say I was born in 1855. It was so long ago I cannot personally vouch for it; but anyway I have been more or less alive ever since. It happened here in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York. I graduated from the Potsdam State Normal School, classical course, in February, 1875, taught two terms in the county and then went to Panora, under contract to open the high school.

"After ill health compelled me to give up teaching I came to New York and secured an appointment in the custom house, after passing a competitive examination. I have been promoted several times and for the past seventeen years have been an acting deputy collector.

"I was made a Mason in Panora and have never been 'fired' from any lodge with which I have been affiliated. I was married in 1877 and took my bride to Panora. We

have no children, but have paid expenses and been reasonably happy."

Potsdam, New York, June 27, 1907.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

(Written by F. A. Mann and read before a recent meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Guthrie county.)

It is good to be remembered by old friends; it is better by far than to have a nice epitaph read only by strangers, even though it be carved in solid granite or white marble. So, lately, when a letter was received from an old friend and member of your association, requesting a reminiscence of pioneer days of Guthrie county to be read at the annual meeting of the society, is it any wonder that it caused a thrill of pleasure first, and, secondly, that a moving series of living pictures, the mental photographs of old-time scenes; the forms and faces of those whose toil and labors have made of your county what it is—one of the fairest of all fair Iowa—came into vision, in all the clear outlines of actuality? Again, I saw the rolling prairies stretching far and wide, with little token of the plow, with no barrier fences for miles; spangled in June with a thousand flowers, and in December covered with one unbroken sheet of dazzling snow, across which skurried the prairie wolf, or carefully the red deer picked his way. Of course, they are gone, for the prairies have melted like the snowdrifts in spring into farms, whose harvests help to feed the hungry world; the wolf scalps bring in no more bounties, for there are few, if any, to scalp, and no more venison to jerk. Fifty years ago the last beaver built his dam on Beaver creek; the great flocks of prairie chickens are scattered into remnants; the honk of the wild goose (or gander) leading his triangle through the sky, or the quacking of the mallard in the mill ponds, no more calls the hunter. Even the Musquakies, that once

annually camped within your borders, probably seldom, if ever, revisit their old hunting grounds, for even the muskrat, a chief dainty, has grown scarce.

But still I saw and heard these things as in the vanished days, so great was the magic of that hastily scrawled letter. But more, also, came a troop of old friends; the sturdy, genial, hospitable, brave pioneers of this land; their whole-souled, loyal wives, nature's noble women; their children, how well many of them are remembered as pupils in primitive schoolhouses, now taking possession, as the men and women of today, for themselves and their children of the lands their fathers redeemed from the wilderness. Doubtless in their homes the clamor of the old handloom weaving homespun is not heard; the only cradle is the one for the ubiquitous baby, the machine succeeding the reaping cradle. Perhaps, indeed, for the buckboard or wagon in which their forebears went to town some may have substituted the automobile. However, not as they are now, but as they were then, did these visions come; and verily, the yearning for the power to stretch arms across the continent and shake hands once again made the heart beat as in those younger days. Not that they were all on my side of the fence in public or political matters, for then, as now, these pioneer people were as independent in opinions, speech and act as all true Americans should be, but it may be no exaggeration of the facts to say the great majority of those then opposed to the principles set forth in the first anti-monopoly paper, the Guthrie County Journal (afterwards the Beacon Light and now the Guthrian), endorsed as they now are by the great leaders of the republican and democratic parties, President Roosevelt and W. J. Bryan, have changed their positions.

Times change, and what once was deemed the folly of radical reform becomes the wisdom of conservatism.

In that newspaper office in your county

capital, Guthrie Center, was made the original draft of the first anti-monopoly platform, and from it issued the first call for a convention at Des Moines to organize for political action in accordance therewith. It all came about in this way: By far the most absorbing public question in the early 'seventies was that of railway rate regulation. Exorbitant rates had been exacted on the plea that the country was sparsely settled, and high rates must in consequence be charged to enable the western roads to pay a fair dividend on the money invested in their construction and operation. Moreover, it was claimed by the railroads that any attempt to regulate their rates was in violation of the constitutional rights vested in them by grants and charters. It was urged, on the other hand, that the rates charged took so large a proportion of the value of the farm products that the producers in many cases realized from their crops less than the cost of production. Rates on lumber, farm machinery and all goods brought to the farm from distant regions were also exorbitant, and as the freight both ways was ultimately paid by the farmers, they felt the burden imposed upon them to be oppressive, leaving them but a bare living and often a load of debt.

The first organized effort to secure rate regulation was made by the farmers, seconded by the lumber and grain dealers, in the legislature of 1870. It was no easy undertaking. The railroad interests were represented before the general assembly by a powerful array of railway officials, who put forth most plausible and convincing arguments. At this time there were comparatively few railways in the state of Iowa. A railroad had been completed and the station of Stuart established in 1868, and there was no railroad in the county except the Rock Island on the south line. Panora, Guthrie Center and other communities all over the state were desirous of securing railroads,

as they were essential to the development and prosperity of both town and country. The first aim of many citizens was to encourage the building of railroads, and, in addition to the land grants of the general government, free right-of-way, local aid by the voting of taxes was a common inducement tendered to the construction company by various towns, cities and farming communities. Such localities were unwilling to have any hostile legislation, as it was termed, that would retard railroad building, and this influence was used for years to defeat legislative control by limiting or fixing rates for transportation. The combined influence of the corporations with these communities was so powerful that many years elapsed before the reform could be accomplished, but railway rate regulation was right, and it had to come.

At about this time a secret organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry had been started. The aim of the organization was to secure the co-operation of the farmers in all ways wherein they could be mutually helpful. The order grew rapidly and by 1872 there were nearly six hundred "granges" in the state of Iowa. During the period when the conflict over rate regulation was most determined no one agency was so powerful in moulding public opinion as the grange. But the grange was not a political organization, and there was a demand for open political work. There was a demand for a party which should be kept distinct from the grange, but which in fact should be a sort of an annex to the grange movement, and hence the call, the platform and the name "anti-monopoly party." The keynote of this anti-monopoly platform was railway rate regulation and corporate control. Incidentally other things were referred to, as is usual in political platforms, and I particularly recall the condemnation of the "salary grab," the credit mobilier steal and other frauds of the times. In due time the con-

vention was held. It was but an insignificant affair in numbers, only thirteen, all grangers (the number of colonies originally forming our grand republic), but what a storm it provoked. The railroads then controlled, and virtually edited, nearly the entire daily press of the state and many of the leading weeklies. Every mail stage, for then the town had no railroad connections, was loaded down with exchanges from all parts of the state and abroad, containing double-leaded editorial denouncements. To advocate the restraint of corporate greed and oppression by the state was a criminal interference with vested and constitutional rights! Socialism! Anarchy! Bedlamite lunacy! Well, they said everything they could imagine about the Beacon Light man, except that he was bought by the hayseeds. And in the meantime what jigs the railroad grafters danced, which they are keeping up to this day, although not so openly, but with rich bribes for venal legislators, railroad commissioners and shyster politicians, in which they are now joined for mutual protection by the billion-dollar trusts, insurance swindlers, embalmed beef packers, etc., all and singular, for the Terrible Teddy is after them with a club and they are between the devil and the deep sea.

Memory recalls among many three occasions especially typical of this anti-monopoly, Peter Cooper-General Weaver epoch. Returning from the anti-monopoly convention, while seeking a seat in the car, someone pulled the editor's coattail. A prominent railroad department manager had a whole seat which he offered to divide. As he was a well-known acquaintance and personally a pleasant man, the offer was accepted and conversation over the new political movement began immediately.

"Been attending a convention, have you?" was his first query.

"Yes."

"Many there?"

"Thirteen."

"Lord! what can you expect to accomplish with such an unlucky number?"

"The same number licked England."

There was a momentary silence, but with a smile, more of amusement than anger, he soon recommenced.

"What do you expect to do?"

"Elect this fall, or at least soon, enough members of the legislature to hold the balance of power, and secure the organization of a railroad commission to regulate you fellows."

"'Pon my soul, that's cheeky! 'What kind of men do you propose to elect?"

"Honest, intelligent farmers."

Just then the train had moved out from behind the buildings, and turning, V——— T———, pointing to the state capitol towering on its high hill, continued:

"Do you see that building, the capitol? Well, we own it, from its topmost slate to its lowest foundation stone. It will cost us less if you send farmers to it than sharp lawyers. It takes big fees to manage them, but your grangers we can easily fool."

The name is not written here because the man himself has gone beyond the reach of railroad commissions into the land eternal whence not even the governor's requisition can bring him back.

This question is asked of you at this time: "Who owns the capitol of Iowa now, the railroads or the people?"

If the former, keep silence while the locomotive down there in the valley screams forth its triumph; if the latter, shout it out manfully, for it is the survival of the fittest, and may the echoes of your answer reach even your humble servant here in far Florida, to mingle at last with the voice of the Atlantic breakers piling their fleecy foam at his feet. There should be now or evermore no sovereign in this land except the sovereign people.

The second typical occurrence was in the time this Guthrie county paper dared, in the

face of the standards of the two old parties, fling out the independent greenback banner, with a platform simply an enlargement of the former, supporting a greenback candidate for congress and for president honest, incorruptible Peter Cooper, whose name was a synonym of true American citizenship.

The paper had become too conspicuous in its advocacy of drastic, radical reforms. It must be squelched some way, so decided the secret political head councils.

The first shot was fired by the democratic state central committee in a telegram calling for a visit to its headquarters on business of importance. The editor went. The interview was brief. A roll of greenbacks, a thousand dollars or thereabouts, with a contract which would bring more, was thrust under his nose, and all he had to do for it was to pull down Peter Cooper and run up Samuel J. Tilden, just a name with two more letters in it; change platforms, mere platitudes, you know, and pocket the roll with the rubber band around it that could be used as an eraser on the conscience if need be. "We have been and are yet friends," added the chairman. "You can honestly take this as your share of the campaign funds sent to this state. You can honestly earn it in giving the equivalent."

The poor devil, for he was poor, never had been or would be rich, and had often served as "devil" in the issuing of his paper, hesitated, but was not lost, according to the old maxim. Memory recalls a face in the mirror hanging on the wall, on whose forehead stood drops of sweat, although the day was not hot. "Let me think a minute, I did not expect this." The roll of bills, the outside one of which was a greenback, his pet kind, and the contract, which, if complied with, would bring perhaps a larger roll, lay on the little table against which he leaned, so easy to pocket and the money needed so much. (You know it always is.)

The committee fidgeted; one nudged the chairman and whispered to him. Two words

only of the communication leaked—"raise, bid." The chairman nodded acquiescence, and turned toward the safe.

"No, hold on! I have thought! I may take this money and earn it according to the definition you have in mind, honestly, but how about honor?"

You see his mind had called up a whole battalion of Guthrie county pioneers, every one entering a protest against his desertion, and he just could not, for their esteem was worth more than money. "I cannot take it. I should be glad to do it, but then a fine thing called 'honor' says 'No.'"

"The more fool, you, and the more left for the rest of us!" exclaimed the chairman, flinging the roll back in the old "Hall" safe, slamming the door angrily, and thus the conference ended, but many a sting did the hornets, stirred into action on that day, give afterwards.

A reporter entered as the country newspaper man passed out. Soon after the telegraph wires were busy with a message to Guthrie Center, and when the prodigal, who might have feasted with his family for a long time on fatted calf, reached his office on the next morning there sat the chairman of the republican congressional committee—you all know him, a one-time resident of the county, a state officer once, but now deceased—with a box of A-1 cigars open, awaiting him.

Thus the third and last of the occurrences, typical of the politics of the time, followed fast on the heels of the one just related. Bear in mind they were "twins," one only waiting for the other to get through.

"Hurrah for you! Light a cigar, the box is yours. I knew you would do it, for you are more with us than with the democrats."

"Do what?" was asked in astonishment, for not the remotest idea that this republican manager could know anything of what had only a few hours before occurred in the private conference with the democratic committee entered the mind.

"Turn that democratic committee with its proffered money down, as you did yesterday. Gad, I wish I had a photograph of the scene. Pity Jerue had not been there with his 'camera.'" Then he plunged into the matter in hand without more ado.

"We are prepared to go them a good many dollars better in hard cash, if, instead of Tilden's name, you will just run up Ruth-erford B. Hayes, besides which we will double your subscription and advertising patronage, and, my friend, it will open up a sure way to a big success in the newspaper business, and clear the path if you should desire public office and honors."

"But I have not yet decided to pull down Peter Cooper, and I don't think I can afford the luxury of two candidates for the office of president."

"Pshaw! He is only a figurehead. He does not stand the ghost of a show to win! You know yourself that you will not get pay even for printing the tickets. What is the sense of working for nothing? Your present position politically will ruin you. Sampson pulled the house down and smothered himself."

"But how about the oppressors of Israel? He smashed them, too, didn't he?"

This man was a personal friend. Friendship, even more perhaps than party interests, had prompted him to be the bearer of this proposition. The newspaper man was loath to make an enemy of him; the withdrawal of his regular advertising patronage would be a serious loss. But again the ghost of honor, and that phalanx of Guthrie county pioneers called for a negative answer. A ring of smoke came from the cigar, smoked like the letter "O." Then prefix an "N" and you have the answer of yesterday. "Must I give you a definite answer at once?"

"Sure, that's what I am here for."

"I hate to make you mad, Jim; you have been a good friend, and I buried a lot of them yesterday, but"—another ring circled

toward the dingy ceiling, "prefix another 'N' and there is your answer."

A tall, wrathful figure towered above the worried editor. An ejaculation that sounded like "Great Scott!" but may not have been exactly that, exploded amidst the smoke wreaths, and he was gone, leaving the box of cigars behind him, as the only trophy from the united camps of the Philistines.

Back at the far end of the long printing office, where the windows gave a good light on the cases, was the single compositor. He never leaked. He had been trained to keep office secrets safely. "Gum"—his name was Montgomery but abbreviated to that to save time—"if Godfrey Jerue (the local photographer) had been here it would have been worth dollars to him. How about copy?"

"Short. Three galleys ready for proof."

"Very well, after dinner I will give you some double-led editorial that will make the republican and democratic bosses hot under the collar; crack their Dagons for them, even if it does pull the house down." And the house fell. From under the ruins crawled the Beacon Light man, slightly disfigured but still in the ring, championing the rights of the people, but it was not until he had seen congressmen and legislators elected under the same banner, and not until the so-called radical sentiment he advocated had forced all political parties in Iowa to declare for legislative control of railroads; not until the so-called granger laws had been enacted, and not until the courts of highest resort had sustained these enactments and established forever the principle that railway rates may be controlled by legislative enactment, that the writer finally sought refuge from political and other blizzards in this sunny south-land, where he could pioneer it again in a field only limited by the brevity of human life.

Forty-one years ago I rode into the town just a short distance from these grounds across the little river. Sitting on horseback

at the little, rickety old postoffice, one at a glance could see about every house in it, and certainly all of the main, and at that time about the only, street, and easily take a census of its population, men, women, children, dogs, cats and chickens.

It would be easy enough to draw a pen picture of Guthrie Center, nestled in its beautiful valley with prairie miles surrounding it. It would not be an insurmountable task to name its inhabitants, as well of the place itself as of the surrounding county, from one boundary line to another, but to transcribe the names, which with the forms and faces belonging to them, are safely lodged in the halls of memory, would prolong this article beyond your patience, and it would be ungenerous to others of your society who would desire to go over the pioneer field.

Indeed, I would not care to write here only bare names, because such would present a temptation to relate anecdote, event or incident, characteristic of him, and her also, the reading of which would prevent your going to bed in proper season, to which temptation it would be more difficult to say no than to turn down the bribes. The pen with which this is written sometimes is like Finn McCool's arm; when it gets fairly started it cannot be stopped without more effort than the climate of this part of the continent permits.

In your gathering doubtless many of the old familiar faces and forms, the landmarks of the pioneer times, are missing. They are illuminated by the brighter sun of the immortal land. Their sons and daughters replace them. There are others still on this side of that bourne to which the years are carrying us all with silent, resistless power, present. Let those rejoicing in the vigor of their maturity cherish as their best inheritance the memories of the first, and give honor and regard to the latter, that their declining years may be happier even than those of the pioneer times.

Let it no more be said, "Men's evil deeds

we write in brass, their good in water." Reverse it, as I do now in the memory of those days, holding them all, both friends and whilom foes, as men who have made their mark for progress, good government, truth and liberty, and carved in the face of earth itself an imperishable record of their labors.

And now, from the shore where rises the morning sun, from the land of the orange, the palmetto and the mocking bird, from the heart of a primal wilderness filled with the roar of the ocean's breakers, unlike any that ever was in the Iowa so well remembered, I send you a salutation, a warm greeting, and a good-bye.

F. A. MANN.

THINGS UNDREAMED OF.

In July, 1868, we first landed in Guthrie county. At that time Herndon and Yale were undreamed of. Stuart, Menlo and Casey were in embryo as possible towns on the proposed line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, then building. Morrisburgh and Dale City had the dignity of place on the map, and Bear Grove had official recognition in the United States postal department. Panora and Guthrie Center had each a commercial standing, drawing trade throughout the county and extending into Dallas, Carroll and Audubon counties. In addition to their business importance, each aspired to be the political center of the county.

Panora at that time was the seat of government, but Guthrie Center was in the field for that distinction. All things done by the people of either town was with a view to its effect on the question of the removal of the county seat. Peace-loving people deprecated the contest at the time, but at this distance it is our opinion that the efforts of both factions to secure settlers and incidentally voters in their respective tributary territories hastened the development of the county, and fully compensated for the temporary heat of

The removal of the county seat and the establishment of the county high school will doubtless be fully presented by an abler pen.

In those early days each village was ambitious to be a county seat or a railroad center or both. The people of the county having settled the county seat controversy, each of the towns, Guthrie Center and Panora, devoted their energies to securing a railroad. Both succeeded. To all old settlers who contributed time, money and grey matter in securing these results the beneficiaries of today are greatly indebted.

The old settlers were hustlers, industrious, enterprising and provident. Many have passed over, many have removed to other fields of labor. Many also remain as types of honor and integrity for the good citizens who are today keeping "Old Guthrie" abreast of the other counties which go to make Iowa one of the best states in the union.

O. B. HAYDEN.

L. J. PENTECOST.

Tacoma, Washington, June 24, 1907.

To the above article the following letter was appended and, doubtless, will be of some interest:

Tacoma, Wash., June 24, 1907.

Charles W. Hill, Esq., Guthrie Center, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and in response to your request enclose a little contribution, which I suspect it not really what you want. If in the twenty years of experiences and recollections of Guthrie county I should write all I know or remember I believe it would make a book. The history of its county is the history of its people; if I should begin to tell about the people I knew and what they did there would be no end to it; if I should say many of the good things which I know about many of the people there and should fail to say many of the good things of the many other good people who lived there it might give offense. Nearly every man in the county in those early days contributed to its

development in every way. Tracy, Holsman, Patterson, the Mounts, Morrisises, Kenworthy, Harlan, the Robertses, Reynolds, Farnsworth, Dewey, Rodgers, Lyons, Stewart, Herriot and scores of others, including yourself, should have a prominent place in the history of the county. Mrs. William Maxwell one time wrote a history of the county, about the time when it began rapid development, and doubtless covered many facts then current that would be especially interesting now. If the little contribution herewith is of any value you are welcome to use it; if of no value its omission will not be resented.

O. B. HAYDEN.

GUTHRIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(By Alex. H. Grisell.)

On October 15, 1858, a few enterprising settlers of this then new county of Guthrie met at the residence of E. B. Newton, who then lived west of the town site of Guthrie Center, and organized the Guthrie County Agricultural Society and incorporated it under the laws of the state with perpetual succession. The first officers were E. B. Newton, president; Nathan Davis, vice president; Thomas Seeley, secretary, and Joseph Cummings, treasurer. Directors, John Pearson, Joseph Kenworthy, T. M. Coleman, Richard Gilbert, Thomas Moffitt, John Porter, Samuel Wilson, Gordon Prior and S. W. Cole. At the time of this first meeting the population of the county was not to exceed twenty-eight hundred souls, and it was not until twenty years had elapsed that the society began to attract universal interest in the county. The first fair was held in Guthrie Center, on the block now occupied by the Cottage Hotel and the Dunley Brothers' store. It was not fenced and the treasurer of the society depended upon the patrons to voluntarily hunt him up and pay the small charge for admission. It is

needless to say that the receipts were meager, but the expenses were nothing, as the premiums were donated back to the society, and the officers and help charged nothing for their services. The interest taken by the people in this first fair encouraged the officers to such an extent that they purchased from William Tracy a small tract of land west of the river in Section 6, containing about seven acres. This was fenced by donations received from the settlers, and became the nucleus of the present fine fair grounds. In 1875 the officers of the association purchased from William Tracy twenty acres lying along the river east of the present grounds and south of town, with the intention of moving the site of the fair to that new location. Opposition at once developed to this deal and action was brought in the district court to set aside the sale. After a long and tedious litigation and much ill feeling among those interested the courts set the sale aside. In 1878 the association purchased three and one-half acres of land lying between the Mitchell land and the original plat of the fair grounds, making a little over ten acres. This amount of land seemed to be adequate to the needs of the society until 1884. At the annual election of 1883 Thomas Roberts, an influential farmer of Cass township, was elected president of the association and Alex H. Grisell, of Beaver township, was elected secretary. These two officers were residents of the two most populous sections of the county, and it was expected that their election would increase the interest of their people in the county fair. Previous to this the fair was looked upon by many as "the Guthrie Center Fair" instead of the Guthrie County Fair. A campaign was at once started to convince the residents of the county that it was a "county fair," and the fair of 1884 demonstrated that it was successful. At a meeting of the officers of the association in January, 1885, it was determined that more ground should be purchased for the enlargement and convenience of the fair of that year. A subscription pa-

per was drawn by the secretary, which was taken by President Roberts to the business men of Guthrie Center, who subscribed in the aggregate over thirteen hundred dollars for the purchase of more land. In April of that year ninety acres of land adjoining the old grounds on the south were bought of Frank Headlee, the society retaining twenty acres with the buildings and selling the balance to George Headlee. Work was at once commenced for the improvement of this new tract by fencing and erecting buildings and the construction of a half-mile regulation track, all of which was accomplished in time for the holding of the fair of 1885. Since then, with few exceptions, the fairs held have been successful. The present officers are John G. Thomas, president; J. T. Wasson, vice president; Thomas E. Grisell, secretary; Fred C. Jones, treasurer.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

For the purpose of forming an old settlers' association a meeting was held in Guthrie Center June 15, 1876, which was attended by the following: A. L. McPherson, Aaron Hougham, William Revelle, William Holsman, Thomas Seeley, John Cline, Peter Batschlet, W. T. Conner, William Tracey, W. W. Newton, C. W. Hill, James Powell, Joseph W. Cummins, E. B. Newton, John E. Parrish and T. M. Coleman. J. W. Cummins was made temporary chairman; F. A. Mann, secretary, and then the little group of pioneers set forth to perfect the organization. The following were first elected as permanent officers: J. W. Cummins, president; Thomas Seeley and William Tracey, vice presidents; Thomas M. Coleman, secretary; John Cline, corresponding secretary; William Holsman, treasurer. A committee of three consisting of Thomas Seeley, E. B. Newton and William Holsman was appointed to draw a constitution for the society. The result of their labors follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

—Preamble.—

WHEREAS, It was ours to be pioneers in the settlement of this fair and fertile section of our state, and

WHEREAS, The number of pioneers is decreasing and must soon pass the earthly scenes of their struggles and triumphs, and

WHEREAS, We feel a just pride in gathering and preserving the memorials of a settlement that has resulted in a growth and development so great, and feeling that the recollections of the past, the blessings of the present and hopes of the future should find us together as a brotherhood, we do ordain and establish this constitution:

Article 1. This association shall be called the "Pioneer Settlers' Association of Guthrie County, Iowa."

Article 2. The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Article 3. The president shall preside at the meetings, preserve order and in case of a tie on any question give the casting vote. He shall call special meetings when such may be necessary or when requested to do so by five members of the association. In case of absence or inability of the president the senior vice president, if present, shall perform his duties; if neither of the vice presidents is present the meeting shall appoint its presiding officer for the time being. The recording secretary shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the association and shall keep a book called the "Pioneers' Record," and perform such other duties as may be assigned him. The corresponding secretary shall be the correspondent for the association, read all communications addressed to it and perform such other duties as may be assigned him. The treasurer shall have charge of all moneys belonging to the association, collect and disburse and render a true account at the expiration of

his term of office and deliver all books, papers, moneys, etc., to his successor.

Article 4. After each annual election the president shall appoint an executive committee, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to provide for the annual festival, and this committee shall take charge of and regulate all matters pertaining thereto, and shall select a suitable person to deliver an address at the succeeding annual festival.

Article 5. All male residents who settled in this county prior to December, 1857, and are of good moral character are eligible to membership. Names of persons proposed for membership shall be presented in writing, whereupon the president shall appoint a committee of three to examine into the qualifications of the applicant, which committee shall report as soon as practicable and if favorable, a vote shall be taken on the question of his admission, and two-thirds of the members present voting favorably shall elect, otherwise the applicant is rejected. Every member shall sign the constitution and pay an annual due of one dollar and such other assessments as may from time to time be levied by the association. All who were residents of Guthrie county prior to December 31, 1857, who have removed and become pioneer settlers in other places, may be elected honorary members in the same manner as other members are elected.

Article 6. Any member may be expelled for such cause as two-thirds of the members may deem sufficient.

Article 7. There shall be an annual festival of the society, held at Guthrie Center, or such other place as may be ordered by the association, on the 22d of February of each year, unless that day is on Sunday, in which case the executive committee shall select the day before or after (21 or 23), as they may determine, at which time and place there shall be an address delivered by such person as may be selected by the committee.

Article 8. The corresponding secretary

shall write to kindred societies, giving such information as he may deem proper, and solicit replies, to be read at our next annual festival. When practicable the members of the society shall attend in a body the funeral of a deceased member. The recording secretary shall provide a book to be known as the "Pioneer Settlers' Register," in which shall be recorded the name, age, place of nativity, occupation and date of settlement in the county, and upon the death of a member shall record the date and place of decease, if he can procure such information. Also record the same facts, as far as may be, of such pioneer settlers as have deceased or become non-residents. The recording secretary shall inform each member at the time of signing the constitution what information he desires and the members are required to give it, if they can do so.

The constitution shall not be amended unless by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, and unless it shall have been presented in writing at least one meeting previous to any action upon it by the association. It shall be the duty of every member to furnish within six months of the time of his admission a brief memoir of his life, embracing date and place of birth, incidents of youth, reasons for emigrating here, jottings of his personal experiences of pioneer life and such other matters and recollections pertinent to the objects of this association as he may deem proper to communicate, which memoir shall be delivered to the recording secretary, and by him carefully preserved as the property of the association.

By-laws for the government of the society were also adopted and the following members signed the roll: William Holsman, J. W. Cummins, R. F. McCluen, R. J. Patterson, T. J. Smith, William Tracey, Joseph Betts, Charles Hayden, E. A. Porter, G. W. Holsman, William Levan, William Warrington, John Hiland, Joseph Kenworthy, A. J. Trent, John Lonsdale, J. W.

Coleman, W. T. Conner, Chauncey Harper, Benjamin Denslow, Lewis Marlenee, L. B. Burden, A. L. McPherson, W. J. Revelle, J. W. Herrington, K. E. Parrish, Thomas M. Coleman.

At the next meeting of the association, held on the 22d of February, 1877, owing to the small number present, it was decided not to hold the festival, and for lack of interest or some other cause the society dropped out of sight. In 1879 an attempt was made to revive it. It was agreed to commence anew. Joseph W. Cummins was chosen president and T. M. Coleman secretary. Judge McHenry addressed the meeting. On motion of Charles Hayden the secretary was instructed to procure the names of all persons who had resided in the county twenty years. Charles Hayden, R. J. Patterson and A. L. McPherson were appointed to draft a constitution and the necessary by-laws. E. A. Porter was elected vice president and William Holsman treasurer. The meeting then adjourned to assemble on May 21, 1879, which never took place.

December 27, 1883, a meeting was held in Bayard and an old settlers' society was there founded. The report of this meeting follows: The audience was called to order by M. McDonald, who appointed A. W. Leach temporary chairman. A committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of J. Stevenson, G. W. Smith and J. A. McConnell, to select a permanent chairman, which committee recommended A. W. Leach as permanent chairman. W. H. Garnes was made the permanent secretary. J. F. Barnes, A. Brutsche, J. A. McConnell, A. Littlejohn, J. Cretsinger, J. Shane, R. Squires, J. W. Arrowsmith, R. J. Patterson and G. W. Dewey constituted the vice presidents. The present president of the Old Settlers' and Soldiers' Association is C. C. Nesselroad, now removed from the farm and living in retirement in Guthrie Center. Richard Hopkins, vice president; G. E. Price, secretary; H. K. Dewey, treasurer. The

secretary, Mr. Price, died the summer of 1907.

GUTHRIE COUNTY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain on account of the atrocities practiced by the Spanish government in Cuba, a call for troops was inevitable. Iowa at that time had four regiments of the national guard awaiting an opportunity to take the field and of these the Third Regiment formed the nucleus of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry. On March 14, 1898, John C. Loper, then lieutenant-colonel, was appointed colonel of the regiment and continued in command until the regiment was mustered out of the United States service. The other field and staff officers of the regiment were: Marcus Miller, lieutenant-colonel; W. J. Dugan, major; Sterling P. Moom, major; William C. Mentzer, captain and adjutant; David S. Fairchild, major and surgeon; Donald McCrae, Jr., lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Wilbur S. Conklin, first lieutenant; J. D. Cady, first lieutenant and quartermaster; George A. Reed, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; Frank M. Compton, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; H. C. Lann, first lieutenant and adjutant; Herman P. Williams, chaplain. This regiment concentrated in Des Moines and went into Camp McKinley on the 26th of April, 1898, in response to President William McKinley's call for one hundred and twenty-five thousand troops. Drills were at once established on the 27th, the four regiments aluded to marched through the streets of Des Moines and were given a splendid welcome. This march was followed by others for practice purposes, and were rather fatiguing to the unseasoned soldier boys, but they soon got toughened to the work. Regular rations of "sowbelly" and hardtack were issued. Each company was brought up to its

full strength and health precautions were at once taken in the camp. A beautiful regimental flag was presented to the Fifty-first by the Des Moines Union of King's Daughters of the Revolution. The Elks gave them a brilliant entertainment. The railroads brought in heavily loaded trains of excursionists every Sunday, and all was excitement and bustle in Camp William McKinley.

May 1st Dewey startled the world and sent a thrill of satisfaction throughout the United States by his brilliant naval victory in Manila bay. This had the effect of soothing the disappointment of the Fifty-first in not being sent to Tampa, Florida, where a camp had been organized. The boys now turned their eyes and thoughts toward the Philippine Islands. Late on Thursday, June 2, Colonel Loper received orders to report without delay to the commanding general at San Francisco. The news went through the camp at midnight with thrilling force. No more sleep that night. Groups of officers and men spent the rest of the night discussing the momentous order. Sunday, June 5, the day of departure, came and the regiment was loaded on the cars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Northwestern railroads. In a pouring rain the troops marched to their respective depots and amid a great crowd of loyal and cheering people they started for the Pacific coast. June 10th found the regiment in Camp Merritt. Throughout its stay on the coast the regiment received marked favor from the people of San Francisco. The Iowa troops became a part of the Second Brigade, commanded by General Charles King, the gifted author of military novels. With it were brigaded the famous Twentieth Kansas and the First Tennessee. Soon, on account of the unsanitary condition of Camp Merritt, the boys were removed to the Presidio, the government military reservation, at San Francisco. This was a vast improvement

over the former camp and the health of the troops became excellent.

August 11 the troops were notified that the entire brigade was destined for the Philippines. The effect of this announcement was electrifying. September 19th orders came transferring the Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee and Washington (state) troops to the Department of the Philippines. At this time the Second Brigade was commanded by Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas.

Thursday morning, November 3d, the regiment, one thousand and fifty strong, was placed on board the transport Pennsylvania and sailed out into San Francisco bay and thence through the Golden Gate on its way to the far east.

The voyage to Manila was uneventful. There were few responses to the "sick call." December 7th Manila bay was entered and a journey of six thousand nine hundred and ninety miles was finished.

The regiment remained on board the Pennsylvania at Manila in the harbor until the 26th of the month. In the meantime the men were given shore leave parts of two days. The evening of the 26th the vessel got up steam and started on an expedition to Iloilo with other transports and convoys. They arrived at their destination the 28th, but did not land, but remained on the transport in front of Iloilo until January 26th, when they were ordered to Cavite and steamed into the harbor at Manila on the morning of January 31st. The Pennsylvania came to anchor off Cavite in the midst of Admiral Dewey's warships. As the transport passed the flagship Olympia all hands of that famous vessel were called to quarters and three rousing cheers were given for the Fifty-first Iowa. The cheers were returned in kind. February 2d the First Battalion went ashore and companies C and L were the last to disembark, on February 5th. This was one of the most remarkable experiences of the regiment, a confinement to their

transport for ninety-three days. And the health of the regiment, most strange to relate, was of the best, which was a marvel to the medical staff of the army at that time. Space will not permit a relation of all the interesting details concerning the Fifty-first while in the Philippines. Let it be known, however, that the record of the Fifty-first is a glorious one. Their work was praised by the officers in command and upon leaving for the United States on their return home General McArthur, in a short speech to the regiment, said, "God bless the Iowa boys, and may you have a safe voyage. We will endeavor to complete the work which you have so well begun." The thinned ranks of veterans who marched into Manila September 6th attested more than words the hard and meritorious service of the Fifty-first Iowa in the Philippines. From this on its time was taken up in making preparations to return home and on September 22, 1899, the depleted regiment sailed on the transport Senator for San Francisco and was the last regiment to leave Luzon of that magnificent volunteer army that, in 1898 and 1899, upheld the honor and integrity of this country in its new possessions in the antipodes.

The regiment returned to the United States by way of Nagasaki, Japan, where it stopped three days, and through the Inland sea to Yokohama, where it had twenty-four hours' shore leave, to visit Yokohama and Tokio. The voyage home was a pleasant one, and San Francisco was reached on October 22d. The regiment then went into camp at the Presidio, where it was finally mustered out, and the boys took their various ways for home. Following is a list of the members of the Fifty-first Iowa from this county:

GUTHRIE CENTER.

Ira Dowd, Roy Dowd, Earl Lenon, Paul Saltgaver, Bert Swain, Robert Slocum,

Norman Bates.

STUART.

Lawrence J. Traver, Myron D. Moulton, William E. Kersey, Christopher J. Bakeman, William J. Otis, Perry O. Smull, Vernon C. Smull, Charles R. Swartz, Edward G. Eustis, Herman Kinney, Edward Melosh, Henry L. Hackthorne, Albert J. Rost, Robert Adamson, John McKinney.

CASEY.

E. Bronson, Claude Cowman.

The soldier boys from Guthrie Center returned to their homes Tuesday, November 7, 1899, and were given a grand reception by the people of Guthrie Center and surrounding country. The Guthrian of that date published the following account of the demonstration:

"Tuesday morning the people of Guthrie Center were astir, putting the finishing touches on the decorations that had been going on for several days previous, and by 9 o'clock, when the train was due, all preparations had been made to fittingly receive the brave boys who had risked their lives at the call of their country. When the train pulled into the depot with the boys on board a mighty shout went up from the thousands of people that filled the streets leading to the station and when the boys appeared pandemonium reigned for a time. Headed by the band and followed by the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, school children, firemen in uniform and citizens on foot and in carriages, the boys were escorted to the courthouse campus, where an informal reception was held, after which the large crowd dispersed to meet at the opera house at 2 o'clock, where a public reception was held by the citizens and the following program was carried out:

"H. W. Kellogg, chairman of the meeting, called upon Rev. Rihldaffer to invoke a divine blessing upon the assembly, after

which Mayor Dosh, in behalf of the citizens, extended a welcome to the returning boys, which met a hearty response from every citizen of Guthrie Center. Short speeches were made by J. A. Lyons, P. H. Lenon, C. W. Hill, Rev. Eaton, Rev. Whetzel, W. D. Milligan, E. R. Sayles and J. H. Applegate, which were interspersed by music by the Guthrie Center male quartette and the ladies' quartette, after which Hon. E. W. Weeks, in a speech of deep feeling, presented each of the following a suitably engraved gold-headed cane: Ira and Roy Dowd, Paul Saltsgaver, Bert Swain, Norman Bates, Earl Lenon and Robert Slocum, all of the Fifty-first Iowa; Dick Headley, of the First Oregon, and Peter Ward, of the First Nebraska, as a slight memento of the high esteem in which they were held by the citizens of their home town. After the ceremonies of the day the time was given up to festivities and the next morning the boys took the train for Knoxville to attend the reception of the company at that place. The day passed off without a mishap to mar the joyous feeling which pervaded all. Not one of those who so gallantly marched away eighteen months ago met a soldier's death, although on many a hard-fought field they passed through sheets of flame, hissing with the ping of the Mauser bullets, but through an all-wise Providence they escaped to return again to their families, where they will again take up their peaceful avocation, which was broken by the call of their country.

The citizens are proud of the brave men and have tried to show them that we appreciate them. In the great throng that met the Fifty-first at Council Bluffs no company or squad of men met with the reception that was given to our boys. Our reception committee, with their guests, had a special Pullman sleeping car, upon which they were brought home, and many complimentary remarks were made by prominent citizens of the state over the complete ar-

rangements Guthrie Center citizens made to give the boys a fitting home-coming."

inc. ....	.30	11	23
Stuart, ind. ....	.50	18	37

REVENUE DERIVED FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The tables following will give the reader an idea of the taxable value of the railways and telegraph lines in the county. In 1906 the board of supervisors met in regular session in September and in compliance with the law, determined the mileage and taxable value thereof of the railway companies, telegraph companies and express companies doing business and owning property in the county:

The United States Express Company, \$35 per mile; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Telegraph Company, \$42 per mile; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$75 per mile.

	Miles.	U. S. Express Co. Tax value	Western Union Telegraph Co. Tax value
Richland twp. (main line) ..	3.97	\$139	\$298
Jamaica, ind.	1.25	44	94
Jamaica, inc. ....	.75	26	56
Dodge twp.	4.00	140	300
Bagley, ind.	7.50	52	113
Bagley, inc. ....	.50	18	37
Highland twp.	3.96	138	297
Bayard, ind.	1.26	44	95
Bayard, inc. ....	.74	26	55
Orange twp.	1.61	56	121
College Corners, ind.	1.95	68	146
Penn, ind.	1.07	37	80
Beaver twp.	10.12	354	759
Menlo, ind.	3.73	131	280
Menlo, inc. ....	.52	18	39
Thompson twp.	4.99	175	374
Casey, ind.	1.40	49	105
Casey, inc. ....	.74	26	55
Grant twp.	2.16	75	162
Valley twp.	5.65	198	424
Guthrie Center, ind. ....	.61	21	46
Guthrie Center,			

U. S. Express Co. Tax value
C., M. & St. P. Telegraph Co. Tax value

Cass twp.	8.53	299	358
Yale, ind. (Richland) .....	.83	11	14
Yale, ind. (Cass) ..	.25	9	11
Yale, inc. ....	.56	20	23
Richland twp. (D. M. div.) ..	5.49	192	231
Panora, ind. ....	.59	20	25
Panora, inc.	1.24	44	52

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (Iowa division), 1,930 miles, at \$11,368 per mile tax value:

District.	Miles.	Tax value.
College Corners, ind.	1.95	\$22,168
Penn, ind.	1.07	12,164
Stuart, ind. ....	.50	5,684
Beaver township.	3.84	43,653
Menlo, ind. ....	.52	24,214
Menlo, inc.	2.13	5,911
Thompson township.	4.99	56,726
Casey, ind.	1.40	15,915
Casey, inc. ....	.74	8,412
Grant township	2.16	24,555

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company (Central branch), \$3,200 per mile:

District.	Miles.	Tax value.
Beaver township	6.28	\$20,096
Menlo, ind.	1.60	5,120
Valley township	5.65	18,080
Guthrie Center, ind. ....	.61	1,952
Guthrie Center, inc. ....	.30	960

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Council Bluffs division), at \$10,753 per mile:

District.	Miles.	Tax value.
Richland township.	3.97	\$42,689
Jamaica, ind.	1.25	13,441
Jamaica, inc. ....	.75	8,065
Dodge township	4.00	43,012
Bagley, ind.	1.50	16,130
Bagley, inc. ....	.50	5,377
Highland township.	3.96	42,582
Bayard, ind.	1.26	13,549

Bayard, inc. ....	.74	7,957
Orange township	1.61	17,312
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company (Des Moines & Fonda division), \$4,000 per mile:		
District.	Miles.	Tax value.
Richland township....	5.49	\$21,960
Yale, ind. (Richland).	.33	1,320
Yale, ind. (Cass)....	.25	1,000
Yale, inc. ....	.56	2,240
Cass township	8.53	34,120
Panora, ind. ....	.59	2,360
Panora, inc.	1.24	4,960

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR GUTHRIE COUNTY, 1907.

On another page in this volume the total assessed value of personalty and realty is given. For the purposes of comparison between the wealth of the county in 1852 and 1907 the following table of realty and personalty, with their real and assessed valuation, is found:

Land exclusive of town lots, 379,974 acres.
Actual value.

Actual value per acre, \$38.90...\$14,787,601

Actual Value of Lots of Ten Acres or Less.

Actual value.

Bayard	\$ 147,960
Bagley	91,392
Casey	231,700
Guthrie Center	599,630
Jamaica	86,472
Menlo	156,400
Panora	375,316
Stuart	462,820
Yale	87,704
Herndon, Monteith and Bear Grove	41,726

Total\$2,281,120

Abstract of assessment of lands by townships and incorporated towns, including all lands outside of incorporated towns and all lands inside of incorporated towns not

divided into lots or blocks, of ten acres or less, in Guthrie county, for the year 1907:

No. acres. Actual value.

Baker	23,175	\$ 708,380
Bear Grove	22,877	943,133
Beaver	26,149	1,064,537
Cass	33,095	1,528,505
Dodge	22,818	1,024,744
Grant	25,979	1,070,608
Highland	22,722	818,422
Jackson	21,484	743,270
Orange	23,063	827,521
Penn	12,849	424,594
Richland	22,430	1,033,848
Seeley	23,542	854,500
Stuart	5,879	293,819
Thompson	24,682	916,532
Union	23,348	819,223
Valley	20,784	787,801
Victory	23,762	802,860
Bagley, inc.....	56	6,100
Bayard, inc.....	68	4,220
Casey, inc.....	170	14,804
Yale, inc.....	68	5,700
Stuart, inc.....	90	8,700
Jamaica, inc.....	111	6,560
Panora, inc.....	544	57,100
Guthrie Center, inc..	229	22,120

Total379,974 \$14,787,601

Abstract of personal property assessment
for Guthrie county for the year 1907:

Actual value.

Value of vehicles, including bi- cycles and automobiles.....	\$ 47,430
Household furniture, hotel and boarding house	17,651
Moneys and credits.....	1,362,525
Corporation stocks	107,240
Capital employed in manufactur- ing	15,048
Merchandise	538,800
Buildings on leased lands.....	26,760
Other personal property.....	105,297

Total\$2,220,751

Cattle.	Number.	Actual value.
Heifers, 1 year old.....	6,282	\$ 88,498
Heifers, 2 years old.....	3,624	69,650
Cows	17,462	428,177
Steers, 1 year old.....	7,664	142,421
Steers, 2 years old.....	1,865	50,658
Cattle in feeding.....	3,667	122,666
Bulls	1,101	32,982

Total of all cattle.....\$935,052
Actual

Horses.	Number.	value.
Colts, 1 year old.....	1,410	\$ 70,169
Colts, 2 years old.....	1,287	88,307
Horses, 3 years and over.	8,806	717,769
Stallions	73	20,356

Total of all horses.....\$896,601

	Number.	Actual value.
Mules	272	\$ 30,801
Swine, over 6 months....	48,249	317,638
Sheep, over 6 months...	2,711	11,123

Total\$359,562

Total actual value of personal property in county.....\$4,411,966

Total taxable value of personal property in county..... 1,102,991

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The old saw, that "the poor ye have with ye always," applies to Guthrie county as in other communities, but, luckily, not so much so, to use a common expression. Humanity, with its frailties, improvidence and misfortunes, always pleads for and secures the sympathy of the more fortunate, and those whose benefits are substantial and means of livelihood secure are called upon to lend the helping hand to the poor and needy. The county has its poor, its old and decrepit, its "freaks of nature" (human) and mentally weak. They become a charge on the community and it is well that a fitting home and asylum be provided for their comfort and

welfare out of the public funds. Such a home was established in 1882 by the purchase of a farm of some 200 acres in Valley township, whereon suitable buildings were erected. W. W. Biggs was its first superintendent, and for the past sixteen years Henry Jones has held that onerous and responsible position, to the full satisfaction of all concerned.

THE FRANKLIN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Miss M. A. Franklin has left an enduring monument to her name in Guthrie county. She was a woman of great executive ability and for many years devoted her energies to the management of large business interests, in which was included a farm of several hundred acres. She came to Guthrie Center in 1864 with her brother-in-law, S. H. Wheeler, and died February 28, 1905. She was born in Vermont and was, at her death, about eighty-five years of age. Her estate scheduled at about sixty thousand dollars. In her will she devised to her nieces and nephews her personalty and six hundred acres of land. She then provided that the remainder of the land, consisting of four hundred and forty acres, be sold and a home called the Franklin Home for Aged Women, should be built in or near Guthrie Center. In carrying out her instructions the instrument provides that a judge of the district court shall appoint for the home three trustees, one each from the memberships of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches of Guthrie Center. At the death or resignation of these trustees the respective churches are to choose trustees from their memberships.

In pursuance of these instructions trustees were selected to carry out the behest of the generous benefactor and a beautiful tract of land was purchased of the J. H. Rogers estate on North Fifth street and in the spring of 1907 ground was broken for

the building. The plans of the structure provide for a two-story brick building, forty-two feet by sixty-two feet, and to contain twenty rooms. Its architecture will be pleasing to the eye and the institution ready for occupancy in the winter of 1907. The grounds cost two thousand dollars and the building about ten thousand dollars.

HOTELS OF GUTHRIE CENTER.

In 1852 the Wesley house was built. It was two-story and of frame. For several years the Wesley was the only hotel in Guthrie Center. Mr. Wesley, the proprietor, lost several thousand dollars by the structure burning down in the summer of 1883. The Pilgrim hotel, now in operation and ably conducted by M. A. Tillinghast, was built for a business concern, but never used for mercantile purposes. The upper story was for some time the home of the Beacon Light, one of the county's newspapers of that day. The building was converted into a hotel by R. J. Patterson about 1885 and was remodeled and conducted by Patterson & Brush for some years. They afterwards leased and then sold it to W. W. Biggs, who still owns the building.

The Cottage hotel was built about 18—, and has had many landlords, who have met with indifferent success. The present boniface is T. L. Knapp, who bought the property in 1904, refurnished it and at once gave it the character of a first-class hostelry. The Cottage hotel was built by the widow of Samuel Dale and stands on the corner of Third and Prairie streets. South of this building and then at the south end of Third street stood the Tracy residence, a large, two-story frame, that was converted into a hotel after the destruction of the Wesley house and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Wesley. This hotel was also burned down.

GUTHRIE CENTER BECOMES A CITY.

In August, 1880, at an election held un-

der the laws of the state of Iowa, Guthrie Center took to herself the responsibilities and dignities of a city, and elected Charles Huxley to be her first mayor. Mr. Huxley was succeeded by the following named gentlemen in that office: James McMillan, 1881; D. H. Brumbaugh, 1882; E. W. Weeks, 1883-4-5; William H. Stiles, 1886; J. H. Applegate, 1887; John W. Foster, 1888-9; E. R. Sayles, 1890; F. M. Hopkins, 1891; J. S. McLuen, 1892-4; C. N. Hopkins, 1894-5; H. W. Kellogg, 1896; D. L. Needham, 1898-1900; Ed Dosh, 1900-2; H. B. Holsman, 1902-4; W. W. Hyzer, 1904-6; R. E. Duffield, 1906-8.

GUTHRIE CENTER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Guthrie Center was organized at a meeting held for the purpose at the school house March 7, 1882. Officers were elected at this meeting as follows: H. A. Swain, foreman; L. W. Aldrich, first assistant foreman; C. D. Wild, second assistant foreman; J. D. Brown, president; F. Slater, vice president; George W. Dosh, clerk. The following members were enrolled at that time: A. C. Hitchcock, J. B. Bran, F. Slater, C. D. Wild, D. W. Bates, H. Porter, L. W. Aldrich, G. W. Dosh, F. Crapps, R. B. Hammond, S. Blotky, J. S. McLuen, J. McLaughlin, F. W. Morse, H. A. Swain, W. VanCleef, J. D. Brown, J. W. Taylor, I. Woods, T. J. Tracy, M. Motz, C. M. Lemmon, E. W. Weeks, G. F. Bosier, R. F. McLuen, J. A. Bosier. The first fire apparatus furnished by the village fathers were two small garden engines, pumped by hand, and were totally inadequate to the growing town and its protection. Subsequently two chemical engines were secured, which proved satisfactory. But since the excellent system of waterworks was established the city and its suburbs have but little use of a fire engine at all. With its water towers on the Calley hill, the

pressure of water is so great in the pipes as to throw a large stream of water a great distance and many feet higher than any building in the corporation. This water system not only gives to the inhabitants of the beautiful little city a feeling of security from the destruction of their property, but cheaper insurance on the same.

Guthrie Center has not been altogether free from fires, but on the whole has been comparatively fortunate in her exemptions from many great losses by the fiend that destroys. The town did have a conflagration in February, 1878, attributed to incendiaries, that made its citizens fear for awhile that the whole city would resolve itself into ashes. The alarm of fire was given about 3 o'clock on the wintry Sunday morning of February 17th. Fire had been discovered in a coalhouse at the rear of Dr. John Bower's drug store. The men, women and children of the community turned out and all who were able lent a hand toward the extinguishment of the flames. The drug store was opposite Stover Brothers & Motz's building, used as a courthouse. The structure was of wood, 40x60 feet. The east room was occupied by VanCleaf & Shaw's grocery and the west room by Dr. Bower. On the west of this building and adjoining it was Stiles & Porter's law office and side of that was D. P. Williams's meat market. Over the drug store was the Odd Fellows' hall. Near the Williams meat market was a building used by the Beacon Light, and above this, in the second story, lived Jacob Smith and his family. South of VanCleaf & Shaw's store was a small office building tenanted by Pryor & Hammond, a land office, which was soon destroyed. Twenty feet from the latter building stood Judge Carpenter's fine residence. By the herculean efforts of many willing hands it was saved from destruction. To be more brief, the fire lasted an hour and the damage done was appalling to the citizens who witnessed its ravages. Dr. Bower was a heavy loser.

John E. Motz, VanCleaf & Shaw, the Odd Fellows, Stiles & Porter and D. P. Williams were made poorer by many hundreds of dollars. The loss, in its entirety, footed up to about ten thousand dollars. In March, 1879, Guthrie Center had another fire that destroyed about seven thousand dollars' worth of property. July 19, 1883, the Wesley house went up in smoke. It was a frame building, put up in 1852, and was for many years the only hotel in town. The loss was several thousand dollars, with small insurance. In 1882 the courthouse, but recently built, was burned to the ground and many valuable documents and records were destroyed. This courthouse was built in 1877 at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars and for the interior arrangements, vaults and furniture a further expenditure of seven thousand five hundred dollars was necessary. The present structure was erected in 1883.

The fire department today is made up as follows:

H. M. Hess, chief.

K. Hoyt, Lewis Deeds, assistants.

Alf Wilkins, president.

E. Hoyt, secretary.

A. Shanks, vice president.

J. E. Aukerman, treasurer.

Archie Deeds, Guy Bosier, Rex Downing, Guy Cochran, C. Raymer, E. Raymer, A. Stoy, E. Dalzell, G. Stoy, Dan Herron, C. Cooper, Weldon Lane, Ed Dowdall, C. Perry, John Dalzell, Roy VanCleaf, C. H. Betz.

SOCIETIES OF GUTHRIE CENTER.

SOCIETIES.

Orange Lodge No. 123, A. F. and A. M., was instituted under dispensation December 24, 1857, with the following named officers: William Tracy, W. M.; M. B. Smith, S. W.; Joseph Kenworthy, J. M.; E. B. Newton, treasurer; C. Huxley, secretary; John

Lonsdale, S. D.; James Ewing, J. D.; William Holsman, tyler. On the 2d of June, 1858, the lodge received its charter and elected the aforesaid officers. During all these years the lodge has enjoyed a steady growth, its members now numbering one hundred and eighteen. In 1904 it moved into a permanent home, having leased for a long term of years the entire third floor of the Williams block. This is divided into lodge rooms, preparation and ante-rooms, parlors, dining rooms, kitchen and lavatory. The lodge expended over a thousand dollars in furnishing its rooms. The following are the officers:

U. G. Woody, W. M.; W. D. Milligan, S. W.; William Baden, J. W.; H. K. Dewey, treasurer; M. Shreves, secretary; C. H. Lane, S. D.; T. A. Brown, J. D.; John Trullin, tyler.

MILTON CHAPTER.

Milton Chapter No. 98, R. A. M., was organized March 9, 1882, with the following named officers: I. M. Clippenger, H. P.; G. S. Mitchell, K.; J. A. McConnell, S.; J. A. Lyons, treasurer; H. K. Dewey, secretary; H. M. Sampson, C. of H.; Paul Denning, P. S.; N. J. Rorrick, R. A. C.; L. D. Clark, M. 3d V.; J. D. Lenon, M. 2d V.; P. Hostetter, M. 1st V.; S. B. Moody, S.

This order has had a flourishing career from the start, and is now one of the strong chapters of the state. The following named are the present officers of the chapter: L. C. Apple, H. P.; W. W. Hyzer, K.; D. G. Beardsley, S.; C. H. Lane, secretary; H. K. Dewey, treasurer; C. Reed, C. of H.; J. W. Ross, P. S.; U. G. Woody, R. A. C.; C. S. Aldrich, M. 3d V.; J. W. Hammond, M. 2d V.; William Baden, M. 1st V.; S. Washburn, S.

I. O. O. F.

Guthrie Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 113, Iowa, was instituted on the 3d day of August, 1857. The lodge was in a good, healthy

condition and gaining in numbers until February 17, 1878, when fire destroyed the home, the charter and every vestige of property owned by it.

The fire started in the drug store of Dr. John Bower, which in conjunction with the grocery firm of VanCleeef & Shaw occupied a two-story frame building where the opera-house now stands. The second story of this building was used as the lodge rooms and nothing was saved. This was a sad blow to the lodge and for a time it surrendered its charter. Afterwards receiving a new charter, it increased in numbers until at the present it has over one hundred.

YEOMAN.

This fraternal order has about sixty members and is in a flourishing condition.

M. W. A.

Another strong organization is the fraternal Modern Woodmen of America, with forty-five members.

A. O. U. W.

This is one of the old organizations and it has a good membership here.

O. E. S.

This order is in a flourishing condition and holds its chapter in the Masonic lodge rooms.

TRACY POST NO. 52, G. A. R.

Tracy Post No. 52, G. A. R., was organized February 8, 1883, under a charter, and was named for Capt. William Tracy, who was one of the early settlers in the county and one of the founders of Guthrie Center. Among its first members were: Thomas Seeley, J. D. Taylor, J. A. Lyons,

W. H. Stiles, W. J. Revelle, T. G. Northrup, William L. Jacoby, W. E. Berry, L. James, Henry Jones, Frank Easton, G. W. Reed, M. D. Scott, P. G. Downing, J. C. Hupp, G. W. Holsman, A. Ammons, D. T. Brady, John Holsten, Thomas McCann, W. W. Bailey, D. G. Beardsley, W. W. Hyzer, D. L. Motz, William Ewing, P. H. Lenon, John Herriott, F. A. Ashton, P. E. Hostetter, W. G. Wine, J. L. Geasner, E. G. Stowell, O. S. Ward and James Lonsdale. The offices were filled as follows: Thomas Seeley, P. C.; J. D. Taylor, S. V. C.; J. A. Lyons, J. V. C.; W. J. Revelle, S.; T. G. Northrup, C.; W. H. Stiles, A.; W. S. Jacoby, O. M.; W. E. Berry, O. D.; L. James, O. G.; Frank Easton, O. M. S.; Henry Jones, S. M.

Following is a complete list of the post's commanders:

Thomas Seeley, February 8, 1883; J. D. Taylor, December 1, 1883-4; F. A. Ashton, 1885; J. D. Taylor, 1886; W. W. Hyzer, 1887; William H. Stiles, 1888; J. A. Lyons, 1889; H. M. Kellogg, 1890; J. D. Taylor, 1891; E. G. Stowell, 1892; E. G. Stowell, 1893; P. H. Lenon, 1894; Connie Lemon, 1895; Charles W. Hill, 1896; M. H. Kester, 1897; G. B. Nelson, 1898; J. B. Brown, 1899; B. F. Wise, 1900; D. G. Beardsley, 1901; W. H. Cahill, 1902; J. D. Taylor, 1903; W. J. Knapp, 1904; M. Shreeves, 1905; J. B. Brown, 1906-7.

DECEASED SOLDIERS BURIED IN CEMETERIES AT GUTHRIE CENTER.

Dr. John Y. Hopkins, surgeon, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry.

William Bates, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry.

Benjamin Le Van, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

J. Lukehart, Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry.

J. K. Hoyt, Company I, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Adam Means, Company H, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

H. Bailey, no record.

H. P. Leavitt, Company K, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

Samuel Hackley, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Robert Harris, Company C, Sixtieth U. S. C. T. Infantry.

J. A. Garbison, Company G, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry.

Isaac Williams, Company H, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry.

Edward Jordan, Company G, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry.

W. G. Wilson, Company A, Twentieth Illinois Infantry.

James Wishard, no record.

W. E. Vaughn, Company G, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

A. Pitman, Company A, Fourth Missouri Infantry.

W. A. Ewing, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

W. S. Gibson, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

F. Shipley, Company G, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.

G. W. Harper, Company F, Ninth Iowa Infantry.

W. A. Mamm, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Henry Dayton, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

E. H. Blanchard, — Iowa Infantry.

William Tracy, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

W. S. Mount, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

George Rigler, Company I, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry.

Julius Beach, no record.

L. J. Lott, no record.

U. C. Mallott, Company L, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

John Justice, Company E, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry.

T. G. Northrup, — Cavalry.

W. J. Revelle, Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Oscar Phillips, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry.

James Trotter, Company C, Third Iowa Infantry.

C. W. Brown, Company E, Fortieth Iowa Infantry.

N. S. Price, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

A. A. Roberts, no record.

J. M. Walters, no record.

William Harrihan, Company H, First New York Volunteer Artillery.

S. B. Gillispie, Company H, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.

J. G. Hammond, no record.

L. L. Wilson, Black Hawk war.

The above is the best record I can find of deceased soldiers in the cemeteries of Guthrie Center, Iowa.

(Signed) E. G. STOWELL,
Adjutant Tracy Post.

THE GUTHRIE CENTER MILITARY BAND.

Guthrie Center has always prided itself upon its band and today there is no finer band in the state than the Guthrie Center Military Band. The band was first organized as Mitchell's Silver Cornet Band, in June, 1883, with the following members:

M. C. Mitchell, leader; C. E. VanCleaf, B flat; E. D. Motz, second B flat; S. F. Swank, alto; James McLuen, second alto; H. K. Ashton, tenor; William Swank, baritone; C. H. Prior, E flat; Fred Berry, snare drum; Grant Motz, bass drum.

With the band an orchestra was formed, known as Swank's, and this was the members of the present orchestra. The Guthrie Center Military Band as now organized contains twenty-five musicians, all of whom are experts. Mr. J. F. Shreves, the conductor,

is a cornetist far above the average, and has few, if any, equals in the state. He has trained the band in a most successful manner. The band won second prize in competition with nearly forty other bands at Des Moines during the Odd Fellows' meeting last year. The band plays the very best of music, and is in fact a concert band rather than an ordinary brass band, and during the summer months they give open air concerts in the park. These concerts are rare musical treats and are attended by thousands of people from town and surrounding country. The band is supplied with a taking uniform and the band instruments used are of the best make. The tuba horn used is the largest ever made and is an exceptionally fine instrument.

Jamaica, Casey, Stuart, Yale and Panora also have band organizations.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The Guthrie Center Electric Light Company was organized in 1903 and is a corporation under the general laws of the state of Iowa. The capital stock is \$15,000, all subscribed and owned by citizen stockholders in small amounts, the largest holder owning only six shares at par value of \$100 each. John W. Foster was president of the company from its organization until 1907, when he resigned and was succeeded by H. S. Selby. The secretary is W. F. Moore and the treasurer John W. Foster.

THE GUTHRIE CENTER MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The telephone company with the above title was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa March 26, 1903. The first president was W. T. Conner; Carl H. Lane, secretary. The capital stock was \$10,000. The company is now on a paying basis and has a surplus, which is being used for betterments in its plant. Lines cobweb the

county and each town in the county has an exchange. The farmers and business men are very liberal patrons and the company is now one of the substantial commercial concerns of Guthrie county. Its present officers are: Ed Dosh, president; Henry Hess, vice president; Carl H. Lane, secretary and treasurer.

THE CITY OF STUART.

Elsewhere in this work will be found the early history of Stuart, written by Artemus McClaran. In point of population Stuart is the largest city in Guthrie county and is now keeping a pace in its growth that is cheering to all who have an interest in its welfare. In 1897 the town received something of a dampener on its enthusiasm when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company abandoned the place as a division point, and discontinued its shops there. Stuart did not "sulk in her tent," it accepted the situation and kept steadily on in its course. Today it makes a splendid impression on the visitor and is enjoying the reputation of being one of the best little cities in the great state of Iowa, noted for its wonderful aggregation of modern towns and cities. Stuart has a splendid system of water works, built in 1894. The water is excellent in quality and the pressure in the main pipes gives ample security to the property holder in case of fire.

In 1891 an electric light plant was established at an expenditure of \$15,000, the city issuing bonds for \$11,000. The streets are well lighted, the citizens are good customers of the convenience and the plant is not only self-sustaining but also earning enough to gradually pay for itself.

The city has business men who are alive to the demands of the times, and the customer can secure within her marts all staple articles as cheaply as in any city. It has a fire department it may well be proud of. This consists of a Silsby engine, costing

\$3,500, and hose carts, the apparatus in all costing about \$5,000. The building and barn cost about \$3,500. There is also the city hall. The fire department was organized in 1877, and the following were its first officers: W. A. Eustice, foreman; A. F. Smith, clerk; Thomas Holmes, J. L. Treat, James M. Crockett, finance committee. The company was composed of sixty-four members. The first apparatus obtained was a hook-and-ladder truck and afterward a hand engine.

The first mayor of Stuart was E. R. Fogg, 1877. His successors have been: C. S. Fogg, 1878; J. R. Bates, 1879; James Laird, 1880; J. R. Bates, 1881; J. H. Applegate, 1882; Isaac H. Twombly, 1884; William Miles, 1885-6; J. R. Small, 1887-90; J. R. Bates, 1891-6; F. O. Hinkson, 1897-8; H. Leighton, 1898-9; E. G. Graham, 1899-1901; A. Printt, 1900-03; J. R. Bates, 1903-5; A. A. Montgomery, 1905-7. For the past ten years J. P. Kirley has been the city clerk. Stuart has a cornet band, consisting of sixteen pieces, which was organized in 1901. Gus Folz is the leader. Also the Opera House Orchestra, H. L. Hackthorn, manager; E. J. Delhoyde, leader.

Stuart is not behind her neighbors in educational facilities, and a desire on the part of its citizens to offer to its youth the chance to lay the foundation for future usefulness. In the city are four good school buildings; a high school and three graded schools, valued at \$48,000. There were four hundred and ninety-seven pupils enrolled in 1907. These schools employ seventeen teachers.

STUART'S MODERN HOTEL.

Stuart had long felt the need of an up-to-date hotel. Her great desire was appeased when, in the spring of 1907, a structure, erected and furnished at a cost of \$20,000, was thrown open to the public. The building is modern throughout and has a landlord equally modern in his ideas and

management in the person of John P. Sexton, long one of the popular hotel men of that enterprising and thrifty city; now conducting a hotel in Rock Island and a citizen there since 1896. The hotel and its management is not only a credit to Stuart, but to the state.

SOCIETIES OF STUART.

TOKEN LODGE, NO. 304, A. F. & A. M.

Officers: J. C. Harris, W. M.; Charles H. Berner, S. W.; Richard McKee, J. W.; Thomas Woof, secretary; J. F. Blackman, treasurer; A. A. Taylor, S. D.; F. Hartsell, J. D.; P. Taylor, tyler.

LINCOLN LODGE, NO. 59, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

J. F. McMullen, C. C.; S. F. Delahoyt, V. C.; J. M. Crockett, K. of R. and S. and M. S.; J. R. Small, Jr., L. V.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, DIVISION NO. 184.

J. M. Johnson, chief; Thomas Holmes, first engineer; C. Traver, second engineer; G. A. Laird, first assistant engineer; J. M. Crockett, second assistant engineer; J. Trevellyan, third assistant engineer; George E. Gere, guide; Daniel Bacon, chaplain.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS, ALL SAINTS' COURT, NO. 1459.

Officers: William Farrell, C. R.; J. A. Muldoon, V. C. R.; Ed M. Farrell, P. C. R.; J. R. Norton, R. S.; J. P. McLaughlin, F. S.; J. A. Ball, treasurer, M. F. Glenn, William Faye, J. M. Sheehan, trustees.

DAMASCUS CHAPTER NO. 97, R. A. M.

Charles H. Berner, H. P.; J. R. Dosh, K.; J. A. Treat, S.; G. A. Martin, R. A. C.; E. Smull, P. S.; J. R. Smull, C. of H.; C. C. Lemar, G. M. 2d V., trustee; C. E. Smull, G. M., 3d V., trustee; J. F. Blackman, G. M., 1st V.; A. Haynes, guard; C. P. Knox, secretary; George W. Boatright, treasurer.

MAXWELL POST NO. 14, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.

J. H. Gowdy, commander; W. W. Bailey, S. V. commander; W. H. H. Couch, J. V. commander; Charles H. Berner, adjutant; J. R. Martin, Q. M.; J. A. Swartz, chaplain; J. Yeager, O. D.; H. Riner, O. G.; C. A. Ostrander, surgeon; M. S. Le Hew, patriotic instructor.

ALHAMBRA COMMANDERY NO. 58 K. T.

C. C. Lamar, E. C.; J. F. Blackman, G. I.; O. R. Savage, C. G.; G. A. Martin, S. W.; J. A. Treat, J. W.; S. R. Smull, prelate; ——— Sibley, recorder; J. R. Dosh, treasurer; C. E. Smull, S. B.; P. L. Sever, S. B.; E. E. Smull, warder.

STUART CHAPTER NO. 133, O. E. S.

Mrs. E. O. Lemar, worthy matron; E. Martin, worthy patron; Mrs. E. Griffin, associate matron; Mrs. E. McNichols, secretary; Mrs. R. McKee, treasurer; Miss Mary Smull, conductress; Mrs. A. Smith, associate conductress; Miss Anna Smull, chaplain; Mrs. J. Thode, marshal; Miss S. McKee, Ada; Mrs. J. E. Junk, Ruth; Mrs. A. Taylor, Esther; Miss ——— Sibert, Martha; Mrs. C. A. Ostrander, Electa; Mrs. J. J. Brown, warder; H. Moberly, sentinel; Mrs. H. Moberly, organist.



W. W. Foster

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN W. FOSTER.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men who ever lived in Guthrie Center is John W. Foster, a native son of the state, who has risen to prominence in financial and business circles. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of many. He has risen to a prominent position in this section of the state and his native genius and acquired ability are the stepping stones on which he has mounted.

Born in Cass township, Guthrie county, on the 26th of February, 1857, he is a son of James W. and Louisa A. Foster, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of North Carolina. In the year 1855 the parents arrived in Iowa, settling in Guthrie county, where the father turned his attention to farming. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1823, and in his childhood days he accompanied his parents to Preble county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. Later he became a resident of Madison county, Indiana, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He married Louisa A. Elliott and unto them were born four children: Corydon, living in Panora, Iowa; Mary, living in Guthrie Center; Thomas J., who is vice president of

the Citizens' National Bank of Guthrie Center and head of a real-estate firm; and John W. As stated, it was in the year 1855 that the father brought his family to Guthrie county, making settlement upon section 13, Cass township. Here he established one of the finest farms and most beautiful homes of the county, developing a tract of wild land into splendid fields, while upon his place he put all of the modern equipments and accessories of a model farm. He was always an ardent republican, outspoken in defense of his convictions, and his honesty of belief won him the trust and confidence of his fellowmen. He was one of the first trustees of the county high school and at all times was actively and helpfully interested in community affairs. Guthrie county benefited by his labors in many ways, so that his death, which occurred at his home in Cass township on the 18th of July, 1893, was deeply deplored by the community at large and was felt as a personal bereavement by many with whom he came in contact. His wife, who was born August 20, 1825, died July 28, 1899, and both were buried in Orange cemetery.

John W. Foster, who in his boyhood days was a student in the country schools, afterward attended college at Ames, Iowa, and the State University at Iowa City, being graduated from the law department of the latter in the class of 1879. He then located

for practice in Guthrie Center, where he has since remained.

Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, and Mr. Foster had the usual experience of the young lawyer whose powers have not been tested in the courts. However, as cases were entrusted to him he gave proof of his ability to solve intricate legal problems and win verdicts favorable to his clients. His business therefore gradually increased and before long he held a leading position at the Guthrie county bar, where he became recognized as an authority on real-estate and corporation law, of which he made a specialty. In 1886 he extended the field of his labors by buying out the abstract books, office and loan business of L. P. Hammond & Company. He then removed to the Hammond office and in addition to the practice of law he carried on the abstract and farm loan business, developing one of the largest and most valuable concerns of the kind in the state of Iowa.

As an outgrowth of the farm loan business, in 1895 Mr. Foster established the Citizens' Investment Bank, the name of which was afterward changed to the Citizens' Bank and has since become the Citizens' National Bank. From the beginning this enterprise has proved profitable and has come to be recognized as one of the strong and reliable moneyed concerns of the county. Mr. Foster is today a most prominent representative of banking in this section of the state. He was instrumental in organizing the Yale Savings Bank, in which he is an officer and stockholder, and he was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Bagley, in which he is now a director. He likewise owns a controlling interest in and is the president of the First National Bank of Stuart. The growth of his business necessitated an increase in his clerical force as the years passed by, but for a long period he continued in what is known as the old Hammond office, until he was literally crowded out of it by the development of his business

interests. He then removed to the Williams Block, where he has one of the best equipped banking rooms in western Iowa and convenient additional space for his law, abstract and real-estate business the bank floor is laid with tessalated marble. Marble is used as the trimmings of the room and the fixtures are of mahogany and birch. The Citizens' National Bank has ample capital, and its officers are all reliable and well-known business men, John W. Foster being president, T. J. Foster, vice president; Fred R. Jones, cashier, and R. M. Sayer, assistant cashier. While attaining to higher financial interests Mr. Foster has never altogether relinquished the practice of law and is a member of the State and County Bar Associations. He owns twelve hundred and eighty acres of land in this county, six hundred of which adjoin the city of Guthrie Center.

On the 25th of May, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Foster and Miss Maria E. Johnson, a daughter of W. L. Johnson, a farmer. They have one son, Carl, who is now a student in the law department of Harvard University.

Mr. Foster belongs to the Odd Fellows society and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1879 he was elected county auditor, which position he filled for three consecutive terms. For many years he has been local attorney for the Rock Island Railroad Company. In all the years of an active business career Mr. Foster has carefully watched his opportunities and has at all times been notably prompt, accurate and reliable. His has been the mind to conceive and direct and the hand to execute all of the varied extensions and departments of his business and his varied interests indicate that he is a man of broad capabilities. Although his time is largely occupied he is ever found to be approachable, patiently listens to whatever a caller may have to say, is ever courteous and

best sense of the term. He cares not for notoriety nor is there about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is a gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, occupying a first place in society as well as in financial and business circles in western Iowa.

ALEXANDER H. GRISELL.

Alexander H. Grisell, a son of Thomas E. and Mary (Wierman) Grisell, was born at Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, June 18, 1848. He is of English stock, descendant of the pioneer Quakers of America, who blazed a path of civilization through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and following his graduation from the public schools of that city, he continued his studies with Rev. Holliday, an educator of note in that state, as his perceptor. In 1867 he came to Iowa but later removed to Nebraska, where he was employed on the Union Pacific Railway. Returning to Ohio in 1869, he accepted the position of deputy of internal revenue of the fifth Ohio district, serving in that position until legislated out of office by a consolidation of the districts of that state.

In 1871 Mr. Grisell was married to Miss Clara Frees, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, a daughter of George T. and Jane (Hamline) Frees. Mrs. Grisell is eligible to the order of the Daughters of the Revolution, being a descendant of Major Danforth, of Massachusetts. They have four living children, namely: Blanche A., who is a teacher in the public schools of Cedar Rapids; Thomas E., who is associated with his father in the conduct of the Guthrian; George N., who is editor of the Panora Patriot; and Helen, a reporter for the Guthrian.

In 1880 Mr. Grisell returned to Iowa, settling on a farm in Beaver township, Guthrie county. Not finding life on a farm congenial, he removed to Menlo in 1884 and engaged in the real-estate and loan business. He also filled the office of justice of the peace and acted as mayor of that village. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Menlo, holding that office until 1893, when a change of administration forced him to retire from that position. He then established a newspaper, the Menlo Gazette, which in 1901 was sold to the Review Printing Company and discontinued. He was again appointed postmaster of Menlo in 1897, resigning the office in 1889, when he purchased the Guthrian, at Guthrie Center, and with his family removed to this place. He served for fifteen years as secretary of the Guthrie County Agricultural Society and for one term was director of the Iowa State Fair. Through his political activity and by his connection with the fair he has an extensive acquaintance in Guthrie county.

PRESTON L. SEVER.

Preston L. Sever is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. He is enjoying a good clientage as an attorney and counsellor at law at Stuart and is equally well and favorably known as a leader in republican ranks in Guthrie county.

Mr. Sever was born in Warren county, Iowa, March 18, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Clinton) Sever. His father was born in Warren county, Ohio, in June, 1823, and was there reared. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and was connected with build-

ing operations until his removal to Iowa in 1859. He settled in Warren county of the latter state and there turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. In 1863 he went to Henry county, Illinois, where he followed farming until 1885, when he retired and took up his abode in Stuart. Here he lived in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest for ten years or until his death, which occurred in 1895. He was a John C. Fremont republican, joining the party upon its organization, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him.

Preston L. Sever, the only surviving member of his father's family, was reared upon the home farm in Henry county, Illinois, having been but two years of age at the time of the parents' removal from the county of his nativity. His primary education was acquired in the country schools of Illinois and he was graduated from the Cambridge high school with the class of 1879. Ambitious to enjoy superior educational privileges, in the fall of 1879 he matriculated in the Iowa State University, where he completed a classical course in 1883, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while four years later, in 1887, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Immediately following his graduation he returned to Illinois and took up the study of law under the direction of Judge John P. Hand, present justice of the supreme court of Illinois, then residing in Cambridge. With Mr. Hand as his preceptor he completed his law studies and in October, 1884, he successfully passed the examination before the supreme court of Iowa and was admitted to practice in the courts of this state.

In April, 1885, Mr. Sever opened an office in Stuart, where he has since been located. On the 22d of April, 1892, he was licensed to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Nature seems to have endowed him with the qualities requisite to success at the bar and he is justly regarded

as one of Guthrie county's most able attorneys, having an extensive clientele. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application and intuitive wisdom, together with the determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession which stands as the stern conservator of justice. Mr. Sever is lacking in none of the requirements of the able lawyer and has made a most excellent record by reason of the success which he has won in the trial of causes before court or jury.

On the 16th of October, 1889, Mr. Sever was married to Miss Fannie Mann, then a resident of Ontario, California, but a native of Guthrie county. She is a lady of culture and refinement, who was graduated from Ferry Hall at Lake Forest, Illinois. She presides with gracious hospitality over their attractive home and is quite prominent socially. Mr. Sever is a leading representative of the Masonic fraternity in western Iowa, belonging to Token lodge, No. 304, A. F. & A. M.; Damascus chapter, No. 97, R. A. M.; Alhambra commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Stuart; Za Ga Zig Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Des Moines; and Des Moines consistory, A. & A. S. R. His wife was grand matron of the Order of the Eastern Star of the state of Iowa in 1888. A stalwart republican without any political aspirations on his own account, he is recognized as one of the leaders of the party. He served as presidential elector in 1900 when William McKinley was chosen as the chief executive of the nation and he has served for some time on the republican state central committee. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party and his labors have been most ef-

fective in advancing its successes. In community affairs Mr. Sever is active and influential and has served as a trustee of the Guthrie county high school at Panora for six years.

HARLIE E. SMITH.

Harlie E. Smith, assistant cashier and one of the directors of the Abram Rutt National Bank, was born in Perrin, Clinton county, Missouri, June 20, 1878, and is one of the five children of William C. and Julia P. (Phillips) Smith. The father was born near Grand Haven, Michigan, on the 3d of June, 1849, and his parents were Volney and Margaret (Stearn) Smith, who were natives of Pennsylvania and were of Dutch descent. The family removed to Ohio when William C. Smith was only about a year old and when he was a youth of six became residents of Minnesota, where he remained until his twentieth year. He then came to Iowa, where he has since resided. He has been variously employed in different parts of the state. For twenty-seven years he has made his home in Casey and for several years during the winter seasons has been engaged in dealing in hides and furs, while for three years past he has worked intermittently in the grocery store of W. C. Betts & Company. He is recognized as one of the local leaders in the ranks of the republican party and has served as street commissioner, while for five years he filled the office of city marshal.

In the year 1874 William C. Smith was married to Miss Julia Phillips, of Illinois, who is still living, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four survive, namely: Harlie E.; Bertha, the wife of Milton Allen, a farmer of Adair county, Iowa; Mabel, the wife of Ellis Betts, who is engaged in the grocery business in Casey; and Frank, at home. The second child, Lucy, is deceased.

Harlie E. Smith spent his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He passed through successive grades until he had completed a course in the Casey high school by graduation in the spring of 1894. In the winter of 1897-8 he was employed as a clerk in the Citizens' Bank at Casey and then to further equip himself for responsible and onerous duties of a business career he entered the Omaha Commercial College in the spring of 1898, completing the full course the same year. He afterward accepted a position as guard at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, where he served during the continuance of the fair. In the fall of that year he secured a position with the wholesale candy house of Kopp, Dreibus & Company, at Omaha, in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper and there remained for a year. He afterward became a bill clerk in the wholesale grocery house of McCord, Brady & Company, with whom he continued for six months, when he returned to Casey. He spent the following summer in canvassing through the state of Iowa, and on the 10th of September, 1900, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the private banking house of Abram Rutt. About three years later he was made assistant cashier and upon the reorganization of the bank in 1906 he acquired an interest in the institution and was made one of its directors as well as assistant cashier, being thus officially connected with the enterprise at the present time.

In addition to his banking interests Mr. Smith is also a stockholder and the secretary of the Casey Creamery Company, serving in this official capacity for the past three years. In politics he is a republican and that he is one of the representative residents of the city is indicated by the fact that he is now serving as a member of the council. He is, moreover, interested in the religious development of the community, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and

has been very active in the Sunday-school for a number of years, serving at the present time as one of its teachers.

On the 20th of June, 1902, Mr. Smith was joined in wedlock to Miss Anna Maude Ives, a daughter of John A. Ives, now living retired in Casey. He was a veteran of the Civil war and is a worthy citizen here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Julia Theodosia, now deceased; Harmon Landis, and Velma Maude.

Mr. Smith is a young man of recognized business capacity and ability. Moreover, he has displayed the sterling purpose and strong determination which have enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles, and with laudable ambition he has worked his way upward until he is recognized as a strong moving force in the business life of the community.

ALLEN T. WHITMER.

Allen T. Whitmer, editor and publisher of the Panora Vedette, the oldest newspaper of Guthrie county, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, June 14, 1859. His parents, Thomas and Mary C. Whitmer, the former a farmer by occupation, are now living in Perry, Dallas county, and are of German descent. Their son Allen acquired his education in the high schools of Dallas county and also received special instruction. His first business venture was that of farming, which he followed in Dallas county in early manhood but afterward he engaged in teaching in the public schools for fifteen years and was recognized as one of the able educators of this part of the state. He served at different times as principal of the high schools at Minburn, Woodward and Panora and gave excellent satisfaction by his management of educational interests. In 1893, while teaching in Panora, he purchased the Panora Vedette, the oldest paper of Guthrie county, which he has since enlarged and

devoted to the interests of the town and county. It was established in 1864 by S. H. Springer, under the firm name of the Guthrie County News and upon a change in ownership in 1866 the name of the Guthrie Vedette was assumed. There have since been several changes in the proprietorship of the paper, which in 1893 came into possession of Mr. Whitmer, by whom it has since been published. It is an eight page journal with a large circulation and with a good advertising patronage. The office is located in the Guthrie County National Bank building and is equipped with an Acme press and steam engine for power. In connection with the publication of the paper Mr. Whitmer also does job printing and binding.

On the 7th of January, 1881, Mr. Whitmer was married near Perry, Iowa, to Miss Jennie L. Wilcox, who was born in Lincoln, Illinois, in 1863. They have three children: Mrs. Owen Kirkendall, of Panora; Faith, who is a clerk in the Panora postoffice; and Donald, at home.

Mr. Whitmer is a republican and for five years, from 1898 until 1903, was a member of the town council. He has always been the champion of public progressive measures and through the columns of his paper has done much to further the interests of the town and county. Since 1882 he has affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being now a member of Panora lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M., while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church.

TEMPES L. MYERS.

It has been in the school of experience that T. L. Myers has learned the lessons of life whereby he has become a leading and substantial farmer of Guthrie county, owning today five hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land. He arrived in this county in the fall of 1870 and has since been ac-

tively associated with general agricultural interests and during most of the time has been engaged in stock-raising. His birth occurred April 1, 1840, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near "Round Hill," which was the center of the sanguinary conflict, one of the most important engagements of the Civil war—the battle of Gettysburg. His parents were Valentine and Elizabeth (Cronister) Myers, who were also natives of Adams county, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Ludwig and Barbara (Dull) Myers. Philip Nicholas Myers, the great-grandfather, came from Amsterdam, Germany, to the new world and he and his wife were hired out by the captain of the ship or the party that paid their way to the new world to a farmer in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. After they had paid for their passage by thus serving and had obtained a little money by further work they started for the backwoods of Pennsylvania with their one child and some cooking utensils and located within a few miles of where T. L. Myers was born in Adams county. There Philip N. Myers reared a large family and it is probable that all of the Myers blood in Adams county came from this stock.

T. L. Myers was reared upon a farm, his father being an agriculturist. He was educated in the common schools, part of which were subscription schools and part free schools, but his knowledge has largely been acquired through experience, reading and observation in later years. He had a great desire to see the west with its broad prairies and thought that if he was to be a farmer that he would prefer farming in the great Mississippi valley, where it was not so difficult to secure land or to clear it from the stones and the trees so often found in different parts of the east. Accordingly he left Pennsylvania in 1863 and in the fall of that year took up his abode in Illinois, where he resided until the fall of 1866, when he became a resident of Marshall county, Iowa. For forty-one years he has lived in

this state and since the fall of 1870 has made his home in Guthrie county. All this time he has carried on general farming and has handled stock a part of the time, both branches of his business proving profitable. The first property which he owned was two town lots in Guthrie Center, on which he built a small house in the spring of 1871. That he has worked diligently and persistently is indicated by the fact that he is today the owner of five hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land in Guthrie county and derives therefrom an excellent income, for the property is under a high state of cultivation, many excellent improvements having been made there. He is also connected with the First National Bank of Guthrie Center, the Co-Operative Creamery Company and the Co-Operative Live Stock commission business, with interests at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph. He has displayed keen discernment in his business life and his enterprising and untiring labors have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his success.

In July, 1866, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Belle Warner, of Lee county, Illinois, who was there born on the 18th of January, 1849, her parents having removed to Illinois from Washington county, Maryland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born seven children: Minnie, the wife of Elmer Pittman; Cora, the wife of C. C. Roberts; Charles A., who married Hattie Patterson; Oscar, deceased; Oliver P., who married Ora Vanteventer; and Frank T. and Willis, both at home.

Mr. Myers gave his political support to the republican party until 1896, since which time he has voted with the democracy. He has held various township offices and in 1906 was elected county supervisor on the democratic ticket, so that he is now serving in this position. His life has been a very active one, characterized by progress and crowned with success and although in youth he lacked many advantages which other boys

enjoy he has nevertheless worked his way upward and has gained the distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man.

CHARLES W. HILL.

Charles W. Hill, an able practitioner at the bar of Guthrie Center who has made an equally creditable record in public office and as a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, July 4, 1843. His father, Thomas Hill, was a native of Kentucky, of English descent. His grandfather, John Hill, became one of the pioneer settlers of the Blue Grass state and it was there that Thomas Hill was reared to the occupation of farming. He removed to Indiana about 1830 and there entered land, after which he carried on farming until his death, which occurred in January of 1850. He was a well-to-do agriculturist and though he planted a home in the midst of a wilderness in the course of years he developed a fine farm, from which he derived a good annual income. His honorable life was in consistent harmony with his principles as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political allegiance was given the whig party. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Hough, who was born in North Carolina and was of German descent. She died when her son Charles was only a year old, he being the youngest in a family of seven children, and the father afterward married again, having four children by his second union, of whom two are living: Aaron M., a farmer living at Bussey, Iowa; and Martha A., wife of David Hopkins, who carries on general farming at Panora, this state.

Charles W. Hill was reared to agricultural life in Indiana until fourteen years of age and attended the district schools near his father's home. In 1856 he came to Iowa with his step-mother and located on a farm at Eddyville, where he remained eight years.

In 1857 he removed to Panora, where he made his home with his sister and attended school, paying his way by acting as chore-boy in his brother-in-law's store. At that time he was a youth of fifteen years. In the fall of 1859 he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant and in the spring of 1861 began teaching school near what is the town of Linden but in June of that year put aside all business and personal considerations to espouse the Union cause. The fires of patriotism burned brightly within his breast and, offering his services to the government, he was assigned to duty with Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, on the 8th of August, 1865, after a military service covering more than four years. He was brave in the face of danger and faithful at all times to the tasks which devolved upon him as a defender of his country's honor. In many important engagements he was under fire, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Chickasaw Bayou; Arkansas Post; Raymond, Mississippi; Jackson, Mississippi; Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. Later he participated in the second engagement at Jackson, followed by the battles of Cherokee Station; Lookout Mountain; Mission Ridge; Ringgold; Resaca; Dalton; Big Shanty; Kenesaw Mountain; Decatur; Atlanta and the march to the sea under Sherman, as well as the battles of Savannah and Bentonville, North Carolina, the latter being included in the Carolina campaign. He also participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., on the 22d of May, 1865. This was the most brilliant military pageant that ever occurred in the history of the country, thousands of victorious troops marching through the streets of the capital city, where the cheering multitudes welcomed the returning heroes. Mr. Hill was mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant, having received promotion in recognition of his meritorious ser-

vices. He was wounded at the siege of Atlanta, and at Ringgold, Georgia, sustained a wound in the hip.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Mr. Hill returned to Iowa, being then but twenty-two years of age, though he had had four years' hard experience as a soldier. He came back to Guthrie county and once more took up his studies at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. While still in school he was nominated for the position of clerk of the district court of Guthrie county and, being elected, filled that position from January, 1869, to January, 1879, covering five terms. No higher testimonial of his capability and fidelity could be given than the fact that he was four times re-elected and retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. When his public duties were over he took up his abode upon a farm which he owned near Panora, there remaining for two years, after which he made a trip to California in the spring and summer of 1881. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated on the completion of a regular course in 1883.

Mr. Hill located for the practice of law in Panora, where he opened an office and remained until the spring of 1889. He then removed to Tacoma, Washington, where he followed his chosen profession and also wrote up a set of abstracts for Pierce county. In the fall of 1891 he again came to Guthrie county and opened up an office in Guthrie Center, where he is still practicing. He also conducts an abstract business, owning a complete set of books.

On the 4th of November, 1869, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Mary Jane Farnsworth, who was born near Franklin, Indiana, in 1852, daughter of Archibald and Nancy M. Farnsworth. Her father was a farmer who came to Iowa in 1856 and settled on a farm near Panora. He was of Scotch ancestry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hill

have been born two daughters: Lovina, wife of A. M. Lakin, a graduate physician practicing in Yale, Iowa; and Alberta, who died in Tacoma, Washington, September 6, 1900, in her eighteenth year.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hill belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic and has served as commander of Tracy post, No. 52, Guthrie Center. In politics he has been a life-long republican and for five terms was clerk of the district court, while for four years he was county attorney. He has also held minor offices, the duties of which he has ever discharged with promptness and fidelity as is evidenced by his re-election on various occasions. Well versed in the learning of his profession, with a deep knowledge of human conduct and with sagacity and tact, he stands today as the peer of the ablest members of the Guthrie county bar, his record being an honor to the state. He has for some time been a recognized leader in the thought and action of public life in central Iowa and is esteemed and respected in every class of society.

CHARLES E. CLARK.

Charles E. Clark, although one of the recent arrivals in Guthrie county, where he has lived only since 1901, is numbered among the substantial and representative farmers, his home being on section 16, Highland township. He was born on the 22d of November, 1867, near Dover, in Ohio township, Bureau county, Illinois. His father, J. T. Clark, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Illinois in the early '50s, there spending many years in active business as a blacksmith. He is now living but has retired from business interests. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Mercer, is a native of Ohio and in their family were eleven children.

At the usual age Charles E. Clark entered school and pursued his studies in Ohio township, Bureau county, Illinois, where he spent his early life on his father's farm. He received ample training at farm work, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He lived in Bureau county until 1901, when he came to Iowa, settling on section 16, Highland township, where he now owns and operates one hundred and fifty-five acres of land. This he has improved with a house, barn, outbuildings and fences. He uses the latest machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and is today the owner of one of the best farms of the township. He realizes the value of earnest, persistent labor and thus works diligently and effectively.

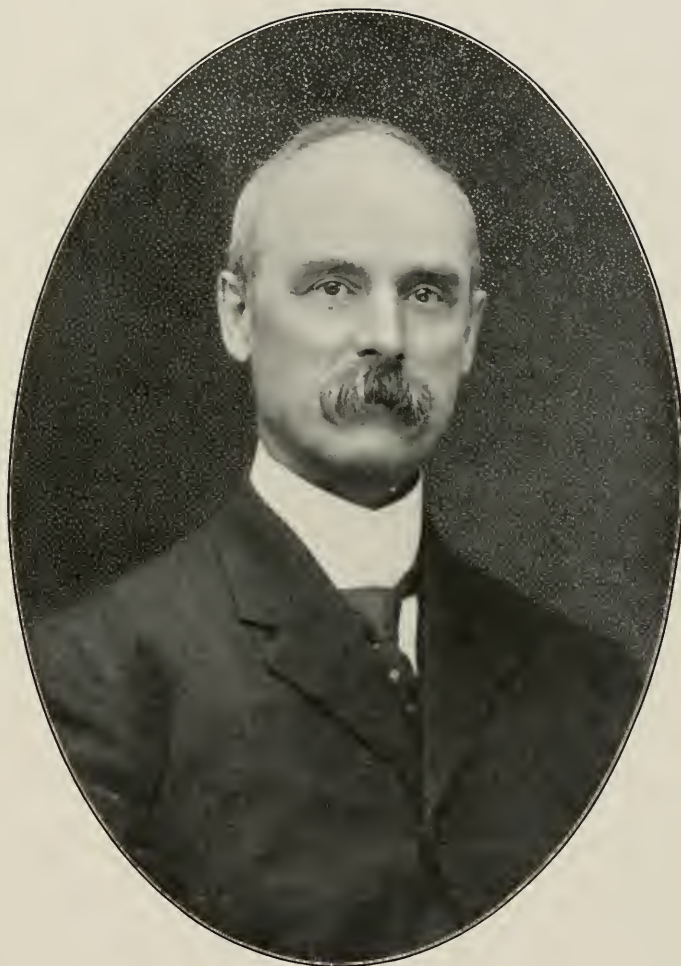
On the 19th of December, 1889, Mr. Clark was married in Bureau county to Miss Minnie L. Ward and unto them have been born five children: Iva Myrtle, Neva Pearl, Grace Marie, Verna Lee and Norris Ward. The parents are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active workers for its growth and the extension of its influence. Mr. Clark is now serving as superintendent of the Sunday school and he does everything in his power to enhance the interests of his church in this locality. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party.

JUDGE JAMES H. APPLGATE.

The legal profession demands not only a high order of ability, but also a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessed of an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to lose his individuality, his personal feel-

ings, his prejudices and his peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing these qualities, Judge James Harvey Applegate merits the honor which was conferred upon him by his election to the bench of the district court, whereon he has now served for seventeen years. He is justly regarded as one of the most able district judges of the state and no higher testimonial of public confidence and approval could be given than the fact that he has been retained in the office for almost two decades.

Judge Applegate was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1852. His father, Philander Applegate, also a native of that state, died in April, 1900, when in his seventy-third year. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to New Jersey, where representatives of the name were found at an early day. Philander Applegate was a farmer by occupation and was regarded as an enterprising agriculturist and business man, who was an excellent judge of horses and cattle. He came to Iowa in 1856 and after spending the winter at Fairfield, located on a farm of eighty acres in Marion county in the spring of 1857. As the years passed he increased his holdings until he had three hundred and five acres of rich and valuable land. For many years he successfully carried on the work of the fields, but spent his last days in honorable retirement from labor and died in Knoxville. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics was a whig until the dissolution of that party, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He served as justice of the peace and was an influential and honored resident of his community. He wedded Mary Ann Dixon, who was born in Ohio, and died in March, 1899, in her fifty-eighth year. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children—Sarah E., the wife of Henry A. Overton, a farmer and fruit-grower of Marion coun-



J. H. APPLEGATE

ty, Iowa; James H., Elsberry E. and Isaac W., who follow farming in Marion county; Allen B., a farmer, stock dealer and breeder of the same county; Hannibal Lincoln, who died in 1882, at the age of twenty-two years; Selina M., the wife of Charles F. Flannigan, a farmer and stockman of Marion county; Clark D., who follows the same pursuits in Marion county, and is a most excellent judge of horses, and Ollie E., the wife of Daniel C. Belknap, a dealer in musical instruments at Knoxville.

Judge Applegate was reared to farm life and after attending the district schools he entered the Central University at Pella, Iowa, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He taught school at intervals for ten years, being first employed at a teacher in the country schools, while later he was connected with the Knoxville and Pella high schools and was principal of the schools at Sigourney, Iowa. While teaching he pursued the study of law under the direction of the firm of Stone & Ayers, attorneys at Knoxville, the senior partner being William M. Stone, at one time governor of Iowa.

Judge Applegate was admitted to the bar March 13, 1881, at Knoxville and in June of the same year entered upon practice at Stuart, Iowa. From the beginning he met with success. He formed a partnership with H. E. Long under the firm style of Long & Applegate, which connection continued for a year. He remained a member of the Stuart bar until February, 1885, when he removed to Guthrie Center, where he has made a brilliant success in his profession. From the beginning he enjoyed a large and important clientage. He continued a practitioner before the courts until 1890, when he was called to the bench as judge of the Fifth judicial district, and is still the incumbent of the office, in which he has now served for seventeen years. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm

in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities have enabled Judge Applegate to take first rank among those who have held high judicial office in the state and made him the conservator of that justice wherein is the safeguard of individual liberty and happiness and the defense of our national institutions. His opinions show a thorough mastery of the questions involved and his judicial record has received the warm endorsement of the bar and of the public.

That Judge Applegate has prospered is indicated by his property and invested interests. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of land in Victory township and landed interests in Canada, in addition to a beautiful home in Guthrie Center. He is likewise a stockholder in the First National Bank, a stockholder in the electric light plant of Guthrie Center, a stockholder in the Guthrie Center creamery and the Mutual Telephone Company.

On the 5th of September, 1883, Judge Applegate was married to Miss Kate A. Howard, who was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1865, a daughter of John Q. and Julia A. Howard. Her father was a farmer and afterward served as treasurer of Keokuk county, while later he engaged in merchandising at Sigourney, Iowa. On the 3d of August, 1891, Judge Applegate lost his first wife, who died in her twenty-seventh year. By this marriage there were three children—Howard, who is now on a fruit farm at Grand Junction, Colorado; Nellie, who died in 1895, at the age of nine years, and Roscoe, who is a sophomore at Coe College, and has taught in the schools of the county, but is now in Alexander's store at Guthrie Center temporarily. On the 13th of July, 1893, Judge Applegate wedded Luella E. McCully, who was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, January 3, 1862, a daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Mc-

Cully, the former a real-estate dealer, and a member of the general assembly of Iowa at the time of his death. By this marriage there are two children, Lulu and Mary. Mrs. Applegate is also a graduate of Central University and some three years prior to her marriage had been a teacher in the college. She was a pupil in the high school at Pella while the judge was a teacher in that institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Applegate are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder, and in its work they take an active and helpful part. The judge belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of Pythias lodge and is a member of the State Bar Association. His political allegiance is given the republican party and while living in Stuart he filled the office of solicitor and mayor and in Guthrie Center has been mayor.

Judge Applegate is justly regarded as one of the most prominent residents of Guthrie county, his official record being an honor to the district which has honored him.

STEPHEN H. KOEHLER.

Stephen H. Koehler is a resident farmer of Valley township, his home being on section 11, where he now owns and cultivates one hundred and twenty acres of land. The improvements upon this place are as a monument to his thrift and labor, having been put upon the farm since he took up his abode here. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred in Northampton county, March 9, 1859. His parents were John and Mary (Williamson) Koehler, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state, born on the 13th of July, 1835, and in October, 1840, respectively. The father was born and lived on the same farm for sixty-seven years, devoting his life to the further development and improvement of the land. In 1902 he

gave up active farming and removed to the town of Moorestown, where he is now living retired in the enjoyment of well-earned rest. In his family were nine children, of whom the following yet survive: Milton A., a resident of Bath, Pennsylvania; Thomas F., also living in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alice S. Fehnel, who is a twin sister of Thomas and makes her home in Allentown, Pennsylvania; Alvin O., of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Cora R., who is yet with her parents; and John D., who is living in Moorestown, Pennsylvania.

The other surviving member of the family is Stephen H. Koehler of this review, who in his boyhood was a student in the public schools. He has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience since starting out in life on his own account when eighteen years of age. On leaving home he made his way to Illinois and for three years was employed at farm labor in Putnam and Marshall counties. After his marriage he worked for two years in Madison, Indiana, as an employe in a cooper shop, after which he again took up his abode in Illinois, where he remained for one year. He then came to Iowa in February, 1884, and settled upon the farm on section 11, Valley township, where he now resides. He owns one hundred and twenty acres and the improvements upon this property are the results of his own labor. The farm is now well equipped with modern accessories and conveniences and presents a neat and well-kept appearance.

Mr. Koehler was married February 23, 1881, to Miss Henrietta Taff, who was born February 28, 1854, in Clark county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Giltner) Taff. They were the parents of twelve children and were farming people of Clark county, Indiana. Mrs. Koehler, however, was left an orphan at an early age, her father dying when she was only seven years of age and her mother when she was twenty-two. She has no children of her own but

she and her husband have adopted a boy, William A., who was born August 31, 1883. Mrs. Koehler is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Koehler has held the offices of road commissioner and school director at different times, being much interested in the welfare and upbuilding of this portion of the county. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society at Panora and to the Modern Woodmen camp at that place. He has always voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and in matters of citizenship is ever public spirited and progressive.

JAMES E. LEWIS.

James E. Lewis, who is filling the office of assessor in Victory township, came to Guthrie county with his parents when a youth of thirteen years and has since been identified with business interests here. He was born September 7, 1860, in Mercer county, Illinois, a son of Edmund E. and Elizabeth (Hill) Lewis, the former born in Pennsylvania, November 20, 1833, while the latter was born in the year 1841. Edmund E. Lewis was a lad of but eleven years when he came with his parents to Iowa, the family home being established in Davenport, where he resided until twenty-one years of age. In 1854 he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he resided for eighteen years, after which he took up his abode in Guthrie county in 1874. He always followed the business of a stationary engineer until he gave up active work and is now living with his son James. His wife died in 1872 and one of the three children of the family has also passed away, the surviving daughter being Mrs. Mary Mallon, who is living in Victory township.

James E. Lewis was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in

the public schools. He has almost continuously since followed coal mining and he is now pleasantly located on section 9, Victory township, where he owns ten acres of land.

On the 28th of October, 1885, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Marshman, who was born September 7, 1868, and died on the 8th of February, 1902. She was a daughter of John and Lena (Moore) Marshman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They became early settlers of Guthrie county, casting in their lot with those who planted the seeds of civilization here in pioneer times. The mother died in 1870 but the father is still living, his home being in Highland township. In their family were three sons and a daughter: Ralston and Frank, who are residents of Dayton, Ohio; Jacob, who is living in Des Moines; and Mrs. Lewis, of this review. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children: William E., whose birth occurred March 27, 1888; Stephen R., who was born July 14, 1890; Chance A., born February 13, 1892; and Benton R., August 31, 1896.

Mr. Lewis has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He is now serving as assessor of his township and is proving a capable officer. Industry and diligence have always been regarded as his strongest characteristics and they are the qualities which have enabled him to work his way upward from a humble place in financial circles until he is now one of the men of affluence of Victory township.

WILMINGTON L. REED.

Wilmington L. Reed is engaged in the grain and live-stock business in the village of Monteith. He is a man of enterprise and determined spirit, who is eminently practical

in all that he does and who therefore carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He was born on the 18th of June, 1860, in Ogle county, Ohio. His father, Harmon T. Reed, was a native of the same state, born in November, 1839, and was one of a family of eight children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Lafayette, who resides in Valley township, this county; Harmon T., the father of our subject; Mrs. Priscilla Jordan, who is a widow living in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Jordan, of Winterset, Iowa; and Mrs. Wilmina Cabbage, whose home is in southern Iowa.

Harmon T. Reed spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and after arriving at years of maturity he was married to Miss Louisa Jordan, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Legg) Jordan, who was born in Ohio in September, 1839. Her parents, Elijah and Mary (Legg) Jordan, had fourteen children, of whom the following are yet living: Mrs. Nancy Fowler, a resident of South Dakota; Mrs. Sarah McCoy, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Clara Hooks, who is living in Wyoming; Mrs. Caroline Rainey, of Ohio; Sydney Jordan, whose home is in Iowa county, Iowa; David, who is living in Monteith, Iowa; and Frank, a resident farmer of Valley township. In the spring of 1864 the parents of our subject removed from Ohio to Iowa and settled on a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Valley township, Guthrie county. There was a log house upon this place and about forty acres of the land had been broken. The father at once began the further development and improvement of the farm and continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits there until 1875, when he removed to Chicago, spending two years in the metropolis in the live-stock and commission business. He then sold out and went to Menlo, Iowa, where he entered the grain and live-stock business. At a later date he disposed of his interests there and removed to Leadville, Colorado, where he became

connected with mercantile and mining interests, remaining at that place until about 1883, when he once more sold out. In that year he became a resident of Monteith, where he opened a store and also became connected with the grain trade, continuing in these lines for five years. He then disposed of his store to his son and removed to Colorado, now making his home at Palisades, that state, where he owns a fruit orchard. He has been quite successful and has accumulated a comfortable fortune, so that he and his wife are now enabled to enjoy the necessities and luxuries of life.

Wilmington L. Reed was only three years of age when brought by his parents to Iowa and he acquired a common-school education in this state and in Chicago. When not busy with his text-books he became associated with his father in business and was with him in the store until twenty-three years of age, when the father gave him the store and stock, retaining the bank account and notes as his share of the business. Wilmington L. Reed then continued in merchandising for sixteen years with good success, after which he disposed of his store and entered the grain and live-stock business, in which he has since continued. He is a man of resourceful business ability, energetic and determined, possessing also laudable ambition and keen insight into business situations. Aside from his commercial interests at Monteith he owns a half interest in the store at Underwood, Iowa; together with two hundred and forty acres of land on section 23, Valley township, Guthrie county; forty acres in Cass township; a business block in the village, and a nice residence property.

On the 17th of November, 1879, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Anna McClellan, who was born in Guthrie county, March 27, 1864, and is a daughter of John and Melinda (Coleman) McClellan, in whose family were six children, of whom five are now living: J. T. McClellan, who resides in California; Mrs. Alice Reed, of Monteith; Mrs.

Martha Bowle, who is living in North Dakota; Mrs. Sadie Southworth, a resident of Madrid, Iowa, and Mrs. Anna Reed, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan came to Iowa in 1854 and established their home in Valley township on eighty acres of land, where the father continued to farm until 1899. In the meantime he has prospered in his undertakings and with a goodly competence he went to Monteith, where he lived retired until his death. His widow still resides in that village and makes her home with a daughter.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born four children, of whom three are living: Mrs. Mamie Branson, of Valley township, who has two children—Gladys and Reed; Harry A., of Underwood, Iowa; Sidney H., at home and in school; and John, who died at nine years of age.

Mr. Reed has filled the office of township treasurer for ten years and has been school trustee for a number of years. He is an independent voter, yet is interested in all matters of progressive citizenship and withholds his support from no measure or movement that he believes will prove of public benefit. He is regarded as one of the prominent and representative business men of Monteith, carefully controlling his interests and managing his affairs with probity and honesty. His genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action here and he well deserves mention in this volume.

CHARLES B. HUGHES.

Charles B. Hughes, a member of the law firm of Weeks & Hughes, at Guthrie Center, was born in Columbus City, Iowa, May 16, 1878. His father, William R. Hughes, was a native of Bala, Wales, and came to the United States in 1830, settling first in Minnesota. He was a shoemaker by trade and

after living for a time in Minnesota he came to Iowa about 1870 and took up his abode at Centerville, whence he later removed to Bloomfield. He also lived for a time at Columbus City and spent his last days at Letts, Iowa, where he died November 30, 1890, in his seventy-eighth year. When he became an American citizen he gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was always loyal to the interests and institutions of the country. He married Margaret Rummell, a native of Pennsylvania, who is now living at Boulder, Colorado, at the age of seventy years. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children—George, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Joseph, a farmer living at Washington, Iowa; Lincoln, who is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Preston, Minnesota; Mary, a teacher, who is now pursuing post-graduate work in the University of Colorado at Boulder, that state, and who for two terms was county superintendent of schools in Washington county, Iowa; Sarah, a practicing physician at Boulder, and one who died in infancy.

The youngest member of the family is Charles B. Hughes, who pursued his early education in the common schools of Letts, Iowa, and afterward attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, this state, and the Washington Academy at Washington, Iowa, where he was graduated after a year's study in the class of 1895. He engaged in teaching school for one winter following the completion of his academic course and he has always given considerable attention to the study of music, having deep love for and appreciation of the art. He prepared for the legal profession as a student in the law department of Dixon College at Dixon, Illinois, and in the University of Colorado, where he remained for a year. He later entered the law department of the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. He

began practice at Greenfield, Iowa, where he remained for a year, and in 1903 he came to Guthrie Center, where he entered into partnership with E. W. Weeks under the firm style of Weeks & Hughes. From the beginning they have met with success, having now a large clientele, which has connected them with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district during the last four years.

Mr. Hughes was married in 1902 to Miss Cameon Saults, who was born in Iowa in 1883, and is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Chamberlain) Saults. The father, who is of Scotch ancestry, follows farming in Nebraska, where he owns a large stock ranch. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hughes has been born a son, Joseph, whose natal day was February 11, 1905. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Hughes belongs to the Elks lodge. He is a republican in politics and has held some minor offices, but prefers to give his time and attention to his professional duties. Earnest application, unfaltering effort and the exercise of his native talents have won him a prominent place in legal circles in Guthrie Center and although a young man, he has attained a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy.

FRED GRAY.

Success lies not so much in unusual conditions as in the recognition of the opportune moment and the fit utilization of advantages which encompass all. These facts find verification in the life record of Fred Gray, president of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Casey, and one of the leading men of Guthrie county. Young in years, he has attained a position in financial circles that many a much older man might well envy and in all things he has displayed an aptitude for successful management, combined

with ready mastery of any task which he undertakes.

Mr. Gray is a native of Peoria, Illinois, born on the 18th of October, 1879. His parents were John W. and Martha (Vinecke) Gray, of whose family of two children he is the elder, his brother being Charles B. Gray, a resident of Los Angeles, California. The father, also a native of Illinois, was born in St. Charles, that state, about 1848 and was a son of Charles B. and Elizabeth (Garton) Gray. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Ohio and in early manhood became a resident of Kane county, Illinois, where he entered land from the government about twenty-eight miles from Chicago and about one mile south of the famous Mark Dunham stock farm. After securing that place he gave his further attention to its cultivation and improvement up to the time of his death, when the property was purchased by his son, John W. Gray. The latter, when about nineteen years of age, had engaged in railroading and when he was twenty-one was filling the responsible position of an engineer on a passenger train. For twenty years he continued as an engineer on the old Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis road, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, and later on the Rock Island Railway. In 1888 he was placed on the retired list of the Rock Island road. In 1889, in association with Charles Van Gorder, he established the Exchange Bank of Exira, Iowa, and was associated with that financial enterprise until 1896, when he sold out to his partner and established a private bank at Marne, Iowa. Later he disposed of that business to a Mr. Simpson and in March, 1898, he purchased the Citizens' Bank at Casey. This he still owns. The present financial institution has resulted from the merging of two banks into one—the old Citizens' Bank, a private institution, and the Citizens' Savings Bank, which was organized under the laws of Iowa. Mr. Gray.

however, spends little of his time in Casey, the business of the institution being left entirely in the hands of Fred Gray of this review, while the father is now in Los Angeles, California, where he is residing temporarily. He is a member of Audubon lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Audubon chapter, R. A. M.; Godfrey commandery, No. 44, K. T., also of Audubon, and Za-Ga-Zig temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Des Moines. He is likewise a member of Stuart Division No. 184 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His life has been a busy and useful one and its success is entirely attributable to his own efforts.

Fred Gray, reared under the parental roof, acquired his education in the public schools of Audubon and Exira, Iowa, and in the Capital Commercial College of Des Moines. Prior to pursuing his commercial course, however, he was employed in the office of the Atlantic iron works at Atlantic, Iowa, and after the completion of his business course in the spring of 1898 he secured a position in the Des Moines National Bank of Des Moines, where his financial training was begun. In the following November Arthur Reynolds, president of the Des Moines National Bank, sent Mr. Gray to Leon, Iowa, to take charge of the banking business at that point during the absence of the cashier, and Mr. Gray there remained until the following January, when he was transferred to Chicago to assist in the work of the national department of the Continental National Bank, which was conducted by George M. Reynolds, a brother of Arthur Reynolds, of Des Moines. Mr. Gray remained in the western metropolis for a little more than a year, after which he came to Casey and for three years was employed in his father's private bank. The duties of management devolved more and more largely upon him, owing to his father's absence much of the time in the supervision of his real-estate interests. In December, 1902,

Fred Gray went to Wagoner, Indian Territory, where in company with F. C. Garner, of Gainesville, Texas, he organized and opened the Citizens' National Bank of Wagoner. They conducted a banking business there until the 4th of July of that year, when they sold out and later opened a real-estate, loan and insurance office in Muskogee, Indian Territory. In the following December they disposed of this business and Mr. Gray returned to Casey, where during the years 1904-5 he worked in his father's bank. In January, 1906, he organized the Citizens' Savings Bank, of which he is president and chief stockholder, owning all but a few shares of the stock. This has proven one of the successful financial institutions of Guthrie county. During the greater part of his life Mr. Gray's training and experience has been in banking lines and he is thus well qualified to conduct a business venture of this character.

On the 27th of December, 1905, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle E. Gloss, of Wayne, DuPage county, Illinois, and they are prominent socially in the city where they now make their home. Mr. Gray belongs to Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M., and has attained high rank in Masonry, for he is now a member of Des Moines consistory, No. 3, A. and A. S. R., and Za-Ga-Zig temple of the Mystic Shrine at Des Moines. A young man of laudable ambition and recognized capability, he has already gained a position of distinction that argues well for the future.

E. L. HANES.

Among the native sons of Guthrie county who have found ample opportunity here to carry on successful business enterprises is numbered E. L. Hanes, whose birth occurred August 2, 1868. He acquired his education in the district schools and in Pan-

ora high school while spending the days of his boyhood and youth in the home of his parents. His father was J. C. Hanes, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, born July 30, 1838. He was a young man of seventeen years when he arrived in Iowa, taking up his abode in 1855 in Boone township, Dallas county, and coming in 1866 to Jackson township, Guthrie county, where he purchased eighty acres of land of Mrs. Caroline Ware. Later he bought forty acres adjoining and he made all of the improvements upon the place, including the erection of substantial and commodious buildings. He has continued to reside upon this farm and has built two dwellings here, one for himself and one for his son. For ten years he conducted a store at Glendon, but walked back and forth each day to his work. The enterprise proved successful and he conducted it for a decade, after which he sold out to Mr. Reed. Farming, however, has been his chief occupation and in the careful conduct of agricultural interests he has won a goodly measure of success and become recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the community. He is also a man of genuine personal worth, who in his dealings has ever been found reliable and trustworthy. His political allegiance was given to the republican party from the time he attained his majority until 1876, when he transferred his support to the democracy. He served as township clerk for two terms and was also assessor for four years, but otherwise has held no office, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs. On September 1, 1862, in Dallas county, Iowa, Mr. Hanes was married to Miss Louisa Knight and they became the parents of two children, E. L. and C. A. Hanes.

The former lived at home until twenty years of age, his time being divided between the schoolroom and the farm, and he acquired a good English education, well fitting him for life's practical and responsible duties. When the first two decades of his life

had passed he began learning the business of telegraphy and afterward was employed on the Rock Island Railroad until 1899. In that year he returned home and has since had charge of the farm for his father, his time and energies being now devoted to general agricultural pursuits and to the raising of stock. He is practical in all that he does and displays careful management in his work, which he has systematized and carefully controls.

On the 14th of August, 1892, in Bagley, Mr. Hanes was married to Miss Mary C. Parker, and unto them have been born five children—John H., Louise E., Elsie Pauline, Bruce K. and Willard M.—all yet under the parental roof. Mr. Hanes is a democrat and is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp. He does not seek to figure in public life, however, yet his influence is ever on the side of reform, progress and improvement. He is content to give his attention to his business affairs and in his farming operations displays thorough familiarity with progressive agriculture and is numbered among the leading farmers of the community.

WILLIAM DOLSON MILLIGAN.

In the history of the legal profession of Guthrie county mention should be made of William Dolson Milligan, of Guthrie Center, who since 1895 has engaged in the practice of law at this place. In no calling is there greater opportunity for advancement and in no line of business does success depend more largely upon individual merit. Here wealth and influence avail little or naught. The ability must lie in the individual and must find expression in clear reasoning, sound logic and correct deductions. Lacking in none of the requisites of an able lawyer, Mr. Milligan has gained a distinctively representative clientage and has during



W. D. MILLIGAN

the past decade figured prominently in the courts of his county and district.

A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Albany, Green county, on the 12th of December, 1867. His father, William H. Milligan, was born in Celina, Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was Samuel Milligan and his grandfather John Milligan, who came from Ireland in the year 1826 and established his home at Youngstown, Ohio, where he entered one hundred acres of land from the government. One of his daughters lived upon that farm until a few years ago.

William H. Milligan, the father of our subject, was a man of liberal education, who devoted much of his life to teaching, principally in mathematical lines. He came to Iowa in 1856 with his father, who was a physician and practiced as a member of the firm of Milligan & Mansfield. Later William H. Milligan went to Wisconsin about the year 1863 and there enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining Company A, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Madison, in June, 1864. He served for one hundred days, or until mustered out, on the 16th of September of the same year. On the 22d of February, 1865, however, he re-enlisted and joined the boys in blue of Company G, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as a sergeant. He was appointed sergeant-major and was transferred to the non-commissioned staff July 1, 1865. He then continued at the front until mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, on the 1st of November of that year. He was afterward a valued and interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his political allegiance was given to the republican party, which stood loyally in defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. The last fourteen years of his life were spent in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he died in April, 1902, when about fifty-three years of age. His wife, Martha Mattie Dalson, was born in Janesville,

Wisconsin, and died in 1896, when about forty-five years of age. She was of French lineage and was a daughter of Gilbert Dolson, who was born in Canada. The Dolson family was established in the United States at an early day, Gilbert Dolson becoming a resident of Detroit, where he engaged in business as a civil engineer. His labors in that line called him into various sections of the country and he built the first dam across the Rock river in Illinois. His first pay for that work consisted of three thousand silver dollars. Eventually he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, and subsequently to Albany, that state, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

William Dolson Milligan, the only child of William H. and Martha Milligan, was educated in the common schools of Shellsburg, Iowa, to which place he had gone with his paternal grandmother, with whom he lived until her death. He also attended a private school at Dewitt, Iowa, and a commercial college at Cedar Rapids. When thirteen years of age he entered a harness shop at Shellsburg in order to learn the trade and worked at the bench there for five years. He was afterward employed in a similar way in Cedar Rapids, after which he secured a situation in the wholesale establishment of John Thomas, of Cedar Rapids, as stock man and shipping clerk. Three months later he went upon the road as a traveling salesman and was thus employed for more than three years. He traveled from Chillicothe, Missouri, through eastern Iowa and on to Austin, Minnesota, but at length tiring of commercial life, he resolved to turn his attention to a professional career and on the 1st of January, 1889, he entered the law office of Pascal & Armentraut at Dewitt, Iowa. There he read law for nine months and afterward continued his reading in the library of the law department of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, under the direction of Chancellor McClain. He remained a stu-

dent in that institution until his graduation in June, 1891. Thus qualified for the profession, he was admitted to the bar and began practice the same year.

Mr. Milligan located at Cedar Rapids, where he remained for one year, after which he formed a partnership with the firm of Pascal & Armentraut, of Dewitt, his name being added to the firm title. A branch office was established at Clinton, of which Mr. Milligan took charge, remaining there for three years. On the 4th of May, 1895, he came to Guthrie Center and opened an office, practicing alone here until 1902, when he admitted W. F. Moore to a partnership under the firm name of Milligan & Moore. He has been quite successful as a member of the legal fraternity and occupies a prominent position at the Guthrie bar. He gives his attention almost exclusively to law, although he owns in addition a complete set of abstract books and does considerable real-estate work in the negotiation of property transfers. He was county attorney of Guthrie county from 1901 until 1905, was city attorney of Dewitt and also filled the same office in Guthrie Center for one term. He held the position of referee in bankruptcy under Judge Woolson and Judge McPherson and has also filled other minor offices.

On the 3d of October, 1893, Mr. Milligan was married to Miss Georgia A. Williams, who was born in Clear Lake, Iowa, in 1871, a daughter of Martha Williams. The mother afterward married B. F. Halley and is now living in Dewitt, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Milligan were born two children, but Charles W., the elder, died in infancy. The daughter, Jessica Edith, is now seven years of age. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Milligan is serving as an officer, while he is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is now worshipful master in the Masonic fraternity and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp, the Yeomen Lodge and the Knights of Pythias Lodge, being

past chancellor commander in the last named. He is also a member of the State Bar Association and through this connection has gained many warm friends in the ranks of the legal fraternity. The consensus of public opinion in Guthrie county concerning his professional ability is altogether favorable, as is evidenced by his important clientele.

O. W. SIMMONS.

O. W. Simmons is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of well-improved land on sections 3 and 30, Baker township, not far from Guthrie Center. He is a young man of good business ability and enterprise and is carefully operating his land, with the result that he annually gathers good harvests. He was born in Ohio April 12, 1881, his parents being Columbus and Alfreda Simmons, both of whom are natives of Athens county, Ohio. They came to the west in 1887 and settled in Guthrie county, where they have since lived.

O. W. Simmons was a lad of six years when he was brought by his parents to Guthrie county. Here he acquired his education in the public schools, continuing his studies until he was graduated from the Guthrie county high school. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work, and diligence and perseverance are his salient characteristics and have constituted the basis of his success.

Having arrived at years of maturity, Mr. Simmons was married to Miss Stella Cretsinger, who was born August 2, 1885, in Guthrie county, Iowa, daughter of Allen and Addie Cretsinger, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Illinois. They came to the west in 1867, settling in Guthrie county, and unto them four children were born: Mrs. Simmons, Earl, Nellie and Frederick. The younger daughter is now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Simmons has

been born one son, O. W., Jr., whose natal day was December 16, 1906. The parents are supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church and are highly esteemed young people, having the warm regard of many friends in the community. Mr. Simmons now owns an excellent farm and his time and energies are devoted to its further development and improvement, with the result that he has made it a splendid property, yielding large harvests annually.

ULYSSES GRANT MOTZ.

Ulysses Grant Motz is one of the valued and representative citizens of Guthrie county, numbered among her native sons, and in the supervision of his invested interests he displays the progressive spirit of a typical American business man. He was born in Guthrie Center May 13, 1863, being one of the six children of John E. and Catherine (Stover) Motz, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Center county, that state, in 1822, and was of German ancestry. In early life he learned and followed the tailor's trade and in 1856 he came to Iowa, settling at Guthrie Center, where he established one of the first general stores. About a year later he was appointed postmaster. He continued in the same line of business up to the time of his death, covering a half century, and in 1881 he built the Motz block at the corner of State and Fifth streets, having a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of eighty feet. It is a brick structure, two stories in height, the second floor being the Motz Opera House. The business conducted is that of a general store, but the space is divided into two rooms, the main room having a frontage of thirty-five feet and containing a large stock of dry goods, clothing, notions, shoes, carpets, trunks, valises and men's furnishings, while the other room is devoted to groceries.

John E. Motz was the pioneer merchant of Guthrie Center and was a very successful man, who by his intense and well-directed activity accumulated considerable property. He was very enterprising in behalf of the town and his name was always at the head of the list among those who contributed to the support of interests and measures for the public good. In fact, his labors were a strong element in the city's growth and development in material, political and moral lines. He was an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as an officer, and was a liberal contributor to its support. He was very charitably inclined and always gave a helping hand to any worthy cause, while the poor and needy found in him a faithful friend. In politics he was ever a stalwart republican and he served as a member of the city council. His life was upright, his actions manly and sincere and his ideals were such as always bring forth good citizenship and inculcate honor and consideration in business dealings. He died June 18, 1906, at the age of eighty-four years, and no death has been more uniformly regretted in Guthrie Center. He left a lasting monument to his memory not only in the business and property which he accumulated, but also in the respect and love found for him in the hearts of all who knew him. Ere leaving Pennsylvania he was married to Miss Catherine Stover, who still survives him at the age of seventy-four years. Her parents were pioneer farming people of Pennsylvania and died in that state. By her marriage Mrs. Motz became the mother of six children, of whom two died in infancy, while Alice died at the age of fourteen years. The others are: Juniatta, now Mrs. C. M. Phillips; Montgomery, who is living at Palisades, Colorado, and Ulysses G. of this review.

At the usual age Ulysses G. Motz entered the public schools of Guthrie Center, where he passed through successive grades.

At the age of sixteen years he entered his father's store and became thoroughly familiar with the business. About two years prior to the death of his father he acquired a third interest in the store and inherited another third interest upon the death of his father, while the remaining third was left to a nephew, Charles Pryor. The store building was also inherited by Mr. Motz. The business is conducted under the firm style of Motz & Pryor and the trade is very extensive, this being one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Guthrie county. The straightforward, honorable business policy established by the founder is maintained by the present firm and the house sustains an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity.

In 1883 Mr. Motz was married to Miss Ida Tennant, who was born in Canada, July 1, 1863, a daughter of Wesley and Sarah Tennant. Her father was a merchant, who came from Canada to Iowa and carried on business in different Iowa towns prior to 1881, when he came to Guthrie Center, where he has since lived. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Motz have been born three children: Chella Pearl, who married Harry Warner and lives in Panora; Lena and Glenn, at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are very prominent socially, the hospitality of the best homes being freely accorded them, while the good cheer of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

In politics Mr. Motz is a republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has served as a member of the city council of Guthrie Center for eight years and the interests of the municipality never suffered at his hands. In fact he stands for all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride, and few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city than Ulysses G. Motz. He has been

an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly alive to the interests that promote the moral, intellectual and material progress of his native county.

MAURICE P. KENWORTHY.

Maurice P. Kenworthy, who is now conducting a restaurant and bakery business in Guthrie Center, but who through the preceding three years was connected with the educational interests of the county as superintendent of its public schools, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, in 1869, his parents being Ira and Frances (Maxwell) Kenworthy, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Monroe county, Iowa. Both passed away in the year 1874, the father being at that time thirty-six years of age, while the mother, who survived him for only a few months, died at the age of thirty-three years. The Kenworthys are of English lineage and Ira Kenworthy devoted his life to teaching in the public schools and also to teaching music. He was a man of superior mentality and liberal culture, who did much for advancing the interests of his community, and the high esteem in which he was uniformly held by his neighbors was proof of his many good traits. He belonged to the Society of Friends and in his political views was always a republican. His wife, too, enjoyed the warm regard of all with whom she came in contact. In their family were six children: William, who is a printer and stationer at Guthrie, Oklahoma; Zina, the wife of W. W. Paul, a farmer and stock-raiser of Osceola, Iowa; Elmer, deceased; Thomas M., who is a locomotive engineer living at Creston, Iowa; Maurice P.; and Lewis, who is engaged in the transfer business at Las Animas, Colorado.

Maurice P. Kenworthy was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools. His more advanced education was acquired in Dexter (Iowa) Normal College, and he taught in the district schools for about three years, after which he became a teacher in the graded schools of Dexter and was also principal of the schools at Casey, Iowa, for five years and for four years at Menlo, Iowa. Wherever he was called in his professional capacity he gave excellent satisfaction by his ability to maintain discipline and to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He always labored effectively and earnestly to raise the standard of the schools and the cause of public instruction benefited much through his efforts. In 1903 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Guthrie county and filled the position for three years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In January, 1907, he purchased the restaurant and bakery of L. C. Miller and is now in that business. He is conducting a first-class establishment of this character and has already secured a liberal trade.

In 1897 Mr. Kenworthy was married to Miss Maude A. Ostrander, who was born near Dexter in Adair county, Iowa, in 1872, a daughter of Charles and Ellen Ostrander. Her father was a pioneer farmer and stockman of Adair county. He is a man of prominence in his community, not only because of his success in business, but also as a leader in public affairs. He served for several terms on the board of supervisors of Adair county and did effective work in the interests of the community. He is now living in Stuart. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy have been born three children: Charles Maxwell, whose birth occurred in 1898; Dorothy Maude, in 1901, and Kenneth Paul, in 1906.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and are deeply interested in its growth and upbuilding, Mr. Kenworthy

serving now as an elder in the church and as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is an Odd Fellow and also a member of the Woodmen of the World, while he exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party. He is an earnest, honest and incorruptible man, with a frank, genial manner that wins and retains friendship. His life record is one which should impress upon the minds of most people the importance and value of character.

L. MANWELL.

L. Manwell has been a factor in commercial progress and agricultural development in this section of Iowa for many years. He came to Guthrie county in 1870 and for three years previous had been a resident of Dallas county. He was born in Warsaw, Indiana, on the 17th of July, 1847, and was there educated, pursuing his studies in the public and high schools, from which in due course of time he was graduated. His youth was spent on the home farm of his father, L. Manwell, who was a native of Ohio, and who, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Miss S. Shoemaker, also born in the Buckeye state. He devoted his life largely to teaching school and to general agricultural pursuits and he was a factor in the life of the community, especially in connection with the local offices wherein are transacted the business relative to a community. He served as township clerk, as justice of the peace and in other local offices. In politics he was independent, while fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias. In his family were four children, of whom two are yet living. In both the paternal and maternal lines Mr. Manwell of this review comes of ancestry noted for longevity. His paternal grandfather reached the very advanced age of one hundred and five years, while his wife was

ninety-six years of age at the time of her demise. The maternal grandfather was ninety-eight years of age. He is also descended from Revolutionary ancestry, for his great-grandfathers in the maternal line were soldiers in the war for independence.

L. Manwell spent the first twenty years of his life in the state of his nativity and then started out on his own account. Coming to Iowa, he settled near Old Linden, Dallas county, in 1867. The succeeding three years were spent in traveling around to a considerable extent and in 1870 he arrived in Guthrie county, where he accepted the position of manager of the drug store of Dr. LeRoy at Stuart. He acted in that capacity for two years and at the same time had charge of a store at Panora. In 1872 he became associated with Mr. Duncan in purchasing the Panora store owned by Dr. LeRoy, and there he remained for a short time in its conduct. He then sold out to Dr. Gustine and John Lennon, after which he spent a brief period in the west and then returned to Guthrie county, settling in Menlo, at that time called Guthrie. Here he entered the drug business in connection with Mr. Duncan, the partnership being maintained for some time. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Duncan's interest, however, and continued in business alone for a number of years or until he sold out to the firm of Shaver & McMillan.

Mr. Manwell then turned his attention to the business of raising high-grade white-faced cattle and for a considerable period had a large herd of fine stock. He then ceased to raise graded cattle and bred full-blooded Herefords. That business claimed his attention for a considerable period and in his stock-raising interests he met with gratifying success. The first land which he ever purchased in Guthrie county was situated on section 7, Grant township, and comprised two hundred and forty acres. He put all of the improvements upon that farm, which was in a high state of cultivation, when he sold it. He next bought eighty

acres on section 4, Beaver township, which he still owns. He also transformed this through the addition of a number of good buildings and by reason of the care and labor which he bestowed upon the fields. He also bought a half section west of the town of Glendon, on section 3, Beaver township, which he still owns, and has also improved. It was covered with timber when it came into his possession, but he cut down the trees, grubbed out the stumps and thus prepared the fields for the plow. In his farming operations he contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of the county and at the same time promoted his individual success. He still owns valuable farming property, from which he now derives a good income. In the town of Menlo he erected a residence and also built a frame business block in 1874, the first floor being used for mercantile purposes, while the second floor contains a public hall. While engaged in the drug business he conducted the best store of the kind between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. In later years he has been engaged in the real-estate business in Montana, Iowa and the Dakotas, handling both farm and city property. He conducts his business under the firm style of Manwell & Company, his partners being Charles S. and G. A. Frees.

In 1871 Mr. Manwell was united in marriage to Miss Elvina McVicker, a native of Ohio. They became the parents of two children, but both are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Manwell have a wide acquaintance in the county and their circle of friends is extensive. No history of Menlo and this part of the county would be complete without mention of Mr. Manwell, who is a typical representative of the American spirit which within the past century has achieved a work that arouses at once the astonishment and admiration of the world. Guthrie county is fortunate that he has allied his interests with hers. The splendid development of the west is due to such men,

whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. He is not so abnormally developed as to be called a genius, but he is one of the strongest because one of the best balanced, even-minded and self-masterful of men, and he has acted well his part in both public and private life, so that the district in which he makes his home has been enriched by his example and his labor.

J. W. MORRIS.

In the history of the legal profession in Guthrie county mention should be made of J. W. Morris, an attorney at Panora, who has gained recognition as an able lawyer in his practice in the state, supreme and federal courts. He is, moreover, accounted one of the prominent residents of his city and county, where various official honors have been conferred upon him by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and his unfaltering allegiance to the best interests of the community.

Mr. Morris was born in the old town of Morrisburg, Guthrie county, on the 16th of April, 1867. His father, James Morris, whose birth occurred in Noble county, Ohio, on the 22d of December, 1831, arrived in Guthrie county in the 'fifties and founded the town of Morrisburg. He and his brother, J. J. Morris, built up the town, which flourished for many years, but has now gone to decay. The brother died in 1901, but James Morris still survives and makes his home with the subject of this review. The mother, Mrs. Linna Ann (Reynolds) Morris, was a sister of E. J. Reynolds, of Panora, and died December 27, 1904. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morris were born seven children, all of whom are yet living, as follows: Sarah Eva, the wife of J. W. Nicholson, a resident of Decatur county, Kansas; J. W., of this review; J. E., who resides on the old

Morris homestead in Jackson township; H. E., a resident farmer of Cass township, Guthrie county; E. W., a farmer of Jackson township, this county; Jessie E., the wife of Charles Hieland, of Jackson township, and Pearl, the wife of H. H. Boyer, of Webb, Iowa.

J. W. Morris has gained the distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man. He was educated successively in the country schools, the county high school and in the State University, pursuing his professional course in the latter institution, from which he graduated in 1894. Having thus acquainted himself to a large degree with the principles of jurisprudence and with the methods of the courts, he located in Panora and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He has met with success and now practices in the state, the supreme and the federal courts. His advancement in professional circles is attributable to his close application, the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases and his devotion to his clients' interests, which has become proverbial. While pursuing his education he taught in the country district schools in order to enable him to continue his own studies and thus displayed the elemental strength of his character, whereby he has been enabled to overcome difficulties and obstacles and gain more than local prominence as a member of the legal fraternity.

Aside from keeping abreast of the times as a legal adviser, Mr. Morris has held numerous positions of honor and trust, conferred upon him by his fellow townsmen. He has filled the offices of county recorder and of county attorney and has been mayor of Panora. His elections have come to him—a democrat—in a county which has a large normal republican majority and have proven his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. The duties that have thus devolved upon him have been performed with a sense of conscientious obligation and an ability which

arises from thoroughness and care in the dispatch of all business and from a comprehensive understanding of the requirements of the positions.

On the 6th of October, 1896, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Frances Van Cleef, a native of Panora, and a daughter of J. W. and Catherine B. Van Cleef, who are now residents of Guthrie Center. Mr. and Mrs. Morris now have a daughter, Freda. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Morris also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He has a beautiful home on West Main street, pervaded by a spirit of warm-hearted hospitality, and both he and his wife are greatly esteemed socially.

JOSEPH W. McPHERSON.

The name of Joseph W. McPherson is inseparably interwoven with the annals of Guthrie county, for he lived here for a half century, and, moreover, was probably the oldest citizen within its borders, having attained the age of ninety-two years. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 30th of May, 1815. His parents were George D. and Charity (Locke) McPherson, of whose family of six children two are yet living—Mrs. Lucretia H. Riley, the twin sister of Joseph, who is a widow and lives at Paw Paw, Illinois, and Elizabeth J., the widow of Rufus K. Mills, of Randolph county, Indiana.

The father was born in North Carolina in 1790 and was there reared and married. In 1814 he removed with his family to Warren county, Ohio, where occurred the birth of his twins. Soon afterward he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided until 1819, when he took passage down the Ohio river for an Indiana port. He made a location on a farm in Lawrence, Indiana, casting in his lot with the early settlers of that re-

gion, which was still a wild frontier district. In fact the state was yet under territorial rule, being admitted to the Union in the fall after his arrival. He remained in Lawrence until 1825, when he removed to Wayne county, Indiana, where he spent his remaining days, with the exception of about two years passed at the home of his son Joseph in Iowa. He died at the venerable age of eighty-five years and was laid to rest in Wayne county, Indiana. In politics he was an old-line whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. The day on which he attained the age of fifty years he was in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a delegate and was chosen to preside over an abolition meeting. He took an active part in the councils of the new republican party and was a stalwart opponent of slavery, doing everything in his power to advance the abolition movement. His wife, who was born in North Carolina in 1788, was a daughter of Capt. John Locke, of Roanoke, who won fame as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. McPherson died when about eighty-four or eighty-five years of age.

No history of Guthrie county would be complete without extended personal mention of Joseph W. McPherson, well known throughout this part of the state as Uncle Joe, a term which indicated his popularity and the warm personal regard everywhere entertained for him. He was reared upon the old home farm in Wayne county, Indiana, amid the usual scenes and environments of pioneer life, and was educated in one of the typical old-time log schoolhouses with its greased paper windows, slab benches and other primitive furnishings. The school session was only about three months in the year and during the remainder of the year Mr. McPherson worked at farm labor. When about nineteen years of age he began teaching school, and previous to this time he had learned the carpenter's trade, so that he devoted the summer months to building opera-



JOSEPH W. McPHERSON

tions and the winter seasons to "instructing the young idea how to shoot." He taught for four terms and later he traded his town property in Hagerstown, Indiana, for a farm in Randolph county, that state. He carried on the work of the fields but also continued to work at carpentering for twenty years, and his life at all times was characterized by untiring activity and energy. In 1847 he returned to Wayne county, Indiana, where he purchased his father-in-law's farm, making his home thereon for about six years or until 1853, when he sold that property and turned his attention to merchandising in the village of Economy, Wayne county, where he remained for three years. On disposing of his store he took in part payment one hundred and sixty acres of unbroken prairie land and forty acres of heavy timber land in Guthrie county, Iowa. He had never seen this land, but he accepted it in trade with a valuation of six dollars and a quarter per acre, although the current market value at that time was from a dollar and a half to three dollars per acre. The farm was situated on section 35, Penn township, and is now owned by John Freiberg.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. McPherson started for his new home, accompanied by his family. He drove a six-horse team and also had a yoke of oxen and later bought another yoke on the way. When they had arrived at Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, the cold was so intense, the winter having set in so hard, that they were compelled to wait until the following spring, when they resumed their journey. In the meantime Mr. McPherson traded three of his horses for three yoke of oxen, and also purchased another yoke of oxen, which gave him six yoke and three horses. He and his wife made the journey in a buggy drawn by one horse and they had two wagons loaded with household goods and other effects. On the 30th of May they reached the farm and on the following day Mr. McPherson took a team and man over to Coon river, where they cut tim-

ber, which was then hauled to the mill, where the lumber was sawed. With some forks cut in the woods they erected a temporary shelter until a house could be built. Two of the boys were set to work at breaking the prairie and after breaking several acres for himself Mr. McPherson began breaking land for his neighbors, taking various things in exchange for the work. His first cow was secured in that way. The family resolutely carried on the task of bringing the farm under cultivation and the second summer raised a big crop of wheat, but there was little or no market for grain and in those early days many hundreds of bushels of corn were burned as fuel, as there was no sale for that cereal.

In 1868 Mr. McPherson sold his original farm and the following spring bought one hundred and sixty acres adjoining Stuart on the northwest. He afterward purchased eighty acres near this, making the farm two hundred and forty acres in all. Year by year he continued its development and improvement, carrying on farm work along progressive lines that resulted in bringing to him gratifying success. He lived the life of an active, enterprising and prosperous agriculturist until 1893, when he disposed of his farm and for two years made his home among his children. In 1895 he purchased the property where he made his home until his death. July 4, 1907. In the early days he experienced all of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, but with resolute spirit he met these and in course of time frontier conditions were replaced by the comforts and advantages that settlement and civilization bring.

Joseph W. McPherson was a republican in politics, with strong prohibition principles, and for many years he was a power in the local ranks of his party. For fifteen or sixteen years, beginning in 1859, he served as justice of the peace. He was also proffered the nomination for the legislature and could have had almost any office in the gift of the

county, but his ambitions were not in political lines, as he preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs and other interests. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal ministry, riding the circuit for twenty years and marrying during that time at least twenty-five couples. He was always a consistent Christian man, zealous and earnest in his religious life and did much for the cause of Christ. He endeavored to follow closely the golden rule, to live peaceably with all men and to speak naught but the truth. Wherever he was known he was honored. At the time of his death he was one of the most venerable citizens of Guthrie county, having passed the ninety-second milestone on life's journey, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the life record of Uncle Joe McPherson.

On the 24th of December, 1835, Joseph W. McPherson was married to Miss Sarah Lenington, of Wayne county, Indiana, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bowles) Lenington, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McPherson were born twelve children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and reared families, while eight of the number still survive. George B., the eldest, for twenty years was one of the best known raisers of horses and cattle in the state of Iowa. He engaged extensively in breeding Hereford cattle and Percheron horses, and introduced the first Percheron stallion ever brought into the district comprising the four counties of Adair, Guthrie, Madison and Dallas. His brothers, J. M. and A. L., were his partners in this enterprise. He is now a well known cattle man of South Dakota, where he and his sons have a ranch of three thousand acres, known as the "Hereford" ranch. There is also a postoffice of that name on the ranch, which is located some twenty-five miles northeast from Rapid City.

Abraham L. McPherson, the second son, was graduated from Iowa University at

Iowa City and afterward enlisted and served through the Civil war as a member of the Fourth Iowa Regiment, taking part in many of the most important engagements of that sanguinary conflict. After the close of the war he returned to Guthrie county and acquired four hundred acres of land. He then engaged in farming and also began taking an active part in republican politics, becoming eventually a prominent factor in political circles in this part of the state. In 1867 he was called to represent his district in the state legislature and made a creditable record in the law making body of the commonwealth. He is responsible for the building of the town of Stuart on its present site. He purchased forty acres of land and presented it to the railroad company for the erection of the shops. He opened the first store here, and he and his brother, J. M. McPherson, also conducted the first livery stable. Later Abraham McPherson became a heavy speculator in Iowa lands and at one time owned extensive farm lands. He was always an active and tireless worker for the good of Stuart, and the town is in great measure a monument to his enterprise and progressive spirit. In 1878 he went to Kansas, where he acquired over one thousand acres of land, but in 1892 he sold out in the Sunflower state and removed to Oklahoma, where he is now the owner of more than three thousand acres of land and is extensively engaged in the cattle business.

John B. McPherson, the third son, was a student in the Iowa University, but left that institution before his graduation to enlist in defense of the Union, joining the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, with which he served for two years, when he was shot through the leg in a skirmish with the rebels. He was then discharged and sent home. He never fully recovered his health but lived up to 1901, when his death occurred in Kansas City. He was identified with mercantile interests in

the later years of his life.

Augustus W. McPherson, the fourth son,

served through the Civil war with a New York regiment, enlisting while in the east, where he had gone with a shipment of cattle. When the war was over he returned home and for some time engaged in railroad-ing. He is now a retired conductor living in Los Angeles, California.

Mary J. McPherson, the eldest daughter, was one of the first teachers in this part of the state and for some twenty-five terms taught in the district schools of Adair, Guthrie and Dallas counties, doing much to advance educational interests here at an early date. Later she married William Wollen, a well-to-do farmer of Cass county, Nebraska.

James Monroe McPherson, the sixth member of the family, was educated in the common schools, engaged in farming on reaching manhood, and in 1870, in partnership with his brother, he opened a livery in Stuart, which he conducted for three years. When his brother George removed from Guthrie county, James turned his attention to the breeding of Hereford cattle and Percheron horses, in which he still continues, and is also engaged in the breeding of standard bred horses and Shetland ponies. His son, Forest S., is associated, resides on the farm and is interested in the stock, being well qualified; they also raise Berkshire hogs. In 1906 they captured first premium at Iowa State Fair. He owns two hundred and forty acres of farm land and is one of the well known stock men of this section.

Rufus K. McPherson, the seventh of the family, has been engaged in the furniture business in Portland, Oregon, for several years and has resided on the coast since 1865.

Emma C. McPherson, the next daughter, is the wife of Edward L. Pugh, a retired farmer living in Des Moines. She was one of the first teachers in Stuart and taught for several years in Guthrie and surrounding counties. Her education was acquired in Drake University at Des Moines.

Exaline McPherson, the ninth of the family, was educated at Drake University at Des Moines and for several years was a teacher in the Stuart schools and elsewhere in this locality. She is now the wife of George Bergan, a prominent ranchman of Johnstown, Brown county, Nebraska. Myrtle, the youngest of the family, became the wife of John Fowler and died in California.

James Monroe McPherson still resides in Stuart and is a member of the firm of J. M. McPherson & Son in the breeding of full-blood horses, hogs and cattle. He has possibly done as much or more toward the breeding of better horses and advancing the grade of stock raised in and around Stuart than any other man in this part of Iowa. He has, moreover, always taken an active and helpful part in the upbuilding of Stuart, and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. He was married on the 5th of October, 1876, to Miss Priscilla Miller, of Stuart, whose parents were formerly of South Bend, Indiana. Unto this marriage have been born two children, Forest and Maud. The son is junior member of J. M. McPherson & Son, operating the farm, and Maud is the wife of Wilber Hume, who resides at Mason City, Nebraska, where he is engaged in the stock business. On the 18th of August, 1895, James M. McPherson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. On the 1st of November, 1896, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Lilly Barnette, a daughter of George G. Bohrer, one of the early settlers of Guthrie county. Unto this marriage have been born two children, Matilda and Harold.

James Monroe McPherson is a republican in politics and has served for several years on the school board, taking an active interest in educational matters. He is highly esteemed because of his public spirit and his activity in matters of general interest, and furthermore is deserving of much credit for what he has done in advancing stock-raising interests in this

part of the state, contributing in large measure to the splendid reputation which Iowa bears in this connection. He is a man of excellent business capacity and enterprise and his labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of success that makes him one of the substantial citizens of the community.

HARRY HIBBARD MERCER.

On the roster of officials in Guthrie county appears the name of Harry Hibbard Mercer, who is now serving for the second term as district clerk. He makes his home in Guthrie Center and is esteemed as one whose loyalty to the public good is manifest in practical lines that prove resultant factors in the promotion of the county's interests. A native of Illinois, he was born in Hancock county in 1864.

His father, James E. Mercer, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1830, is now living at Guthrie Center at the age of seventy-six years. He came to Iowa in April, 1879, from Hancock county, Illinois, to which place he had removed from his Ohio home in 1857. He has devoted his entire life to carpentering save for a brief period given to agricultural pursuits in Illinois and Iowa. While he has not attained wealth, he has always made a comfortable living and has ever been upright and honorable in his dealings with his fellowmen. He is an interested and active worker in the Baptist church, in which he is now serving as a deacon, and he also realizes the duties and obligations of citizenship, in which regard he has studied the questions and issues of the day as affecting the political status of the country. He always votes with the republican party and is now deputy clerk of the district court. He married Julia A. Delano, who was born in Vermont in 1834. She, too, is a member of the Baptist church. She is descended from French ancestry.

while the Mercers were of Irish lineage. The maternal grandmother of James E. Mercer was a Zane, belonging to the family in whose honor the city of Zanesville, Ohio, was named.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. James E. Mercer were born six children, of whom Orville D. and Joseph are both deceased. The others are: Harry H., of this review; Clara M., the wife of Warren Lenon, now mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas; Alfred J., cashier of the People's Savings Bank at Little Rock, Arkansas, and Paul L., who is a member of the fire department at Little Rock.

Harry H. Mercer pursued his education in the common schools of Warsaw, Illinois, and of Guthrie Center, Iowa. He came to Guthrie Center from his father's farm in Victory township in 1882 and afterward learned the printer's trade in the office of the Guthrian under Charles Ashton. For nineteen years he was employed in that office and during much of the period acted as its foreman. He has long been interested in politics, has been active in party and has been one of its leaders in recent years. For six years he served as county coroner and in 1904 was elected district clerk, discharging the duties of the office so acceptably that in 1906 he was re-elected and is therefore serving for the second term. He is a trustee of the Mary Franklin Home, a home for aged women of Guthrie county.

Mr. Mercer was married in 1893 to Miss Minnie J. Prior, who was born in Guthrie Center in 1873, a daughter of Carson and Junie (Mutz) Prior, the former a pioneer jeweler of Guthrie Center. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have two children, Donald and Katharine, born in 1898 and 1900, respectively. The parents are interested and helpful members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Mercer is serving as a trustee, while of the Sunday-school he is superintendent. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Odd Fellows' lodge and to the Modern Woodmen camp and his social na-

ture and his loyalty to the principles of these organizations make him one of their valued representatives.

WILLIAM R. MCGREW, M. D.

In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, Dr. William Raymond McGrew has gained a most enviable reputation and gratifying success. He is now well known as an able physician and surgeon of Stuart and although a young man, his reputation is such as many an older representative of the medical fraternity might well envy. His birth occurred in Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 6th of February, 1875, his parents being Finley L. and Sarah (Brewer) McGrew. The father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1840 and when eight years of age came with his parents to Iowa, the family home being established in Wapello county, where he was reared. He completed his education in the old Oskaloosa College and then located upon a farm in Van Buren county, where he resided until within four years of his death. He then retired to private life and removed to the city of Fairfield, Iowa, where he died in 1896. He always voted with the republican party and took an active interest in local politics, capably filling all of the offices in his township, to which he was called by the vote of his fellow citizens, who recognized his worth and ability. He was regarded as a man of influence in the community and was a successful farmer, who became well known throughout this portion of the state as a general agriculturist and also as a breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep. His opinions were received as authority upon the subject of breeding and raising sheep and in this connection he did much for the community by advancing the standard raised and thus promoting prices. His life was in

consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist church and he took a most active, earnest and helpful part in church and charitable work. Immediately after his graduation he entered the Methodist ministry and was given a charge at Albia, Iowa, where he remained for two years, when his health failed and he was forced to retire from active ministerial work. His interest in the church, however, never abated and throughout his entire life he did everything in his power to promote the cause of Christianity and aid in uplifting his fellowmen.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were born seven children, all of whom are yet living: Harry L., of Keosauqua, Iowa, who has recently retired from the position of county treasurer of Van Buren county; George E. and James W., who are resident farmers of that county; William R., of this review; Helen M., Nellie M. and Bertha M., all of whom are at home with their mother.

Dr. McGrew was reared on the old homestead farm and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and in the high school at Fairfield, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1897. After the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company M, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on the 26th of April, 1898. The call was made on the national guard to fill up Iowa's quota and for one month following the regiment was mobilized in Des Moines as national guards. On the 24th of May they were mustered into the United States service as the Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Dr. McGrew was mustered in as a non-commissioned officer, serving as a corporal of his company, and while at the front was with General Fitzhugh Lee's Seventh Army Corps. He was mustered out of the service December 18, 1898. He served in the national guard for two years and was a member of Company M of the Second Iowa Regiment.

In the autumn following his military experience Dr. McGrew matriculated in the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, where he spent four years as a student, and during his vacations he continued his reading under Dr. J. Fred Clark, of Fairfield, who is now a member of the state legislature, and is recognized as one of the foremost surgeons of southeast Iowa. Dr. McGrew was graduated with the class of 1903 and located for practice in Stuart on the 22d of June of that year. Here in the intervening years he has built up an extensive business, practicing along modern, scientific lines and demonstrating his ability to handle successfully the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and restore health. He has kept fully abreast with the progress of the times and is a member of the Dallas-Guthrie Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 22d of August, 1906, Dr. McGrew was married to Mrs. Sadie E. Lawbaugh, of Stuart, a daughter of Thomas Holmes, of this village. Dr. McGrew's fraternal relations are with Stuart lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F., and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a young man of strong mentality and laudable ambition, who is making continual advancement in his profession and has already gained a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy.

E. W. SMITH.

E. W. Smith is the owner of an excellent farm property of three hundred and twenty acres, his home being situated on section 21, Highland township. He has always lived in the middle west, his birth having occurred near La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 3d of September, 1861. His father, Sylvester

Smith, was born in Ohio and went to Wisconsin at an early day. In 1866 he came to this state, settling in Muscatine county, where he again took up the active work of the farm, in which he continued until his life's labors were ended in death in the year 1879. His wife survived him for about two years, passing away in 1881. She bore the maiden name of Mary Hildreth and was born in Ohio.

E. W. Smith, of this review, is one of family of four children, but is the only representative of the number in Guthrie county. His youth was largely passed in the acquirement of a good common-school education and when not busy with his text-books he worked upon his father's farm, becoming familiar with every detail of the business and work which is so necessary to the successful management of farming property. He lived for a short time in Dallas county, Iowa. At a later date he came to Guthrie county, arriving in 1888, and here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 21, Highland township. Later he bought land on the river, securing forty acres on section 27, and subsequently he invested in one hundred and sixty acres on sections 27 and 28. His holdings therefore aggregate three hundred and twenty acres, and he still owns and conducts this property. Everything about his place is indicative of his careful supervision and practical methods and the farm is now very valuable because he has made his fields productive through careful cultivation and the judicious use of fertilizers. He also raises graded stock and both branches of his business are proving remunerative.

On the 1st of January, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Lizzie Wagner, a resident of Louisa county, Iowa. They now have two sons, Willard and Frank, both at home. The family are all members of the Christian church and are interested in its work and upbuilding. Mr. Smith is a member of the Odd Fellows'

lodge, No. 493, at Bayard, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has served in various local offices. His influence is ever on the side of improvement and advancement and he has co-operated in many measures for the public good along material, intellectual and moral lines.

GEORGE W. COOK.

George W. Cook, postmaster of Guthrie Center, which position he has filled since February, 1903, his administration being characterized by a prompt and business-like dispatch of his duties, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1866. His father, John Cook, was born in 1812. His ancestors lived in Pennsylvania and after making his home at Westville, Vermilion county, Illinois, for some time John Cook removed to Bureau county in 1860. He devoted his entire life to farming, became one of the leading agriculturists of Bureau county and by his well directed efforts gained a gratifying measure of prosperity. That he was one of the pioneers of the state is indicated by the fact that he served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war in 1832 and thus aided in reclaiming the state from the dominion of the red man and converting it to the uses of civilization. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. He died in the year 1872. He married Abigail Hardy, who was born in Circleville, Ohio, in 1832. She long survived her husband and passed away in 1899. Her parents removed to Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1835 and were farming people there until called to their final rest. She was reared under the parental roof and was carefully trained in the work of the household, so that she was well qualified to take charge of a home of her own at the time of her marriage. She became the mother of six children: Amos L., who is engaged in the drug business at Los Angeles, Califor-

nia; Thomas, deceased; Richard H., who is engaged in the implement business at Guthrie Center; George W., of this review; Lillie M., who died in 1885, at the age of seventeen years; and Charles, who died in 1883 at the age of thirteen years. The father of this family was twice married and by his first union there were three children who yet survive: Oliver, a real-estate dealer and a veteran of the Civil war; Doctor F., who is engaged in farming in Nebraska; and Mellie, the wife of Henry Holbrook, a resident farmer of Southwest City, Missouri.

George W. Cook was reared to agricultural life and attended the district schools of Bureau county. He was only six years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1882 he came with his mother to Guthrie county and they purchased a farm in Seely township, living thereon for about two years. In 1884 they removed to Guthrie Center and Mr. Cook afterward spent three years in a hardware store at Hutchinson, Kansas. He then returned to Guthrie Center and engaged in the insurance business. He received the appointment of postmaster in February, 1903, and after four years' capable service in that office was re-appointed by President Roosevelt on the 20th of February, 1907. Aside from his official duties and his insurance business he has other interests which claim his time and attention. He is now a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank and he owns valuable farming land, including two hundred and forty acres in Seely township, from which he derives a gratifying annual income.

In 1903 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Dorothy Hedderman, who was born in Ireland in 1873 and in 1895 came to the United States with friends, settling at Des Moines. Her parents, James and Esther Hedderman, are living in Ireland, where the father is engaged in farming. Mrs. Cook was a trained nurse prior to her marriage. She is a member of the Catholic church and Mr. Cook belongs to the Knights of Pythias

fraternity. They occupy a pleasant and commodious modern residence in Guthrie Center, which they own. In his political views Mr. Cook is a stalwart republican and has long been recognized as a leader of the party in his locality. He has received recognition of his faithful service in its interests in election to several offices. He served for five years as city clerk, was constable for two terms and was deputy auditor under H. L. Marshall for four years. No trust reposed in him has even been betrayed in the slightest degree and his fidelity to the interests of the offices to which he has been elected is indicated by the fact that he has again and again been chosen for positions of public responsibility.

C. G. WEDEMEYER.

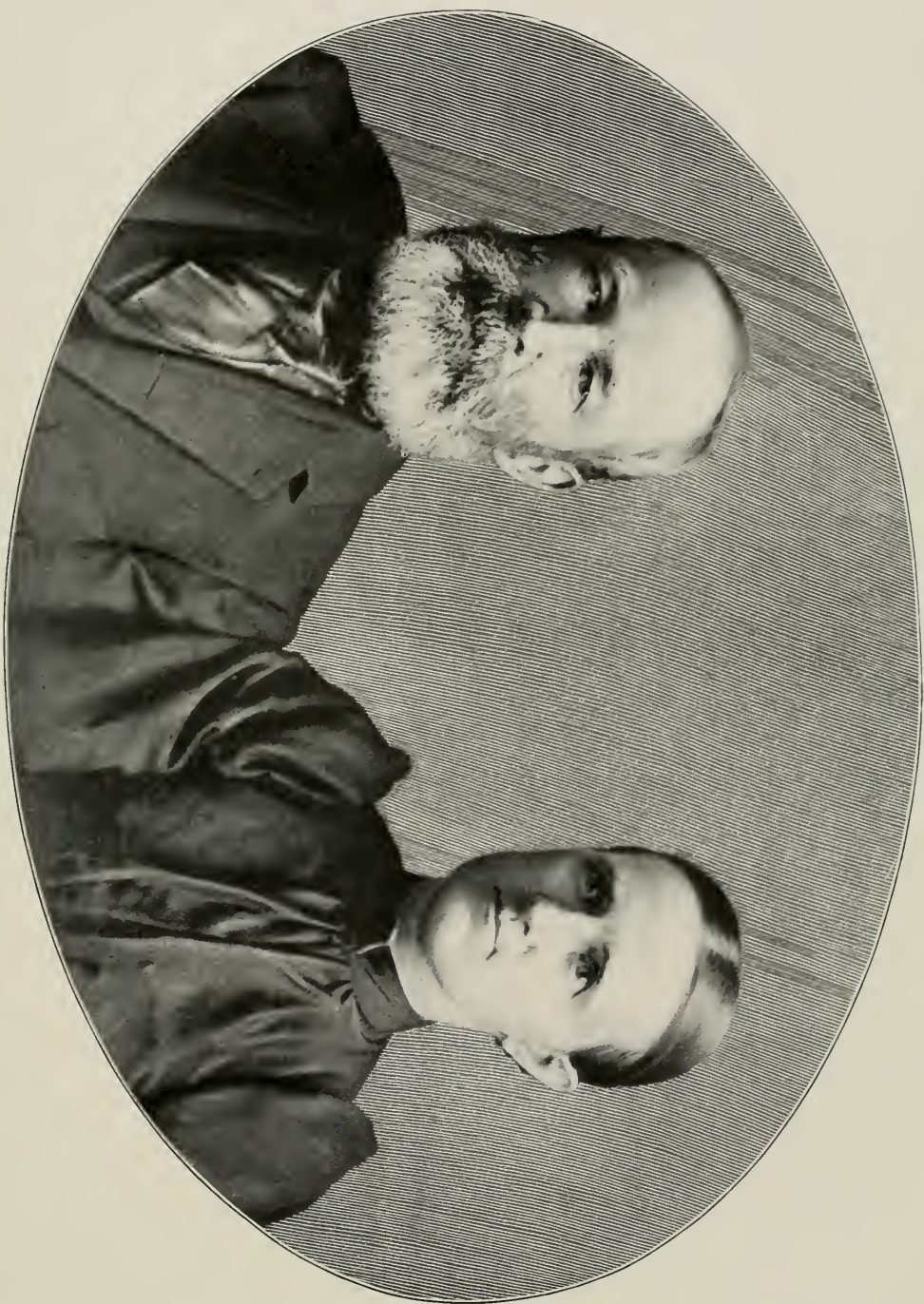
C. G. Wedemeyer is now living in Grant township and for many years Guthrie county numbered him among its most enterprising and prosperous agriculturists, and as the years passed he accumulated land until his possessions now aggregate more than one thousand acres. He was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 31st day of December, 1838, his parents being Charles and Margaret Wedemeyer, who were also natives of Germany and in whose family were six children.

C. G. Wedemeyer spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, being reared under the parental roof and educated in the public schools. He came to America in 1868, when thirty years of age, and first located at Davenport, Iowa. In the year 1870 he came to Guthrie county, where he continuously made his home until his retirement from active farm life. His financial resources were very limited at the time of his arrival, but he possessed what counts still more in a business life—enterprise, diligence and perseverance. He first rented land for three years, carefully saving

his earnings during that time, after which he purchased forty acres and later bought more land as opportunity has offered until today his possessions in Grant and Baker townships aggregate one thousand and eight acres, one hundred and twenty acres of this being in Baker township. He is one of the most extensive landowners of this part of the state and well merits the success that has come to him, as it has resulted entirely from his earnest labor.

In 1873 Mr. Wedemeyer was married to Miss Minnie Uhlig, who was born in Germany on the 8th of July, 1852. Her parents came to America at an early day, settling in Guthrie county, Iowa. She was one of six children: Charles, a resident of Nebraska; Amelia, of Guthrie county; Minnie, now Mrs. Wedemeyer; Herman; Bertha; and Gus, who has passed away. The parents are both now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wedemeyer have been born five children, as follows: Emma, who was born January 6, 1875, and is now the wife of B. Rockolz; Anna, who was born August 14, 1876, and is the wife of James Benton; George, who was born May 21, 1870, and is still at home; Cathrena, who was born March 4, 1880, and is now the wife of Frank Long; and Herman, who was born February 11, 1882, and is with his parents.

Mr. Wedemeyer votes with the republican party at national elections, having supported each presidential candidate of the party since he became a naturalized American citizen, but at local elections he votes independently, endeavoring to support the best man for the office. He and his wife hold membership in the Lutheran church and are much esteemed in the community where they make their home. He is indeed a self-made man, deserving of all the praise which that term implies. Coming to the United States empty-handed, he adapted himself to the changed and altered conditions which he here met, intent on the purpose of acquiring a good



MR. AND MRS. C. G. WEDEMEYER.

living if it could be done through energy and honest effort. Work—honest, persistent work—this constitutes the secret of his success and now enables him to live a retired life. In all he has had the assistance and encouragement of his wife, who has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to him. Today they are reaping the benefits of their former labor, living retired, while their land is rented to their children. Their property interests bring them a very gratifying income, and the present financial status of Mr. Wedemeyer should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.

EBENEZER BRADY.

Ebenezer Brady is a representative agriculturist of Victory township, living on section 31. He claims Ohio as the state of his nativity, his birth having there occurred in Noble county on the 13th of April, 1863. His father, Ebenezer Brady, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1820 and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Margaret Shipley, whose birth occurred in Virginia in 1821. He came to Iowa in 1872, settling in Guthrie county, where he carried on farm work until his death. He was quite successful, managing the labors of the fields so that he annually gathered good harvests and secured therefrom a gratifying profit. His death occurred in this county in 1883, while his wife passed away in 1904.

Ebenezer Brady of this review was a lad of about nine years when he accompanied his parents to Iowa. At the age of thirteen he started out to earn his own living and was employed at farm labor. He has since depended entirely upon his own resources and whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the reward of his persistent purpose, laudable ambition and unabating diligence.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Ida France, whom he wedded February 14, 1886. She was born August 1, 1864, and was a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Harvey) France. Her father was born in Ohio, September 25, 1835, came to Iowa with his parents among the earliest settlers of the state and throughout his entire life carried on farming here. He was very successful, winning a gratifying competence, and about four years prior to his death he gave up the active work of the fields and removed to Guthrie Center, where his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He died April 9, 1892, while his wife, who was born September 9, 1839, died August 6, 1897. They had a family of ten children: Eliza, the wife of Edward Bentley of Kansas; Mrs. Rachel Gray, who died at the age of twenty-one years; John, now living in Kansas; Mrs. Isadora Warrington, who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Mrs. Brady; William, who is living in Colorado; Mrs. Margaret Timmons, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Mrs. Flavilla Warrington, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Ernest, living in Guthrie county, Iowa; and Mrs. Grace Sutton, of North Dakota. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Brady has been blessed with three children: Harmon, born December 16, 1886; Emmett, who was born October 9, 1891; and Ola, born August 28, 1896.

After his marriage Mr. Brady took his bride to a rented farm and continued to cultivate land belonging to others until 1894, when, with the capital he had acquired with his own labor and economy, he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in Victory township. He then took up his abode upon this property and continued its cultivation for five years, bringing it under a high state of improvement. On the expiration of that period he removed to Guthrie Center and began working for the International Harvester Company, with

Guthrie Center, where he opened a grocery store, which he conducted with success for about five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to his present farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of good land, most of which is in grass, for he raises cattle and hogs on an extensive scale and thus provides liberal pasturage. In fact he is known as one of the leading stockmen of this part of the county and annually makes extensive shipments to the market. He is an excellent judge of stock and is thus able to make careful purchases and profitable sales, so that he is annually adding to his income.

On the 24th of March, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Camp and Miss Amanda C. Sims, who was born December 26, 1846, in West Virginia, and was a daughter of John and Sarah (Duvall) Sims, in whose family were ten children, five of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Margaret Jefferies, Washington, Mrs. Delphia Camp, Joel G., and Mrs. William H. Camp. With the exception of the last named all are still residents of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Camp have a beautiful home supplied with hot and cold water and with all modern conveniences and accessories. It is tastefully furnished and is most attractive in its warm hearted hospitality as well. There are also large and modern outbuildings, all erected by Mr. Camp, and everything is arranged with a view to utility and convenience. The farm is admirably adapted to stock-raising and is an excellent property.

Mr. Camp has held the office of school treasurer for a number of years, being the present incumbent in the position, and he is also township trustee. In fact he has held nearly all of the offices in the township, to which he has been elected as a candidate of the democratic party. He made no mistake in choosing Iowa as a place of residence, for he has here found good business opportunities, which he has improved with the result that his labors have made him a pros-

perous stockman, owning now a good property and conducting a profitable and gratifying business.

ROBERT E. DUFFIELD.

Robert E. Duffield, one of the younger and more successful members of the Guthrie Center bar, whose popularity and prominence in the city are indicated by the fact that he is now serving as mayor, was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1875, his parents being David and Martha (McAtee) Duffield. The father was born in Ohio and was of Welsh ancestry, the family having been founded in Pennsylvania at an early day. He came to Iowa with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Duffield, in the thirties, when the state was still under territorial rule, and settled in Salt Creek township, Davis county. William Duffield was a farmer by occupation and David Duffield was reared to that pursuit, spending his boyhood amid pioneer surroundings. He served at one time as deputy treasurer of Davis county and was a prominent and influential citizen as well as successful agriculturist of that community. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and gave his political allegiance to the republican party. His death occurred in 1890, when he was in his fifty-seventh year. His wife, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, is still living there at the age of sixty years and she, too, is a believer in the faith of the Presbyterian church. They had two children, the daughter being Anna, now a teacher in the schools of Bloomfield, Iowa.

Robert E. Duffield was a student in the public schools of his native city and also attended the Southern Iowa Normal there. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the law department of Drake College in 1899 and was graduated at the close of the school year, having in

the meantime pursued his preliminary law reading in offices at Bloomfield and in the office of the firm of Connor & Weaver, attorneys at Des Moines. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Guthrie Center in 1901 and has since been a member of the bar of this county. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar but also from the bench.

On the 30th of October, 1906, Mr. Duffield was married to Miss Alice Trent, a native of this county and a daughter of Charles and Mary (Shaw) Trent, her father having been one of the pioneer grocers of Guthrie Center. Mr. and Mrs. Duffield hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are greatly esteemed in the community, their home being the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Duffield belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has been a stalwart champion of republican principles. In March, 1906, he was elected mayor of his city and is the present incumbent, in which connection he is giving a business-like and progressive administration characterized by a recognition of the needs and possibilities of the city and by earnest effort for its best interests.

WILLIAM D. WEBB.

William D. Webb is a very successful man who through his own labors has gained a leading position in business circles in Monteith and Valley township. He carries on merchandising in the village and in addition owns valuable farm property, from which he derives a good annual income. A native

of Virginia, his birth occurred in Rockbridge county, December 22, 1833, his parents being Henry and Margaret (Ayers) Webb, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. In their family were nine children, of whom six are living, namely: William D., James, Daniel, Thomas, Henry and Charles. With the exception of the first named all reside in Missouri. The parents, on leaving Virginia in 1849, removed to Missouri, where the father purchased eighty acres of land and carried on farming until 1876. In that year he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, but after a year here passed returned to Missouri, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. His death occurred in 1878, while his wife died in 1888.

The boyhood and youth of William D. Webb were spent upon the homestead farm in the county of his nativity to the age of twenty-five years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri. When still a youth he learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and on attaining his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, following those pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a militia man or mounted home guard. Seven months before the close of hostilities he entered the regular service as a member of Company E, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, continuing with that regiment until the close of hostilities. When the war was ended he again worked at the carpenter's and blacksmith's trade until 1875, when he removed from Missouri to Guthrie county and invested his savings here in eighty acres of land. The entire tract had been broken but there were no buildings upon the place. He erected a substantial residence and good barns and sheds and as the years passed he carried on the work of the farm, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually gathered good crops. He lived there until after the death of his wife in 1899, when he gave up farming and re-

moved to Monteith. He could not be content to live retired, however, for indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he embarked in merchandising in connection with two sons-in-law and is thus engaged at the present time. He has been very successful as the years have passed by and has made judicious investments in property, now owning four hundred and fifty acres of land in Guthrie county. He also has five houses in the village and is the owner of a furniture store and a lumber and coal yard. He solves intricate business problems readily and quickly understands a complex situation. He has thus utilized his forces to good advantage and as the years have gone by has gained a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Mr. Webb was married in 1859 to Miss Eliza Malone, a native of Virginia, who died in the year 1899. Her father, James Malone, was also a native of Virginia and had a family of twelve children, of whom three are living, Marion, Samuel and Osborn, all residents of the Old Dominion. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Webb were born five children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: Addie, the wife of William Jackson, a resident of Missouri; Lennie, the wife of Charles Masters, who is living in Monteith; and Lily, the wife of Frank Mains, a resident of Menlo, Iowa.

Mr. Webb exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he holds membership in the Methodist church, which indicates his religious belief. Many men of much younger years feel that they have done their full duty in life and retire from active business but Mr. Webb is still an active worker in the world and his valuable holdings have come to him as the merited reward of his labor and capable management. The difficulties which he had to encounter in his own business career in early life have made him very ready to extend a helping hand to those who try to aid themselves and in his busi-

ness he ever rewards faithful service on the part of his employes when opportunity offers. He is widely and favorably known in this part of the state and his worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

JOSEPH WILEY HARRISON, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Wiley Harrison, who since 1896 has engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Guthrie Center and is the founder of the Harrison Surgical Hospital which has been in successful operation since the 1st of January, 1904, was born in Jasper county, Iowa, in 1872. His father, Daniel Boone Harrison, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and is now living at Anita, Iowa, at the age of sixty years. He was engaged in the grain trade for several years and also in the management of his farm which he owns and in his business life has been very successful, accumulating through well directed industry a handsome competence. He is of English lineage. His political support is given the republican party and at the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the government by active service on the battle-fields of the south. On the 5th of February, 1864, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, commanded by General Mitchell; the Second Division commanded by Jeff C. Davis; the Fourteenth Army Corps commanded by General Thomas, under General Sherman. He was in thirteen general engagements and under fire one hundred and twenty consecutive days on the Atlanta campaign. The troops then marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; at Savannah captured Fort McAllister and opened communication to the sea; then marched across South and North Carolina to Bentonville; met the Confederate General

Joe Johnston, who cut off a division and surrounded it, making it necessary to fight in a hollow square. They then started for Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D. C., where they participated in the grand review. Mr. Harrison was wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and discharged from the service July 10, 1865.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintains pleasant relations with those who fought for the stars and stripes and aided in the preservation of the Union. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In early manhood Daniel B. Harrison wedded Elizabeth Holland, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and she also is sixty years of age. She belongs to the Congregational church and is a lady much esteemed for her good qualities of heart and mind. In the family of this worthy couple are five children: Joseph Wiley, the subject of this review; John H., who is a merchant at Rock Rapids, Iowa; Harry P., of Columbus, Ohio, where he is an attorney at law and also manager for the Ridpath Lecture Bureau for the states of Ohio and West Virginia; Vernon W., who is engaged in the real-estate business at Coolumbus, Ohio; and Martha (Mattie) Esther, who is a teacher of kindergarten work at Ida Grove, Iowa.

Dr. Harrison, of this review, was a student in the common schools of his native county in his boyhood days and was graduated from the Anita (Iowa) high school in the class of 1891. He afterward studied pharmacy in the State University of Iowa at Iowa City for two years and for a similar period pursued a collegiate course in the same college. He entered the medical department of the State University of Iowa in 1893 and won his diploma on the 11th of March, 1896, being graduated as a physician and surgeon. In the spring of the same year he located for practice at Guthrie Center and entered upon the active prosecu-

tion of his profession with a success that has been pronounced from the start. He has since pursued a two months' post-graduate course in surgery at the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1903. On the first of January, 1904, he established the Harrison Surgical Hospital at Guthrie Center with operating room, sterilizing room, dormitories, kitchen and in fact every appliance to be found in an up-to-date hospital for the treatment of patients according to the most modern scientific methods. He is particularly skilled in surgical work. He has an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the component parts of the human body and of the onslaught made upon it by disease and added to his knowledge has a steadiness of nerve and care in the diagnosis of a case which makes him a most able and efficient surgeon. He is a member of the State and American Medical Associations and of the County Medical Society. He thus keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought, experiment and improvement and has gained the high regard of his brethren of the fraternity as well as of the general public. His political allegiance is given the republican party.

A. D. CAROTHERS.

A. D. Carothers resides on the Woodbine farm, consisting of five hundred acres, on section 10, Seely township, which represents a portion of his land holdings in that township. He is one of the more successful farmers of the community, having extensive land holdings. His birth occurred in Du Page county, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1846, his parents being Henry and Mary (Whitney) Carothers. His mother was a descendant of John Whitney, who came from London, England, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. His grandmother was a distant cousin of Eli

Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. Henry Carothers was born in the north of Ireland in 1812 and in 1834, when a young man of twenty-two years, started for the United States as a passenger on an old sailing vessel, which reached New York harbor after a long and rough voyage of one hundred and five days. He did not tarry on the eastern coast, but made his way to Du Page county, Illinois, where he located, and for thirty-seven years followed farming. He then came to Seely township, Guthrie county, Iowa, and took up his abode on a farm upon which the postoffice of Wichita now stands. There he remained until his death, which occurred in 1895, while his wife passed away in 1878. Both were laid to rest in Wichita cemetery. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were much esteemed by many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Carothers was a progressive agriculturist and was the first to introduce wire fences in Guthrie county. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, of whom five are now living.

A. D. Carothers came to this county in 1870, when twenty-four years of age. He was educated in the district schools of Du Page county, Illinois, also attended Wheaton Seminary, and taught school in DuPage county. His opportunities were somewhat limited but he has used every advantage for the acquirement of a good practical education and, possessing an observing eye and retentive memory, he has greatly broadened his knowledge and is now considered one of the best read men of the county. He keeps in touch with the trend of current thought and his reading has been of a varied character. He remained at home with his father until twenty-five years of age, since which time he has carried on general agricultural pursuits on his own account in Seely township. He now resides on the Woodbine farm, comprising five hundred acres on section 10, and in addition to this he has other landed interests in the county,

from which he derives a good income, his farms responding readily to the care and labor which are bestowed upon them.

On the 26th of November, 1871, Mr. Carothers was married to Miss Lucy Waller, a daughter of Jacob Waller, one of the prominent pioneer residents of Seely township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carothers have been born three children: Minnie, E. G. and H. J. The parents are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church and Mr. Carothers is independent in politics but has been called to different township offices.

H. C. FORD.

One of the good farms of Highland township, situated on section 21, is the property of H. C. Ford, who is separated by half the width of the continent from his birthplace. With the tendency of the American people to better their condition, he has become a resident of the middle west and has so carried on his business interests that he is now a substantial farmer, with good property holdings. He was born in Rutland, Vermont, March 2, 1853, his parents being Henry S. and Ellen (Childs) Ford. The father was also a native of the Green Mountain state and on removing to the Mississippi valley settled at Geneseo, Illinois, where he carried on general farming until his death in 1892. He possessed good business ability and executive force and was very successful in his undertakings. His wife, who was born in Brandon, Vermont, survived him for about six years and died in 1898. Both were laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery at Geneseo, Illinois, and being people of the highest respectability their loss was deeply deplored in the community where they had long lived.

H. C. Ford was one of a family of five sons and three daughters, but is the only one living in Guthrie county. Good com-

mon-school advantages were afforded him and he spent his early life on the farm, living with his parents until twenty-five years of age. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields and received unlimited training in farm labor. It was about 1878 that he engaged in farming on his own account in Henry county, being thus employed for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Highland township, Guthrie county, Iowa, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 21, which he still owns and operates. He also has a tract of one hundred and twenty acres elsewhere in this township which is now being operated by his son.

It was on the 28th of February, 1878, that Mr. Ford was married to Miss Nettie Sargent, a resident of Geneseo, Illinois, born at Highgate, New Hampshire. Three children grace this marriage: Guy D., who was born March 8, 1879, and is now engaged in carrying on his father's farm in Highland township; Earl H., who was born September 18, 1884, and is a student in the dental department of the State University at Iowa City; and Abra, who was born October 8, 1888, and is now studying elocution and vocal culture in a college at Indianola, Iowa.

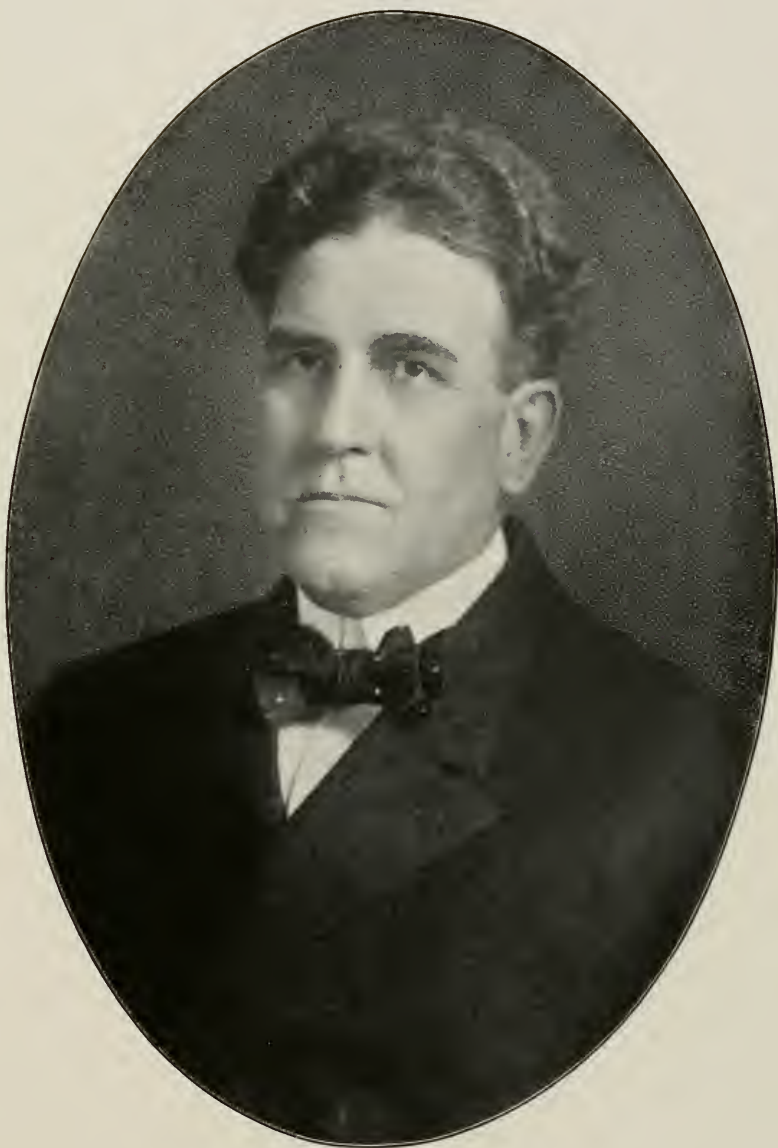
Mr. Ford has always voted with the republican party and considers its principles most conducive to good government. He has never held official office, but has served as school director, and he is regarded as one of the most prominent members of the Methodist church in this part of the county. He joined that church at the age of sixteen years and has probably done more toward developing the faith in Highland township than any other man. When he first came to Guthrie county he brought with him from Illinois the first buggy ever introduced in Highland township. Later he sold this and gave the proceeds to the church. The same spirit of generosity and liberality has always characterized him in his giving, and he has the satisfaction of having not only his wife

with him in the church, but also his children, who are earnest workers therein. The influence of the family is most productive of good along lines of religious development, and Mr. Ford regards his belief not as a matter of Sunday observance, but as a rule of conduct for the everyday duties of life.

HON. ELBERT W. WEEKS.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more important factors in public affairs than any other class of American people. This is but the natural result of causes that are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for the duties which lie outside of the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The subject of this record is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths but also for the benefit of the city and state in which he makes his home and with whose interests he is thoroughly identified. He is recognized as one of the most prominent republicans of Iowa, now representing his district in the state legislature, and, moreover, he is known to many of the national leaders of the party, being recently the secretary of the National Republican League. He has made an excellent record as one whose labors have been effective and far-reaching and who in all of his public work has been actuated by a spirit of devotion to the general good.

Mr. Weeks is a native of Lake county, Ohio, born on the 7th of October, 1850. His father, Henry Weeks, was born on Long Island, New York, in the year 1821, and lived for some time in Ohio, but has spent the greater part of his life in Iowa county, Iowa, where he still makes his home, giving



ELBERT W. WEEKS

his time and energies to general farming. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wright, who was born in Canada and is also living. They were the parents of six children, of whom four survive, namely: Elbert W., of this review; M. W., who is located at Spokane, Washington, where he is general agent of the International Harvester Company; Nettie, the wife of W. D. Talbott; and Mrs. Jessie Ferree, of Panora, Iowa.

In 1855, when a lad of about five years, Elbert W. Weeks was brought by his parents to Iowa, the family home being established in Iowa county, where he attended the common schools. He supplemented his early educational privileges by study in McClain's Academy, at Iowa City, which he entered in 1870, there spending two and a half terms. He afterward matriculated in the law class of the State University in 1872 and was graduated in June, 1873. He later read law with the firm of Yoakum, Anderson & Robb, attorneys at Albia, Iowa, for one year, and subsequently went to Nebraska, opening a law office in David City. There he remained for a brief period, and in May, 1876, he came to Guthrie Center, where he formed a partnership with A. K. Updegraff. This relation, however, was maintained for less than a year. In 1879 he was associated with Lyman Porter for one year and was afterward alone in practice for several years. He then admitted his nephew, W. L. Ferson, to a partnership, the connection continuing for one year, while later Mr. Ferson became law librarian at the state university. Mr. Weeks was associated with Mr. Shultz for one year, and since that time has been a partner of Charles B. Hughes. He is also engaged in the general practice of law and has been accorded a liberal clientage. He is an able member of the bar, well read in his profession, and his understanding of legal principles has enabled him to present his cause with force and clearness, winning for him many notable forensic victories.

Mr. Weeks has also been prominent in community affairs, supporting many measures which have for their object the welfare of the city. He is interested in all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He has contributed to the improvement of the city by the erection of a good business block twenty-five by eighty feet, with two stories and basement. The first floor is used for store purposes and the second for offices. He has also built a ten-room house here.

While well known in Guthrie Center, Mr. Weeks also has a very wide acquaintance in political circles. From early manhood he has figured prominently in republican politics. In affairs of state as taken aside from the extraordinary conditions of warfare, there are demanded of men whose mental ken is as wide and whose generalship is as effective as those which insure successful maneuvering of armed forces by the skilled commander on the field of battle. The nation's welfare and prosperity may be said to hinge as heavily upon individual discrimination and executive ability in the one case as in the other. It requires a master mind to marshal and organize the forces for political purposes and produce the best results by concerted effort. Such a leader is found in Elbert W. Weeks, who may well be called one of the commanders of the republican party in Iowa. He has done much effective work in planning campaigns and in executing the actual routine service of office, which is so necessary to the conduct of campaigns. For six years he was secretary of the National Republican League. In connection with his political work he has become acquainted with many men of national prominence and has been entertained by President Roosevelt at Washington. Three years ago he was elected to represent the thirty-fifth district in the state legislature, where he served so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1906. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee and on various other important com-

mittees and was connected with much valuable constructive legislation, while to each question which came up for settlement he gave earnest consideration, supporting various measures whose worth to the commonwealth has been proven.

In June, 1878, Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Miss Lorena V. Bower, a native of Guthrie county, who died in 1884, leaving two children: Lena, now the wife of Jack Till, of Independence, Iowa; and Henry J., cadet-at-large for Iowa at West Point. In 1887 Mr. Weeks was again married, his second union being with Jennie Biggs, a native of Illinois. They also have two children, Seth and Wright, at home. The family residence is a most attractive and comfortable one and one of its most pleasing features is its warm-hearted and gracious hospitality.

Mr. Weeks belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, acting as grand chancellor of the state for one year. His straightforward, honorable course in public life has ever justified the confidence of his friends in his ability and trustworthiness and has commanded the respect of the opposition, who acknowledge his merit. Always courteous and genial he possesses a social disposition that well fits him for the important part he has taken in political affairs.

ELLIS P. MAULSBY, M. D.

From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere we imagine that his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if the lawyer is brusque and crabbed, it is a mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only a superior

mentality and comprehensive knowledge but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Maulsby in large measure meets all of these requirements and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. Certainly if patronage is any criterion of ability he ranks high among the leading physicians and surgeons of Guthrie county, for he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Casey and throughout the surrounding district.

Dr. Maulsby is a native of Wayne county, Indiana. He was born January 28, 1852, and is a son of Ezra and Rachael (Patty) Maulsby. The father removed to Indiana in his boyhood days in company with his parents, who had previously resided in either Virginia or North Carolina. It was in Indiana that he was reared and there resided until 1857, when he removed to Iowa, locating in Dallas county on a farm. He had come to Iowa and purchased this property the year previous and when he came to the state as a resident he took up his abode upon the farm but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in 1864, seven years after his arrival in this state. He was reared in the Friends or Quaker church and adhered to that faith up to the time of his demise. In ante bellum days he was an ardent abolitionist and was one of the highly esteemed citizens of this section of the state, in which he lived. His death occurred when he had reached the comparatively early age of thirty-six years. In his family were three children, two of whom are yet living—Ellis and David A., whose home is in Tacoma, Washington.

Dr. Maulsby of this review spent his boyhood and youth with his parents and acquired his education in the public schools of Dallas county, Iowa, passing through successive grades until he became a student in the high school at Adel. In the spring of 1874 he began reading medicine under Dr. T. J. Caldwell of Adel, remaining under his preceptorship until September, 1875. He then matriculated in the medical department

of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City and after spending a year there he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Keokuk, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1877. The year following his graduation he practiced with Dr. Caldwell, his former preceptor, and on the 3d of September, 1878, he opened an office in Casey, Iowa, where for twenty-nine years he has practiced with continuous and growing success, being with one exception the oldest practicing physician in point of years of service in Guthrie county. He has an extensive practice and is widely known as a skilled member of the medical fraternity. He belongs to the Guthrie and Dallas Medical Society and he does everything in his power to promote his knowledge concerning the practice of medicine, so that his efficiency is largely augmented.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Maulsby and Miss Clara Grow, of Bear Grove township, Guthrie county, and a daughter of William Grow, who was one of the well known farmers of Bear Grove township but is now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Maulsby have four children, of whom three are living: Ellis G., a stenographer and typewriter employed in the office of the dean of Drake University; Claude Louise, a graduate of the conservatory of music of Drake University and now a teacher of music in the Guthrie Center schools, and Helen, at home.

The family are prominent socially, occupying an enviable position accorded them by reason of their many excellent traits of character. Dr. Maulsby is a member of Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M., and for nineteen years was master of the lodge. He likewise belongs to Cyrene chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., of Adair, Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., and Maple Leaf camp, No. 74, W. O. W. He is, moreover, recognized as one of the stalwart champions of the republican party and its principles and his fellow townsmen have given proof of their be-

lief in his ability and trustworthiness by electing him mayor of Casey, in which capacity he served for five or six years, giving a businesslike and progressive administration. He has been a member of the school board and a member of the town council and has ever exercised his official prerogatives in support of movements and measures for the general good. His time and energy, however, are mostly given to his profession. With a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, he has so qualified that he has steadily advanced to a prominent place among the most capable members of the profession in Guthrie county and the medical fraternity as well as the public acknowledges his worth and merit.

JOHN DILLEY HOLSMAN.

John Dilley Holsman is the owner of nearly one thousand acres of excellent farm land on Bear creek, Baker township, and in former years was extensively engaged in the live-stock business, in which connection he became widely known in Guthrie county. He is, moreover, a very prominent Mason and a worthy exemplar of the craft. His birth occurred at Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 2d of September, 1849, his parents being William and Lucy (Dilley) Holsman. The paternal grandparents were George and Hannah (Lenhart) Holsman. The former was a shoemaker and farmer, devoting his life to the two pursuits. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, while his wife was a Methodist and held membership with that denomination for over a half century.

Their son, William Holsman, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1814, and about 1816 his parents, who were also natives of Pennsylvania and were of German lineage, removed to Perry county, Pennsylvania, settling on the Susquehanna

river, about twenty-seven miles from Har-
 risburg. Having arrived at years of ma-
 turity William Holsman married Miss Lucy
 Dilley, a daughter of Robert and Hannah
 (McDonald) Dilley, both of whom were na-
 tives of New Jersey, the former of English
 lineage and the latter of Scotch descent.
 Robert Dilley was a son of Ephraim Dilley,
 who served successively in Captain Country-
 man's, Captain Struble's and Captain Long-
 street's companies in the years 1776, 1778
 and 1779 during the Revolutionary war and
 thus aided in the struggle for independence.
 Both he and his son Robert were laid to
 rest in the cemetery at Senecaville, Ohio.
 The latter was a mechanic and farmer and
 in his community was recognized as a good
 business man. He belonged to the Presbyter-
 ian church, while his wife held membership
 in the Methodist church. In the family of
 William and Lucy (Dilley) Holsman there
 were two sons and four daughters: George,
 who was born in 1843, was a veteran of the
 war of the Rebellion and served for three
 years as a member of the Twenty-ninth
 Iowa Infantry. He died in 1892, leaving a
 widow and eight children. Hannah, the
 second of the family, is the wife of G. M.
 Reed, formerly a stock-raiser of Baker town-
 ship and now a resident of Panora. Julia
 is the wife of M. C. McCool, a dealer in
 farm implements at Salem, Nebraska. Susan
 became the wife of Judge J. B. Carpenter,
 who died in Stillwater, Oklahoma, in 1898.
 Lucy M. is the wife of Frank M. Hopkins,
 a banker at Guthrie Center, and Henry B.
 is an attorney at Guthrie Center.

John Dilley, the other member of the
 family, was a youth of seven years, when,
 in 1856, he removed with his family from
 Guernsey county, Ohio, to Orange township,
 Guthrie county, Iowa. After two years
 there passed a removal was made to Panora,
 where he resided with the family for two
 years. In 1861 he took up his abode at
 Linn Grove, where he has since spent the
 greater part of his life. He was educated in

the public schools, and in 1870 he learned
 photography, in which profession he was
 busily engaged for a short time. In 1876
 he went to the Black Hills, where he re-
 mained for about a year and in 1880 he
 went to Leadville, Colorado. In 1881-2 he
 served as deputy postmaster at Guthrie Cen-
 ter and afterward removed to a farm, where-
 on he has since made his home. For many
 years he was one of the most prominent and
 extensive live-stock raisers and shippers, de-
 voting his attention to this business at first
 in connection with his father and afterward
 alone. He fed and shipped stock on an ex-
 tensive scale, annually selling several hun-
 dred head of cattle. In that business he
 prospered and as his financial resources in-
 creased he kept adding to his land until he is
 now the owner of nearly one thousand acres
 of very rich and arable farm land on Bear
 creek, in Baker township. This he leases
 out to tenants, having discontinued the live-
 stock business, for his property returns him
 a very gratifying income. In all of his busi-
 ness affairs he has displayed enterprise, keen
 foresight and unfaltering diligence and these
 qualities have made him a successful busi-
 ness man.

Mr. Holsman is an adherent of the Meth-
 odist church. In politics he is a republican
 but never an office seeker. He attends va-
 rious sessions of the democratic national
 conventions, including that which was held
 at St. Louis in 1904. On attaining his ma-
 jority he joined the Masonic fraternity and
 is now also a member of the chapter, com-
 mandery and the Shrine. In fact he is
 prominent and well known in Masonic cir-
 cles, and on the 24th of February, 1901, he
 started for the Hawaiian islands for the
 greatest pilgrimage of the Mystic Shrine at
 Honolulu. During the summer of 1905 he
 went to Saratoga to attend the pilgrimage
 of the Mystic Shrine and spent the summer
 in the mountains of New Hampshire and in
 travel throughout the New England states.
 For several years past he has made an an-

nual pilgrimage and has visited nearly every state in the Union, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with the country, its possibilities and its present state of development. He has made a splendid record as a fraternal follower of the craft and at the same time in his business career he has won that success which results only from close application and unfaltering purpose when guided by sound judgment.

EDWARD L. BOWER, M. D.

Dr. Edward L. Bower, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Guthrie Center with a patronage that indicates the trust reposed in him and his strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics, is numbered among the native sons of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Salem, Clarion county, in 1865.

His father, John Bower, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was of German extraction, his ancestors having located in the Keystone state prior to the Revolutionary war and members of the family having taken part in the struggle for independence. John Bower was a physician and surgeon and became a man of note in his profession. Leaving the east in 1868, he came to Iowa and located at Panora. After a residence there of six months he removed to Guthrie Center, where he engaged continuously in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in 1892, when he was in his seventieth year. He gave his undivided attention to his professional duties and was recognized as a physician of wide erudition and marked capability. He held membership in the Lutheran church and was an exemplary representative of Odd Fellowship. He studied closely the political situation of the country and its possibilities along that line and was a pro-

gressive republican. His party recognizing his worth, elected him to the office of mayor of Guthrie Center and treasurer of the Guthrie county high school of which he was one of the founders. He took a deep and abiding interest in education and his labors in behalf of public instruction were far-reaching and beneficial. He was a man of strong convictions, fearless in defense of what he believed to be right, yet charitable in his opinions of others and liberal in his help to the unfortunate. In his professional duties he found ample opportunity to aid his fellowmen and never failed to respond to the call of the poor and needy even when he knew he would receive no remuneration. Nevertheless he prospered in following his profession and won that success which should ever crown honorable labor. He enjoyed the unqualified esteem of friends and neighbors and was one of the most prominent, honorable and honored citizens of Guthrie county.

In early manhood Dr. John Bower was married to Miss Mary Giltner, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was of Holland Dutch descent. The Giltners, on leaving the old country, settled in Pennsylvania about the time of the Revolutionary war and the parents of Mrs. Bower were married in the Keystone state. She was one of six children and her brother, Dr. Jacob Giltner, is now a practicing physician in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Bower died in 1868, at the age of forty-two years. By her marriage she had become the mother of eight children who reached years of maturity. Catherine, the eldest, is the wife of Daniel H. Plain, a retired merchant of Panora. Louisa H. is the widow of Abram K. Updegraf, who practiced law in Guthrie Center for a time and in 1877 removed to Leadville, Colorado, where he engaged in practice until his death in 1882 and was the first county judge of Lake county, Colorado, where Mrs. Updegraf still resides. Giltner P. became a prominent physician and prac-

ticed his profession in Carroll, Iowa, until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was thirty-four years of age. John M. is an attorney at law, practicing in New York city. Mary E. is the wife of Louis P. Hammond, a real-estate dealer and promoter of Chicago. Lorenzo V. married Hon. Elbert W. Weeks, present representative from Guthrie Center in the state legislature and died in 1884. Frank H. engaged in the drug business until his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was twenty-nine years of age. Edward L. completes the family.

In taking up the personal history of Dr. Edward L. Bower we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Guthrie county. He was brought to this county by his parents when he was only three years of age and acquired his early education in the common schools of Guthrie county, while later he attended the Guthrie county high school at Panora. He also spent one year as a student in the high school of Leadville, Colorado, and thus with a liberal literary education to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of medicine, matriculating in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1883. He was graduated from that institution in 1886 and the same year began practice at Guthrie Center, where he has since remained. He has been very successful and now has a lucrative general practice, which makes heavy demand upon his time and attention, leaving him little leisure for other interests.

In 1892 Dr. Bower was united in marriage to Annetta F. Huxley, who was born in Guthrie Center in 1863, a daughter of William V. and Eliza (Bently) Huxley. The father was a carpenter and one of the early settlers of Guthrie Center. Both he and his wife were natives of Staffordshire, England, but Mr. Huxley became most loyal in his attachment for his adopted country and manifested his fidelity to the stars and

stripes by following the banner of the Union upon southern battle-fields. He enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and arose from the ranks to the grade of lieutenant in recognition of his meritorious service. Mrs. Bower was one of a family of seven children and has been twice married. Her first husband was Charles D. Weed, by whom she had three children: Cara E., wife of Charles B. Baggs, a hardware merchant of Algona, Iowa; Lillie L., wife of George B. M. Bower, a physician of Ft. Wayne, Indiana; and Inez, now deceased. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Bower have been born two children: Marie, born December 3, 1893; and Kathryn, born September 16, 1896. Mrs. Bower is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken high rank and is now connected with the Mystic Shrine. He is a Knight of Pythias and in the line of his profession is connected with the County, State and American Medical Associations. In politics he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is a member of the board of trustees of the Guthrie county high school and has been its treasurer. He was also a member of the Guthrie Center school board for some time and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He is wholly worthy of the respect which is everywhere tendered him for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and individual.

HENRY W. KELLOGG.

Henry W. Kellogg, manager of the Bank of Menlo, in which connection he is well known in financial circles, was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1847. His father, Hiram Kellogg, was a native of Oneida county,

New York, and came west in 1830, settling in Knox county, Illinois. He was a man of superior intellectual force and liberal education, who served as the first president of Knox College at Galesburg, of which he was one of the founders. He was a minister of the Presbyterian church, and his entire life was devoted to the intellectual and moral progress of the race. He became district secretary for the Presbyterian Society for the northwest, serving in that capacity for a number of years, and he organized the first Presbyterian churches at Earlham, Dexter, Menlo, Guthrie Center and other places. His life was a power for good in every community where he lived and labored, and he was active up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age. He married Miss Mary Chandler, a native of Oneida county, New York, and they became the parents of eleven children.

Henry W. Kellogg acquired a high-school education in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and was reared amid the refining influences of a home of culture. In 1863, when a youth of sixteen years, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause, joining the Fortieth Wisconsin Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. He has been a resident of Guthrie county since 1870, at which time he purchased eighty acres of land in Beaver township, upon which he took up his abode, there carrying on farming for a time. He afterward engaged in clerking in the store of M. J. Sanborn, at Menlo, for a time, and subsequently was appointed postmaster at Menlo, proving prompt and capable in the discharge of the duties of that position. On his retirement from office he again engaged in clerking for Mr. Sanborn until 1888, when he was elected clerk of the district court. He filled that position in a creditable manner for six years, and in order to facilitate the discharge of his duties he removed to Guthrie Center. Again he retired from office as he had en-

tered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned, after which he engaged in the hardware business for six years. On the expiration of that period he was re-elected clerk of the district court, and further political honors were awarded him in his election to the office of mayor of Guthrie Center. His official career has ever been characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty, by ready recognition of the responsibility that devolves upon him and by thorough understanding of the work connected with the various offices that have been entrusted to his care. He took charge of the bank at Menlo for Mr. Sanborn three years ago and has since occupied this position, conducting a general banking business. This institution is the successor of the Stults & Bike Bank, which was established about 1870. His previous experience in business and official circles well qualified him for the successful management of the bank, and under his guidance the business has steadily grown.

Mr. Kellogg has, moreover, figured prominently in the public life of the village in which he now makes his home. He has almost continuously held office since attaining his majority, and in Menlo has served as mayor, giving a public-spirited and business-like administration, which has accomplished excellent results.

In 1869 was celebrated the marriage of Henry W. Kellogg and Miss Maggie Guthrie, of Pontiac, Illinois, and their home has been blessed with four children: Mrs. Louise Allen, Mrs. Sarah C. Porter, Charles H. and Harry W., the sons being still at home.

Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is in hearty sympathy with the beneficent purposes of these orders. He has always given his support to the republican party and is recognized as one of the strong forces in its ranks in Guthrie county. His course in connection with public office has commanded the ad-

miration and respect of all who are acquainted with the political history of the county. He is absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties and favor cannot tempt him from the straight path. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, a pleasant, entertaining companion, and has many staunch and admiring friends among all classes of men.

JOHN A. WASSON.

John A. Wasson is now living retired in Panora, although for many years he was closely associated with farming interests in this county. His birth occurred in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 30th of August, 1831. His father, John Wasson, was a native of Kentucky, and in 1830 was married to Miss Elizabeth Kinkead, who was likewise born in the Blue Grass state. Removing northward to Indiana they remained residents of Montgomery county until 1856, when they arrived in Guthrie county, Mr. Wasson having taken up large tracts of land here in 1852, which he secured through the purchase of Mexican land warrants. Following his arrival in Iowa he entered upon the task of developing farms in districts which were hitherto wild and uncultivated. As the years passed he placed his land under the plow and added many of the equipments and accessories of a model farm property, being actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was eighty-two years of age. Throughout his life he held membership in the Baptist church and assisted in organizing a congregation of that denomination in his neighborhood, giving to it the name of the Freedom Baptist church. His early political allegiance supported the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the republican party, but never sought or desired office. For several years he survived his wife, who

died in Cass township, Guthrie county, in 1877, in her seventy-eighth year. John A. Wasson is the oldest of the family of five children, namely: Mary Jane, the wife of James Shepherd, a resident farmer of Cass township, Guthrie county; James A., who followed farming in Cass township but is now deceased, his death having occurred February 8, 1907; William H., who was a member of the Fifteenth Iowa Regiment during the Civil war and is now living in Panora; one who died in infancy, and John A., of this review.

John A. Wasson spent his boyhood days in Indiana. His educational privileges were somewhat limited, for he had only such advantages as were afforded in the old-time log schoolhouse, with its slab seats and puncheon floor. He came to Iowa with his parents when a young man of about twenty-five years and his father gave him two hundred acres of land, whereon he began farming. A squatter's cabin was his home for the first year after his marriage, and he then built a more commodious and substantial residence. Year after year he carried on the work of the farm, carefully cultivating the fields and gathering rich crops as a reward for his care and labor. He remained upon the farm until about seven years ago, when he retired from active business life with a very desirable competence that now supplies him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth living. At one time he owned between eleven and twelve hundred acres of land, for as his financial resources increased he kept adding to his property until his holdings were very extensive. As his children married he gave to each one of them a farm, but he still owns six hundred acres in this county, together with land in Nebraska, from which he derives a good income.

Mr. Wasson had been a resident of Guthrie county for only a comparatively brief period when he offered his services to the government in defense of the union cause.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. WASSON

He enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, but after four months he became ill and was discharged. He was married on the 20th day of March, 1864, to Mrs. Mary Ann (Hartman) Woodvine, the widow of A. C. Woodvine, who lost his life in the Civil war while serving as a member of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Wasson is a daughter of Nicholas and Susanna (Manning) Hartman, who came to this country in 1850. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wasson have been born seven children: John H., who wedded Maggie Elliott and is a farmer of Cass township, Guthrie county; Elmer T., who wedded Emily Sleightball and is also a farmer of Cass township; Elizabeth, who is the widow of U. N. Hanyan, who now makes her home with our subject; Della, the wife of James M. Graham, of Mechanicsville, Iowa; Clara, the wife of Charles F. Barrows, a resident of North Yakima, Washington; Mary, the wife of Benton Stitzel, who resides near Perry, Iowa, and Vesta, at home.

Mr. Wasson and his family are all members of the Methodist church and are people of the highest respectability, occupying an enviable position in social circles. His political support is given to the republican party. He is one of the few old pioneers of the county who have remained within its borders for more than a half century, and he relates many interesting incidents of the early days when the manner of living was totally unlike that of the present time, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the lack of advantages which could be secured. He has seen corn sell for ten cents per bushel in this county. The nearest market was at the Mississippi river and hogs were driven to Keokuk and Burlington, where they sold at a cent and a half per pound. The nearest mill was at Oskaloosa. The farm machinery was very crude, the plows of that day had a wooden mold board, and grain was cut with a turkey wing cradle and tramped out on the frozen ground, when

no barn floor could be had, by horses and winnowed on a windy day. Mr. Wasson hauled lumber from Des Moines to fence eighty acres of land when the trip to that city consumed three days. He has lived to see the county become thickly settled by a contented and prosperous farming people, while here and there have sprung up thriving towns and villages, bringing to the district all of the advantages and opportunities known to the older east.

HON. FRED OSCAR HINKSON.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have conferred honor and dignity upon the community that has honored them would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to him whose name initiates this review. For some years he has figured as a learned and able lawyer of the Guthrie county bar, practicing at Stuart, and he is, moreover, widely known in political circles as a recognized leader in republican ranks. Aside from the local offices which he has most ably filled he has served as representative from his district in the general assembly of Iowa.

Mr. Hinkson was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 17th of December, 1855, his parents being Farnum and Sabra A. (Bullock) Hinkson. The father was a native of New Hampshire, probably born in Grafton county. His natal year was 1815 and his parents were Daniel and Cynthia Hinkson. Farnum Hinkson was reared to agricultural life, which he adopted as his chosen occupation on reaching manhood. In 1869 he came to the middle west and stopped at Morrison, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he purchased a team and wagon, with which he drove through to Adair county, Iowa. He then purchased a quarter section of land about five and one-fourth miles southwest of Stuart, took up his abode there-

on, erected there a comfortable dwelling and developed a good farm from the unbroken prairie. There were but few families in the locality at the time of his arrival and a person living within two miles was considered a near neighbor. Mr. Hinkson continued to develop and improve his property until 1880, when he sold his first farm and purchased a small place of twenty acres just east of Stuart in Adair county. There he erected a dwelling, which he continued to occupy until after the death of his wife in the year 1891. He then broke up housekeeping and made his home with his children in Stuart until his own demise, which occurred in 1899, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party but though he was unfaltering in his support of his honest belief he was never an office seeker.

His wife, Mrs. Sabra A. Hinkson, was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and was a daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Martin) Bullock. The Bullocks were among the oldest families of New England, tracing their ancestry back to the Mayflower Pilgrims. Mrs. Hinkson was an estimable lady of many good qualities of heart and mind, and her death, which occurred in 1891, was deeply deplored by many friends as well as her immediate family. Of her four children three are yet living: Annah, now the wife of Thacher Brown, of Stuart; Mary A., the wife of A. T. Gregg, of Corinne, Utah; and Fred O.

Hon. Fred O. Hinkson was reared in the old Granite state to the age of fourteen years, when the family came to Iowa. For three years thereafter he walked three miles each day to the country school. He afterward rode a pony to Menlo, where he continued his studies for a year, after which he passed the required examination and was granted a teacher's certificate, although he was not yet eighteen years of age. His father was not able to give him the means for

securing the education which he wished him to have, but agreed to give him his time if he would educate himself. This Mr. Hinkson determined to do and accordingly he entered Simpson College at Indianola in the fall of 1874. There he completed the Latin scientific course with the highest average of his class in the spring of 1882. Later he received the Master's degree from his alma mater. It required eight years for him to complete the course, as he was only able to attend a portion of the time, working in the harvest field in the summer and also teaching at intervals in order to acquire the funds necessary to meet the expenses of his college course.

In the meantime Mr. Hinkson had determined upon a professional career and in the fall of 1882 he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City and was graduated there in the class of 1883. When he took up that course he had absolutely no idea of law. He was thrown among a large number of men in his class who had attended other colleges or had read under perceptors and therefore it was much to his credit that he was one of ten of the class who were chosen to represent the class at the commencement in the delivery of orations. During the succeeding summer Mr. Hinkson worked on the farm and in the fall of 1883 he opened a law office in Greenfield, Iowa, where he was located for five years. In the fall of 1888, when Charles S. Fogg, of Stuart, offered Mr. Hinkson a partnership if he would remove to Stuart, he determined to accept the proposition and remained with Mr. Fogg until the following year, when the latter turned over his business to Mr. Hinkson and removed to Tacoma, Washington. There he still resides and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hinkson's law business has grown to one of magnitude and he is now recognized as one of the leading representatives of the legal fraternity of Guthrie county.

For the last half century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance and it is a well-known fact that the members of the bar have figured more prominently in political circles than any other class of men. The reason for this is obvious and requires no explanation, for the ability which fits one for the onerous and important duties connected with the courts also qualify him for the discharge of the duties in connection with municipal, state or national interests. Mr. Hinkson is well known as a leader in the ranks of the republican party. He served for two years as mayor of Greenfield and was mayor of Stuart when in the fall of 1897 he was elected to the state legislature. He represented his district in the twenty-seventh general assembly and acquitted himself most ably in the discharge of the duties which thus devolved upon him. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and did important constructive work in the committee rooms.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Hinkson was married on the 1st of October, 1885, to Miss Cora B. Beach, of Stuart, and unto them have been born four children: Annah, Mabel, Nellie and Helen. The two oldest daughters are graduates of the Stuart high school and after one year spent in Simpson College entered the State Normal school at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where they are now students. The wife and mother died on the 28th of April, 1898, and her death was deeply deplored, for she was an ideal wife and mother and had many warm friends who recognized her good qualities of heart and mind. Mr. Hinkson has since married Mrs. Elizabeth C. Beattie, the youngest daughter of Captain Charles Stuart, one of the founders of the village of Stuart.

Mr. Hinkson is a member of Stuart lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F., also of the encampment and the Rebekah lodge. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for

many years he has served as trustee and steward, while in the work of the church he has taken a most active and helpful part, his labors being far-reaching and beneficial. He is a man of strong mentality, and his talents, both natural and acquired, have placed him in the foremost rank among the prominent and successful men of Guthrie county. Depending upon his own resources for an education, as well as for financial advancement, he certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

ARTHUR BOWEN GILLESPIE.

Arthur Bowen Gillespie, who is carrying on business under the firm style of Gillespie & Son, is a leading merchant whose marked enterprise, keen discernment and executive ability have gained for him a gratifying measure of success. He was born in Malta, Morgan county, Ohio, in 1876. His father, Solomon Brooks Gillespie, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1843, and came of a family of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, John M. Gillespie, was a native of Pennsylvania who removed from the Keystone state to Ohio at an early day. There he carried on farming and also engaged in manufacture of salt near Malta. At a late day he turned his attention to the manufacture of woollen goods at Malta under the firm style of John Gillespie & Sons, and at the same time conducted a grist mill. He was thus closely associated with the industrial development of the community in which he lived, his labors proving an important element in the business activity and consequent prosperity there.

Solomon Brooks Gillespie was reared in Ohio and became associated with his father in business. In 1882 he removed from the Buckeye state to Guthrie Center and engaged in clerking in a store. After two years he took up his abode in Malta, where he con-

ducted a mercantile enterprise for three years, and in 1887 again came to Guthrie Center, where he once more entered the store of Lyons & Sons. He remained with that firm until 1893, in which year he began business on his own account with a small stock of goods. The enterprise proved a successful one from the beginning, and from year to year he increased his stock until he was conducting the largest business of the kind in the county at the time of his death. For some time he was in poor health, and a few months prior to his demise went to Los Angeles, California, where he passed away. He bore an excellent reputation as a business man whose reliability was unquestioned and whose strong purpose enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path. He took the degrees of the local lodge and encampment in Odd Fellowship and was a valued representative of that order, while in politics he was a stalwart advocate of republican principles.

At the time of the Civil war Solomon Brooks Gillespie responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company A, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. He remained at the front for three years and took part in various important battles, including the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the ankle by a gunshot. He held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and was a loyal supporter of the best interests of his community, manifesting the same spirit of fidelity in the days of peace when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields.

His wife survived to the age of sixty-two years. She bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Bowen and was born in Akron, Ohio, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Newman) Bowen. Her father came from Wales to the United States when eight years of age with his parents, and her mother was brought by her parents from Scotland to the new world in early life. They became residents of Ohio, and Mr. Bowen carried

on the business of bookbinding. His daughter Mary E. gave her hand in marriage to Solomon Brooks Gillespie, and unto them were born two daughters, of whom Lucy died at the age of thirteen years, while Effie Dell is the wife of Frank H. Nichols, cashier of the California Savings Bank at Los Angeles, California.

Arthur Bowen Gillespie, the only son, attended the common schools of Guthrie Center and was graduated from the Guthrie county high school in the class of 1894. When twenty-one years of age he entered his father's store as a partner, the firm name being changed to Gillespie & Son, and he has continued in business with gratifying success up to the present time. He carries a large and well selected stock of clothing and dry goods and has enjoyed a constantly growing trade which is given him because of his earnest desire to please his patrons, his fair prices and his honorable dealings. He has wrought along modern business lines and is a splendid representative of commercial interests in Guthrie Center.

In 1895 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gillespie and Miss Lydia Wilson, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1875, a daughter of William and Nancy Wilson. The father was a farmer and on coming to Guthrie county located in Valley township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits with signal success until 1904, when he retired from business life and took up his abode in the county seat. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie have but one child, Howard, born in September, 1898.

Mr. Gillespie exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party, being in full sympathy with its principles and purposes. He is an Elk and a Mason, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. They are much esteemed young people in the community, their many good qualities being such as to win confidence and respect in every land and clime. In taking up the work of his father it is true that Mr.

Gillespie entered upon a business already established, but in carrying this forward he has displayed excellent judgment, keen discernment and an industry that never flags, and no man in commercial circles is more honored than he.

HENRY KIRK DEWEY.

Henry Kirk Dewey, who is engaged in the real-estate, abstract and loan business in Guthrie Center, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1846, and is a representative of an old New England family of English ancestry. The progenitor of the family in America was Thomas Duee, for so the name was spelled at that time, who about 1630 crossed the Atlantic to the new world and settled in Connecticut. One of the Connecticut Deweys received a royal grant of land of several thousand acres near Albany, New York. Different members of the family removed to various localities, one living in New Hampshire and another in Vermont. Several of the name served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. To this family belongs Admiral Dewey, who is a cousin of Henry Kirk Dewey.

Rodolphus Kinney Dewey, father of our subject, was a native of Vermont, made farming his life work and prospered in his undertakings. His early political support was given to the whig party, and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856. He died during the period of the Civil war, passing away in 1864, at the age of fifty-six years. He was an active member of the Congregational church and served as one of its officers. He married Hannah Marsh Park, who was born in Vermont and died in February, 1864. They passed away within three months of each other. She, too, was a devoted member of the Congregational church and both were

held in the highest esteem by all with whom they came in contact. They had a family of eight children, of whom seven reached years of maturity. Iris, the eldest, became the wife of Thomas H. Thompson, a machinist who for years was employed by the Colts Gun Manufactory and the Singer Manufacturing Company. He was employed by those concerns to inspect their works in Europe. He was a master mechanic and model maker and designer, who was regarded as an expert in his line, and was thus entrusted with positions of large responsibility. He is now living in Hartford, Connecticut. Ann, the second member of the family, is the deceased wife of C. S. Stiles, overseer of the cotton mill at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. Mary is the deceased wife of O. A. Burbank, a farmer of Royalton, Vermont. Charles, who enlisted in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, in a Massachusetts regiment, was with General Benjamin Butler on his expedition to New Orleans, and while there contracted disease. He returned home but never recovered from his ailment and is now deceased. Wealthy, who has engaged in teaching music, is living at Hartford, Connecticut. George W. is a resident farmer of Guthrie county, and Henry K. completes the family. One child born before Charles died in infancy.

Henry K. Dewey was a student in the Royalton (Vermont) Academy, and also pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College at Hartford, Connecticut. At the age of seventeen years he went to Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, where he secured a clerkship in a drug store, remaining there until after the death of his parents. In the fall of 1865 he went to Toulon, Illinois, where he spent a short time with an uncle, and then, becoming desirous of seeing the west, he started out alone, making his way to Ottumwa, Iowa, and by stage to Des Moines, whence he proceeded by stage through Guthrie Center to Omaha, Nebraska. From that point he sailed down the

river to Atchison, Kansas, where he hired out to "whack bulls" and in that capacity went to Bannock City, Montana. He was gone about two years, living the happy-go-lucky life of the cowboy on the plains, after which he returned to the Green Mountain state.

The year 1869 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Dewey in Iowa, and he purchased and improved a farm in Highland township in connection with his brother, George W. He gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1873, when he was elected county auditor, which brought him to the county seat on the 1st of January, 1874. He has since lived in Guthrie Center, which the previous year had been made the county seat, prior to which time Panora had been the county seat. Mr. Dewey filled the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and after his retirement in 1880 he joined James H. Rogers in purchasing the bank that had been conducted by Ira P. Wetmore. The name was changed to the Center Bank and the business was conducted with gratifying success until 1904, when Mr. Dewey sold out to the First National Bank, his partner, Mr. Rogers, having died the preceding year. Since that time he has been engaged in the real-estate, abstract and loan business, with offices in the bank building.

On the 27th of December, 1874, Mr. Dewey was married to Miss Rebecca E. Patterson, who was born in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1855, a daughter of R. J. and Mary Ann Patterson, natives of Maryland and of Kentucky respectively. Her father was a mechanic in early life. Removing westward, he located first at Fairfield, Iowa, and afterward at Panora, this county, but is now living at Coon Rapids with a daughter. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have been born four children: Nellie L., who died at the age of three years; Anna W., the wife of Frank C. Webb, a merchant at Guthrie Center; Jessie L., the wife of W. F. Moore, who is

county attorney; and Nina K., the wife of C. M. Reed, who is with his father in the mill at Guthrie Center. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey also have one grandchild.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in its work, while Mr. Dewey is also a worthy exemplar of Masonry. In politics he is a republican and filled the office of county auditor for three terms in a most acceptable manner. He has likewise been city clerk, a member of the council and city treasurer, and every trust reposed in him has been faithfully executed for the good of the community. He has prospered in his undertakings and has pursued a course characterized by straightforward dealing. While careful in looking after his own interests, as every successful business man is, he has also been most careful not to encroach on the rights of others. He therefore retains the respect and admiration of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Steady application, careful study of business methods and plans to be followed, close attention to details combined with an untiring energy, directed by a superior mind—these are the traits of character which have brought him success and made him one of the foremost citizens of Guthrie Center.

HANS JORGENSEN.

Hans Jorgensen is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres on sections 1 and 2, Seely township. In the midst of this tract of arable land he has erected a modern residence and good barns and other outbuildings, and his farm presents the appearance of one of the best improved properties in the county.

Mr. Jorgensen is a native of Denmark, born on the 16th of September, 1861, and is a son of Jorgen Hansen and Bertha Jensen, who came to the United States in 1884.

They located in Bayard, where the father lived retired throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1901, while his wife survived until 1905, when she, too, passed away.

Hans Jorgensen acquired his education in the Danish language and at an early age began learning the blacksmith's trade. He afterward worked as a machinist in connection with blacksmithing until 1879, when, in accordance with the laws of his native land, he entered the Danish army and served for three years. During that period he spent eighteen months as regimental farrier. His company was called into the line during the German-Franco war in 1880 to protect the Danish boundary.

Shortly after being discharged Mr. Jorgensen came to the United States, settling in Bayard, Highland township, where for nineteen years he conducted a blacksmith shop. He was an excellent workman, honorable and straightforward in his dealings, and by reason of these qualities he secured a liberal patronage. He then carried on the business until about six years ago, when he sold his shop and purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land in Seely township. He has made excellent improvements upon this property, which presents a very attractive appearance, and in connection with the raising of cereals best adapted to soil and climate he has made a specialty of the breeding of Jersey hogs, having at present thirty registered hogs, together with other thoroughbred stock on his farm.

On the 15th of December, 1883, Mr. Jorgensen was married to Miss Caroline Larsen, who was born in Denmark. They have four children: John, now in Utah; Lawrence, Andrew and Walter, all at home. In politics Mr. Jorgensen is a republican, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. His is certainly a creditable record, for he came to the new world empty-handed and has since depended entirely upon his

own resources. His valuable farm is today the visible evidence of his life of thrift and energy.

ENOS W. HAMBLETON.

Enos W. Hambleton, who has devoted the greater part of his life to general agricultural pursuits, has since 1899 made his home in Guthrie county, being now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of valuable land on section 8, Victory township, where he is making a specialty of the raising of hogs, cattle and horses. His life record began in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 4, 1853, his parents being Lewis and Eliza A. (McMillen) Hambleton. The father was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 2, 1822, and his wife's birth occurred in York county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1828. They came to Iowa in 1864, settling in Marshall county, and the father followed farming until his death, which occurred on the 4th of February, 1893. His widow survived him for a number of years and spent her remaining days with her children, passing away at Ames, Iowa, November 5, 1905. Mr. Hambleton was a successful man in his business life and when called to the home beyond left a valuable farm property of one hundred and sixty acres.

The family numbered ten children, namely: Enos W.; Hannah J., the widow of I. W. Harding, and a resident of Manning, Carroll county, Iowa; Ida, who died at the age of five years; Emma, the wife of J. A. Siddall, living in the state of Washington; Benjamin K., who makes his home in Waverly, Kansas; George H., who is living in Ames, Iowa; Ella, the wife of William M. Pyle, a resident of Marshalltown, Iowa; one who died in infancy; William M., who is living in McClusky, North Dakota; and James L., a resident of Heaton, North Dakota.

Enos W. Hambleton was a youth of ten years when the family left Ohio and became residents of Iowa. He remained under the parental roof until 1877 and then made his way to the western part of the state, passing through Guthrie county en route for Carroll, Iowa. In the spring of 1878 he located on a farm near Manning, Iowa, but from 1881 until 1883 was engaged in merchandising. He then sold out and returned to the farm near Manning, upon which he continued until 1899. In that year he removed to Guthrie county and purchased his present place of two hundred and forty acres. He is perhaps better known as a stockman than a grain farmer, for he makes a specialty of the raising of hogs, cattle and horses. He has not done any active farm work himself for a number of years, but gives his supervision to the farm, while his sons do the actual work of caring for the fields and the stock.

It was in November, 1882, that Mr. Hambleton was married to Miss Eva I. Page, whose birth occurred in Hamilton county, Indiana, August 1, 1861, her parents being John D. and Eunice (Talbert) Page. Her father was born March 8, 1825, and died while serving as a soldier in the Union army on the 27th of July, 1864. His wife was born October 2, 1827, and passed away in 1862. They were the parents of ten children, those living being: William R., who is living in Ellis county, Kansas; Mrs. Manda J. Thornburg, a resident of Marshalltown, Iowa; and Mrs. Hambleton.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton has been blessed with ten children: Lewis Edgar, born October 1, 1883; Hazel M., December 24, 1885; Clinton H. and Clayton R., twins, October 20, 1887; Asa T., April 27, 1890; Olive, October 5, 1892; Clarence W., June 18, 1895; Myrtle, February 22, 1898; Walter L., January 13, 1901; and Grace H., June 17, 1903.

Mr. Hambleton was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge of Man-

ning and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political belief is that of the republican party and he is now serving for the second term as township trustee. He has also been school director for four years. A gentleman of many excellent traits of character, he has gained a large circle of friends throughout the county, and although he has resided here for a comparatively brief time, he is yet classed with the valued citizens.

GEORGE HEADLEE.

George Headlee, who for some years was a respected and valued resident of Guthrie county, passed away on the 18th of September, 1889, his death being deeply regretted by many who knew him. He was born on the 10th of June, 1830, in Noble county, Ohio, his parents being Frank and Mary (Cree) Headlee, who were also natives of the Buckeye state. The father's birth occurred in Noble county and there he and his wife reared their family, which numbered ten children, of whom five are yet living, as follows: Frank, a resident of this county; Dwight, who is living in Colorado; Mrs. Mary Shackland, a widow, also living in Colorado; John, of Guthrie county; and Daniel, of Valley, Oklahoma.

George Headlee spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools. After arriving at years of maturity he won a companion and helpmate for life's journey by his marriage on the 11th of December, 1859, to Miss Martha Parrish, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, January 8, 1842, a daughter of John and Ellen (Grimes) Parrish, both of whom were natives of Guernsey county, Ohio. They removed from the Buckeye state to Iowa in the spring of 1857, driving all the way with two horses and two cows. They were six



GEORGE HEADLEE

weeks in making the trip. They found a frontier district here on which there were no fences, so that they could drive anywhere across the prairie. The county seat was then a small town and there were many evidences of pioneer life. Deer and other kind of wild game were very plentiful and the prairie was covered with its native grasses, only a small part of the land having been entered and cultivated. As they journeyed westward Mr. and Mrs. Parrish met many people returning to the east, who tried to persuade them to turn back, but Mr. Parrish had visited Iowa in the previous fall, had looked over the country and had confidence in its future, believing that the land was rich and that in time this would become a great farming country. He therefore continued on his way until he reached Guthrie county, where he purchased one hundred acres of land. Soon afterward, however, he sold that property and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Victory township, constituting the farm upon which his daughter, Mrs. Headlee, now resides. His first purchase cost him seven dollars per acre and his second twelve dollars per acre. At the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-three years of age, he owned six hundred acres of rich and productive land in Victory township, which came to him as the reward of his own work and foresight. Mr. Parrish was indeed a prominent and influential pioneer of this locality and aided largely in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been builded the superstructure of the present progress and prosperity. In his family were nine children, of whom the following are yet living: Mrs. Margaret Nesselroad, whose home is in Valley township; Mrs. Priscilla Straight and Mrs. Elizabeth Heron, both of whom are living in Guthrie county; Mrs. Mary Reed, of Monteith; Mrs. Lyda Headlee, of this county; Mrs. Martha Headlee, of this review; Mrs. Ellen Reed, of Montana; and

Edward Parrish, who makes his home in Guthrie Center. One son, Lafayette Parrish, enlisted for service in the civil war under Capt. Seeley in an Iowa regiment, and died at Rolla, Missouri.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. George Headlee were born twelve children: Theodore, living in Guthrie county; George, Ford and Oscar, who operate the home farm; Mrs. Mary Reed, a widow living in Monteith; Mrs. Florence Rich, of Victory; Mrs. Pattie Cochard, of Guthrie Center; and Lenora, at home. Four of the family have passed away: Addie, who died at the age of four years; Frank, at the age of twenty-five; Ed, also when twenty-five years of age; and John, when forty-five years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Headlee became residents of Guthrie county in May, 1857, and throughout his active life Mr. Headlee followed the occupation of farming. His widow now owns three hundred and sixty acres of valuable and productive land, known as the Walnut Grove farm, which is managed by her sons, Oscar and Ford. They raise stock on quite an extensive scale and feed both cattle and hogs for the market. This branch of their business is proving very profitable and they are recognized as farmers of ability and enterprise, whose methods are at once practical, progressive and resultant. The Headlee family is one of prominence in the community where they have long resided, and Mrs. Headlee and the members of her household occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

GEORGE W. REED.

George W. Reed, who, known as Wash, is now living retired in Panora, but for many years was closely associated with farming interests in Guthrie county, with the result that his ac-

tivity and enterprise made it possible for him to put aside business cares and now rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, May 31, 1843, and is of English lineage. His grandfather was Hezekiah Reed, his father Samuel Reed. The latter was born in Pennsylvania and on attaining his majority married Anna Rose, a native of Ohio. They resided in the latter state until 1858, when, on their removal to Iowa, they settled in Guthrie county. Their family at that time numbered eight children, and two of the sons, Theodore and C. F. Reed, were already living in Iowa when the other members of the family came. The trip from Ohio was made with teams, their outfit consisting of several oxen and four horses, a carriage and wagons, and when night overtook them they had to camp along the roadside. This was before the era of railroad travel, and on reaching Guthrie county they settled on land near Guthrie Center. The father then conducted a tavern, while his sons did most of the work of the farm. His death occurred when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years, and thus passed away one of the honored and respected pioneer residents of Guthrie county. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and his political belief was that of the republican party. He was a man popular because of his many good qualities, his business integrity and his spirit of enterprise. Mrs. Reed also belonged to the Presbyterian church, and her many excellent traits of heart and mind endeared her to all who knew her.

The family of this worthy couple numbered ten children: Culbertson, who became a minister of the gospel and died at Palisades, Colorado, in December, 1905; W. A., residing in Bear Grove township, this county; B. F., deceased; T. P., who resides in Palisades, Colorado; Hannah, the wife of G. W. McLuen, of Valley township; George W.; James D., deceased; Hester, the wife of D. L. Motz, of Creede, Colorado;

Amanda, the wife of Abner McLuen, of Guthrie Center; and Mary, the wife of William McKelvy, of Salida, Colorado.

George W. Reed spent the first fifteen years of his life in the place of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he continued his education, which had been begun in the schools of Ohio. He attended school at Guthrie Center for only one term, however, and during the remainder of the time his attention was given to farm work until the winter of 1861, when he made a trip to Pike's Peak, Colorado, driving with an ox team and a load of provisions consisting of flour and pork. There was danger at that time from attacks from both Indians and rebel sympathizers, and there were many hardships to be endured, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, but Mr. Reed finally reached his destination in safety. Returning to his home, he enlisted in November, 1862, in the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, as a defender of the Union cause, in which two of his brothers, W. A. and B. F., also served. Continuing at the front until the cessation of hostilities, he participated in various engagements, including the battle of Yazoo Pass, Cold Water, Helena, Little Rock, and the siege and capture of Mobile. In August, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and he deserves the praise and gratitude which the soldiers of the Civil war so well merited.

When the country no longer needed his aid, Mr. Reed returned to Iowa and settled in Bear Grove township, where he carried on general farming with excellent success until 1892. In that year he removed to a farm on section 27 in Baker township, purchasing three hundred and twenty acres of rich bottom land. He continued to make his home upon the farm until 1904, when he retired from business life and took up his abode in Panora, where he now enjoys his well earned rest.

On March 4, 1866, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Hannah Holsman, also a native of

Guernsey county, Ohio, born April 4, 1844, and a daughter of William Holsman, one of the early pioneers of Iowa, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born nine children: Samuel and William, who are at home; Harry, who married Elsie Cornack and lives on a farm in Baker township; Bertha, the wife of Otis Millhollin; Nellie, the wife of Lester Downing, of Colorado; Don, John, Lulu and Lucy, all at home.

Mr. Reed voted with the republican party until a recent date, but he is now an advocate of populist principles. He is a charter member of Tracy post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Guthrie Center, and is one of its valuable representatives. Some of the days of his life have not been equally bright; in fact, the storm-clouds have gathered and threatened disaster, but with resolute spirit he has continued on his way, commanding the respect and admiration of his fellowmen by what he has accomplished. He has won a goodly measure of success and is now one of the representative retired farmers of Panora.

EDWARD R. SAYLES.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation and more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and determination to thoroughly utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success in this great profession, which stands as the conservator of justice; and it is one which none should enter without due recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won. For success does not perch on the

falcon of every person who enters the competitive field, but comes only as the direct result of capability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Edward R. Sayles, of Guthrie Center, has won an enviable position among the leading lawyers of the western portion of the Hawkeye state.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Meadville, Crawford county, on the 17th of August, 1852. His father, Dr. Albert P. Sayles, was a native of Ohio, studied dentistry and became a representative of the profession at Lyons, Iowa, in 1857, there spending his remaining days, his death occurring in 1871. Edward R. Sayles was only five years of age when brought by his parents to Iowa, and his boyhood days were spent in Lyons, where he attended the public schools. He afterward took up the preparatory course in Iowa College, at Grinnell, in 1867, and won the Sargent medal in 1868. He was also a member of the Chrestomathian Society. His studies were interrupted by the serious illness of his father in 1869. In 1873 he resumed his work in Iowa College, and in the following year was one of the editors of the College News Letter. He was also the first president of the State Oratorical Association, organized in 1874, and was a delegate to the Interstate Oratorical Association convention in 1875. In the fall of 1874 he entered the junior class of the State University and became a member of the Irving Institute, but on account of illness the following year he went to Lyons, where he began preparation for the bar as a student in the law office and under the direction of the Hon. A. R. Cotton, now of San Francisco. After thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to practice in the district court at Clinton on the 22d of May, 1876, and entered upon the active duties of the law at Lyons in partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Cotton, with whom he was associated until 1881.

In that year Mr. Sayles removed to Guthrie Center, where he engaged in the banking business, being for five years cashier of the Citizens' Bank. In 1886 he resumed law practice, in which he has since been engaged. He makes a special feature of abstracts of titles in Guthrie county and has a complete set of abstract books of the county in his office. He has given much time and study to this kind of work, having been for a long period in charge of a system of abstracts in Clinton county before he was admitted to the bar. He is now president of the Guthrie County Law and Abstract Company, and its counsel. His law practice for many years past has been largely private work in the district courts and in the supreme court and his clientage has included a large proportion of the wholesale merchants doing business in Guthrie county. He is also local counsel for R. G. Dun & Company and other mercantile agencies. In 1890 he was associated with the Hon. F. O. Hinkson, of Stuart, Iowa, under the firm name of Sayles & Hinkson, and the firm was connected with important litigation in Adair and Guthrie counties. They appeared for the town of Guthrie Center in litigation growing out of its contract for the construction of a water works system, and the case resulted in favor of the town in the supreme court in 1896.

On the 14th of April, 1881, Mr. Sayles was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Armstrong, and they have a daughter and son: Helen, born August 20, 1882; and Albert, born March 13, 1885.

Mr. Sayles belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Guthrie Center, and in politics has always been an active and earnest republican who has done effective work in behalf of the party. He has been chairman of the Guthrie county central committee and has served as mayor of the cities of Lyons and of Guthrie Center, but otherwise has held no public office, for his ambition is not in this line. He prefers to devote

his energies to the practice of his profession. He is enjoying an important, remunerative and constantly increasing patronage, and is accounted one of the prominent and capable lawyers of western Iowa. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, he has continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science. This knowledge has served him well on many occasions. He always prepares his cases with great care. If there is a close logical point involved in the issue it is his habit to thoroughly examine every authority within his reach bearing upon the question before the court, and this makes him a most dangerous adversary.

FRANK C. WEBB.

Frank C. Webb is well known in commercial circles in Guthrie Center, where he is engaged in dealing in hardware and implements. He was born in Ewing, Franklin county, Illinois, in 1880. His father, John T. Webb, was also born in the same locality and is now living at Ewing at the age of fifty-three years. He is of French lineage, a son of Elijah Webb, who removed from Virginia to Illinois at an early day, and took up land in Franklin county. Silas Webb and another brother of Elijah Webb were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, who entered the army from Virginia and the latter held high official rank. John T. Webb is now extensively and successfully engaged in dealing in live stock and in agricultural implements at Ewing. He is a large landowner and has prospered in his business undertakings, meeting with the success which comes from close application and earnest purpose. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He married

Miss Delia A. Jones, who was born in Benton, Illinois, and is now living at the age of fifty-four. She, too, is of French lineage and is a daughter of Wiley and Mary Jones, the former a live-stock dealer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Webb have been born six children, but three of the number died in early life. Those still living are: Charles, who is in business with his father; and Thomas N., who is with his brother Frank, the eldest of the family.

Frank C. Webb was a student in the public schools of Ewing, Illinois, and afterward attended Ewing College, being graduated on the completion of the scientific and commercial courses in 1901. When seventeen years of age he was compelled to leave school on account of the illness of his father and was placed in charge of his father's business. He then spent several years in Georgia and Mississippi, buying and selling horses and mules, and in this work he displayed excellent business ability. He afterward continued his education and when his school life was completed he came to Guthrie Center in 1901, where he made a trade for the stock of hardware belonging to George Humphrey. He has since greatly increased the stock until he now has the largest store of this kind in the county. He has been eminently successful and carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc. His trade is constantly growing and he displays the wide-awake and alert spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the Mississippi valley.

In December, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Webb and Miss Anna W. Dewey, a daughter of H. K. and Rebecca E. (Patterson) Dewey. She was born at Guthrie Center in June, 1880, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an estimable lady, whose friends are many. Mr. Webb is a chapter Mason and in politics is independent. His time and energies are largely concentrated upon his business af-

fairs and although one of the younger representatives of commercial interests, he is regarded in Guthrie Center as an enterprising, intelligent and honest man, whose course has been marked by steady progress and whose watchword is onward and forward.

GEORGE McLUEN.

George McLuen, who was born December 23, 1835, in Noble county, Ohio, died in Guthrie county October 9, 1906, and his death was deeply regretted by many who knew him as a worthy citizen, devoted to the public welfare, while in his private life he was honorable and upright. His parents were James and Bedelia (Nary) McLuen, both of whom were natives of Ireland, in which country they were reared and married. They came to the United States about 1833 and settled in Ohio, where they resided for twenty-three years or until 1856, when they came to Iowa. Here the father purchased unimproved land. At that time there were only a few houses in Guthrie Center and this entire portion of the state was an almost undeveloped and unimproved region. With characteristic energy he began the cultivation and improvement of his farm, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred on the 3d of February, 1879, while his wife survived until the 11th of June, 1899, when she, too, was called from this life. They were the parents of seven children, who yet survive: Samuel, who makes his home in Guthrie Center; Richard, also living in Guthrie Center; Jonathan, a resident of Grand Junction, Colorado; William, who is living in Guthrie Center; Mrs. Mary Maloy, of Carroll, Iowa; Mrs. Susan Frizell, of Oregon; and Mrs. Alice Stover, of Guthrie Center.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for George McLuen in the days of his boyhood and youth.

Lessons of industry and economy were impressed upon his mind and he soon came to a recognition of the value of unfaltering labor. He learned the miller's and carpenter's trades and in 1855 he came to Iowa, attracted by the broad opportunities of the rapidly developing west. He settled first at Guthrie Center and afterward lived at Bear Grove and later at Monteith. He built a mill below Monteith, which was one of the first in this section of the country. In the meantime he had purchased eighty acres of land, which he afterward sold, but again he bought the same place and remained upon that farm until his death. During the last three years of his life he was an invalid, suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

On the 12th of July, 1860, Mr. McLuen was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Reed, a daughter of Samuel Reed, who was born in Ohio October 15, 1807, and died July 8, 1882, while his wife, Mrs. Anna (Rose) Reed, whose birth occurred in Ohio on the 15th of December, 1813, passed away November 30, 1890. They emigrated to Iowa in 1858 and purchased a large tract of land which their sons farmed. Mr. Reed owned and conducted the first hotel of Guthrie Center. At one time he sold that hostelry and took up his abode upon his farm, but remained there for only a brief period, after which he again became proprietor of the hotel, conducting the same with excellent success until about three years prior to his death. He was a popular landlord and few men in the county had a wider or more favorable acquaintance. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born ten children, of whom six are yet living: Theodore, a resident of Palisades, Colorado; William, who makes his home at Bear Grove, Iowa; Washington, of Panora, this county; Mrs. Hester Motz, of Creede, Colorado; Mrs. Mollie McKelvey, of Salida, Colorado; and Mrs. McLuen, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 19, 1840. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children:

Francis M., who is at home and operates the farm; Mrs. Fannie Parle, who is living in Wisconsin; Benjamin F., who resides in Baker township, this county; and Annie, who died at the age of fourteen years.

Mrs. McLuen now owns one hundred and sixty-six acres of rich and well-improved land in Valley township. The farm is equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences, including the latest improved machinery, and everything about the place indicates the progressive methods which are followed in carrying on the farm work. Mrs. McLuen belongs to the Baptist church, of which her husband was also a member, and she shares in the warm regard and good will in which he was uniformly held. She has now long been a resident of the county and is largely familiar with its history from pioneer times down to the present.

MICHAEL RYAN.

The business interests of Stuart find a well-known and successful representative in Michael Ryan, one of the native sons of the Emerald isle, who, displaying the adaptability and industry of his race, has made for himself a most creditable name and position in commercial circles in Guthrie county. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 26, 1841, his parents being James and Anne (McCann) Ryan. The parents were also natives of County Tyrone, where they spent their entire lives, the father dying at the age of seventy-seven years and the mother when forty years of age. Their family numbered eight children, of whom six are yet living, namely: Michael, of this review; Susan, the wife of William Barrett, of Stuart; Edward, who is living on the old home farm in Ireland; James, also a resident of County Tyrone; and Patrick and George, who are merchants of Stuart.

Michael Ryan, whose name introduces this record, was reared in the county of his nativity and educated in the national schools. He remained at home until his twenty-sixth year and on the 10th of July, 1867, having bade adieu to friends and native country, he sailed for the United States to seek his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. He landed at New York city on the 21st of the month and from the eastern metropolis made his way to Eagle Rock, Pennsylvania, having an uncle, Peter Masterson, who was a merchant and contractor at Oil City, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ryan remained with him for two years, working part of the time in the store and part of the time on the public works on which his uncle had contracts. He then engaged in business in partnership with his brother, Patrick Ryan, who had followed him to this country. They settled in the town of Fagundus, Pennsylvania, where they remained for two years.

On the expiration of that period Michael Ryan came to Stuart, Iowa, where he established a general mercantile store in connection with his uncle, George McCann, who had come to Stuart in 1870. This partnership existed for about two years, when the business relation between them was dissolved and Mr. Ryan opened a store on his own account. He is today the oldest merchant in Stuart in years of continuous connection with the commercial interests of this place, and he has ever maintained a foremost position in commercial circles by reason of the large line of goods which he has carried, his earnest efforts to please his patrons and his well-known reliability in all business transactions.

Politically Mr. Ryan is a democrat where national issues are involved, but at state and local elections casts an independent ballot. He has served for several years as a member of the school board and is one of Stuart's most substantial and best-known citizens and business men. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the com-

munity, and his co-operation can be counted upon to further any measure for the public good.

On the 20th of November, 1874, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Anastasia Murphy, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, who came to the United States early in the 'seventies and died March 24, 1907, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan became the parents of nine children. In order of birth they are as follows: Anne Ellen; Mary Josephine, the wife of Joseph Hart, of Denver, Colorado; John Edward, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Patrick James, living in Stuart; Michael Francis, who is attending the commercial college in Des Moines; Anastasia Agnes, at home; William George, who is in the store with his father; Helen Johanna, a teacher; and Joseph Leo, at home. All of the daughters are graduates of the Stuart high school and John also completed a course there. The Ryan family is well-known in Stuart and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

Mr. Ryan came to the new world a young man without capital, but possessing the firm purpose to achieve success if it could be done by persistent and honorable effort. As the years have passed he has made steady progress toward the goal of prosperity, and, moreover, has gained the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, which he prizes as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position.

HARRY BERYL MAHAN.

Harry Beryl Mahan, manager for and stockholder in the Center Furniture Company at Guthrie Center, was born in Mitchellville, Iowa, March 6, 1878, his parents being Albert L. and Clara Elizabeth (Clay) Mahan. Following the removal of the fam-

ily to Guthrie Center in 1882 Harry Beryl Mahan became a student in the public schools here and passed through successive grades until he had acquired a good English education. He afterward worked for his father until twenty-one years of age and subsequently was employed by the firm of Harnes & Glawe in the poultry business, remaining with them for about three seasons. He afterward became salesman for the firm of Selby, Lyle & Company, dealers in farm implements, with whom he continued for two years, after which he spent one season in a poultry house at Perry. He was with the McCormick Harvester Company, traveling out of Des Moines for one year, and the succeeding year he traveled out of Fort Dodge for the Deering Harvester Company. He then went to Emmetsburg, Iowa, where he conducted the poultry, butter and egg business for Armour & Company, representing that house for two years.

On the 30th of July, 1904, in connection with E. L. Nesselroad, he bought the furniture store of C. A. McMillen and under the firm name of Nesselroad & Mahan they conducted the business for nine months. The senior partner then retired, selling his interest to A. Laut, and the business was carried on under the firm style of Mahan & Laut for two months, when Mr. Mahan purchased his partner's interest. A company was then formed under the name of the Center Furniture Company, of which Mr. Mahan has since been manager. He thus conducts the business, having a large line of furniture such as is demanded by the general trade. He keeps informed concerning the most advanced styles and his stock is such as secures a liberal patronage. He also has an undertaking department. In January, 1907, he was graduated from the Hohenschuh-Carpenter School of Embalming at Des Moines. At the same time he passed the state examination and now holds the state license as embalmer and funeral director. He is the only one eligible in Guthrie Center to

do embalming and he has the finest funeral car in the county.

On the 22d of August, 1900, Mr. Mahan was married to Miss Edna M. Lane, a daughter of E. C. Lane, president of the First National Bank of Guthrie Center. She was born in Waterloo, Iowa, November 12, 1881, and they have become the parents of two children: Mildred, born June 13, 1901, and Robert, born February 7, 1904. Mrs. Mahan belongs to the Presbyterian church and is an estimable lady. Mr. Mahan is connected with the Masons and the Red Men and he gives his political support to the republican party. He is remiss in no duties of citizenship and in fact is much interested in Guthrie Center's progress and development. In his business life he has made steady advancement, the continuity of his labor and his keen business discernment being the strongest elements in a gratifying success.

SIMPSON REYNOLDS.

Simpson Reynolds, a farmer residing on section 12, Seely township, was born on the 9th of May, 1850, in Lawrence county, Indiana, his parents being Robert and Leaner (Hoopingarner) Reynolds. The father was a farmer by occupation and the year 1854 witnessed his arrival in Guthrie county, which was then a largely unimproved district. Much of the land was still in possession of the government and few improvements had been made throughout this portion of the state. He took up his abode in what is now Jackson township, but after a year removed to Victory township, where he spent his remaining days, living there for a third of a century, or until his death in 1888. His widow still survives and yet makes her home on the old Reynolds homestead. Their family numbered three children—Simpson; Caroline, the wife of Frank



MR. AND MRS. SIMPSON REYNOLDS

Brann, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Charles, who is living on the old home place.

Simpson Reynolds spent the first four years of his life in the state of his nativity and was then brought by his parents to Iowa. He acquired a common school education and worked in the fields through the summer months, remaining at home until twenty-eight years of age, when he bought three hundred and thirty acres of land in Seely township. This he still owns and operates and he has brought the farm under a high state of cultivation. He has made a specialty of the breeding of Norman horses and is well known in this connection, having a wide reputation as a stock-breeder. He is determined and energetic in his business and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 7th of February, 1879, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Alfreda Bell, a daughter of John and Sarah Bell, who came from Ohio to Madison county, Iowa, and later to Guthrie county, but both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have become the parents of five children, who are still living: Wesley, who was born December 14, 1881, and now follows farming in Seely township; Effie, who was born November 27, 1888, and is a school teacher living at home; Burl, born August 15, 1892; Ross, June 16, 1898; and Eunice, November 27, 1900. One child, Alletta, the second in order of birth, was born November 28, 1881, and died April 14, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in its growth and upbuilding. He votes with the democracy and has served as school director at various times. More than a half century has passed since he became a resident of Guthrie county and he has therefore witnessed the greater part of its growth and development. His memory goes back to the time when it was a frontier district and the settlers experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He has seen

the changes which have occurred as the incoming population have claimed the land and converted it into the uses of civilization and as the years have gone by he has shown his interest in public affairs by the support which he has given to many movements for the general good.

W. E. HERRON.

W. E. Herron is engaged in general farming in Baker township, where he owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of land that, responding readily to the care and labor he bestows upon it, brings forth rich and abundant harvests. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, December 28, 1863, and his parents, William and Rachel Herron, were also natives of the Buckeye state. Their family numbered eighteen children.

W. E. Herron was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has followed as a life work. He has made his home in Guthrie county since 1865. He was educated in the district schools and was carefully trained to farm labor in his boyhood and youth, so that he was well qualified to take charge of a farm of his own when he started out in life on his own account. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 3 and 10, Baker township, and makes a specialty of feeding stock, now having two carloads of the finest cattle in Baker township. His land is rich and arable and he cultivates the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, so that he annually garners rich harvests.

On the 17th of April, 1887, occurred the marriage of W. E. Herron and Miss Mattie Page, who was born October 26, 1864, in Iowa. Her parents were natives of Ohio and in their family were nine children, of whom Mrs. Herron was the eighth in order of birth. At an early day Mr. and Mrs. Page became residents of Adams county, Il-

linois, and were married there. They removed to Iowa in the early 'fifties, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of this locality. The father died in 1873, while his wife passed away in 1901. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Herron have been born two children: Millard R., who was born November 11, 1888, and is now attending high school at Guthrie Center, and Hazel B., who was born April 7, 1894, and is a student in the home school.

Mr. Herron exercises his right of franchise in support of the democracy, has been a school director for several years, and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. He is now a prosperous and well-to-do citizen of Baker township and his success is attributable entirely to his own efforts and the assistance of his wife, who has indeed been a faithful helpmate and companion to him on the journey of life. Since their marriage they have resided continuously upon the farm which is still their home, and Mr. Herron has brought it under a high state of cultivation. They have many friends in the community and Mr. Herron is a most social, genial gentleman, always ready to look on the right side and quick to recognize the humor of a situation. These qualities have rendered him popular with those who know him and he is much esteemed in the community.

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

William Valentine, whose business record has been one that any man might be proud to possess, characterized as it has been by activity, enterprise and successful accomplishment, is now the senior member of the firm of William & F. R. Valentine, dealers in hardware, farm implements, buggies, wagons and lumber. He is also the vice president of the Abram Rutt National

Bank and one of the directors of the Wilson Hardware Company, of Boulder, Colorado, of which his son, J. W. Valentine, is secretary. His record began in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 6th of May, 1843, his parents being John W. and Rebecca (Kinkemmon) Valentine. The father's birth occurred in New Jersey in 1804. The ancestors of the Valentine family came to this country from England in the first half of the seventeenth century and settled on Long Island. The family in its ramifying branches has since become a very large one and the greater number of the Valentines scattered over the United States are descended from the representatives of the family who settled on Long Island about two centuries ago.

When a boy John W. Valentine accompanied his parents on their removal from New Jersey to Shelby county, Ohio, where he was married, and there resided until the early '30s, when he removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Taking up his abode upon a farm about seven miles west of Lafayette, he continued to reside in that locality until his death, which occurred in 1852. He was a broad reader and became a well informed man. In politics he was an ardent whig and was a strong advocate of the abolition of the slavery system. Of the Christian church he was a consistent member and throughout his entire life he was esteemed and valued by reason of his genuine personal worth and his many excellent traits of character. After losing her first husband the mother married David Cloe and passed away two years later. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Valentine were eight children, but only three are now living: Daniel M., who resides in Topeka, Kansas, and who served for thirty years on the supreme bench of that state, is now at the head of the law firm of Valentine, Goddard & Valentine, Mr. Goddard, a son-in-law of D. M. Valentine, having been attorney general of Kansas in 1903. The daugh-

ter, Margaret A. Valentine, is a resident of Casey.

William Valentine, who at the age of thirteen years was left fatherless, while his mother died when he was eighteen years of age, came west to Iowa in 1863 and lived for one year with his brother, J. K. Valentine, at Fontanelle, Adair county. The following year he started out upon an independent business venture, renting a farm whereon he lived with his two sisters. He afterward engaged in freighting across the plains from Omaha to Denver with a mule team, for this was prior to the building of railroads into that country. Indians at the time were numerous and hostile and many trains of freighters were attacked, but Mr. Valentine escaped a collision with them. He frequently heard of attacks of other trains, however, but always managed to avoid an encounter with the savages. After a year spent in that wild western country he returned to Fontanelle in the fall of 1855 and began buying cattle. Many evidences of pioneer life still existed in Iowa, for the land was largely unclaimed and uncultivated, but the seeds of civilization were being rapidly planted by the incoming settlers and marvelous changes were being wrought in business life and conditions in this part of the state.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Valentine was united in marriage to Miss Naomi I. Taylor, of Fontanelle, whose people had removed to Adair county from Ohio. After that event in his life Mr. Valentine purchased a farm in Adair county and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, which he followed for six or seven years. He then removed to Atlantic, Iowa, where he established a livery barn, but the business proved uncongenial to him and after two years he sold out and returned to the vicinity of his old home. In the spring of 1877 he became connected with the lumber trade in Casey and has since carried on business along this line, covering a period

of thirty years. From the beginning the enterprise has proved profitable and is now one of the leading lumber industries of the country. In 1885 Mr. Valentine admitted F. R. Valentine, a nephew, to a partnership and they extended their business by opening a general hardware store, handling also a stock of farm implements, buggies and wagons. The business has grown to one of considerable magnitude and the firm of William and F. R. Valentine is widely known in this and other counties. They rank among the leading merchants of western Iowa and their trade is very extensive, while their capable management renders it profitable. When the Abram Rutt National Bank was organized William Valentine became its vice president and is thus associated with the financial interests of the county.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Valentine is a Mason, belonging to Purity lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Casey, and to St. John's chapter, No. 73, at Fontanelle. He contributes to the support of the churches and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine has been blessed with eight children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Margaret N., the widow of A. A. Spahr, who now makes her home with her parents; Mabel G., the wife of W. W. Gundrum, who is in the employ of Mr. Valentine; John W., a leading hardware merchant of Boulder, Colorado; Effie M., the wife of Rev. D. D. Buchanan, a minister of the Presbyterian church at Greenfield, Iowa; Irene A., the wife of Dr. W. T. Duncan, of Casey; and Lucille E. and Ethel C., both at home.

In a review of the past it will be seen that Mr. Valentine's business record is most commendable. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily step by step until he now occupies a position of prominence. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never mak-

ing an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing today as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

SAMUEL R. ALEXANDER.

Samuel R. Alexander, one of the leading merchants of Guthrie Center, carrying on business as the junior partner of the firm of Longacre & Alexander, was born in Mercer county, Illinois, in 1852. His father, Philip R. Alexander, was a native of Ireland, born in 1831. He came to the United States from Canada about 1837 with his parents, John and Jane Alexander, who had crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1834. The family home was first established on a farm in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and after living there for some years a removal was made to Mercer county, Illinois, in 1851. John Alexander first made the trip to this state, however, riding horseback the entire distance. Here he entered a quarter section of land from the government, after which he returned to Pennsylvania for his family and brought them to his Illinois claim. He was one of the pioneer agriculturists of that section of the state and became prosperous. While in Canada he had engaged in merchandising.

His son, Philip R. Alexander, the father of our subject, was reared to farm life and in 1849, when eighteen years of age, he went to California, proceeding westward with ox teams from St. Louis. He made his way into the mines of the far west and brought back some gold with him. He afterward engaged in farming in Mercer county until the outbreak of the Civil war, when in 1862 he enlisted at Aledo, Illinois, as a member

of Company A, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battle of Vicksburg and other important engagements, and was killed before Atlanta on the 22d of July, 1864. His political allegiance was early given to the democracy, but he voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He held some minor offices and had accumulated some property before his death, which occurred, however, when he was at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Jane McFate and who was a native of Ireland, died in 1855, at the age of twenty-three years. She was brought to the United States by her parents, James and Sarah J. McFate, when about two years of age, the family home being established on a farm in Pennsylvania, while later a removal was made to Illinois.

Samuel R. Alexander, an only child, was reared upon a farm and attended the country schools, also spending one year as a student in Washington, Iowa. He came to this state in 1866 and lived for two years with his paternal grandfather. He then went to Washington, Iowa, where he worked at farm labor and after his marriage he rented land, which he continued to cultivate until 1884. In that year he came to Guthrie Center and engaged in teaming for two years, after which he established and conducted a restaurant. He next moved to California, where he lived for a year and then returned to Guthrie Center, where he conducted a restaurant for a short time. He afterward spent two years in merchandising at Adair, and then again returned to the county seat, purchasing an interest in a mercantile business in connection with Samuel Longacre under the firm name of Longacre & Alexander. This connection has since been maintained and the firm is a prominent one in the city. They carry a large line of general merchandise and have a patronage which is indicative of their honorable methods, their reasonable prices and their earnest efforts to please their patrons.

In 1878 Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Loretta Vincent, who was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1857, a daughter of Gilmore and Katherine Vincent, the former a pioneer farmer and stockman of Washington county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have been born three children: Helen, who is in the store; Leta, who is attending Grinnell College preparatory to teaching; and Philip, who will graduate from the schools of Guthrie Center in the class of 1907.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Alexander is serving as an elder, and the interests of the church receive their hearty endorsement and active co-operation. Mr. Alexander belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is a republican in politics. He has served as school director but has never sought office, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs. He is regarded as one of the substantial business men and citizens of the town. He is affable and courteous in manner, progressive and far-sighted in commercial pursuits and is public-spirited and progressive in citizenship, wielding a wide influence in behalf of community interests. His many good qualities are uniformly recognized and have gained him high esteem.

JOHN J. HALTOM

John J. Haltom, at one time actively engaged in farming in Guthrie county, is now living retired in Panora, although he still owns a good farm property of one hundred and five acres. His birth occurred near Adkinsonville, Owen county, Indiana, on the 10th of May, 1842. His father, Elijah Haltom, was born in North Carolina on the 22d of March, 1812, and when a young man went with his parents to Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In 1855 he came to Iowa, settling in Warren county, where he

carried on general agricultural pursuits until about 1860, in which year he arrived in Guthrie county and bought land in Cass township. He was an enterprising farmer, successful in his business, which he capably managed, his systematic methods and his untiring diligence bringing to him the desired reward of all labor. He was an earnest Christian gentleman and a lifelong member of the Baptist church. He died at Jefferson, Iowa, when seventy-five years of age, while his wife died in Panora January 5, 1893. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Beman and was born in North Carolina, July 4, 1815. In her girlhood days she accompanied her parents to Indiana and there gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Haltom, subsequently removing to this state with her husband and children. She was a devoted and faithful wife and mother and was also an earnest and conscientious member of the Baptist church.

In the family were thirteen children, of whom three died in infancy, while Jacob M. was married and died several years ago in this county. The others are as follows: Margaret, who was born in Indiana, became the wife of William McClellan and after his death married J. D. Shepherd, but her second husband is now deceased and she is now living in Guthrie county. James H. served as a soldier of the Civil war as a member of an Oregon regiment, having gone to that state at an early day, while at the present time he maintains his residence in Portland. Jareta is the widow of Joseph Blatz, living in Decatur county, Iowa. John J. is the next of the family. Isaac W. is a resident farmer of Cass township. William N. is a farmer living near Rockwell City, Iowa. Mary is the wife of T. M. Nicholson, of California. E. J. is living retired in Panora.

John J. Haltom spent his boyhood in Indiana and in Warren county, Iowa, and to some extent attended the common schools, but his education was limited and it has been through the lessons that he has learned

in the school of experience that he has become a well-informed man. When the family removed to Guthrie county he provided for his own support by working at farm labor by the month in the employ of Thomas Roberts, one of the early settlers of Cass township. While here, in 1864, he was drafted into the army and served until the close of the war as a member of Company G, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his aid he returned to Cass township and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land, on which not a stick had been placed. It was located four and a half miles east of Panora, but though it was then unimproved he resolutely set to work to cultivate the fields and in the course of time transformed it into a valuable and productive farming property, annually gathering rich harvests in return for the care and labor he bestowed upon the fields. He continued in the active improvement of this farm until about five years ago, when he removed to Panora, where he has since resided, enjoying the fruits of his former toil in well-earned ease. He owns a nice residence in Panora on East Main street and derives a good income from his farm of one hundred and five acres.

In 1870 Mr. Haltom was married to Miss Nancy J. Wiggins, who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, September 21, 1852, and is a daughter of Joshua W. and Catherine (Henderson) Wiggins, who were married in Lawrence county, Indiana. The father was a native of Tennessee and was a farmer by occupation. He continued a resident of the Hoosier state until 1853, when he brought his family to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Cass township, where he devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits, living upon the farm where he first located until about nine years prior to his death, when he came to Panora, where he died when seventy-five years of age. His wife, who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, died in Cass township at

the age of seventy years. They had six children, of whom one died in infancy, while those still living are: Sarah E., now the wife of Isaac Haltom, a resident farmer of Cass township; Mrs. John J. Haltom: Hannah, the wife of A. Campbell, of Cass township; Mary, the wife of L. J. Crouse, of Cass township, and Esther, the wife of George Frazier, of Cass township.

Mr. and Mrs. Haltom have become the parents of three children, of whom two are living: Joshua, who married Edna Nealy, and occupies and operates his father's farm in Cass township, and Lucy, the wife of Earl Holloway, a resident farmer of North Dakota. The parents are members of the Baptist church, with which they have been identified since 1880. Mr. Haltom has always been a republican, but has never aspired to political office. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Panora and in fraternal, business and political circles is held in high esteem. His life demonstrates the power and efficiency of diligence and perseverance as factors in a successful career, for it has been through the exercise of these qualities that he has gained a place with the substantial residents of Guthrie county.

FREDERICK R. JONES.

Frederick R. Jones, cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Guthrie Center, was born in Seely township, this county, in 1879. His father was Henry Jones, superintendent of the county poor farm and is mentioned on another page of this work. The elementary education of Frederick R. Jones was supplemented by study in Guthrie Center high school and in the Capital City Business College. He completed his course in 1899, and thus well equipped for the practical and responsible duties of life he accepted a position as stenographer with E. W. Weeks.

with whom he remained for nine months. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of E. R. Sayles in the same capacity and assisted him as well in the abstract business. On leaving Mr. Sayles' employ he purchased a half interest with O. D. Williams in a set of abstract books in Pocahontas county, Iowa, where he continued for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Guthrie Center and accepted a position with John W. Foster in the Citizens' National Bank as abstracter and assistant cashier, continuing to serve in that capacity until about a year ago, since which time he has been cashier of the bank. He has become well known in business and financial circles and is capably filling his present position to the satisfaction of the officers of the bank and its patrons as well, winning favor with the latter by reason of his unfailing courtesy and obliging manner.

Mr. Jones is a prominent republican, much interested in the growth of the party and its success. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and he has labored effectively and earnestly in behalf of republicanism in this county. He is a valued member of the Masonic lodge, in which he has served as an officer.

CHARLES C. ROBERTS.

Charles C. Roberts has held the office of assessor for three years and is also school director in Seely township. He is one of the leading citizens and progressive farmers of the community and brings to his official duties and his business interests the same spirit of enterprise, determination and successful accomplishment. He was born February 21, 1870, in McLean county, Illinois, his parents being A. A. and Sarah E. (Daniels) Roberts. The father died in May, 1897, at about fifty-five years of age, and the mother still resides on the old homestead with

her son Ed and family. Our subject has three brothers and one sister living: John, Ed, Mary, the wife of Ernest France, and Ben, all of Seely township. Those deceased are Richard A. and Martha.

The removal of the family to Guthrie county in his early boyhood days enabled Charles C. Roberts to pursue his education in the district schools of Seely township and in the high school of Guthrie Center, from which he was graduated in due course of time. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, aiding in the labor of the farm from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. After completing his education he continued at home with his father until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he took up farming on his own account in Seely township. In 1903 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 23, which he still owns and operates, having the fields under a high state of cultivation, while he makes a specialty of the raising of shorthorn cattle. This constitutes an important branch of his business and brings to him a good income. Upon his farm is a beautiful residence and substantial out-buildings and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and progressive methods.

On the 31st of December, 1896, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Cora M. Myers, a daughter of T. L. Myers, of this county, and they have two children: Lela Marie, born December 3, 1897, and Frank H., born December 7, 1901. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are much esteemed people, having many warm friends throughout the community. Mr. Roberts exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, and has been called to some local offices, now serving for the third year as assessor. He is also a school director and the cause of education

finds in him a warm and stalwart champion. In fact, he stands for advancement and improvement along all those lines which contribute to the material, intellectual and moral development of the community, and his position is not merely that of endorsement but of active co-operation in the work for public welfare.

JOSEPH SHEEDER.

The name of Sheeder is too well known in Guthrie county to necessitate a special introduction of the subject of this review to the readers of this volume, for since pioneer times the Sheeder family has figured prominently in connection with the agricultural development of central Iowa. Joseph Sheeder was born in Guthrie county on the 2d of August, 1866, and is today one of its leading farmers and stock-raisers. He is descended from Prussian ancestry, the family having been founded in America by his great-great-grandparents, who came to the new world from Prussia accompanied by their son, Frederick Sheeder, Sr., who was then seventeen years of age. He married Anna Holtman, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1863, while his death occurred when he had reached the age of eighty-seven years. He prospered in business and had accumulated a very desirable estate at the time of his demise. When the second war with England was in progress he joined the American army and when granted a furlough visited his farm, when his son and namesake, Frederick Sheeder, Jr., volunteered to return in his place, though he was at that time only fifteen years of age. His birth had occurred in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1799. He married Elizabeth Shuler and they had a daughter, Sarah Anna, who died in infancy. The mother passed away April 14, 1830, and the father on the 30th of December, 1834.

Their only son, William Sheeder, father of Joseph Sheeder of this review, lived with his grandfather for four and a half years during his boyhood, owing to his parents' early death. He started out in life at the age of thirteen years as a teamster and when sixteen years of age began learning the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He afterward conducted a shop of his own in the east for a year. On the 23d of March, 1848, he wedded Miss Mary Keeley, who was born August 28, 1830. On the 12th of April, 1855, they started with their four children for Iowa and William Sheeder secured four hundred acres of government land in Guthrie county. The family went through the usual experiences of pioneer life, living in a tent until a log cabin could be built. In later years this was replaced by a more modern, substantial residence and all the equipments and accessories of a model farm were added to the property. Mr. Sheeder became one of the wealthy agriculturists of Iowa, owning altogether forty-five hundred and seventy-two acres of land in Guthrie county and engaging extensively in raising high-grade stock. He voted with the democracy, but had neither time nor inclination for public office owing to the extent and importance of his business interests. He died February 19, 1900, when in his seventy-fifth year, and his wife passed away October 5, 1897.

Joseph Sheeder, who was one of the ten children born unto Mr. and Mrs. William Sheeder, was reared in the usual manner of farm lads. He early acquainted himself with the work of field and meadow and has throughout his entire life carried on general agricultural pursuits. He now lives on what is known as the Highland stock farm and owns and operates five hundred and ninety-two acres of valuable land in Baker township. He raises principally Hereford cattle, is also one of the most extensive stock feeders of the county and his business has



JOSEPH SHEEDER

reached proportions which make his annual income a very gratifying one.

Mr. Sheeder was married March 20, 1895, to Miss Lulu Armstrong, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1872. Her parents, Bernard and Mary Armstrong, were natives of West Virginia and after living in Ohio for a number of years they came to Iowa in 1888 and later removed to Missouri, now making their home in Henry county, that state. In their family were eight children, including Mrs. Sheeder, who by her marriage has become the mother of five children, namely: Mary, born May 19, 1896; Bertha, born September 24, 1898; Neva, born December 3, 1901; William F., born March 19, 1903; and Ethel, born April 19, 1906. The last named is deceased.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are much esteemed in the community, where they have a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Sheeder votes with the democracy, thus following in the political footsteps of his father. His life has been uneventfully passed so far as exciting incidents go, yet his record is not without those evidences of good citizenship and honor in business which make a man respected and esteemed wherever he is known and most of all where he is best known.

HARRIS S. ELLETT.

Farming interests of Victory township find a worthy representative in Harris S. Ellett, now living on section 32. He was born March 4, 1863, in Iowa county, Iowa, and is a worthy native son, displaying in his life the spirit of enterprise and progress which have been the dominant factors in the upbuilding of the middle west. His father, James Ellett, was born in New Jersey in 1828 and died March 7, 1907, while the mother, who was born in 1832 in Ohio, passed away March 1, 1891. James Ellett

was but seven years of age when he went from New Jersey to the Buckeye state with his parents, the family home being established on a farm near Cleveland. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to Iowa prior to 1845 and bought twelve eighty-acre tracts of land from the government, for which he paid cash. In the year 1845 he brought his family here and the Ellett name has since figured prominently in connection with the development of the state. He had twelve children and he gave to each an eighty-acre tract.

His son, James Ellett, located in Iowa county, where he lived until 1879, when he removed to Boone county, where he made his home until called to his final rest. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and he joined the army at Atlanta, Georgia. He was present at the time of the burning of that city by the Union troops, who thence proceeded on the march to the sea, and he was with Sherman on that memorable campaign. He afterward proceeded by steamer to South Carolina and marched northward through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, taking part in several engagements in which the Union troops participated while on their northward way. He was mustered out at Washington and returned home with a most creditable military record, having faithfully done his duty to preserve the Union and establish the supremacy of the stars and stripes as the flag of an undivided country. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, of whom the following are living: C. C., a resident of Greene county, Iowa; Mrs. Emily Orin, living in Boone county; D. O., a resident of Guthrie county; Harris S.; and Josiah, whose home is in Boone county.

Harris S. Ellett was reared on the old home farm, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He continued to assist his father until twen-

ty-one years of age, when he took charge of the old homestead, operating it until four years after his marriage. In the fall of 1891 he came to Guthrie county and bought eighty acres of land on section 32, Victory township, which place has since been his home. There were no improvements upon it at the time, but with characteristic energy he began its development and cultivation and added substantial buildings. He carried on farm work for eight years and then bought out a dairy business, after which he removed to Guthrie Center, wherer he lived for four years. On the expiration of that period he erected a pleasant residence upon his farm and returned thereto, having for six years conducted a dairy business on his place in Victory township. He has the finest herd of Jersey cows in the country, numbering thirty-five head, all of which are thoroughbred and many are registered stock. His cow barns are as clean as it is possible to keep them and the entire place is characterized by a neatness which makes it most attractive. The products of his dairy find a ready sale on the market and this branch of his business is bringing to him a satisfying and desirable financial return.

On the 8th of December, 1889, Mr. Ellett won a companion and helpmate for life's journey in his marriage to Miss Sallie Bagley, who was born November 10, 1863. She was a daughter of William A. and Lucretia (Bergan) Bagley, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Her parents went first to Muscatine county, Iowa, on their removal to the west and afterward to Carroll county, where her father is still living on a farm at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His wife died in 1897 at the age of sixty years. In their family were ten children, of whom eight are still living: Charlie, a resident of Audubon county, Iowa; William, whose home is in Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Lindley, living in Lewis, Iowa; Mrs. Kate Alexander, whose home is in Nebraska; Mrs. Hattie Alexander, also of Nebraska; Bert,

living in Cass county, Iowa; Lewis, at home, and Mrs. Ellett.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ellett have been born five children: Bertha, born July 24, 1890; Howard, June 8, 1891; Harry, June 8, 1893; Nina, October 14, 1896, and Madge, November 19, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Ellett have a large circle of warm friends in the county. He is a typical Iowan of enterprise and progressive spirit. What he is today he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has become a prosperous citizen of his community, being well known as a dairyman and owner of fine Jersey cattle.

CHESTER FORDYCE, D. D. S.

Chester Fordyce, one of the younger but more successful members of the dental fraternity at Guthrie Center, was born in Glasgow, Iowa, in 1880, and is one of the three children of Winfield and Mariam (Fell) Fordyce. The father was born near Winchester, Van Buren county, Iowa, prepared for the practice of medicine and surgery and has since successfully followed his profession. He is now pleasantly located in Fairfield, Iowa, at the age of sixty years. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political allegiance is heartily and unswervingly given to the republican party. His wife was born in Illinois and is now fifty-one years of age. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Fordyce attended school at Fairfield and was graduated from the high school in 1898. He entered the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames in 1899 and pursued a one year's course in mechanical engineering. He afterward entered the dental de-

partment of the Iowa State University at Iowa City and was graduated in dental surgery in 1903. In August he opened a dental office at Guthrie Center and has been very successful in his practice here. He is a member of the Iowa State Dental Association and he belongs to the alumni association of the State University. He also became a member of the Psi Phi, a college fraternity of the State University, and he belongs to the Elks lodge No. 445, at Atlantic, Iowa. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

HARMAN W. BADEN.

Among the men who were at one time active factors in the agricultural life of Guthrie county but who have now passed from the scene of earthly labors is numbered Harman W. Baden. He was born in Germany on the 23d of August, 1864, and died in Guthrie county on the 22d of February, 1900. His parents were Jacob and Mary Baden, who were likewise natives of the fatherland, and in their family were ten children, of whom the following are yet living: Annie, now the wife of Henry Myers, a resident farmer of Valley township, this county; Minnie, the wife of Adam Adle, who is living in Grant township; Otto, who makes his home in Adair, Iowa; Carl, who is with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Baden, and Marie, who is living in Omaha, Nebraska.

The favorable reports which Jacob Baden heard concerning the opportunities and advantages of the new world led him to determine to seek his fortune in this country, and accordingly he brought his family to the United States, settling in Guthrie county, Iowa, where he continued to follow farming throughout his remaining days. He was a worthy and respected agriculturist of the community, whose life was typical of the spirit of enterprise and determination, and

he died upon the old homestead in Grant township, at the age of fifty years, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-one.

Harman W. Baden acquired a common school education in his native country and was a young man of eighteen years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world in the year 1882. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, when he started out upon an independent business career, and worked by the month as a farm hand for several years. In the meantime he saved his earnings and when he had acquired capital sufficient to enable him to purchase eighty acres of land he invested in the farm on which his widow now resides, although the farm has since been increased in extent until it embraces one hundred and sixty acres of land. The soil is rich and productive and the Excelsior Stock Farm, for so it is called, has been brought under a very high state of cultivation, and is now a valuable property. Today the farm is being operated by a brother of Mrs. Baden, who in addition to the tilling of the soil raises stock and also feeds stock for the market.

In early manhood Mr. Baden was married to Miss Cora Revell, who was born December 19, 1868, in Valley township, Guthrie county, Iowa. She is a daughter of William and Lucy (Parrish) Revell, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Ohio. It was in the year 1860 that Mr. Revell came to Iowa and here purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. He further completed his arrangements for having a home of his own here by his marriage to Miss Lucy Parrish and he afterward continued to follow farming in support of his family throughout his remaining days. His life was successful and at the time of his death he had extensive property holdings, owning nine hundred and fifty acres of land in Guthrie county. He died March 17, 1890, respected by all who knew him, for he won an honorable name as well

as a goodly measure of prosperity. His widow still survives him and is now living in Adair, Iowa. In their family were seven children: Mrs. Mary Baden, whose home is in Valley township; Mrs. Edith Johnson, living in Waverly, Illinois; Mrs. Martha Swineger, whose home is at Green River, Utah; Rachel, who is now attending college in Boston, Massachusetts; Grace, who is with her mother in Adair, Iowa; Frank, living in South Dakota, and Mrs. Cora Baden.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baden, of this review, were born four children who are yet living: Minnie, whose birth occurred June 12, 1890; Edward, born December 14, 1892; Henry, born February 13, 1896, and Lee, born June 14, 1898. The family home is the Excelsior Stock Farm, which is pleasantly and conveniently located in Valley township. Here Mr. Baden lived and labored for many years, making the most of his opportunities in carrying on the work of the farm, and as time passed he won that measure of success which always crowns earnest and honorable effort. He also enjoyed in large measure the respect and good will of his fellow townsmen and wherever he was known was held in high esteem. Mrs. Baden is a member of the German Lutheran church and is a lady of many excellent traits of character, to whom the hospitality of the best homes of the community is cordially extended.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

John F. Thompson is a retired farmer living in Casey, but is still financially interested in various enterprises, which are of marked value in the community, and throughout his business life his course has been characterized by a strict conformity to a high standard of business ethics. His present place of residence is far separated from the place of his nativity, for he was born in North Carolina on the 30th of October, 1848. His

parents were Samuel and Polly (Davis) Thompson, and he is the survivor of the family of two children. His father was born in North Carolina in 1825 and in the paternal line is of Irish ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of Welsh descent. In 1855 he emigrated westward to Iowa, accompanied by his parents, and in this state he entered land from the government adjoining the present town of Casey on the east. This section of the state was then largely unsettled and unimproved. He was among the early families to establish a home in this portion of Guthrie county, there being not more than three or four homes here at the time of his arrival. When the township was organized it was named in his honor, a fact which shows his popularity and prominence among his fellow citizens. His parents also established a home in this part of the state, entering a tract of land lying just across the boundary line in Adair county. Samuel Thompson continued to reside upon the farm, which he developed and improved until he was called to his final rest in 1896. He was twice married, his second union being with Miss Lydia Arledge, of North Carolina, who still survives him and by whom he had eight children, namely: Jessie C., George W., James B., Henry M., Samuel P., Isaac S., Albert A. and Laura, the latter now deceased. All reside in Guthrie county with the exception of Samuel P. Thompson, who is living in Oklahoma, and Henry, who makes his home in Ringgold county, Iowa.

John F. Thompson was a youth of seven years upon the removal of the family to this state, and on the old homestead near Casey he spent his boyhood and youth. He early became familiar with the arduous task of developing and cultivating new land and he also shared in many of the hardships and privations incident to settlement on the frontier. In 1875 he purchased a farm of eighty acres, three miles north of Casey in Thompson township, and locating thereon he added

to this property until within its boundaries are now comprised two hundred and forty acres of land. This is one of the valuable farms of the county, owing to the cultivation and improvement he has bestowed upon it. In all his business life he has been very successful, and though making his own way in the world unassisted he has become one of the substantial agriculturists of the county. He continued active in the cultivation and management of his place until 1903, when he took up his abode in Casey, where he has since lived. He is yet financially interested in several business concerns. He became a stockholder in the Abram Rutt National Bank upon its organization in 1906 and was made one of its directors. He is also a stockholder and director in the Casey Creamery Company and a stockholder in the Casey Lumber Company.

On the 13th of January, 1870. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Clayton, a daughter of James A. Clayton, of Adair county, Iowa, but a native of Kentucky. Her great-grandfather, James Austin Clayton, served for seven years in the Revolution and was one of the men who helped to throw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been born a son, Andrew W., now in St. Joseph, Missouri. The parents are members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Thompson has served as a deacon for the past ten years. In politics he is a democrat and has been prominent in the local ranks of the party. He served for years as a member of the school board, was township assessor six years, township treasurer six years and since his removal to Casey has been a member of the town council. His interest in community affairs is deep and sincere and his labors are always actuated by a devotion to the public good that is above question. He has accomplished much in the business world. A man of strong force of character, determined purpose and sound judgment, he has had not only the ability to plan but

to execute important interests, and through all the long years of a successful career has maintained an unassailable reputation for reliability.

WILMER SHEEDER.

Wilmer Sheeder, proprietor of the Oakdale Stock Farm, and the youngest member of the family of William Sheeder, was born in Guthrie county, August 27, 1869. No history of this county would be complete without extended mention of William Sheeder, the father, who is spoken of at length on another page of this work in connection with the sketches of his sons, George and Joseph Sheeder. He came from Pennsylvania, his native state, to Iowa at an early day in the development and upbuilding of the county and became closely associated with its agricultural progress and while promoting his individual prosperity, also added to the general welfare by bringing vast sections of the land under cultivation and reclaiming the wild prairie for the use of the white race. He entered land from the government at the time of his arrival here and as the years passed and his crops and stock brought him good financial returns he kept adding to his property until at his death he was one of the most extensive landowners of the state, his possessions aggregating over forty-seven hundred acres of land in Guthrie county. He died on the 19th of January, 1900, having for more than two years survived his wife, who passed away on the 5th of October, 1897.

Wilmer Sheeder, whose name introduces this review, has always lived in Guthrie county and is well known to the majority of our readers as a leading agriculturist and stock-raiser, whose business ability is manifest in his active and successful management of his large farming interests. Reared under the parental roof, he was sent to the public schools and in his boyhood was early

trained to habits of thrift and industry. He became familiar with the best methods of carrying on farm work and has kept in touch with the progress that has characterized agricultural development in recent years. Inheriting large landed interests from his father, he is now the owner of five hundred and twenty-five acres known as the Oakdale Stock Farm on section 5, Baker township. Here he has a splendidly improved property and has a beautiful and commodious residence, which is one of the finest in the township. In the rear stand commodious barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and Mr. Sheeder is known as one of the heaviest stock-feeders of Baker township, keeping on hand high grades of horses, cattle and hogs, for which he finds ready sale. His annual shipments are extensive and his business makes him one of the foremost representatives of this branch of activity in Guthrie county.

A marriage ceremony, which was performed on the 9th of November, 1898, united the destinies of Wilmer Sheeder and Miss Sarah J. Sloss, who was born in Philadelphia, May 7, 1880. Her father was a native of Ireland and came to America in pioneer days. In the Keystone state he wedded Miss Mary Bunting, who was born in Philadelphia, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Sheeder is the oldest. In the year 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Sloss removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa and have since been residents of Guthrie county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder has been blessed with three children: Maggie Florence, who was born September 4, 1899; Anna Etta, born August 10, 1901, and Lloyd W., born November 12, 1906.

Mr. Sheeder is a school director and is interested in the cause of education, believing in the employment of competent teachers and the maintenance of good schools. He votes with the democracy, having been reared in that political faith, while his mature judgment sanctions the policy and in-

dorses the platform of that party. The Sheeder family are indeed well known in Guthrie county as among its most prominent and substantial agriculturists, and as such Wilmer Sheeder is entitled to mention in this history.

EDWARD R. YEAGER.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of those only who have attained military, political or literary distinction or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of a community, cannot, from its nature, figure in the public annals, but the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession in an eminent degree of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability—of men who without dazzling talents have been exemplary in all their social and personal relations and have enjoyed the esteem, respect and confidence of those around them—ought not to be allowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of illustrious heroes, statesmen or writers. Among the individuals of this class in Iowa none are better entitled to representation in this work than Edward R. Yeager. His record is the account of a life distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character, a life of private industry performed with moderation and crowned with success.

Mr. Yeager was born in Tama county, Iowa, in 1867. His father, Jacob Yeager, was born in Pennsylvania and came of German ancestry. He learned the carpenter's trade and eventually took up contracting on his own account. In 1864 he removed to Iowa and settled in Tama county, but in

1880 came to Guthrie county, where he has since been connected with building operations. Although seventy years of age, he is still in active life and has prospered, accumulating a comfortable share of this world's goods. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he served as assessor for about ten years. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, being entitled to membership because of his active service in the Civil war as a member of the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Kuppenhaver, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is now more than sixty-seven years of age. They became the parents of nine children, of whom they reared four: Charles; Laura, the wife of Thomas Conant, who is a skilled workman in iron at Davenport, Iowa; Edward R., of this review, and William, who for four years was a cigar manufacturer in Adair.

Mr. Yeager of this review attended school at Stuart, Iowa, acquiring a common education. He was brought to Guthrie county when eight years of age and on leaving school he began to learn the trade of cigar-making, with which business he has since been engaged. He has worked at different times in shops in western cities, including San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle and San Diego, California, and in 1893 he came to Guthrie Center, where he entered into partnership with John Williams under the firm name of Yeager & Williams, for the purpose of manufacturing cigars. This partnership continued for one year, since which time Mr. Yeager has been alone in business. His shop is No. 276 Fourth Iowa revenue district, and he has in his employ at this place nine people in all, six men and one apprentice, making cigars. He manufactures high-grade brands of cigars, including the American Kid, the Clove, the New Crimp and the Lord Lobster, in which he takes a special pride because of their excellence and for which he finds a ready sale.

He has in connection with the factory the largest tobacco retail establishment in Guthrie county, which is thoroughly up-to-date in every regard. He also has a factory, No. 63, where he manufactures his cigar clippings into smoking tobacco. In the year 1906 he manufactured three hundred and thirty thousand cigars and expended in wages four thousand dollars. Most of his output was distributed in Guthrie county. He owns an automobile and in this way covers his territory, taking his goods with him and making his delivery on sale. With two others he is interested in a fruit farm of seventy acres devoted to the growing of peaches at Palisades, Colorado. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Guthrie Center and is a director in the Guthrie County Loan and Mortgage Company. He also owns stock in the Guthrie Center Mutual Telephone Company and in the Guthrie Center Electric Light Company, of which he is a director.

On the 24th of November, 1888, Mr. Yeager was married to Miss Alice Hate, who was born in Guthrie county in 1873, a daughter of William Hate, who was a miller and for some time operated Young's mill on the river, an old landmark of early days, three miles southeast of Guthrie Center. He afterward conducted a milling business in the city for some years and he is now living at Evans, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager have but one child, Grace May, born September 25, 1900.

Mr. Yeager belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, while in his political allegiance he is a republican. In seeking for the causes which have contributed to his success we find them not so much in their rarity as in their harmonious union. It is no rare thing for a poor boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the business world, but many who have fought their way from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to prominence, retain some marks and scars

of the conflict. They are apt to be narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Mr. Yeager, however, is an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought, for his prosperity has not removed him farther from his fellowmen, but has brought him into nearer and more intimate relations with them, and as he has prospered in his undertakings he has done more and more for the upbuilding of the city, withholding his co-operation from no movement for the public good.

WILLIAM L. JOHNSON.

Among the residents of Guthrie county whose present retirement from the necessity of labor has been made possible by years of former toil and activity William L. Johnson is numbered. He now makes his home in Guthrie Center, although he was at one time closely associated with agricultural interests. Half the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he was born upon the Atlantic coast in the year 1832, New Jersey being his native state. It was in the schools there that he acquired his education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, John and Ann (Kirby) Johnson, the former a farmer in New Jersey. Their family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters.

William L. Johnson was reared to farm life, his time being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. Throughout his early life, as well as in later manhood, he was thus connected with farming interests, and was thus engaged in New Jersey until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He offered his services to the government, prompted by a spirit of patriotism. He enlisted in the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry on the

1st of September, 1862, and served for ten months as a private. After being honorably discharged he returned to New Jersey, where he was again connected with farming interests until 1878. Thinking that he would have better business opportunities in the west, he came to Guthrie county in that year and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Baker township from a Mr. Herron. Thirty acres had been placed under the plow, but the remainder was still in its primitive condition, no furrow having been turned nor an improvement made upon it. With characteristic energy he began its further development. He brought the remainder of the farm under cultivation, erected all the buildings and improved the place, transforming the once wild land into rich and productive fields. He worked untiringly, his labors guided by sound business judgment, and in all things he was practical and persistent. He remained upon the farm until 1893, engaged in raising various crops and also raising stock. Both branches of his business proved remunerative. When fifteen years at the business and his labors had brought to him a competency, he left the farm and removed to Guthrie Center. Here he purchased a residence from Mr. Foster, which he has since owned and occupied, and he is now pleasantly located, having many friends in the community and enjoying the uniform good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

In 1856, in New Jersey, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Harris and unto them was born nine children, of whom five are now living—George H., who makes his home in Carroll county, Iowa; Mrs. Rachel Price; Maria, the wife of John Foster; Mrs. Jennie Fleak; and Frank, who is living upon the old home farm, which he now owns and occupies.

Mr. Johnson has been a republican since the organization of the party. He was a trustee of Baker township, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seek-



MR. AND MRS. W. L. JOHNSON

ing, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has lived a life of activity and usefulness, so that in the evening of life he enjoys in full measure the respect and trust of his fellowmen.

ADOLPH ROSENBLADT.

Upon a farm on section 32, Highland township, resides Adolph Rosenblatt. He was born in what is now the northern portion of Germany, but the district was then under the Danish crown and he is of Danish lineage. His natal day was June 29, 1851. His father, Iver Rosenblatt, was a carpenter, who never left his native province but continued his residence there until his death, which occurred in 1879. He married Anna Maria Nissen and she, too, passed away in the year 1879. In their family were six children and one brother of our subject is now living in Guthrie county.

Adolph Rosenblatt acquired his education in the common schools of his native country and lessons concerning industry, economy and honesty were early impressed upon his mind. He was trained to farm work and followed agricultural pursuits in Germany until 1872, when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States. Establishing his home in Connecticut he there remained for a year and a half, after which he made his way westward to the Mississippi valley. For seven years he resided in Warren county, Illinois, and thence came to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Dodge township. Later he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 32, Highland township, and this he still owns and cultivates. In his farm work he manifests the spirit of enterprise which has been so characteristic of later day development in agricultural lines. He makes a specialty of the raising of Dur-

ham cattle and Poland China hogs, and his live stock interests are a gratifying source of income to him, while the fields yield large crops and thus reward him for the care and labor which he bestows upon them.

On the 11th of March, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rosenblatt and Miss Martha Christenson, who was born in Denmark. They have three children: Charles, Mary and Jesse. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and in politics Mr. Rosenblatt is independent. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he came to the United States, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, nor has he ever regretted the step which he then took, for he here found good opportunities, and as time has passed he has so directed his labors that he is now one of the men of affluence in his community. Moreover, in all of his dealings he has been thoroughly reliable and is regarded by his fellow citizens as one who is trustworthy at all times and under all circumstances.

CARL P. KNOX.

Carl P. Knox, attorney-at-law, has thoroughly qualified himself for the onerous and difficult duties of his profession and although advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he has already attained a position of prominence as a practitioner at Stuart, where he opened his office in the spring of 1898. He was born in Wabash City, Indiana, on the 1st of June, 1875, his parents being John A. and Amanda E. (Parker) Knox. The father was born in Indiana June 13, 1840, and his ancestors were from Virginia. He was reared in the state of his nativity, pursued his education in the public schools and, determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, attended a homeopathic medical college in St. Louis, Mis-

souri, from which he was graduated. He afterward practiced for three years in Wabash City, Indiana, and on the expiration of that period came to Iowa. He then lived for two or three years in Jasper county and in 1879 removed to Stuart, where he has since made his home. He has always kept abreast with the progress made by the medical fraternity and is one of the well-known practitioners of this section of the state, his labors being attended with gratifying success in his efforts to alleviate human suffering. He is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Des Moines and in politics is an ardent republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party. His wife was born in Washington, Iowa, April 25, 1852, and both Dr. and Mrs. Knox are consistent and active members of the Congregational church. In former years they were identified with the Baptist church, but since its disorganization in Stuart have placed their membership in the Congregational church. They are highly esteemed socially and the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Only two of their seven children yet survive, the younger son being Roy A. Knox, who is attending the Stuart high school.

Carl P. Knox was but four years old when the family arrived in Stuart. At the usual age he was sent to the public schools and passed through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1893. He determined upon the profession of law as a life work and pursued his studies in the law department of the State University, of which he is an alumnus of 1895. He was the youngest member of his class and in fact was too young at the time of his graduation to be admitted to the bar. When he had reached the required age, however, he was licensed to practice in the courts of the state in June, 1896. The interval between his graduation and his admission to the bar was spent in Des Moines, where he was employed by the Snow-Church

Company, continuing in that service for about two years after he was admitted. In the spring of 1898, however, he opened a law office in Stuart, where he has since built up an extensive practice. From 1899 until 1903 he was associated with P. L. Sever, but since that time has been alone and in the trial of various important cases has displayed thorough and comprehensive familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence.

Mr. Knox is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Token lodge, No. 304, A. F. and A. M.; Damascus chapter, No. 97, R. A. M., and the Eastern Star chapter, No. 133. He likewise affiliates with Lincoln lodge, No. 59, K. P., and Tamarack camp, No. 150, M. W. A. He votes with the democracy and for two terms has served as city attorney of Stuart. His interest in community affairs is deep and sincere and finds proof in the active and helpful co-operation which he gives to many progressive public movements.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Knox was married in 1896 to Miss Viola A. Brinton, of Stuart, a daughter of Nathan M. Brinton, a prominent farmer of Adair county. This home is graced with two interesting children: Carl Brinton, born June 17, 1897, and Martha Ellen, born September 7, 1906.

ALBERT ROGER WILLIAMS.

Albert Roger Williams, station agent and telegraph operator at Guthrie Center, was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1868, and is one of a family of six children whose parents were Joseph Roger and Sarah Ellen (Wyman) Williams, the former born in Chester, Vermont, in 1831, and the latter in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1835. The father was a descendant in the eighth generation of Roger Williams, the great divine and apostle of liberty, who founded the colony of

Rhode Island. The grandfather of our subject bore the name of Joseph Williams and with his family left New England in 1841, making his way westward to Galesburg, Illinois. His son, Joseph Roger Williams, the father of our subject, was then a lad of ten years. The grandfather was a carpenter by trade, but in Illinois he bought land and engaged in farming. When the family arrived at Galesburg they found a small village without a railroad. Joseph Roger Williams, the father, bought a large tract of land in Knox county, Illinois, at an early day and sold it in small portions in order to increase immigration there. He was a member of the Universalist church and was a republican in politics. He served as township clerk in Illinois and also as school director. In 1881 he came to Iowa, taking up his abode in Grant township, Guthrie county, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1898. His wife, who was of English lineage, was also a member of the Universalist church, and died in the year 1895. Of their family of six children four reached adult age, as follows: Albert R., of this review; Francis J., who is a ranchman of Chewelah, Washington, and was a member of Company B, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Spanish-American war; Wilson B., who is also a ranchman at Chewelah, and Lucius H., at the same place.

The only representative of the family now in Guthrie county is Albert Roger Williams, who was reared upon a farm at the place of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools at Galesburg. He was a youth of thirteen at the time of the removal of the family to Iowa, and in later years he taught school in Grant township, Guthrie county. He also worked at farm labor and was employed in a lumber yard in Adair. In the spring of 1891 he entered the service of the Rock Island Railroad Company as operator at Adair, there continuing for eight months, and later he was at Minden, De

Soto and Earlham, after which he returned to De Soto in 1895 as agent, while in 1901 he came to Guthrie Center, where he has since remained as station agent and telegraph operator. He is a popular official because of his unfailing courtesy and consideration for the patrons of the road, and he is also found as a trustworthy representative of the corporation.

Mr. Williams owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres in Minnesota, from which he derives a good income. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Adair and is also connected with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Korassan, being a charter member of Seni Om Sed temple, No. 9, at Des Moines. In politics he is a republican, but while he has never sought or desired office, he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, but takes genuine interest in what is accomplished along lines of upbuilding and development. His many good qualities and social traits have made him popular and he has gained many friends during his residence in Guthrie Center.

WILLIAM KIRTLEY.

A goodly portion of Panora's worthy citizens are those who in former years were closely associated with the agricultural development and progress of the county but are now enjoying immunity from further labor because of their diligence, careful management and enterprise at an earlier date. To this class belongs William Kirtley, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, April 22, 1844, being one of the seven children of W. J. and Mary (Arbegast) Kirtley. The father was born in Kentucky and in his boyhood days went with his parents to Clinton county, Ohio, where he was married. Subsequently he removed to Logan county, that state, and in the fall of 1856 journeyed westward, with teams and wagons, into which

were loaded all of his possessions. He was thirty days upon the way and after spending the winter in Panora settled upon a farm in Cass township in the following spring. There he lived until his death, at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife was born in Pennsylvania and died in Panora about six years ago, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Their children were as follows: John, who wedded Mary Ritz and resided on a farm in Guthrie county but is now deceased; William, of this review; Melinda, the deceased wife of Joseph Ritz, who lived in Cass township, this county; Jacob, who was a resident of Missouri but is now deceased; Alfred, who passed away in Idaho, leaving a family; Mary Ann, the wife of George Brumbaugh, a resident of Panora, and Hester, the wife of Adam Hobbs and now residing near Des Moines.

William Kirtley spent his boyhood days upon the home farm with his parents, and on the 15th of October, 1862, when a youth of eighteen, responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He was enrolled at Panora, rendezvoused at Davenport, thence went to the front. His first engagement was at Helena, Arkansas, after which he participated in more than one hundred battles, large and small. His military experiences included the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, three different skirmishes at Pea Ridge, the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and the trip from Vicksburg to Memphis, during which time the soldiers were without rations for nine days. Near the close of the war in a charge against Columbus, Georgia, on the Chattahoochie river, the advance being made at night, Mr. Kirtley and a comrade by the name of Jones were the only ones on the bridge when they encountered the enemy. Jones was shot, thus leaving Mr. Kirtley alone, but the rebels did not know how many were there and surrendered. Reinforcements

arrived and four hundred of the Confederate troops were taken prisoners, while four guns were captured. The rebels, however, threw their guns, canteens of whiskey and coffee into the river, ready to give up to the Union troops. Mr. Kirtley displayed wonderful bravery on this occasion, daring to face the enemy unsupported as he did and demanding their surrender without knowing when he would be reinforced or assisted in any way. Although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight at different times during the war he was never wounded, although he had three horses shot from under him. After eighteen months' service he was made corporal and was mustered out with that rank.

When the war was over Mr. Kirtley returned to Guthrie county and engaged in farming. His first purchase of land was in Cass township and constituted eighty acres, which he improved and upon which he made his home for several years. He then sold out and removed to Jefferson, Greene county, owning a farm in Boone, Greene and Audubon counties. Throughout his active business life he has carried on general agricultural pursuits, but in 1901 he put aside further business cares, disposed of his farming interests and removed to Panora, where he is now living retired, building a residence in the village, which he now occupies.

On the 6th of January, 1877, Mr. Kirtley was married to Miss Sarah A. Whisler, who was born in Indiana, August 22, 1857, and is a daughter of George W. and Margaret (Lenon) Whisler. This union has been blessed with six children: C. W., who wedded Lillie Trelore and follows farming in Boone county, Iowa; E. W., who wedded Eva Ackley and follows farming in Comanche county, Oklahoma; G. W., who wedded Minnie Hefter and is now assistant superintendent of transportation for the Erie Railroad at Jersey City, New Jersey; Harry C., who wedded Frances Holcomb and is a telegraph operator residing in Texas; C.

R., who is attending the county high school; and John F., who died at the age of sixteen months.

From early manhood Mr. Kirtley has been a member of the Baptist church, has always been most loyal to its interests and his profession and at one time served as deacon in the church. In earlier years he affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a democrat and was candidate for county treasurer in Greene county, but though defeated he ran three hundred votes ahead of his ticket. As a soldier on the field of battle, as a citizen in days of peace, as a business man of farming interests, and in fact in all the relations of life in which he has been found he has made an excellent record and commands the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

ELI MESSINGER.

Eli Messinger, a retired farmer residing in Menlo, is one of the native sons of Indiana, his birth having occurred in the Hoosier state, July 26, 1841. His parents were Michael and Susan (Meliza) Messinger, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died when his son was but seventeen years of age, and Eli Messinger, who had acquired his education in the schools of Indiana, continued a resident of that state until 1871, when he crossed the Mississippi into Iowa, settling in Polk county, where he began farming. There he lived for ten years and in 1881 he came to Guthrie county, establishing his home in Beaver township. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he broke and improved, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation and adding many evidences of modern and model farming. Upon that place he lived for twenty-two years, carrying on the work of tilling the soil and raising stock. Four years ago he sold the property to Alec

Wilkins and removed to a farm west of Menlo, where he lived for a time. A year ago he purchased a home in Menlo and took up his abode in the village, where he now resides. He still owns forty acres in Beaver township and derives a good income from this property.

Mr. Messinger was married in Indiana in 1860 to Miss Martha Barrett, who died in 1906. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom one died in infancy. The thirteen are: Susie, Philip, William, George, Cora, Sally, Princie, Ada, Michael, Mattie, Charles, Blanche and Grover. Susie, who married J. M. Tendroy, died January 25, 1907, leaving her husband and four children. Mr. Messinger was married in September, 1906, to Mrs. Jane McLaughlin.

Mr. Messinger has served as road supervisor, but has never been very active in seeking office. He votes with the democracy and is a believer in its principles as most conducive to good government. He formerly held membership in the Church of God, but in later years has joined the United Brethren church.

JAMES E. TRENT.

James E. Trent is one of the young farmers of Guthrie county, in whom the spirit of enterprise is strongly marked. He was born in Polk county in 1867, a son of Elijah Trent, a native of Indiana, who came to Guthrie county, Iowa, when a young man. At the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services to the government, enlisting for defense of the Union in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Regiment, with which he served through the war. He then returned here and afterward went to Polk county, where he established his home. In early manhood he married Miss Eliza O'Brien, who was born in Ohio. Both of our subjects' parents are still residing in Polk county and five of their six children yet survive.

James E. Trent of this number was reared on the home farm in Polk county and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He came to Guthrie county in 1889, when a young man of about twenty-two years and settled four miles west of Redfield, purchasing one hundred acres of land from Christ Miller. Upon that farm he resided for four years, after which he sold it and returned to Polk county, where he made his home until 1897. He then came again to Guthrie county, purchasing two hundred and twenty acres of land from S. H. Gander, of Jackson township. This he continued to improve and cultivate and in addition to tilling the soil he successfully engaged in raising shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He also has other farming interests in different localities and is known as an enterprising, wide-awake business man, who has shown good judgment in placing his investments and displayed a most enterprising spirit in carrying on his business affairs.

Mr. Trent was married in 1889 in Guthrie county to Miss Ella Gander, a daughter of S. H. and Sarah Ann (Imley) Gander, who came to Guthrie county in 1852 when there were still many evidences of pioneer life to be found in this section of the state. They took up their abode upon a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Jackson township, which is now the home of James E. Trent. Mr. Gander continued to cultivate and develop his farm until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he offered his services to the government and became a member of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Regiment. He served throughout the war and with creditable military record returned home, residing in this county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905. In early pioneer times he built a log cabin on the place in which his daughter, Mrs. Trent, was born. For about three years he survived his wife, who died in 1902. Mrs. Trent has two brothers living in this county and three in Dallas coun-

ty. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Trent have been born five children: Mrs. Hattie Dirlam, Inez, Hazel, Orville and Floyd.

Mr. Trent votes with the republican party and has served as township trustee and assessor, filling the latter office for three years. He is in religious faith a Methodist, much interested in the growth of the church and he gave half an acre of ground on which to erect a new church in this community. His life has been characterized by those traits of kindness, consideration, honesty and benevolence which religious belief inculcates, and, moreover, in all his business dealings he has been found strictly reliable and trustworthy.

HENRY J. HESS.

Henry J. Hess is a hardware merchant of Guthrie Center and belongs to that class of typical American men who, while promoting individual interests, also contribute to the general prosperity and welfare. Readily recognizing opportunities, he has improved his advantages with the result that his store does not by any means represent his entire possessions. On the contrary, he has invested in property and in business interests of various kinds and is accorded a place among the foremost citizens of his adopted county.

Mr. Hess was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of January, 1849. His father, Jacob Hess, was a native of Center county, that state, born in September, 1801. The grandfather also bore the name of Jacob Hess. The great-grandfather was a native of Germany and becoming the founder of the family in America, settled upon a farm at Wyoming not far from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Hess, Jr., became a well-to-do farmer and after living in the east until 1857 removed to Guthrie Center, Iowa, where he opened a grocery store, being the

second merchant at this place, Charles Huxley being his predecessor. Mr. Hess continued in the grocery business until 1861, when he sold his stock to John and Luther Motz. After retiring from commercial pursuits in removed to a farm in Victory township, having purchased one hundred and twenty acres there. He continued upon that place until his death, which occurred in 1866. He belonged to the Lutheran church and was a republican from the time of the organization of the party, casting a ballot in support of its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. Previous to that time he had given his allegiance to the whig party. He married Julia A. Shaffer, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and who died in March, 1889. She was of German lineage and gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Hess in Pennsylvania. She also held membership in the Lutheran church, and both parents were people of the highest respectability, who enjoyed in large measure the good will and confidence of those with whom they came in contact. They had the following children: Sarah, wife of Albert Carrick, a retired farmer living at Bayard, Iowa; Henry J., of this review; Manasas M., who follows farming at Yale, Iowa; George W., a retired farmer living at Bayard, and Mary J., the wife of Ayers Shank, a merchant at Bayard.

Henry J. Hess was only nine years of age when brought by his parents to Guthrie Center in 1857 and here he continued his education in the public schools. He afterward entered the printing office of the Guthrie County Journal, then edited by J. B. Buesack, learned the trade and worked there for four years. The county seat being removed to Panora, the Journal outfit was taken to Morrisburgh, a town which has passed out of existence, and Mr. Hess went there at the same time. The paper was conducted there for about six months, after which the plant was removed to Montezuma, Poweshiek county, where Mr. Hess worked in the office

for a little more than a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Guthrie Center and went upon his father's farm, where he continued until twenty-one years of age. He then taught in the country schools for five years and proved a capable educator. On again taking up his abode at Guthrie Center he returned to the case in the office of the new Guthrie County Journal, of which S. H. Springer was editor. There he continued for about a year, after which he purchased a farm of eighty acres. He was then married and took his bride to the new home, remaining a resident of Victory township for one year. While working in the office of S. H. Springer on the Journal he purchased a third interest in the paper from Mr. Springer and S. G. Lee purchased another third. In the year in which Guthrie Center recovered the county seat Mr. Hess purchased Mr. Lee's interest in the paper and in a week's time became sole proprietor of the Journal. In the following May he sold out to F. A. Mahan, who changed the name to the Headlight.

After leaving his farm in Victory township and again taking up his abode in Guthrie Center Mr. Hess purchased a half interest in the hardware store of D. H. Brumbaugh and the business was then conducted under the firm style of Brumbaugh & Hess for about sixteen years. In 1893 Mr. Brumbaugh was elected county treasurer and retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Hess has continued the business alone with signal success. He is also owner of considerable property, including the brick store building which he occupies, a fine residence and other realty in the county seat. He likewise has about five hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Guthrie Center and is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank. He likewise owns stock in the electric light, telephone and creamery plants and is a man of marked enterprise and unfaltering perseverance, who readily recognizes and utilizes op-

portunities and who has wrought along modern business lines until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the more successful few.

In May, 1877, Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Minerva E. Rich, who was born in Victory township, Guthrie county, on the 23d of September, 1857. It was on that day that Mr. Hess arrived in Guthrie Center—a boy of nine years. Mrs. Hess is a daughter of George M. and Julia Rich, pioneers of Guthrie county, who came to this state from Illinois, but both are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hess have been born two sons: Henry Mason, born December 23, 1880, is in partnership with his father. He married Flo Taylor, a daughter of L. R. Taylor, of Stronghurst, Illinois, and they have one child, Marie. John, the younger son, is attending school.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Hess has always been a champion of republican principles and voted the party ticket. He has held some minor offices, has been school director and has served as a member of the city council of Guthrie Center. As a distinctive type of the self-made man we can refer with singular propriety to the honored subject of this review, who has attained a high degree of success as the direct result of his own efforts, having the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired ends and possessing also the singleness and steadfastness of purpose which have given due value to each consecutive detail of effort.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN MOORE.

William Franklin Moore is junior partner of the firm of Milligan & Moore, leading attorneys of Guthrie Center. He was born in Jackson township, Guthrie county, on the 18th of November, 1875, a son of William B. Moore and grandson of Jesse B.

Moore, who came from Ohio to Iowa in the spring of 1850, settling in Dallas county, where he remained for a year. He then came to Guthrie county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 27, Jackson township. It was just as it came from the hand of nature, being entirely destitute of improvements or evidence of civilization. Jesse Moore began the development and cultivation of the farm, which he transformed into a productive property, making his home thereon until about a year prior to his death, when he sold out to his son John.

William B. Moore, father of our subject, was born while his parents were living in Dallas county and now makes his home in Jackson township, Guthrie county, at the age of fifty-six years. He was reared to the occupation of farming and has always followed that pursuit as a life work. In addition to tilling the soil he raises horses and cattle and is a successful man, alert and enterprising in business and carrying forward to a successful termination whatever he undertakes. He lives in a handsome farm residence, which is typical of his spirit and energy and which is a monument to his well-directed labor. His political support is given the republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He married Wealthy Jane Ellis, who is now fifty years of age. Her parents were Hiram and Mahala Ellis, pioneer settlers of Guthrie county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born ten children, of whom two have passed away, while those still living are: William Franklin; Llewellyn, who is a merchant of Guthrie; Perry E., who is a fruit-grower in Colorado; John K., who follows farming in this county; Grace, who is the wife of Frank Short, a farmer living west of Stuart; Vernie, at home, and Jesse and Lulu, who are still under the parental roof.

William Franklin Moore was reared on the old homestead farm. He began his education in the district schools and continued



W. F. MOORE

his studies in the Guthrie county high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895. He taught school in the county for two years and then entered the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, in 1897. He pursued a successful course and was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the same time he pursued his law studies in that institution and won the degree of Bachelor of Law in the same spring. He was admitted to the bar, after which he spent one year in travel, and in 1903 came to Guthrie Center, where he entered into partnership with W. D. Milligan. This is one of the strongest law firms of the county with a very large and important clientage. Aside from the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Moore is interested in land in several localities, owning much valuable property. He also has a fancy for fine stock and owns some Herefords that have taken prizes. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Nesselroad Land Company, operating in Canadian land, and is secretary of the Guthrie Center Electric Light Company, of which he was one of the organizers and is the heaviest stockholder. His business interests are thus extensive and important and in their control he has displayed an aptitude for successful management.

On the 21st of November, 1906, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Leone Dewey, who was born in Guthrie Center in 1883, daughter of H. K. and R. E. Dewey, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are much esteemed in the community and their own home is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Moore belongs to the Presbyterian church and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Masons and Odd Fellows, while in the path of his profession he is a member of the State Bar and American Associations. In politics he is a republican and in the fall of 1904 was elected county attorney, to which position he has

been re-elected, now serving his second term. He has been quite successful as a young practitioner of law and as a prosperous business man, being recognized as a valued citizen, whose labors have contributed to public progress as well as to individual prosperity.

WILLIAM BADEN.

Germany has furnished a valuable element to the citizenship of the new world. Her sons have brought with them from the fatherland the sterling traits of perseverance and determination which have ever characterized the people of Germany, and in this country have adapted themselves to the conditions here found and have become recognized as of worth in the business world and to a large extent in public life. William Baden is a representative of this class. He was born in Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1859, and is a son of Peter and Marie (Slumbum) Baden, who were likewise natives of Germany. The father was born in 1815 and died July 6, 1871, at the age of fifty-six years, while the mother, whose birth occurred in 1821, passed away July 5, 1871, when fifty years of age. There were thus only a few hours difference in the parents' deaths. They had come to the United States in 1867 and had at once made their way to Guthrie county, Iowa, where Peter Baden rented land the first year. He then purchased eighty acres in Grant township and began the development of a farm, upon which he made his home until his death. His wife also passed away on that place. They had a family of five children, but William is the only one now surviving.

In the land of his birth William Baden spent the first eight years of his life and then came with his parents to the new world. He was left an orphan at the early age of twelve years and was then under the care of a guardian until he had attained his majority. He

inherited forty acres of land from his father and when he had attained his majority he bought out a sister's interest and thus added forty acres more in Grant township. This farm he operated for a few years, when he sold the property and purchased his present place, now comprising three hundred and fifty acres of finely improved land. He raises and feeds cattle and hogs on an extensive scale, making large annual shipments to the market, deriving therefrom a good income. His fields are now under a high state of cultivation and his property is today very valuable.

On the 3d of September, 1882, Mr. Baden was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Revell, who was born in Valley township, Guthrie county, October 8, 1863, and was a daughter of William J. and Lucy (Parrish) Revell. The father, who was born March 17, 1834, in the state of New York, died March 12, 1890. His wife was born November 29, 1845, and is now living in Adair, Iowa. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Mrs. Baden, Mrs. Edith Johnson, who is located in Waverly, Illinois; Mrs. Cora F. Baden, living in Valley township; Frank H., whose home is in Frederick, South Dakota; Rachel H., who is attending school in Boston, Massachusetts; Grace G., who is with her mother at Adair, Iowa, and Mrs. Martha Schweneker, of Green River, Utah. Mr. Revell was among the first settlers of Illinois and he helped to build the first railroad in that state. He came to Iowa in 1853, settling in Guthrie county, and became a very wealthy man, owing at the time of his death nine hundred and twenty acres of valuable land.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Baden has been blessed with five children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. These are: Frederick W., born November 21, 1884; Robert R., April 1, 1889; John E., November 15, 1892; Marion A., December 22, 1897, and Lucy M. Estel-

la, September 16, 1900. Mrs. Baden is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Baden belongs to the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star, while he is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He has been school director for a number of years and is interested in all that pertains to general progress and upbuilding in the community. With the exception of the forty acres of land which he inherited and eighty acres which Mrs. Baden inherited from her father's estate, he has had no assistance and that he is now one of the well-to-do and leading farmers of the county is attributable entirely to his own labors, careful management and well-directed industry. In all life's relations he has commanded the confidence and good will of his fellowmen and is much esteemed for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM T. DUNCAN, M. D.

The physical woes of that part of the population of Casey and the surrounding district which appreciates the efficacy of allopathic treatment are admirably adjusted by Dr. William T. Duncan, one of the most capable of the disciples of this school in Guthrie county. He is a young man thoroughly acquainted with the most modern methods of scientific practice. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 15, 1875, his parents being Dr. Frank and Martha (Pendel) Duncan. The father was born August 25, 1848, in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the mother's birth occurred in Mason City, Iowa, in 1850. Dr. Frank Duncan is now located at Des Moines, Iowa, where he is well known as an oculist and aurist. He was graduated in Chicago from Hahnemann College and practiced for two years, after which he located at Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa where he conducted a sanitarium. Subsequently he opened an office in Mendota, Illinois, where

he continued until 1888, when he removed to Des Moines, where he has since been located in the enjoyment of a large and growing patronage, being accounted a skillful representative of his specialty. Unto him and his wife have been born a daughter and two sons: Eva, the wife of Dr. W. C. Duncan, of Adel, Iowa, who, though of the same name, is not a relative; William T., of this review, and Frank E., who married Miss Jessie McGregor and lives in Des Moines.

After mastering the common branches of learning William T. Duncan decided upon the practice of medicine as a life work and to this end became a student in Chicago, where he was graduated from the National College with the class of 1895. He afterward attended the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines, being graduated in 1899, and subsequently took post-graduate work in New York city in 1901. In the latter year he located at Casey, where he has since remained. His comprehensive study makes him particularly well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of his profession, and he has secured a good public support here, while his labors have been attended with excellent success when viewed from both a financial and professional standpoint.

Dr. Duncan was married on the 11th of November, 1903, to Miss Irene Valentine, a daughter of William and Naomi Valentine, and a native of Casey, born on the 7th of June, 1880. Her father was born in Ohio and her mother in Iowa. Mr. Valentine was one of the old freight haulers of Colorado at an early day. He and his wife are still living, being now residents of Casey, where Mr. Valentine is now engaged in the hardware and lumber business. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Duncan has been born one son, Thomas William, whose birth occurred August 15, 1905.

Dr. Duncan now owns a fine store and office building in Casey and also an attractive residence, which is justly celebrated for its

warm-hearted hospitality. As one who understands and applies the best principles of his profession he has made himself an integral part of the life of Casey, and his practice is by no means wholly local.

EDWARD L. NESSELROAD.

In viewing the mass of mankind in the varied occupations of life the conclusion is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment not in the line of their peculiar fitness but in those where caprice or circumstances have placed them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent. of those who enter commercial and professional circles. In a few cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness—genius, it may be called—for a certain line, have taken it up and marked success has followed. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this biography, who is now connected with a land and improvement company operating extensively in Texas. He makes his home in Guthrie Center, from which point he makes bi-weekly trips to the southwest, and he is well known as a promoter in exploiting the natural resources and advantages of that vast section of the country, which is being rapidly opened up to development and settlement. In other lines Mr. Nesselroad has also manifested his aptitude for successful management.

He was born at Ravenswood, Jackson county, Virginia, now West Virginia, August 17, 1854, a son of Israel and Margaret (Durrenburger) Nesselroad, the former born on the 1st of July, 1820, and the latter on the 4th of July of the same year. Both were natives of the Old Dominion, Mrs. Nesselroad being of German descent, while Mr. Nesselroad was of Russian ancestry. The family was founded originally in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Israel Nesselroad were born seven sons and two daughters, but three of the sons and one of the daughters are now deceased. The others are as follows: Shelton is a farmer in Jackson county, West Virginia, and also operated a blacksmith shop, while in early life he was a deputy sheriff. Edward L. is the next in order of birth. Franklin, the third son, was a steamboat man on the Ohio river, but while temporarily employed on a traction engine he was killed in a wreck August 28, 1894. Christopher was for several years employed as a teacher at Nesselroad—a station named in honor of the family. Peter is a farmer of his native county. Melissa, the youngest, is now the wife of E. R. McGugin, a hardware merchant at Ravenswood, West Virginia. The children were all liberally educated and constituted a highly respected family. The parents have both passed away.

Edward L. Nesselroad attended the public schools of his native county and in 1877 came to Guthrie county, Iowa, after which he gave his attention to farming in Seely township. He first worked as a hired hand for two and a half years in the employ of one man without losing a single day. This was his first experience in agricultural pursuits and although the business was entirely new to him he soon proved his worth in his new avocation. He afterward attended school in Wisconsin, completing a commercial course, and for a year after his graduation he remained in that state. In 1881 he returned to his former employer, and in August of that year married his daughter, Miss Jennie Nesselroad, who, though of the same name, was not related. Her parents are C. C. and Lavina (Ivers) Nesselroad, of Guthrie Center, whose sketch may be found on another page of this volume.

Mr. Nesselroad of this review took a trip through the west, visiting Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, but finding nothing more satisfactory than Iowa he returned to Guthrie county and

rented a farm. After four years spent in its cultivation he found that he had acquired a sufficient sum of money to enable him to purchase a farm, and he now has a fine tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in Seely township. In connection with the operation of his own place he rented three hundred acres of land from speculators, and from this derived a good income, which contributed to his financial success. In 1891 he met with an accident which prevented him from engaging in further active work on the farm, though he continued to supervise the property. He then entered journalism and general politics, becoming correspondent for the democratic press generally. He wrote for the Council Bluffs Globe and other papers, and in this way spent about four years, during which time he assisted in organizing the democracy of Guthrie county for campaign work.

On the 2d of August, 1894, Mr. Nesselroad was commissioned postmaster of Guthrie Center and took possession of the office the following September. This appointment possesses a peculiar feature, possibly not duplicated in any office of presidential appointment in the United States, for at the time of his appointment he was not a resident of the precinct, but lived six miles distant. The recommendation was refused by the postmaster general on that ground and went to President Cleveland on appeal. The chief executive made the appointment without the formal recommendation of the head of that department, and this was confirmed by the senate. Republicans and democrats were alike in favor of Mr. Nesselroad, and his careful, competent and obliging administration of the office justified the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Nesselroad left the office in 1899 and afterward engaged in the furniture business with J. N. Philips. In 1900 he entered the real-estate business, dealing principally in lands in the Panhandle of Texas and also in the north-west. He is now vice president of

the International Land Company, with headquarters at Davenport, Iowa, and is also a director and purchasing agent for this company, which is capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company has been doing an extensive business. Mr. Nesselroad has had many mercantile interests in Guthrie Center and is still connected with business enterprises of that character there, but his attention is mainly given to his land deals in the Lone Star state, which he visits every two weeks. He handles very extensive and important realty interests in connection with the International Land Company. This company has its own private office car, with bookkeeper, etc., that is taken on each bi-weekly excursion. About fifty or sixty people go on each trip, and the company also owns a dining and sleeping car, so that there are excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the party. Mr. Nesselroad also has an interest in twenty sections of land in Canada. In his business affairs he is most ably assisted by his wife, who is his equal partner in all these enterprises and is thoroughly conversant with every department of the business.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Nesselroad is an Odd Fellow, while his wife is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Eastern Star, the Rathbone Sisters and the Pythian Sisters, taking a very active and prominent part in lodge work. She has served as associate matron in the Eastern Star, as most excellent chief of the Rathbone Sisters, and has been a member of the grand lodge of Pythian Sisters for the last four years. Mr. Nesselroad is recognized as a leader of the democratic party and as such is well known throughout the ninth district. For thirty-six years he has been a member of the Disciples church, in which he is a zealous worker, and his wife is also a faithful member of that church. He has been a very successful business man, highly honorable in all his dealings, and he has the respect and unqualified trust of his neighbors and those

with whom he mingles daily. His is a lovely home in Guthrie Center, which he maintains in generous manner.

A. J. WHISLER.

A. J. Whisler is pleasantly situated in Panora as a retired farmer. In former years he was an active factor in the agricultural development of Guthrie county, where he has lived since boyhood days. He was born in Carroll county, Indiana, May 21, 1845, and is a son of George W. Whisler. The father was a native of Virginia and in early manhood removed to Indiana. He learned and followed the shoemaker's trade for a time, but subsequently turned his attention to farming and was identified with the agricultural interests of the Hoosier state until 1854, when he came to Iowa. The journey across the country was made by wagon and the party were twenty-one days on the road. Mr. Whisler settled four and one-half miles south of Panora, where he purchased a large tract of land. With characteristic energy he began the development and improvement of the farm, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for he died in 1857, leaving an estate of several hundred acres, which was divided among his children. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Linkenhoker, who died in Indiana leaving seven children, as follows: Magdalene, the deceased wife of John Hieland; John, who married Eliza Moore and followed farming in Jackson township until his death about three years ago; Frances, the wife of Elisha Dudley, living on the old homestead farm in Jackson township; Henry, who died in Nevada about three years ago; George W., who lived in Cass township, Guthrie county, and died about seven years ago; A. J., of this review; and Franklin, who is living in Panora. After losing his first wife, the father married Mrs.

Margaret (Mabbitt) Lenon, and they became the parents of three children: James, now living in Kansas; La Fayette, a resident of Missouri; and Sarah Ann, the wife of William Kirtley, of Panora.

A. J. Whisler spent the first nine years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came with his parents to Iowa. He attended but two terms of school in Indiana and after coming to Guthrie county he pursued his education in a little log schoolhouse which his father aided in building in Jackson township. When the mother died the family was broken up, the children going to live among strangers and Mr. Whisler made his home with W. T. Conners, now living retired in Guthrie Center. He continued with Mr. Conners until sixteen years of age, when he started on an independent business career, being employed at farm labor. From his father he inherited seventy-six acres of land, and selling this, he bought a team and tools and began farming on his own account. He also purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Valley township, where for four years he kept bachelor's hall. As time passed by he improved his property, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation and adding many modern equipments and accessories to his farm. Everything about the place was indicative of his careful supervision. He worked constantly and persistently in cultivation of his crops and as the years passed gained therefrom a goodly measure of success. He continued to live upon his old homestead until about three years ago when he sold same and removed to Panora. He has since purchased one hundred and thirty-nine acres of farm land in Jackson township from his brother and this place is now occupied by his son.

On the 8th of June, 1876, Mr. Whisler was married to Mrs. Martha (Moore) Halley, the widow of William F. Halley. Mrs. Whisler was born in Ohio, February 19, 1848, her parents being Jesse B. and Lydia (Connors) Moore, both of whom were na-

tives of Virginia, whence they afterward removed to Ohio, coming to Guthrie county about 1852. By her first marriage Mrs. Whisler had four children of whom two are living: Mrs. Thomas Knapp, proprietor of Cottage Hotel at Guthrie Center, and Lucy I., the wife of Lon Bechtel, living at Beaver Creek, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whisler has been born a son: Jesse E., who married Eva Devoss and resides upon his father's farm. They have two children: Clare and James Lawrence.

Mr. Whisler and his wife have been members of the Baptist church for thirty-five years and their lives are in perfect harmony with their professions and their belief. In early years Mr. Whisler voted with the republican party and later supported the democracy, but is now independent, casting his ballot for men and measures rather than for party organizations. With little assistance at the outset of his career, he early learned the value of industry, economy and perseverance, and as the years have gone by he has used those traits with good result, being now one of the substantial citizens of Panora as the result of his enterprise and labor which he displayed as an agriculturist.

WILLIAM J. KNAPP.

William J. Knapp is a retired farmer living in Guthrie Center and well merits the rest which is now vouchsafed to him, for during many years he was closely, actively, honorably and successfully connected with agricultural interests. A native of the state of New York, his birth occurred in Attica in 1830, so that he has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. He was one of the seven children of Henry and Esther (Moses) Knapp, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The Knapp family is of German extraction. The

father of our subject was a carpenter by trade and followed building operations in order to provide for his family. His political views were in accord with the principles of Jacksonian democracy. He died in New York in 1843, while his wife passed away in 1886. She was a member of the Baptist church. Their family numbered seven children, of whom five reached mature years, namely: Daniel and Charles, both deceased; Leslie, who served in the Civil war as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the close of hostilities, being a drummer, and who died in 1900; William J., of this review; and Henry, who is engaged in merchandising in Sunfield, Michigan.

William J. Knapp began his education in the schools of the Empire state but in 1843 accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Indiana, where he continued his studies. In early life he was employed for a time in a drug store and he afterward engaged in farming in Indiana, in which state he was married. The spring of 1867 witnessed his arrival in Iowa, at which time he took up his abode in Valley township, Guthrie county, where he bought eighty acres of land. In 1870 sold out and removed to Anderson county, Kansas, returning to Guthrie county in the fall of 1874. He purchased another farm in Valley township and began general farming, which he continued to carry on for some years. As his financial resources permitted he added to his property until at the time he sold out in October, 1891, he was the owner of two hundred and forty acres. He possessed good business judgment and was an excellent farmer, who by his well-directed labor and upright life gained not only prosperity but also the merited trust and confidence of friends and neighbors. He was straightforward in all his dealings and was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in business transactions. He retired from the

farm in 1891, taking up his abode in Guthrie Center, where he is now living in well-earned ease.

As stated, Mr. Knapp was married in Indiana, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 29th of July, 1852, when Miss Susan P. Conley became his wife. She was born in Greene county, New York, February 22, 1833, a daughter of Norman and Elizabeth (Miller) Conley, the former a farmer by occupation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have been born ten children. George H., who is now extensively engaged in fruit-growing in the state of Washington, is married and has four children. Arthur died in California, January 29, 1907, at the age of fifty-two years. Etta married Daniel Streeter and after his death became the wife of Walter Church and following his demise married David Lambert. By her second husband she had one child, Mabel, who is now the wife of Charles Gettings, at Stormlake, Iowa, and with whom she lives. Amanda J. died at the age of five years. Abram L. is a real-estate dealer at Fort Colville, Washington, and is married and has nine children. William is a farmer at Wichita, Iowa, and is married and has two children. Walter Ona is a large stock farmer in Valley township, where he is living with his wife and five children. Thomas L. is the proprietor of the Cottage Hotel of Guthrie Center and is married and has four children. Charles C., who is married and has two children, makes his home in Valley township, where he follows farming. Albert H. died in 1878, at the age of seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have twenty-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

This worthy couple have been married for fifty-five years and celebrated their golden wedding on the 29th of July, 1902. Thus for more than a half century they have traveled life's journey together, sharing each in its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. They are faithful members of

the Baptist church, in which Mr. Knapp is serving as a deacon, and at all times their influence has been on the side of right, truth, and justice. Mr. Knapp belongs to Tracy post, Grand Army of the Republic, being entitled to membership therein because of his active service in the Civil war. During that dark hour in our country's history he put aside all business and personal considerations and in the fall of 1862 enlisted at Indianapolis in the Twenty-third Indiana Battery, with which he served for about eight months, when he was discharged on account of illness. He cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, supporting each presidential nominee at the head of the republican ticket since 1856. While on the farm he was justice of the peace and he has held the office since living in Guthrie Center. His decisions have been strictly fair and impartial and have "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." In all life's relations he has been found trustworthy and loyal, doing his duty to the best of his ability, and is therefore uniformly admired and respected.

REUBEN MYERS.

Reuben Myers, a farmer, pleasantly located on section 18, Victory township, is one of the worthy citizens that Pennsylvania has furnished to Guthrie county. He was born in Adams county of the Keystone state on the 27th of December, 1849, and is one of a family of twelve children, whose parents were Valentine and Elizabeth (Chronister) Myers, also natives of the Keystone state. The father was born in Adams county in 1818, while the mother's birth occurred in 1822. He devoted his life to farming, providing a comfortable living for his family in that way, and he lived and died in Pennsylvania upon a farm which had been originally owned by William Penn. The

Myers family is of Holland lineage and was founded in America at an early period in the colonial epoch of our country's history by ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania. Valentine Myers passed away in 1886, while his wife died in 1882. Of their twelve children, five are yet living, namely: T. L. who is a resident farmer of Seely township, Guthrie county, Iowa; Sylvester, a resident of Arcadia, California; Moses C., living in Adams county, Pennsylvania; Reuben, of this review, and Mrs. Mary J. Wolf, also of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

During the first twenty years of his life, Reuben Myers remained under the parental roof, working in the fields as his years and strength permitted, and in the winter months attending the public schools, where he acquired a fair English education. Thinking to find some other pursuit more congenial and profitable, he learned the carpenter's trade in 1874, when twenty-five years of age, he came to the middle west, settling in Adair, Iowa, where he worked at carpentering as a contractor and builder for thirteen years. He did a good business, erecting many of the substantial structures of that town and locality, but at length he returned to the pursuit with which he had become familiar in his boyhood, purchasing in 1884 one hundred and twenty acres of land in Grant township, Guthrie county. In 1886 he bought his present place, an excellent farm in Victory township. He did not like the country when he first came here, but was prevailed upon to stay by some friends, and is now very glad that he did so, for land has appreciated in value, and the country has become settled by a prosperous people, who made this entire county to bloom and blossom as a rose. He is today the owner of three hundred acres of rich and valuable lands in Victory and Seely townships. All of the improvements upon his farm have been placed there by Mr. Myers, who is progressive in all that he does, and furthermore is eminently practical. He has a fine large residence and commodious



MR. AND MRS. REUBEN MYERS

outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and the latest improved machinery also facilitates the work of the fields. He is, however, more of a stock-raiser than a grain-raiser, and in fact is extensively engaged in the raising and feeding of cattle and hogs, making large shipments annually to the city markets.

On the 13th of June, 1878, Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Clark, who was born September 11, 1856, in the state of New York. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary J. (Patterson) Clark, in whose family were seven children, four of whom yet survive, as follows: Mrs. Susan Razee, who is now living in Panama, Iowa; Charlie, a resident of Washington; Annie, also living in Washington, and Mrs. Myers, of this review. The parents removed to Michigan at an early period in the settlement and development of that state and both died when Mrs. Myers was a little girl. By her marriage she has become the mother of four sons: Reuben V., the eldest, born March 13, 1879, and now following farming in Seely township, wedded Miss May Hutchinson and they have three children: Charlie, Everett and Harold. Herbert W., was born November 3, 1883, is living in South Daktoa. Roy S., born July 6, 1890, and Teddy L., on the 3d of June, 1893, are yet with their parents.

Mr. Myers is not only well known as an active, enterprising and successful business man, but is also regarded as a citizen of worth and the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen is indicated by the fact that for the past twelve years he has been township trustee. He has also been a school director and school treasurer for a number of terms and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion, for he believes in the employment of competent teachers and the maintenance of good schools which will well qualify the young people of the neighborhood for life's practical and responsible du-

ties. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Summit lodge, No. 348, of Adair, and his political support is given to the republican party. Starting out in life for himself at the age of twenty years, he has since depended solely upon his own labors and his persistency of purpose, his thoroughness in all that he has undertaken and his laudable ambition have enabled him to advance in business life until he is now a prosperous agriculturist.

J. L. STEVENS.

J. L. Stevens is one of the native sons of Guthrie county, who during the years of his manhood has carried on general agricultural pursuits and is today the owner of one of the finest farms in Baker township. His natal day was March 1, 1865, and he has therefore for more than forty years been a witness of the growth and development of the county and the changes which have brought about its present advanced condition and prosperity. His parents were William and Lucy Stevens, natives of Guernsey county, Ohio, the former born in the year 1836 and the latter in 1837. They came to Iowa at a comparatively early period in the development of this part of the state, arriving in 1864. One year later they settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Stevens and her son. They were the second owners of the place, but no improvements had been made. The death of Mr. Stevens occurred in 1867, when he was about thirty-one years of age. His widow still survives him and now makes her home with her son, J. L., who is the third in order of birth in a family of four children. The others—John, Mary E. and Carrie—are all now deceased.

In retrospect one can see J. L. Stevens as a boy attending the district schools and therein mastering the common branches of English learning. Through the summer

months, as his age and strength permitted, he was employed in the labors of the fields and throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land situated on sections 2, 3 and 28, Baker township, and his farm is the visible evidence of a life of thrift, energy and well-directed labor. He makes a specialty of feeding stock and keeps on hand good grades of cattle, while his annual shipments are extensive and bring to him a gratifying financial return.

It was on the 16th of January, 1887, that Mr. Stevens secured a companion and help-mate for the journey of life in his marriage to Miss Caroline H. Vaughn, who was born in Ohio, February 10, 1864. Her parents, Andrew and Mary Vaughn, were also natives of that state and unto their marriage were born ten children, of whom Mrs. Stevens was the eighth in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn came to Iowa in 1880 and took up their abode in Guthrie county. Their daughter Caroline spent her girlhood days under the parental roof and was carefully trained in the work of the household, so that she was well qualified to take charge of a home of her own when she was married at the age of twenty-two years. She has become the mother of four children: Lena M., who was born July 17, 1887; Nora E., November 18, 1888; Lawrence E., August 28, 1889, and Anna E., on the 22d of October, 1893.

The family home is an attractive one in the midst of one of the finest farms of Baker township and the splendid property is proof of the activity, energy and keen business discernment of the owner, who has made good use of his opportunities and stands today among the substantial agriculturists of the community. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy, and he has served as school director and school trustee, but otherwise has not sought nor desired office. He and his wife attend the

Presbyterian church and are much esteemed by the worthy people of the community, who recognize their many excellent traits of character and give them warm friendship.

WILLIAM W. BAILEY.

William W. Bailey is a veteran of the Civil war and has been honored with several local offices in Stuart, where he is classed with the representative citizens. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 13th of January, 1835, and his parents, Levi S. and Abby (Marsh) Bailey, were both natives of Vermont. There they were reared and married and soon afterward they removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, settling on a farm which the father continued to cultivate until his life's labors were ended in death in 1851. Three sons and one daughter of the family yet survive, namely: Levi S., who is living in De Kalb county, Missouri; Amos H., whose home is in De Funiak Springs, Florida; Jennie, the wife of Barnard Herriman, of St. Lawrence county, New York; and William W.

The last named was only sixteen years of age at the time of his father's death and as his elder brothers had come to the west the management of the farm fell upon his young shoulders. He remained at home until after the close of the Civil war and in October, 1866, he, too, came to the middle west, arriving in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county, Iowa, on the 11th of that month. A little later he purchased fifty acres of land in Valley, later Baker township, upon which he resided up to the time of his retirement from active business life in 1897. In the meantime, however, he had extended the boundaries of his farm by additional purchase until it comprised three hundred and sixty-five acres. When he took up his abode upon the place there was a log cabin upon it,

fourteen by sixteen feet, and in this he made his home until 1878, when he erected a commodious modern frame residence. He also improved his farm with other buildings, making it one of the fine and attractive farm properties of Guthrie county. Year by year he carried on the work of the fields and the sale of his crops brought him a good return for his labors. He worked diligently and persistently along agricultural lines until 1897, when he sold his farm to his son, Amos H. Bailey, and has since lived retired in Stuart in the enjoyment of a well-earned ease.

The republican party claims Mr. Bailey as one of its stalwart and prominent supporters. His position on any question of general importance is never an equivocal one and he stands loyally at all times in support of his honest convictions. For years he figured as a prominent factor in the local politics of the county. In his early years in St. Lawrence county, New York, he was road supervisor and was also a member of the school board for a number of years. After his removal to Iowa his integrity and ability were soon recognized and led to his selection for local offices, which, however, were wholly unsought by him. In 1879 he was nominated for the office of county supervisor and although but little known over the county, for he had never sought to figure in any public light, he was elected and his services proved so satisfactory that he was returned to the office. He filled the position of township trustee for several years, was justice of the peace and for eighteen years was treasurer of the school board. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and his loyalty in citizenship was furthermore proved by his allegiance to his country at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 27th of July, 1862, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He was wounded at the battle

of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, 1864, and received his discharge from the hospital on the 4th of July, 1865. He took part in the engagement at Martinsburg and was all through the battle of the Wilderness and also in the engagements at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He now maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Maxwell post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Bailey has been married twice. In 1856 he wedded Miss Ruth Chittenden, of Vermont, and unto their union were born eleven children, of whom seven are yet living: Eugene L., now of Montrose county, Colorado; Amos H., on the home farm; Levi S., also of Montrose county; Edward E., living at Palisades, Colorado; William W., at Green River, Utah; Edith L., the wife of J. D. Long, of Elgin, Colorado; and Mellie E., the wife of J. F. Ewing, of Palisades, Colorado. The wife and mother died April 23, 1891, and on the 18th of October, 1897, Mr. Bailey was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Emma Alden, a daughter of John Hawkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the well-known farmers of northern Ohio.

A thoughtful consideration of the life of William W. Bailey will show that fidelity to principle has ever been one of his strongest characteristics. It has been manifest in his political service, his military record and in private life and has made him one of the esteemed and valued citizens of Guthrie county.

MATHIAS SCHWARTZ.

The history of Mathias Schwartz is that of a self-made man, who, utilizing the opportunities which are everywhere found in this broad land of ours, has advanced from a

humble financial position to one of affluence. He is now carrying on general farming on section 14, Highland township, where he owns a tract of very arable and productive land of two hundred and forty acres. Mr. Schwartz is one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Guthrie county, his birth having occurred in Wittenburg, on the 13th of February, 1864. His father died when the son was but two years of age, but the mother, Mrs. Christina Schwartz, is still living and yet remains a resident of Germany.

Mr. Schwartz is the only member of the family in the United States. At the usual age he entered the public schools of his native country and there mastered the common branches of learning. His early life was devoted to farming and he continued a resident of the fatherland until 1881, when, at the age of seventeen years, he made arrangements to leave his native country and came to the new world. He had heard very favorable reports concerning the business opportunities and advantages of this land and determined to test the truth of these reports for himself. Accordingly he sailed for New York and for a year he remained a resident of the Empire state, working on the section. He afterward went to Whiteside county, Illinois, and became identified with farming interests there, first as an employe and later as the owner of land, which he cultivated and improved until 1897, when he removed to Guthrie county, Iowa. Here he located in Highland township, where he now owns and cultivates two hundred and forty acres of land on section 14. He has improved the place with a good dwelling, barn and out-buildings, has tiled the land and has used the latest improved machinery to carry on the work of the fields.

In October, 1887, Mr. Schwartz was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Eslinger, at that time a resident of Whiteside county, Illinois, but a native of Germany. They have become the parents of four children:

William, Cassie, Raymond and Sadie, all of whom are yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Schwartz exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but has never sought political office. He has served, however, as school director for four years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church and are people of the highest respectability, who enjoy the warm regard of many friends whom they have gained during the period of their residence here. Mr. Schwartz's present condition as one of the prosperous and representative farmers of the county is in marked contrast to his condition when he arrived in America, and when a boy of seventeen years earning his living by working as a section hand. He has improved his opportunities, has not been afraid of hard work and, moreover, possessed the commendable ambition to win success and by reason of his untiring diligence and business integrity he has made steady advancement, so that he is now numbered among the men of affluence in Highland township.

ELI SHEEDER.

Eli Sheeder is a practical and enterprising farmer residing on section 32, Seely township. His present home is many miles from the place of his nativity, for his birth occurred in Chester county, Pennsylvania, his natal day being September 27, 1852. His father, William Sheeder, was likewise a native of the Keystone state, and came to Guthrie county in the fall of 1850, at which time he took up his abode in Baker township, where he carried on farming until his death. He was one of the pioneer residents of this community and was closely associated with its agricultural interests. He wedded Miss Mary Keeley, also a native of Pennsylvania,

the marriage being celebrated on the 23d of March, 1848. They traveled life's journey together for almost fifty years and were then separated by the death of Mrs. Sheeder on the 5th of October, 1897, when she was sixty-seven years of age. Her husband died January 19, 1900, at the age of seventy-four years.

Eli Sheeder was educated in the district schools of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and remained at home until he was thirty-two years of age. In the meantime he became thoroughly familiar with farm work, acquainting himself with the business in every detail. When he started out upon an independent business career he began farming on section 32, Seely township, where he has since lived. He is now one of the largest landowners of the county, his possessions aggregating one thousand acres in Seely, Baker and Union townships. He is also one of the most extensive stock-feeders of the county, and from the tilling of the soil and his stock-raising interests he derives a very gratifying annual income. He has wisely placed much of his money in the safest of all investments—real estate—and his land is continually appreciating in value, because of the settlement of the county and the improvements he makes upon it.

On the 12th of March, 1885, Mr. Sheeder was married to Miss Sarah C. Herron, a resident of Guthrie county and a daughter of Hiram Herron, who came to Iowa at an early day and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of this county who were reclaiming the region for the use of the white race. He was married to Miss Melissa Armstrong, who is still living and now makes her home in Guthrie Center. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder have been born ten children: Rosetta, now the wife of John Reese; Elsie, the wife of Charles Justis; Ira, Cora, Eugena, Oscar, Arthur, Ella, Glenn and Helen, all at home. The family circle has never been broken by the hand of death, and Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder are rearing sons and daughters

of whom they have every reason to be proud. The parents attend the Methodist Episcopal church and their influence is ever given for the best interests of the community. Mr. Sheeder is a school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. His life has been characterized by continuous activity, directed by sound judgment. He has always placed his dependence upon untiring labor and judicious investment and in agricultural lines has won the splendid success which he is now enjoying and which makes him one of the most prosperous residents of Seely township.

CHARLES T. HARNEY.

Charles T. Harney, superintendent and manager for the electric light plant at Guthrie Center, in which connection he is well known as a representative of the industrial interests of the city, was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, in 1866. His father, Thomas M. Harney, also a native of that place, was born June 4, 1841, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father having been Thomas Harney. Thomas M. Harney was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work, and he has met with a goodly measure of prosperity owing to his careful direction of his business interests and his unabating energy. He has also been connected with a milling enterprise and other undertakings while carrying on the farm. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a member of the Christian church, in the work of which he is much interested, serving as one of its deacons at the present time. His wife is also a member of the church. They make their home in Sylvandell, Kentucky, and Mr. Harney has now reached the age of sixty-five years, while his wife is about sixty-four years of age. She bore the maiden name of

Lydia Moore and was born in Carlisle, Kentucky, in 1843, being of German lineage. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children: Annie, now deceased; Charles T.; Lorenzo, who has passed away; Benjamin F., a farmer living at Ruddel's Mills, Kentucky; Eli P., who is a dairyman of California; John M., a carpenter at Sylvandell, Kentucky; Margaret E., who has also passed away; Sarah C., the wife of Noah Williams, a farmer of California; Lucius W., who carries on agricultural pursuits at Sylvandell, Kentucky; and Nora C., the wife of a Mr. Barton.

Charles T. Harney lived upon a farm until sixteen years of age and during that period embraced the opportunities offered for attending the country school. He then went into a machine shop at Cynthiana, Kentucky, where he learned the trade, working there until twenty-one years of age. He became quite expert in that line, mastering the business in principle and detail. He also became very familiar with the electric business and pursued an electric course in a correspondence school. In February, 1888, he arrived in Iowa, settling at Macedonia, where he became superintendent of a grain, lumber and coal business, which he conducted with success until 1898. He then removed to Carson, Iowa, where he was superintendent of the electric light plant until 1903, when he came to Guthrie Center, and since that time has been superintendent and manager of the electric light plant at this place. His understanding of mechanical principles and his previous experience in this connection have made him well qualified for the duties that devolve upon him.

Mr. Harney was married in 1891 to Miss Emma Wilson, who was born in Wyoming, Illinois, in 1862, and this union was blessed with one child, who passed away when an infant. Mrs. Harney is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Harney votes with the democracy and both he and his wife have gained many friends during the period

of their residence in Guthrie Center, while the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by those with whom they have been brought in contact.

CHARLES NUGENT.

Charles Nugent is the owner of an excellent farm of more than two hundred acres in Victory township, Guthrie county, but leaving its cultivation and improvement to his son John, he gives his attention to the business of making brick at Des Moines. A native of Ireland, he was born in 1844 and came to America about 1864, landing in New York. His father was Patrick and his mother Bridget (McNulty) Nugent. The parents left their son Charles on the Emerald isle and started for the United States, but the father died while at sea. It was subsequently that Charles Nugent crossed the Atlantic. He was one of a family of seven children, of whom four are yet living: Mrs. Kate Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Annie Rose, Mrs. Rose Bauer, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles, the subject of this review.

As soon as old enough Charles Nugent began working in the coal mines at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On his removal westward he located in Henry county, Illinois, and subsequently went to Clinton county, Iowa, where he lived for four years. He afterward spent one year in Boone county, Iowa, removing thence to Guthrie county, where he lived for four years. He next went to Greene county, where he remained for two years. Twenty-one years ago he again came to Guthrie county, where he has since made his home. Although working as a brick burner in Des Moines, he has business interests in this county and is well-known here. He owns two hundred and two and a half acres of land, well improved. This farm is located in Victory township and is operated

by his son John. Hogs and cattle are raised for the market and the property has been very productive and returns a good annual income for the care and labor which is bestowed upon it.

Mr. Nugent was married in 1872 to Miss Julia Courtney, who was born near Cleveland, Ohio, about sixty years ago. She was a daughter of John and Bridget (Kelley) Courtney, who came to America in 1846 and lived at different times in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They were living in Tennessee during the period of the Civil war, and in 1886 they came to Iowa, where the father remained until his death in 1900. His wife passed away the same year. Their last days were spent in the home of their daughter, Mrs. Nugent. By that marriage they had become the parents of seven children, of whom four still survive, namely: John Courtney, who is living in Des Moines; Jerry, who is a member of the police force of Des Moines; Timothy, who is living in Seattle, Washington, and Mrs. Nugent. The marriage of our subject and his wife was blessed with eleven children, of whom eight are yet living: John, Charles, Edward, Frank, Seeley, Agnes, Gertie and Harry, all yet at home.

The family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Nugent has always been a democrat, supporting that party since age gave him the right of franchise. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests, and he has met with creditable success in this way.

FRANK DELLITT.

Frank Dellitt, proprietor of one of the best grocery stores of Guthrie Center, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1850, his parents being John and Mary (Manis) Dellitt, both of whom were natives of Lan-

caster county, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was the founder of the Dellitt family in America, coming from Germany to the new world in colonial days, while representatives of the family served in the Revolutionary war.

John Dellitt was a farmer by occupation and on seeking a home in the middle west located in Mercer county, Illinois, near Aledo, where he purchased a farm in 1855. That place is now a part of the Mercer county poor farm. Mr. Dellitt made his home in that locality until 1868, when he removed to another farm near Aledo, upon which he resided until the day of his death, March 20, 1876. He worked diligently and persistently in cultivating his fields and bringing them under a high state of cultivation and in all he did manifested good business judgment, becoming prosperous. He had one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land. Keeping well informed on the political questions of the day, he gave allegiance to the republican party, and he belonged to the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member. She was of Irish ancestry and died in 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years. In the family were ten children, of whom they reared seven. Those living are: Fanny, the wife of Zachariah Fender, a farmer of Ringgold county, Iowa; Anna, the wife of George Taylor, a carpenter of Mercer county, Illinois; John, a farmer residing in Mercer county, where he is dealing in fancy driving horses; Frank, of this review; and Alva E., who is a street car conductor of Davenport.

Frank Dellitt was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools. He gave his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits until twenty years of age, when, feeling that he would find other pursuits more congenial, he entered the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company, first as brakeman and afterward as fireman, while later he became engineer and thus served until 1882. In that year he came to

Guthrie Center, where he established a grocery business on the site of his present store. He started with a stock of goods that cost him one hundred and seventy-five dollars. His reasonable prices and earnest desire to please his patrons soon secured him a growing trade and his rapidly developing business enabled him in 1887 to erect a new modern two-story building, twenty-two by sixty feet. It has a pressed brick front with large plate glass windows, and the second story is used as a flat. In the first story Mr. Dellitt carries a large line of staple and fancy groceries and now has a most attractive store of neat and tasteful arrangement. His business methods are such as neither seek nor require disguise and investigation into his course shows that he recognizes the fact that honesty is the best policy. In 1894 he built a handsome residence at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, which cost him four thousand dollars. The same year he bought the lot adjoining his business block on the east and erected there a building twenty-eight by ninety feet. This he recently sold in 1904.

In 1882 Mr. Dellitt was married to Miss Lida Broadwater, who was born in Williamsburg, Missouri, in 1850, there being only six days' difference in their ages. The lady is a daughter of Sidney and Margaret Broadwater, the former a native of Richmond, Virginia, and the latter of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Dellitt have become the parents of three children: Jessie, the wife of Ralph Crane, manager of the Green Bay Lumber Company of Guthrie Center; Sidney, who is a barber located at Reno, Nevada; and Sample, at home.

The parents are members of the Christian church, in which Mr. Dellitt is serving as a deacon, and the work of the church finds in him an earnest promoter. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft. His political support is given to the democracy. Wherever known he is esteemed as a

man of alert, enterprising spirit, of progressive ideas and of genuine personal worth, his life being governed by high and manly principles, while his actions are sincere and his purpose steadfast.

FRANK M. HOPKINS.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record, establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Guthrie county Frank M. Hopkins is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of the county and has also left an impress upon the annals of the state. He has exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence; in business life as a financier and promoter of extensive enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good, as well as a comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and national welfare. He is now serving for the second term as senator from his district and was chosen at the second election without opposition.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 8, 1854. His father, John Y. Hopkins, was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and died in 1877, at the age of fifty-six years. He was of Irish ancestry. The grandfather was an early settler of Zanesville, Ohio, and a glassblower by trade. After completing his literary education Dr. John Y. Hopkins entered the medical college at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated on the completion of the course. He



H. M. Stephens

began practice in Ohio and in 1853 came to Iowa, settling at Oskaloosa, where he successfully followed his profession until 1869, when he removed to Guthrie Center, remaining an active and valued member of the medical fraternity at this place until his life's labors were ended in death. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in property from time to time until he became the owner of four hundred acres of land in Seely township. He attained more than local note as a physician, for by his skill and ability he won a wide reputation, being recognized by the profession as well as by the public as a man of broad learning and strict conformity to the ethics of his chosen calling. In early life he belonged to the Episcopal church, but later became a member of the Methodist Episcopal. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and he also held high rank in Odd Fellowship. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry and subsequently became surgeon of the same regiment, serving with distinction until the close of the war. In early manhood Dr. Hopkins was married to Miss Mary A. Needham, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1826, and died in 1903. She was of German descent and was a daughter of David Needham, who with his family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day and settled in Guernsey county. He engaged in school-teaching and later in farming. At one time he served as county superintendent of schools and he also filled the position of county sheriff, becoming an influential and leading resident of the community in which he made his home.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins were born seven children, of whom five are yet living: Frank M., of this review; Webster C., who is a merchant, residing in San Francisco, California; Harry L., engaged in the real-estate business in Los Angeles, California; Edward W., who also resides in the latter

city, where he is engaged in the practice of law, and is now serving as a county official; and Cary N., a physician of Los Angeles.

In the public schools of Oskaloosa Frank M. Hopkins began his education, which he continued in the public schools of Guthrie Center and later in the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, where he spent three years. He left that institution in 1875 and returned to the home farm. He has since attaining his majority been almost continuously in public office and his faithfulness and capability have led to his selection again and again for important duties. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the district court and filled that position until 1889. He was then appointed mayor of Guthrie Center to fill out an unexpired term and afterward was twice elected to that position. In the meantime, in 1887, he assisted in organizing the Guthrie State Bank, which is now the First National Bank, and he became its first president. When the First National Bank was organized he was made cashier and later was chosen vice president, which is his present official relation to that institution. He has extended his efforts into banking circles in other localities, having been associated with the Bayard Savings Bank since its organization and now acting as one of its directors. He also became a director of the Yale Savings Bank when it was established and is its vice president at the present time. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Bagley, of which he is likewise a director, and he is also a stockholder and director of the Guthrie Center Electric Light Company. As a business man he is far-sighted and sagacious and is seldom if ever at fault in matters of judgment concerning the value of a business situation and its possible outcome.

On the 27th of September, 1882, Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Lucy M. Holsman, a daughter of William and Lucy (Dillie) Holsman. Mrs. Hopkins belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is an estimable lady, who presides with gracious

hospitality over their pleasant and attractive home. Mr. Hopkins has taken high rank in Masonry and is a worthy follower of the craft. In political circles he is widely known throughout the state as a champion of republican interests and in 1899 he was elected state senator for the seventeenth senatorial district, comprising Audubon, Dallas and Guthrie counties. His service in the upper house was so acceptable that in 1903 he was re-elected without opposition. During his connection with the upper house he has been associated with much important constructive legislation and has stood firm in support of many movements which have proven of decided benefit to the commonwealth. He was chairman of the committee on public libraries, pharmacy, telegraph and telephone. In the year 1907 he was made chairman of the railroads committee, one of the most important of the assembly, and he has been a member of the appropriation committee since elected to the senate. To every question which comes up for consideration he gives earnest thought and his opinions are the result of careful investigation and research into existing conditions and the possibilities of the future. He has long been recognized as a leader of the party, served as chairman of the republican county committee in 1890, was an alternate to the republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, has served as a delegate to various state conventions and has frequently been chairman of his delegation. In his entire life there has been not one esoteric phase and his political opponents speak of him in terms of respect and praise. The circle of his friends embraces many of the most prominent men of the state, while in his home county he is most popular, and his entire career both in business, official and private life, has been an honor to the people who have honored him. He has done much public service that has brought no pecuniary reward and yet has made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies.

In manner he is unostentatious and entirely free from all display, yet in his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered, but are given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his city, state and country.

C. M. PORTER, M. D.

Dr. C. M. Porter, of Menlo, was born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1876. His father, Joseph R. Porter, was a native of Ohio and was also a medical practitioner. He was graduated from the Columbus (Ohio) Medical College and in 1858 came to Iowa, opening up an office in Scott county, where he continued to practice actively and successfully until his death which occurred fourteen years ago. He not only attained prominence in his calling but was also a leader in public thought and action and was twice elected to represent Scott county in the state legislature, serving as a member of the assembly during the momentous period of the Civil war. He married Hannah Wineman, who was of German descent.

Mr. Porter, reared under the parental roof, acquired his education in the public schools of Scott county and in Cornell College, where he pursued a two years' course. He also pursued a course in stenography there and engaged in that line of business for a time. Later he entered the Drake University to qualify himself for the practice of medicine and was graduated in the class of 1901. In the meantime he greatly promoted his efficiency by spending his vacations in the Mercy Hospital at Des Moines, thus putting his theoretical knowledge to the practical test. Following his graduation from the Drake University he began the active practice of medicine and surgery in

De Soto, where he remained until 1903. That year witnessed his arrival in Menlo, where he has since conducted an office and as time has passed he has built up an extensive practice and is regarded as a very successful and able member of the medical fraternity. He is now physician to the local health board.

Dr. Porter was married in De Soto in 1903 to Miss Mabel Blackman, and there has been born to them one daughter, Zora Vere, who is now three years of age. Dr. Porter has purchased a pleasant home in Menlo, and he and his wife are much esteemed in social circles. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political support is given to the Republican party.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

William F. Smith, who is a prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Guthrie county, owning and operating one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Highland township, and eighty acres in Seely township, is also prominently connected with the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Company as one of its organizers and now its heaviest stockholder. He was born in Putnam county, New York, September 13, 1856, a son of James C. and Frances (Mekeel) Smith, the former a native of Putnam county and a wagonmaker by trade. He spent his entire life in that county, passing away there in 1899. His widow, however, still survives and yet makes her home in Putnam county. Of their family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, William F. is the sixth in order of birth, the other members of the family being Melissa, Carrie, George, James, Mary, Estella, Anna, Ida and Sarah.

William F. Smith spent the days of his

boyhood and youth in his native state and was there educated in the district schools. He remained at home until he had reached the age of twenty-six years, when, believing that better opportunities awaited him in the west, he accordingly made his way to Iowa, locating first in Johnson county, this state. After four years there passed he continued his journey to Guthrie county, where for seven years he operated rented land. During that period he worked earnestly and persistently in the hope of acquiring a competence that would justify his purchase of property. This ambition was rewarded and he eventually made purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, situated on section 11, Highland township, and eighty acres in Seely township, all of which is tillable and which responds readily to the care and labor which he bestows upon it. He has improved his property with substantial buildings and fences and everything about the place is kept in good state of repair, so that he is today classed among the enterprising agriculturists of his section of the county. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate Mr. Smith also makes a specialty of raising shorthorn cattle, and this branch of his business is proving a profitable venture.

Mr. Smith has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Anna Daugherty, their marriage being celebrated in January, 1883. Their home was blessed with two sons, Charles and Ray, both at home. The wife and mother departed this life in 1896, and on the 25th of April, 1897, Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Nettie J. Conrad, the widow of Charles Conrad. She bore the maiden name of Rich and was born in Scott county, Iowa. By the second marriage of Mr. Smith there is one son, William M., also at home, and by her former marriage Mrs. Smith has a son and daughter—Harry and Della—the former now living in Crawford county, Iowa, while the latter is with her mother.

Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Company and is the heaviest stockholder in the organization and a member of its board of managers, the plant being operated at Bayard. He gives his political support to the principles of the republican party and has served as school director for several years, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

WASHINGTON TIPTON CONNER.

Washington Tipton Conner, one of the founders of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and now its president, has for many years been connected with the insurance business as representative of various old and reliable companies. His life record began in Cass county, Indiana, on the 25th of April, 1832.

His father, William Conner, was born in North Carolina and represented a family that was established in that state at an early period in its colonization. He was reared to the occupation of farming and made that pursuit his life work. When Indiana was still largely regarded as a frontier state he took up his abode within its borders in 1820, settling in Wayne county, where he lived until 1831. He then removed to Cass county, where he bought and farmed one hundred and eighty acres. His remaining days were devoted to general agricultural pursuits and he made his home in Cass county until his death. He now lies buried beside a wife and daughter in that locality, having passed away in 1836. He was considered one of the progressive, wide-awake and prosperous agriculturists of his community and in pioneer times performed the arduous task of hewing out a farm in the midst of the forest, for the district in which he lived was covered with a fine growth of walnut,

maple and other trees. He participated in the Black Hawk war, defending the interests of the early settlers against the attack of the red men and in other ways he aided in planting the seeds of civilization upon the frontier and in laying broad and deep the foundation for the development and up-building of his adopted state. He was a man of excellent character, his motives being guided by high principles, and he was much esteemed by neighbors and friends. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as a class leader. Meetings were held in his home in the old days of the circuit rider and he did all in his power to promote the moral development of his community. He had some knowledge of surveying, possessed instruments necessary to carry on that work and surveyed land for his neighbors. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the whig party. He wedded Mary Kelley, who was born in Georgia, was of Irish extraction and died in 1835, at the age of forty-four years.

In their family were ten children, namely: John, who died in 1846; Phoebe, who died at the age of twenty-one; Lewis, who passed away in 1875; Riley, who came to Guthrie county in 1854 and engaged in carpentering at Panora, where his death occurred in 1902, when he was eighty years of age, while his wife died at the same time, both being buried in the same grave; Esther, who died in 1900, at the age of eighty years, after a long residence in Guthrie county from the year 1862, her husband being Thomas B. Swisher, one of the pioneer farmers of Guthrie county; William W., who was a farmer of Nebraska and died in 1885, at the age of more than fifty years; Jephtha, who was a farmer of Guthrie county and a pioneer settler, but spent his later years in retirement from business in Panora, where he died in 1880, at the age of fifty-three years; Elias, who was born April 15, 1829, and is a teacher in Wisconsin; Washington

T., of this review, and Sarah Jane, who married William Swisher: a pioneer farmer of this county, where he died about 1899, and his widow and four sons removed to Columbia Falls, Montana.

Washington T. Conner was only three years of age at the time of his mother's death and was but four years old when left an orphan by the death of his father. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of an agriculturist. He was largely self-educated, although for a brief period he attended school held in a little log cabin in Indiana. Possessing an observing eye and retentive memory, he has continually added to his knowledge through reading, experience and observation and is today a well-informed man. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade. In the month of October, 1853, he arrived in Iowa, a young man of twenty-one years, in company with his brother Lewis. They journeyed to Muscatine, Iowa, and after remaining there for a short time W. T. Conner went to Des Moines, where he spent several months in making shoes. He worked for two months at the bench and received seventy dollars, the most he had ever made in his life during a similar period. Previous to that time he had worked at shoemaking in Iowa City for two weeks. After leaving Des Moines in February, 1854, he went by stage to Geneseo, Illinois, and thence by rail to Bloomington, this being his first glimpse of a railroad car. Later he returned to Indiana, where he bought some young cattle and a horse, which he drove to Illinois and put out to herd in Vermilion county. There he continued for about a year.

In 1855 Mr. Conner came to Iowa, settling in Jackson township, Guthrie county. Here he entered one hundred acres of land, for which he paid the usual government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre, and he also secured a quarter section in Cass township. He still has the patents for these

tracts issued by Franklin Pierce, then president of the United States. He sold his quarter section north of Panora for four hundred dollars, which was the first money he ever made in a business deal. He continued farming in Jackson township from August, 1857, until 1894, when he removed to Guthrie Center, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. As a farmer he worked diligently and persistently and became prosperous. Even after selling corn for twelve cents per bushel he found that he was making money, for the prices of commodities which he purchased were correspondingly low. When he left the farm he owned three hundred and five acres of rich and valuable land and he still has sixty-five acres in Jackson township. He raised and fed cattle, finding this a profitable source of income in addition to the crops which he carefully cultivated. In 1882 the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Guthrie and Adair counties was organized, with Mr. Conner as one of its charter members. He is now the president of the company and was long one of its directors. He is also agent for a number of other fire insurance companies and he annually writes a large amount of business, at the same time conducting a real-estate agency, whereby he has negotiated a number of important property transfers.

On the 30th of July, 1857, Mr. Conner was married to Miss Annie H. Knight, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana, on the 15th of June, 1836, the day upon which Mr. Conner's father died. She is a daughter of George Knight, who came to Iowa in 1850 and located on a farm in Dallas county, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the very venerable age of ninety-six years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Conner were born ten children, of whom six are still living. Alice I. is the wife of J. B. Leach, a merchant at Beaver City, Iowa, and they have three children and one grandchild. Florence is the wife of J. E. Boots, a resi-

dent farmer of Valley township, and they have four children. Eva M. is the wife of John D. Lonsdale, a woolen manufacturer and farmer of Dale City, Iowa, and they have three children. Oscar is a farmer of North Dakota and has one child. May is the wife of Andrew J. Larson, a farmer, and Elma is at home.

The parents attend and support the church and are interested in all that pertains to the welfare and development of the county. Mr. Conner is an Odd Fellow and in politics he is practically independent. He served as a trustee of the Guthrie county high school and he is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. He has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey and is still an active factor in business life. His look is yet forward and in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime. He does not live in the past with his reminiscences, although he relates many interesting incidents of the early days. He has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress as the years have gone by and is a representative and respected man, whose friends are many. The success that he has achieved and enjoyed has come to him as the legitimate reward of his own labor.

SAMUEL BUCKLEY.

Samuel Buckley, owning and operating a well-improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated on sections 9 and 16, Orange township, Guthrie county, is one of the worthy citizens that England has furnished to this state. He was born in Yorkshire, England, February 25, 1851, a son of Robert S. and Sallie (Dunkerley) Buckley, both of whom were likewise natives of that country, the former born February 6, 1828, while the latter was born in Lan-

cashire in 1829. The father was engaged in mining in his native land, but hearing of the business advantages to be enjoyed in the new world, he accordingly set sail for American shores in 1856, taking passage on an old-time sailing vessel bound for the new world. It was a long and tedious journey, requiring fifty-two days to cross the Atlantic. Upon reaching the new world the father at once made his way to Rock Island, Illinois, where he continued his mining operations, and in 1866 made his way to Jasper county, Iowa, making his home in Monroe. He continued to follow mining there for a time, but eventually retired and passed away there in August, 1903. He had survived his wife for a long period, her death having occurred in 1877.

Samuel Buckley, whose name introduces this review, has two brothers and two sisters, these being J. S., a resident farmer of Jasper county, Iowa; R. A. a plumber and furnace manufacturer of Denison, this state; Melina, the wife of Fremont Summey, a resident farmer of Jasper county, and Mary, the wife of Merrill Rice, of the state of Washington.

Samuel Buckley was a little lad of only five years when he was brought by his parents to this country. He pursued his studies in the common schools and remained at home until twenty-seven years of age, during which time he was engaged in mining with his father. In 1884 he made his way to Guthrie county and engaged in farming, which has continued to be his occupation to the present time. That he has been successful in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land, situated on sections 9 and 16, Orange township, which has been acquired through his own well-directed labors. He has improved the place by the erection of a house and good outbuildings, all of which are kept in the best possible condition, this constituting one of the valuable farms of this section of the

state. Mr. Buckley is practical and progressive in his methods of farm work, using the latest improved machinery to carry on the work of the fields, and each year he gathers good crops as a reward for the care and labor he has bestowed upon his land.

It was during his residence in Jasper county, Iowa, that Mr. Buckley was married, his union being with Miss Burnettie Lackey, who was born in that county, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 28th of February, 1878. They have become the parents of six children: Banner, at home; Bertha, the wife of Frank Salter, a mechanic of Coon Rapids, Iowa; Lottie, Roy and Everett, all under the parental roof; and Ethel, deceased.

Mr. Buckley gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and has filled some local offices, having been elected as commissioner of Guthrie county in 1900, in which office he served until 1907, and he has likewise been township assessor and township clerk. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and their many excellent traits of character have endeared them to all with whom they are associated, while in his business dealings Mr. Buckley is ever found reliable and trustworthy, thus gaining the confidence and good will of his fellowmen.

JAMES LONSDALE, M. D.

Dr. James Lonsdale, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Dale City, and who owns and cultivates a farm in Jackson township, dates his residence in Guthrie county from 1856. He was at that time a young lad of ten years. His birth occurred in Richland county, Ohio, October 13, 1846. His parents were John and Britann (Dye) Lonsdale. In the year 1856 John Lonsdale came to Guthrie county with his family, making the journey with team and

wagon and settling in Jackson township. He had formerly visited the county, having been here in 1853, at which time he entered about fifteen hundred acres of land. All was wild and uncultivated, being covered with its native prairie grasses and throughout this part of the state there were still to be seen the evidences of pioneer life, but white people were making their way into this region to find here good opportunities for progressive agriculture. Mr. Lonsdale recognized the advantages here offered and entered a large tract of land. He had about nine hundred acres in the home place, which he broke and improved. His work was carried on along lines that produce excellent results and in 1869 he furthermore added to his activities by establishing a town which he named Dale City. In 1858 he had started a woolen mill, beginning business on a small scale in the manufacture, rolling and carding of wool. He did custom work for a time but later developed this business and engaged in the manufacture of wool blankets, cassimere and flannel. The enterprise became an important productive industry of this part of the state and was a source of gratifying profit to the owner who continued in the business until his death, which occurred April 26, 1892, when he was seventy-four years of age. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, born February 14, 1818, and learned his trade in that country. It was in 1841 that he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling first in Ohio, where he formed a partnership with E. H. France and conducted a woolen mill until coming to the west. For many years he was numbered among the most prominent representatives of agricultural and commercial interests in western Iowa. His wife died October 14, 1891, at the age of seventy-two years. She was born in Genesee county, New York, and was married in Ohio. The first of her ancestors to come to America was William Dye, who died in 1730, at the age of one

hundred and five years and was buried at Narragansett, Rhode Island. Mr. Lonsdale made an excellent record as a progressive business man who belonged to that type of citizens, who promoted business progress while attaining individual prosperity.

His son, James Lonsdale, came with his parents to Guthrie county in his boyhood days. He attended the schools of this county and thinking he would make the practice of medicine his life work, he was graduated from Rush Medical College in the class of 1879. He practiced in this county for a year and a half, after which he removed to Royalton, Minnesota, where he continued the practice for seventeen years. He then returned to Jackson township and is well known in the locality as a physician of broad experience whose professional services have been of marked benefit in the community. He is a member of both the County and State Medical Associations. Moreover, he has extensive farming interests, owning seven hundred acres of valuable land in the eastern part of Jackson township, which he has tilled, thus adding greatly to its productiveness. In other ways he has improved the property, and in addition to this he owns six hundred and fifty acres east of the town of Dale City, where he now lives, his residence there standing in the midst of a tract of land of five acres.

At the time of the Civil war Dr. Lonsdale espoused the cause of the Union and enlisted on the 1st of December, 1863, in the First Iowa Battery. His father, in the period prior to the war, was a staunch abolitionist and his home was a station on the famous underground railroad. It was natural therefore that James Lonsdale should be deeply interested in the cause of liberty and of the Union and he offered his services in defense of the stars and stripes. He remained at the front until honorably discharged on the 9th of July, 1865, and in the meantime had participated in the Atlanta campaign, together with other important military en-

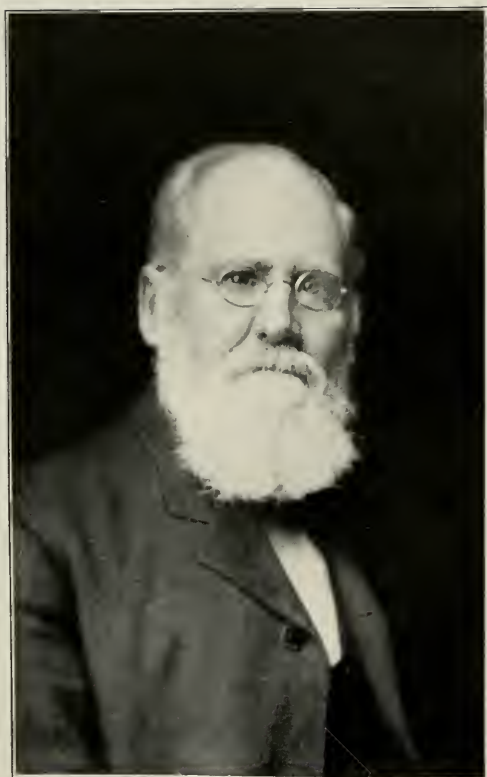
gagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms.

On September 16, 1869, in Guthrie county, Dr. Lonsdale was married to Miss Ella Gibson, who was born July 30, 1847, in La Salle county, Illinois, and came to Guthrie county with her mother in 1857. The Doctor and his wife now have two daughters: Britta, now Mrs. Williams, of Anaconda, Montana; and Persis, at home. The family are well known in the community where they reside and the hospitality of the best homes is cordially extended them. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity in Linden and in politics is a republican. His boyhood and youth were passed in this county to which he has returned after an absence of seventeen years to make his permanent home here and he is well known as a representative of both the medical fraternity and of agricultural interests, for his lands now are productive, bringing to him a very gratifying income.

JOHN D. LENON.

A fitting reward of a well-spent and active life is a period of rest through opportunity to enjoy the fruits of former toil, and this is vouchsafed to John D. Lenon, who is now living retired at Panora. As merchant and miller and representative of other business interests he has done much to promote the material prosperity and upbuilding of this section of the state and especially has Panora benefited by his labors, which at the same time have brought him a splendid financial return, so that he is now numbered among the men of affluence in Guthrie county. Moreover, he has maintained his residence here from an early day, having lived within the borders of the county for forty-six years.

His birth occurred in Carroll county, Indiana, January 18, 1834, his parents being



MR. AND MRS. J. D. LENON

James R. and Elizabeth (Duncan) Lenon, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Tennessee. The father was a farmer by occupation and died in 1849, when his son John was but fifteen years of age, having for some time, however, survived his wife, who died in 1842, at the age of twenty-five years. After losing his first wife James R. Lenon was married to Margaret Mabbitt, who, after losing her first husband, became the wife of George Whisler and with him removed to Guthrie county, where she died several years ago.

John D. Lenon was one of five children, but he and his brother, Peter H., the latter a resident of Guthrie Center, are the only ones who now survive. The common schools afforded John D. Lenon his educational privileges during the period of his boyhood and youth, and when still comparatively young he learned the carpenter's trade. He remained a resident of Indiana until 1861, when he arrived in Guthrie county, Iowa, and engaged in the drug business with his brother, the firm maintaining an existence until 1865. In 1863, in connection with James and John Cline, he built and operated a woolen mill and later purchased the interests of his partners. The business was carried on along the original plan until 1877, when the mill was converted into a grist mill, which Mr. Lenon operated until 1903, when he leased it to his son. He was also a partner in a drug store in 1872. His business enterprises have been important and of a varied character, but in all that he has undertaken he has won success, possessing that strong spirit of determination and energy which enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path and to work his way steadily upward. At different times he has had valuable real and personal interests in the county, but has now disposed of all his property here except his mill and his residence, having largely invested his money in Arkansas realty.

On the 13th of September, 1855, when a young man of twenty-one years, Mr. Lenon was married to Miss Margaret M. Long, who was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 20th of April, 1837, her parents being David and Anna Long, who were farming people, locating in Indiana in pioneer days, and there spending the remainder of their lives. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lenon have been born ten children, as follows: James B., who married Miss Anna Furguson, and is now operating a grist mill at Panora, Iowa; Viola, the deceased wife of M. N. Lenon, who was a distant relative, and who made her home in Indiana; Luella, the wife of Robert King, of Panora; Henry, who died at the age of sixteen years; Warren, who graduated from the county high school, wedded Miss Clara Mercer, a sister of H. H. Mercer, clerk of Guthrie county, and who is now president of a bank in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is also mayor of that city, now serving his third term; Florence M., who died in 1895; Brenton, who passed away at the age of three years; one who died in infancy; J. F., who graduated from the Guthrie county high school, married Miss Cora Hale, and is now cashier, director and secretary of a banking house in Little Rock, Arkansas, and Olive, the deceased wife of Hoyt W. Chase, a resident of Yale, Guthrie county.

Mr. Lenon has been an Odd Fellow since 1866 and has exemplified in his life the spirit of brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness which underlies this organization. He joined the Masons in 1856 and has taken the Royal Arch degree. His political views endorse the democracy and for many years he was a recognized leader of his party in Guthrie county, his opinions carrying weight in its local councils. In 1866 he was elected treasurer of the Panora school district and held that office for sixteen consecutive years. In 1881 he was elected and served for one term as county treasurer, and in 1889 was again chosen for the office,

proving a faithful defender of the public exchequer. He served for several terms on the city council and for two terms as mayor, giving an administration characterized by a prompt and businesslike dispatch of his duties and by a marked devotion to the general good. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for eight years and is now one of its elders, while his wife has been a member of the same church for forty years. In the varied relations of an active life he has ever commanded the good will and confidence of his fellowmen, who acknowledge his worth as a citizen and in business circles. The most envious cannot grudge him his success, so honorably has it been won and so worthily used. He has passed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten and now at the age of seventy-three years is enjoying a well-earned retirement from labor.

J. L. SUMNER.

J. L. Sumner is a retired farmer living in the village of Bayard, and it was his intense and well-directed activity in former years that made it possible for him now to enjoy rest without further recourse to labor in order to gain a living. He was born in Marshall county, Illinois, August 24, 1844. His father, James Sumner, was born in Kentucky in 1813 and came to Illinois in 1835. He followed farming there until 1853, when he came to Iowa and settled in Poweshiek county, where he lived until his death in 1890. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Strain, was born in Ohio, and they were married in Illinois. Her death occurred in 1859, only a few years after the removal to this state. In their family were ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living in Guthrie county.

J. L. Sumner was educated in the district schools, and spent his early life on the home farm. He was only about nine years of age when his parents came to Iowa, and he remained a resident of Poweshiek county until 1884, when he removed to Ponca, Nebraska. There he was engaged in the livery business for about a year, when he returned to Iowa and settled at Monona, where he followed farming for a year. Later he came to Guthrie county and took up his abode in Seely township, where he lived for five years. He then retired and has since made his home in the village of Bayard save for a period of five years, which he spent near Akron, Colorado. He there pre-empted land and proved up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he still owns. He also has one hundred acres in Seely township, eighty-four acres in Highland township and eighty acres near Newport, Nebraska, and from his different properties he derives a good income that now enables him to live in well-earned ease. He has erected a fine residence in Bayard, which he now occupies and is most comfortably situated in life.

On the 5th of October, 1863, Mr. Sumner was united in marriage to Miss Melissa T. Nichols, a resident of Poweshiek county, Iowa. Their children are six in number: Charles R., who was born June 17, 1866, and is engaged in the restaurant business in Ponca, Nebraska; Aden D., who was born July 24, 1869, and now follows farming in Seely township; Harry A., who was born June 27, 1872, and died in September, 1897; a daughter who died in infancy; Bertha Olive, who was born May 7, 1880, and is the wife of James H. B. Woodroffe, who is engaged in the insurance business at Bayard, and James Walter, who was born September 11, 1885, and follows farming in Highland township.

Mr. Sumner is a democrat who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as supervisor in Guthrie county, and while living in Poweshiek

county was assessor and collector. He and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church, in which he is serving as treasurer, and in its work they are much interested, while to its support they contribute liberally. Mr. Sumner is a man of excellent business ability and enterprise, is notably prompt, energetic and reliable. He forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and these traits, as manifested in his business life in former years, have gained him a place among the substantial residents of Guthrie county and have enabled him to live retired.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT.

Nathaniel Wright is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres on sections 29 and 30, Stuart township. He has now reached the age of sixty-five years, his birth having occurred in Indiana on the 29th of July, 1842. His parents were Newell and Mary A. (Barnes) Wright, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. In the year 1849 the father came to Iowa, settling in Johnson county with his family, and there followed farming. Later, however, he removed to Iowa county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in the year 1862. Four years later, in 1866, his widow, Mrs. Mary Wright, came to Guthrie county, where she resided until her demise in October, 1887. They were the parents of five children, namely: F. W., who is now living in the state of Washington; Martha J., and Emma May, both deceased; and James M., of Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Nathaniel Wright, the other member of the family, was a youth of seven years when his parents left Indiana and came to this state. He accompanied them on their various removals and has always followed the occupation of farming, being early trained

to the work of the fields. He took his place behind the plow when a young lad and was usually busy with the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. He thus received practical training in the work which he was destined to make his life occupation, and he is now numbered among the substantial and prominent farmers of Guthrie county, owning and cultivating one hundred and seventy-five acres of rich and arable land on sections 29 and 30, Stuart township. The place has increased in value owing to the care and labor he has bestowed upon it and the improvements which he has here made, and it is now lacking in none of the equipments of a model farm of the twentieth century, but on the contrary is regarded as one of the attractive features in the landscape.

Mr. Wright's wife bore the maiden name of Mary A. Nation, and was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 24th of January, 1848. Her father, John Nation, was born in Kentucky, while her mother was a native of Virginia. They came west to Linn county, Iowa, in 1836, being among the earliest settlers of this state and sharing in all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Mr. Nation gave his attention to the work of developing and improving a farm. In the first year of his residence here he had gone to the timber for a load of wood when he and his dog came into contact with a wildcat, but finally succeeded in killing it. Various kinds of wild animals were seen in that early day, and Indians were still numerous in some parts of the state. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Nation was appointed a captain for service on the Missouri border, receiving his commission from Governor Lucas, of Iowa. Later he removed to Guthrie county, this state, and remained an honored and worthy resident here up to the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1888. He survived his wife for only a few months, for she had passed away on

the 15th of July, 1887. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: James W., deceased, who was a prominent citizen of Guthrie county and for several years served as county surveyor; Martha J., the wife of M. C. Harlan, of Guthrie county; Margaret, residing at Mr. Wright's home; and George W., John W. and Leonard B., all deceased. It was on the 19th of April, 1868, that Mary A. Nation gave her hand in marriage to Nathaniel Wright, and their union has been blessed with four children: Martha N., at home; Isa Mary, at home; Nellie M. and Laura E., teaching school. The daughter Nellie took a normal course at Drake University at Des Moines and is now teaching her twenty-second term of school. Laura is a graduate of the Menlo high school and is also a successful teacher.

While widely known as a prosperous and enterprising farmer, Mr. Wright has also gained a wide reputation in political circles. He is a stalwart champion of the republican party and has served as assessor for nine years. He also held the office of school director for thirty years, while still higher honors awaited him in his election to the state legislature, being a member of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth general assemblies. He represented his district so faithfully and acceptably that he was re-elected. He went upon record as the supporter of the many progressive public movements, the value of which have been proven in the history of the state. He has ever been loyal to his honest convictions, and he commands the respect of even those opposed to him politically.

GEORGE SHEEDER.

George Sheeder has devoted his entire life to farming and stock-raising and is today one of the heaviest stock-feeders of the county, while his landed possessions

aggregate ten hundred and fourteen and a half acres in Seely, Baker and Union townships, to which he gives his personal supervision. He is both practical and progressive in his methods and his labors are attended with that measure of success which always crowns close application guided by sound judgment.

Mr. Sheeder is one of Guthrie county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Guthrie Center. His parents were William and Mary (Keeley) Sheeder, who became residents of this part of the state in pioneer times. The father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1825, while the mother's birth occurred in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1830. The Sheeder family comes of Prussian ancestry and was founded in America by Frederick Sheeder, Sr., who when seventeen years of age accompanied his parents from Prussia, his native land, to the new world. He became a soldier in the war of 1812, and, returning home upon a furlough, his son, Frederick Sheeder, Jr., went to the front in his place and carried a musket, although at that time only fifteen years of age. Frederick Sheeder, Sr., was a tailor by trade, but in his later years engaged in farming. He married Anna Holtman, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of six sons and four daughters: Frederick, Henry, Mary, Samuel, Phillip, Caroline, Catherine, Sarah, Joseph and Benjamin. The mother of this family died in 1863, while the father passed away at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a self-made man, whose well directed labors and strong determination enabled him to gain a handsome competence, although he started out in life empty-handed. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church.

His eldest son, Frederick Sheeder, Jr., was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1799, and, as stated, took his father's place for service in the second war

with England. He was reared upon a Pennsylvania farm and was educated in the Chester county schools. He married Miss Elizabeth Shuler, whose birth occurred in Chester county, March 2, 1797, her parents being William and Sarah Shuler. Frederick and Elizabeth Sheeder had but two children: Sarah Ann, who died at the age of twenty months, and William. The mother died April 14, 1830, at the age of thirty-three years, while the father passed away December 30, 1834, at the age of thirty-five years.

William Sheeder, the father of our subject, was left an orphan at the early age of ten years and made his home with his grandfather for four and a half years. In his early youth he was a district school student, and when about thirteen years of age he began working as a teamster, driving a six-horse team and hauling stone to the limestone kiln, while in the winter season he hauled forty cords of wood. He was in his seventeenth year when he entered upon an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade under Jesse Orr, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of March, 1842. For four years he continued in that employ and received only his board and clothing until the last six months of the period, when he was paid a monthly wage. Subsequently he opened and conducted a shop of his own for a year. On the 23d of March, 1848, he wedded Miss Mary Keeley, who was born August 28, 1830, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Miller) Keeley, who were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

On the 17th of April, 1855, William Sheeder, with his wife and four children, started for Iowa, traveling by rail to Rock Island, Illinois, thence by steamer to Muscatine, Iowa, and on by team to Guthrie county. He entered four hundred acres of government land, securing three hundred and twenty acres on section 5, Baker township, and forty acres elsewhere. The family lived in a tent for about three months, at the end of which time Mr. Sheeder had built

a log cabin, twelve by sixteen feet, with a clapboard roof. He afterward made an addition to this and in this pioneer home six of the children were born. In 1869 he replaced that dwelling with a more commodious residence of brick. He also built large barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and as the years passed he added to his property until he became owner of two thousand two hundred and one acres of land in Baker township, twelve hundred and forty acres in Seely township, eight hundred and fifty acres in Bear Grove township, and two hundred and eighty-one acres in Union township, making a total of four thousand five hundred and seventy-two acres in Guthrie county. He followed general farming and stock-raising, always keeping high-grade cattle, horses and hogs. William Sheeder died January 19, 1900, and his wife October 5, 1897.

George Sheeder was educated in the country schools of Guthrie county, and with the splendid example of his father to encourage and inspire him he has carefully conducted farming interests throughout his entire life. Almost two centuries ago George Washington said that agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man. It is to this line of life that George Sheeder has directed his interests and activities, and he is today one of the most prominent farmers and stock-raisers of this part of the state. His landed possessions comprise ten hundred and fourteen and a half acres, situated in Seely, Baker and Union townships, and his business in stock-feeding is hardly surpassed in extent by that of any other stockman of the county.

On the 1st of April, 1886, in Guthrie Center, Mr. Sheeder was married to Miss Orah Annette Rose, who was born in this county, near Guthrie Center, and is a daughter of G. W. and Margaret A. (Porter) Rose, the former born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and the latter in Noble county of the same state. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder has been

blessed with three sons and two daughters: Blanche, twenty years of age; Walter, eighteen years of age; Willis, a youth of sixteen; Ralph, twelve years old; and Verna, who at the age of ten years completes the family. All are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Sheeder gives his political support to the democracy, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, which make him one of the substantial citizens of central Iowa. He and his wife have a large circle of friends and are greatly esteemed in the community where their entire lives have been passed.

CAPTAIN JAMES D. TAYLOR.

In a detailed history of the city of Guthrie Center and of the county, mention should be made of Captain James D. Taylor, who has resided within the borders of the county since 1880 and has made his home at the county seat since 1885. He was for a long period associated with its building operations, but is now living retired. His activity and honor in business, his loyalty in citizenship and the splendid record which he made as a soldier of the Civil war entitle him to distinctive mention in this volume.

A native of Iowa, he was born in Van Buren county September 11, 1840, and in the paternal line comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family was founded in America during the colonial epoch in the history of the country, and was represented in the Revolutionary war. James Taylor, the grandfather of our subject, removed from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day, aiding in the reclamation of the "dark and bloody ground" for the uses of the white race and civilization.

His son, Samuel Taylor, was born in Kentucky and learned the carpenter's trade, but followed farming during the greater part of his life. In 1836, when Iowa was still under territorial rule, he took up his abode in this state, settling in Van Buren county, where he secured a claim of eighty acres, which hitherto was wild and uncultivated. With characteristic energy he began its development and remained in Van Buren county until 1855, when he removed to Jasper county, where he resided until 1880. He then went to Kansas, where he lived for five years, and on the expiration of that period he took up his abode at Pella, Marion county, where he remained for about eighteen years. After losing his wife he afterward lived with his children, principally with his son, James D. Taylor, in whose home he passed away in 1899, in his eighty-fifth year. He was successful in his business, working his way upward from a humble financial position to one of affluence. His religious faith, as a member of the Methodist church, was indicated in his honorable, upright life and his fraternal spirit was manifest in his membership with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. In politics he was always a democrat. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances R. Sage, was born in Indiana in 1818, was of German descent and died in the year 1893. In their family were six children: William, a resident farmer of Kansas; James D., Milton, deceased; Sarah, the wife of Dr. Charles Quire, who is living in Linnville, Iowa; Pernecia and Levina, both deceased.

James D. Taylor was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools. His educational advantages, however, were somewhat limited and after he had left school he remained on the farm for a short time, after which he began learning the carpenter's trade. He resided in Jasper county, where he followed carpentering until 1880, in which year he came to Guthrie county, settling at Menlo, where he resided until

1885. In that year he came to Guthrie Center, where he worked at his trade until 1900, when he retired. He was an expert builder and carpenter and a liberal patronage was accorded him, so that as the years passed by he was enabled to save from his earnings a goodly sum that has made him one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he lives.

Captain Taylor was married in 1860 to Miss Frances Mitchell, who was born in Indiana and died in 1873, at the age of thirty-one years. There were three children by that marriage: James, who has passed away; Charles E., who is living in Nebraska City, and Fred, who is a carpenter of Guthrie Center. In 1875 the Captain was united in marriage to Miss Amelia A. Clemson, who was born in Ohio, March 12, 1841.

It was after his first marriage that Captain Taylor enlisted for service in the Civil war, offering his aid to the government in Jasper county in August, 1862, at which time he was assigned to duty with Company D, Fortieth Iowa Infantry. He was mustered out at Davenport, August 23, 1865, after three years' service, and returned home with a most creditable military record. He joined the army as a private and in recognition of his meritorious service was advanced through different subordinate grades until he attained the rank of captain, and was in command about a year. He participated in many important engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg, various skirmishes and the Red River campaign. He was never on the sick list and was never wounded, although a musket ball cut through the leg of his trousers and burned the flesh on his leg at one time. After the war he returned to Jasper county and resumed the arts of peace, continuing in active business life until his retirement in 1900. He is now a member of the Grand Army post and has five times served as commander of Tracy post. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows lodge, while his political allegi-

ance is given to the republican party. Although not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of office seeking, he has served as justice of the peace and at all times has been loyal to the interests of the community in which he lives, local advancement and national progress being both near to his heart. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are highly esteemed people, having an extensive circle of friends in this county.

HERBERT H. COLBERT.

Herbert H. Colbert, who is superintendent of the Menlo Creamery Company, was born in Illinois, June 28, 1876, and when four years of age was brought to Menlo by his father, Alexander Colbert, who engaged in the livery business in the town for several years, and subsequently practiced veterinary surgery. He is now living retired at Menlo. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Alice Santee, and was born in Pennsylvania, is living also at Menlo.

Herbert H. Colbert acquired his education in the schools of Menlo, and when a young man started out to make his own way in the world. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Menlo Creamery Company, and the following year took charge as superintendent, in which position he has since served. He is a practical butter-maker, and in his capacity as superintendent has equipped the plant with all of the latest and best machinery. The company utilizes six thousand pounds of cream and two thousand pounds of milk per day, and the daily output of butter is two thousand pounds, all of which is shipped to New York city. This is a co-operative creamery, and in the last year earned for the farmers of this section sixty-eight thousand dollars for the product from their cows. The business is being successfully conducted under the management of

Mr. Colbert. He is practical and energetic in all that he does.

In 1898 Mr. Colbert was married to Miss Princina Messinger, a daughter of Eli Messinger and a native of Polk county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Colbert now have two children: Beulah, born in February, 1900, and Bernard, born in 1902. Mr. Colbert belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is a member of the council of Menlo and also of the school board. In community affairs he is deeply interested and he takes an active part in every movement for the uplifting of his town. His labors are at all times practical, whether for the improvement of Menlo or for the advancement of business, and he is regarded as a man of genuine worth and his friends are many.

F. H. JENKINS.

One of the most popular and enterprising business men of Bagley is F. H. Jenkins, cashier of the First National Bank of that place. He is a native of Indiana, born in Franklin county, August 2, 1874, and is a son of E. W. and India (Seal) Jenkins. The father, who was a prominent physician of Mount Carmel, Indiana, died in 1888, at the age of forty-nine years, but the mother is still living and now makes her home with our subject. She, too, is a native of the Hoosier state.

F. H. Jenkins began his education in the public schools of Indiana, and after the removal of the family to Guthrie county, Iowa, he attended the Panora high school. Later he pursued a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. He then returned to Panora, Iowa, where he studied law for three months with Colonel Nichols, after which he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Guthrie County National Bank at that place. That he

was careful, systematic and reliable is evidenced by his two years' service with that bank, and from that time on he has steadily advanced in the financial world. He became first mail teller at the Des Moines National Bank, where he remained for six years, and so reliable and efficient did he prove that his value was soon recognized and he was offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Bagley, Iowa. This is one of the leading financial institutions of the county and was organized October 29, 1903, with H. L. Moore, of Panora, as president; S. Jasinsky, vice president; F. H. Jenkins, cashier, and Charles W. Cain, assistant cashier. The directors are John W. Foster, H. L. Moore, S. Jasinsky, F. Hopkins, L. M. Swindler, M. M. Reynolds, Charles Yale and F. H. Jenkins. The bank has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and was purchased from McHugh & Coles, who had conducted a private bank here for thirteen years, but it has greatly outgrown its original business and now occupies a spacious new brick building, twenty-two by forty feet, with a fire-proof vault, six by nine by twelve feet. It is well equipped with the latest and most approved bank furniture. The firm does a general banking and exchange business, together with insurance and loans, and to Mr. Jenkins's fidelity and enterprise is due much of the success and the present enviable reputation that the institution now enjoys.

In 1900, at Panora, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Lela Lahman, a daughter of C. T. Lahman, an early merchant of that place. She died in 1905, leaving two children, namely: Margaret and Lucile.

Mr. Jenkins casts his ballot with the republican party and is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A man of admirable character, his commercial efforts have always been conducted on a high mental and moral plane. Through his enterprise he has won success in business



F. H. JENKINS.

and through his fidelity to upright principles he has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

C. C. NESSELROAD.

Christopher Columbus Nesselroad is numbered among the men who in the evening of life are permitted to enjoy rest from labor because of their well-directed activity and careful management in former years. He is esteemed as a citizen of genuine worth and as one who in business circles has gained confidence and good will by reason of his integrity and business probity. A native of Ohio, he was born in what was then Morgan, but is now Noble, county, in 1832.

His father, John Nesselroad, a native of Ohio, represented one of the old families of that state. The grandfather, Christopher Nesselroad, removed from Virginia to Ohio, where he died. There John Nesselroad was reared to the occupation of farming and he followed that pursuit as a life work. He was quite successful, accumulating a goodly competence, and his business methods furnished an example well worthy of emulation, for he was always reliable and straightforward. He voted with the democracy and held a number of township offices, to which he was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen. His death occurred in 1888, in his eighty-fifth year. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Jane Grimes, was born in Maryland and died in August, 1881, in her seventieth year. Her many good qualities were in consistent harmony with her professions as a member of the Presbyterian church. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children: David, now deceased; Mathew, a pioneer settler of this county, now following farming in Valley township; Christopher C., of this review; Margaret and John C., who have passed

away; Jasper, who is living in the state of Washington; Newton, a successful farmer of Kansas; Washington, who is located in West Virginia; and John, who was a successful agriculturist, but is now deceased.

C. C. Nesselroad was reared to agricultural life, and in his youth pursued such studies as were taught in the old log school houses of Ohio. He attended school held in a log building with greased paper windows. As can readily be imagined, the curriculum was not very extensive, but he gained a knowledge of the fundamental branches of English learning and has added to this through reading and observation. His youth was a period of untiring labor, for his services were needed upon his father's farm, where he worked until twenty-five years of age.

He then came to Iowa in the spring of 1857 and took up his abode in what is now Seely township, Guthrie county, where he availed himself of the opportunity of securing good land at a low price. He bought one hundred acres, for which he paid four dollars per acre, and then he added one hundred and sixty acres to this. Here he lived and prospered, making his home upon this place for forty years. From early morning until late evening he worked in the fields during the first part of this period, and as the years passed by he gained a measure of success which enabled him to enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of life. He was enabled, too, to purchase the more improved farm machinery, which thus facilitated the work of the fields. He raised the crops best adapted to soil and climate and in the later years which he spent upon the farm he also gave considerable attention to the raising of shorthorn cattle. His life was typical of the word industry and he set a splendid example of the value of untiring labor in the acquirement of success. In the year 1907 he retired from the farm, taking up his abode in Guthrie Center. When he removed to the county seat he was the own-

er of two hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land, but has since given forty acres to his daughter Jennie and has sold the remainder of that tract. However, he still owns one hundred and sixty acres in Baker township. For a time he conducted a grocery store in Guthrie Center, but has disposed of this and is now enjoying life without further recourse to labor, for in the intervening years he had gained a competence sufficient to supply him with the necessities and comforts of life and many of its luxuries.

In 1859 Mr. Nesselroad was married to Miss Levina Ivers, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1840, a daughter of Eli and Martha Ivers, the former a pioneer carpenter and millwright of the Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Nesselroad have become the parents of six children: Jennie, who is the wife of Edward L. Nesselroad, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Lawrence N., who is engaged in merchandising in South Dakota; George, deceased; Clara, the wife of Isaac B. Mann, a clerk in Guthrie Center; John W., of Des Moines; and Charles, deceased.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have long taken a helpful and active interest in its work, Mr. Nesselroad serving as a class leader and exhorter. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Odd Fellows lodge, and with his wife is connected with the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah, while Mrs. Nesselroad is also a member of the Rathbone Sisters, the ladies' auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Nesselroad also belongs to Tracey post, Grand Army of the Republic, being entitled to membership in this organization because of his active service in defense of the Union at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted on the 22d of December, 1863, and was mustered out at New Orleans in August, 1865. He joined the command at Guthrie Center as a member of Company I,

Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and in 1864 was appointed sergeant. He took part in the battle of Spanish Fort and in other important engagements in the south, and when the war ended received an honorable discharge. He never faltered in the performance of any duty, whether it called him to the lonely picket line or stationed him on the firing line, and throughout the intervening years he has been equally loyal in citizenship. He has ever voted as he fought, his position never being an equivocal one. On the contrary he has stood stanchly in support of the republican party and its principles and has rejoiced in its victories. He has served as a trustee of the county high school, has held a number of township offices and has been justice of the peace. He is president of the Old Settlers and Soldiers' Association of Guthrie county and is one of its valued and honored residents. He is truly a representative American citizen and stands for that type of American character which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity. Success has come to him as a natural consequence of industry and application and his prosperity bears testimony to his rare judgment in business affairs. Moreover, his social qualities have rendered him popular and he is much esteemed as a man and citizen.

GEORGE F. WHISLER.

George F. Whisler is well known in Jackson township and Guthrie county as a raiser of black cattle and Jersey hogs, and ranks with the foremost agriculturists of this part of the state. He was born in Jackson township November 4, 1874, and is a son of George W. Whisler, Jr., now deceased, who was born in Carroll county, Indiana, December 7, 1842. His father, George W. Whisler, Sr., was a native of Virginia and when a young man removed to Indiana. He was a shoemaker in early life and in 1854

came to Guthrie county, where he cast his lot with the pioneer settlers, taking up a large tract of land from the government. His land lay in Jackson township and he at once began its development and improvement, but his death occurred in 1857. He left a large estate, which was divided among his children. He was one of the prominent early settlers in the middle of the nineteenth century and drove from Indiana to Iowa, the trip consuming twenty-one days. He was married twice, his first wife being Sarah Linkinholer, who died in Indiana. They had seven children: Magdalene, who is the wife of John Hieland; John, who married Eliza Moore and followed farming in Cass township until his death in 1904; Frances, the wife of Elisha Dudley, living on the old homestead in Jackson township; Henry, who died three years ago in Nevada; George W., the father of our subject; A. J., a retired farmer living in Panora, and Franklin, also a retired farmer, of Panora. For his second wife George W. Whisler, Sr., chose Mrs. Margaret (Mabbitt) Lenon, and unto them were born three children: James, now living in Kansas; Sarah Ann, the wife of William Kirtley, of Panora, and Lafayette, who is living in Missouri.

George W. Whisler, Jr., was only a boy when brought to Guthrie county, and on the death of his father the family was broken up and he went to live with John Hieland. On attaining his majority he began farming on lands which he inherited from his father. As the years passed he became known as an enterprising farmer, improved his land and made it a good property. He was an able agriculturist and thus met with success as the years passed by. In connection with the tilling of the soil he raised shorthorn cattle. In 1864 he married Miss Jane Wolf, a native of Ohio, who still survives him and is now residing with her son, George F., on the homestead in Jackson township. They were the parents of three children: Mrs.

Mary E. Early, a resident of Cass township; Mrs. Minnie M. Teskey, of Panora, and George F., of this review. The father, who died in 1899, was a member of the Christian church and a man of excellent business ability. He was active and honorable, thus gaining the respect of his fellowmen and at the same time making a comfortable competence.

George F. Whisler, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the schools here and always remained at home, acquainting himself with farming under the direction of his father. At the time of his father's death he took charge of the farm of two hundred and seventeen acres and has since made his home thereon. In addition to the work of tilling the soil for the production of cereals best adapted to the climate he has raised black cattle and Jersey Red hogs, and his stock-raising interests continue an important branch of his business. He has kept up the work of improvement which his father begun and now successfully follows general farming.

Mr. Whisler was married in Cass township to Miss Hallie Smithson, the wedding being celebrated in 1905, and they now have one living child, Paul, and lost a son, George. Mr. and Mrs. Whisler are well known in the community, where they have many friends. The family has long been a prominent one in Guthrie county and the pioneer labors as begun by the grandfather and father have been continued by the subject of this review, who is now classed as one of the enterprising young farmers of Jackson township.

OSCAR FORDYCE, M. D.

Dr. Oscar Fordyce has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Guthrie Center since 1885 and in more recent years has successfully conducted a hospital at this

place, in addition to a large general practice. Born in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1860, he is a son of the Rev. Lewis and Mary A. (Newby) Fordyce, the former a native of Wabash county, Illinois, and the latter of Indiana. They now reside near Fairfield, Iowa, at the ages of eighty-six and eighty-one years respectively. They have long been members of the Christian church, although Mrs. Fordyce was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. Rev. Fordyce is a retired minister of the church and his life has been a strong element for good and for moral development in the different communities where he has labored in a ministerial capacity. He has, moreover, been prominent in public affairs, and has left the impress of his individuality upon public thought and action. He represented the district composed of Jefferson and Van Buren counties in the Iowa assembly and stood for wise and progressive legislation. He now derives his income from some good landed interests and is one who in the evening of life receives the honor, respect and veneration which should ever be accorded those who have advanced far on life's journey and whose career has at all times been worthy of emulation. He came of Scotch ancestry. His wife, too, has led a life of usefulness, winning her the love and esteem of all because of her many good traits of heart and mind. In their family were eight children, including Dr. Winfield Fordyce, who is a man of note in his profession, now practicing in Fairfield, Iowa.

Dr. Oscar Fordyce is next to the youngest in the family and was a student in the schools of Fairfield, Iowa, in the acquirement of a literary education. His professional training was received in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885, and on the 21st of April of the same year he arrived in Guthrie Center, where he at once opened an office and entered upon the active prosecution of his profession. He has been

successful from the start. He opened a surgical hospital in 1899 and it has been continuously filled by patrons who have taken advantage of the systematic and careful treatment which can be received through hospital service. In 1891 Dr. Fordyce pursued post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic and in 1895 he was again a post-graduate student in the Post Graduate College of Chicago. Usually two or three times a year he visits the city, where he studies for a time or spends a brief period in investigating the methods of practice of the most renowned physicians and surgeons of the metropolis. His individual ability is indicated by the fact that he now has the largest practice in the county. He is commissioner of insanity for Guthrie county and is local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad Company. He belongs to the County, State, American and Botna Valley Medical Societies and the Rock Island Surgical Society.

In 1888 Dr. Fordyce was married to Miss Anna Fell, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1866, a daughter of David and Margaret Fell, pioneer farming people of Jefferson county. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is an estimable lady, presiding with gracious hospitality over her beautiful and attractive home. By this marriage there were two children, but Georgia, the elder, is deceased. The son, Frank W., is now in school.

Dr. Fordyce is a member of the Masonic lodge and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Whatever tends to promote the interests of his profession and place before man the key to that complex mystery which we call life at once attracts his interest and co-operation. He is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services both professionally and socially. He is a man of high character, an industrious and ambitious student and a gifted practitioner. Genial in disposition,

unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent.

ALONZO N. WILSON.*

Among the prosperous and progressive farmers of Guthrie county is numbered Alonzo N. Wilson, who owns a well-improved tract of land of one hundred acres, located on sections 23 and 24, Orange township. He was born in Will county, Illinois, September 4, 1847, a son of Samuel and Emily A. (Hike) Wilson, the former born in the state of New York, while the latter's birth occurred in Michigan. The father removed from his native state to Ohio at an early day and later took up his abode in Illinois, where he was married. The year 1854 witnessed his arrival in Guthrie county and here he followed farming throughout his active business career and passed away in 1894, honored and respected by all who knew him. His widow still survives and makes her home in Coon Rapids.

Alonzo N. Wilson is one of a family of nine children born of his father's marriage and is the only one living in Guthrie county. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the best methods of agricultural pursuits, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools. He remained at home until he had attained the age of thirty-five years, during which time he rendered valuable assistance to his father on the homestead farm. He then engaged in farming on his own account and is now the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred acres, situated on sections 23 and 24, Orange township. He follows most practical methods in the pursuit of his labors, and each year reaps abundant harvests as a result of the care and labor which he bestows upon the

fields. He has added many improvements to his place and keeps everything in a good state of repair, so that his is one of the neat and attractive farms of this section of the county.

Mr. Wilson established a home of his own by his marriage on the 14th of February, 1882, to Miss Lucy J. Taylor, who was born in Ohio, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Wilda Y., Samuel F. and Edna Frances, all still under the parental roof.

Mr. Wilson gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and his fraternal relations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Coon Rapids. The family are members of the Christian church. They are highly esteemed people, being numbered among Guthrie county's best citizens.

JOHN W. GUY.

John W. Guy is a worthy representative of the farming interests of Seely township, where he owns two hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land on sections 26 and 35. Here he makes a specialty of the feeding of stock, in which department his business has reached extensive and profitable proportions. Mr. Guy has lived in Iowa since 1876, arriving here when a youth of about fifteen years. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, September 23, 1861, his parents being Septimus and Malinda (Miller) Guy, who in the centennial year left their old home in the Hoosier state and came to the Hawkeye state, settling in Grant township, Guthrie county. There the father carried on farming until his life's labors were ended in death on the 9th of April, 1877. He was not permitted to enjoy the new home but his family continued to reside here and Mrs. Guy was a resident of the county until

her demise, which occurred on the 15th of July, 1901. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, five sons and four daughters.

John W. Guy, who is now the only representative of the family in the county, began his education in his native state and continued his studies in the district schools of Grant township. After his father's death he took charge of old home farm and continued its cultivation and operation until he was twenty-three years of age, thus relieving his mother of the management of the property. He then went to Adair county, Iowa, where he carried on farming for three years and on the expiration of that period he returned to Guthrie county and invested his earnings in two hundred and eighty acres of land on sections 26 and 35, Seely township. He has since carried on farming on this place and its well-improved appearance is due to his labors and diligence. He uses the most modern methods to promote the work of the fields and he makes a specialty of feeding stock, keeping a large number of cattle on hand, which he annually fattens for the market.

On the 14th of December, 1884, Mr. Guy was married to Miss Rachel Shipley, a daughter of William and Phoebe (Lincicomb) Shipley. Mrs. Guy was born in Noble county, Ohio, and was brought to Iowa by her parents when a little maiden of seven years. She was carefully trained to the duties of the household, so that she was well qualified to take charge of a home of her own when she grew to womanhood and gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Guy. They have become the parents of three children: Walter and Morton, twins, born February 18, 1885, and Ellery, born April 6, 1895. All are still at home.

Mr. Guy votes with the republican party and is in thorough sympathy with its principles and policies. He is now serving as one of the township trustees, is a school director and road boss. He believes in prog-

ress in public life as well as in business and champions every movement for the general good. He has been found reliable and trustworthy in business and possesses many good qualities, which have gained him the favorable regard and friendship of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

EDWARD YOUNG THOMAS.

Edward Young Thomas, extensively engaged in the live-stock business and a stockholder in various corporate interests at Guthrie center, stands as an excellent representative of that type of American citizenship which wins success through individual merit and which at the same time stands for advancement of community interests and for the support of all that upholds the legal and political status and works for material development.

Mr. Thomas was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in March, 1847, a son of Enoch J. and Mary Ann (Griffith) Thomas, who were also natives of that county. The father was of Welsh descent, while the mother was of German and Irish ancestry. Her father was Bijah Griffith, a pioneer farmer of Ohio and a veterinarian.

Enoch J. Thomas, the father of our subject, followed the occupation of farming and won that measure of success which fate always bestows upon the individual whose efforts are continuous and whose labors are directed by sound judgment. He dealt extensively in stock and became a wealthy man. His path, however, was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. On the contrary he was most straightforward and reliable in all his dealings and his life, in harmony with his professions as a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, indicated his religious belief. He never used profanity and lived peaceably at all times

with his fellowmen, preferring rather to suffer an injustice than to do an unjust thing to a fellow traveler on life's journey. He was an officer in the church, contributed generously to its support and was very charitably disposed, the poor and needy finding in him a warm friend. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. He died June 6, 1901, when in his seventy-ninth year, his birth having occurred on the 20th of October, 1882. He left behind him an untarnished name and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. His wife still survives and in June, 1907, celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of her birth. She, too, is a devoted member of the Wesleyan Methodist church and has led an earnest, consistent Christian life. By her marriage she had four children: Edward Y., John Griffith, who is a resident farmer of Seely township; Samuel L., who died in infancy, and Emma, the wife of William Hutchison, a retired farmer living in Senecaville, Ohio.

Edward Y. Thomas was reared on a farm and attended the district schools, after which he had the advantage of training in Oberlin College. He then engaged in teaching in Guthrie county. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1868, settling in Guthrie Center, and soon afterward removed to a farm in Seely township, where he resided until 1897. For twenty-nine years his time and energies were thus given to general agricultural pursuits and the business proved profitable under his capable guidance. On the expiration of that period he retired to Guthrie Center, where he has since lived and has managed extensive stock-raising interests. He owns eighty acres in Seely township and two hundred and forty acres in Baker township, and he also has a fine residence in Guthrie Center. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of the county seat and has stock in the Guthrie Center Electric Light Company and in Miller's Loan and Trust Company.

On the 25th of April, 1869, Mr. Thomas

was married to Miss Emma Hazelett, who was born in Deersville, Harrison county, Ohio, December 24, 1851, and when three years old accompanied her parents, Andrew and Margaret J. (Johnson) Hazelett, on their removal to Senecaville, Guernsey county, that state, where she grew to womanhood. In the fall of 1868 the Hazelett family removed to Guthrie Center, Iowa, where she was married the following spring, and has since made her home in or near Guthrie Center. In early life her father learned and followed the harness-maker's trade, but after coming to Iowa devoted his attention principally to farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Presbyterian church and for a number of years she has taken a very active and prominent part in Christian work, being president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for fifteen years and also treasurer of the district. For the past seven years she has taken a very active interest in the County and State Sabbath School Association, being secretary and treasurer of her own county and chairman of the sixteenth district, composed of Audubon, Carroll, Greene and Guthrie counties. She conducts many township conventions during the year, visits Sabbath schools and organizes others wherever needed. She also aids the counties of her district in holding their county conventions and keeps in close touch with all Sabbath school work. She is a most efficient and earnest worker and faithful to every trust reposed in her.

Fraternally Mr. Thomas is identified with the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance was formerly given to the democracy, but he now votes with the republican party. He has served as treasurer of the school board of Seely township and in other local offices, but has preferred to leave office-holding to others and give undivided attention to his business affairs. He has been watchful of opportunities pointing to success, and his capable management and unfaltering la-

bor have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his present prosperity.

SILAS J. REED.

Silas J. Reed, who is engaged in farming on section 29, Victory township, making a specialty of stock-raising with a fine herd of Herefords, was born in this township July 12, 1857. His father, Theodore P. Reed, was born in Ohio in 1836 and married Miss Sarah Hooks, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania in 1838. They lived in Ohio for several years, and in April, 1857, settled on section 29, Victory township, Guthrie county. This was then a frontier district in which the work of improvement had scarcely been begun. There were still many evidences of Indian occupancy here and the plains were covered with their wild grasses, while the timber was uncut and the streams unbridged. Most of the land was still in the possession of the government, and Mr. Reed entered a claim of eighty acres, upon which he built a log house, thus beginning life in true pioneer style. He and his family had driven from Burlington, Iowa, to Guthrie Center with ox teams. With characteristic energy he began plowing his land and transforming it into rich and productive fields, and he successfully carried on general farming until 1886, when he removed to Guthrie Center and there resided until 1891. In that year he went to Palisades, Colorado, where he later located, in 1902, and now owns and operates a fruit ranch. He has been a very successful man and still owns considerable land in Guthrie county. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, of whom four are yet living, namely: Silas J., of this review; Mrs. Lizzie Berkhalter, of Palisades, Colorado; James D., of that place; and Mrs. Bertha Younger, of Palisades. The mother died in Guthrie Center in 1896.

Silas J. Reed acquired a common-school education by attending the district school near his father's home. He began work on the farm as soon as he was old enough to handle a horse and he gave his father the benefit of his service during the period of his minority. Later he engaged in farming on his own account on land which belonged to his father and was thus busily occupied until 1890, when he removed to Guthrie Center and established a livery barn, which he conducted for about five years, or until 1895, when he returned to the farm upon which he now makes his home. He has here one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he leased from his father, and he has brought the fields under a high state of cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and has a fine herd of Herefords, all registered stock. He also raises Duroc Jersey hogs, and his stock-raising interests prove to him a profitable source of income.

On the 11th of October, 1883, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Hetty Rich, who was born August 1, 1857, and was a daughter of Lorenzo Dow Rich, who was born in Virginia, February 28, 1828, and died September 27, 1896. His wife bore the maiden name of Barbara A. Bixler, and was born in Pennsylvania, May 14, 1836. She is still living, her home being now in Exira, Iowa. Mr. Rich came west to Illinois about 1850, settling in Livingston county, Illinois, where they lived until the spring of 1889. They then arrived in Guthrie county, Iowa, where the father purchased a farm, continuing its cultivation and improvement until he died. In the family were eight children, namely: Hetty; Pardon C., who is living at Lorah, Cass county, Iowa; Edward F., whose home is in Exira, Iowa; Mrs. Caroline Dafford, of the same place; Mrs. Hannah Horton, of Lutz, Nebraska; Daniel, also of Exira; Mrs. Fannie Essington, of Brayton, Iowa, and Mrs. Nellie Nelson, of Lorah, Iowa.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born seven children and the family circle yet re-



MR. AND MRS. S. J. REED

mains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth these are as follows: Ward A., who was born August 29, 1884, and is now in Palisades, Colorado; Bonnie Blanch, born October 26, 1886; Theodore Perry, born November 3, 1890; Ila Moline, born April 25, 1893; Lorenzo Dow, born June 30, 1895; Helen Jet, born March 8, 1897, and Edwin James, born September 19, 1898. With the exception of the eldest son all are still at home.

Mr. Reed gives his political support to the republican party. He has been township treasurer; has also been assessor for a number of terms and now holds the office of secretary of the township board. His duties have ever been discharged with fidelity, and thus he has made an excellent record. He is also secretary of the Guthrie County Institute and secretary of Guthrie County Pet Stock and Poultry Association. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Guthrie Center and is interested in all that pertains to the work of public improvement along material and political lines. His worth in business circles throughout the county is widely acknowledged and in the community where he lives he has many warm friends.

THOMAS A. HAZELET.

Thomas A. Hazelet, who for ten years has served as township trustee, is now living on section 4, Valley township, where he owns one hundred and thirty-two acres of good land. He was born May 28, 1856, in Guernsey county, Ohio. His father, Andrew Hazelet, was born in 1826 in Pennsylvania and died in 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. In early manhood he married Miss Margaret Johnson, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1827, and who, surviving him for about fifteen years, passed away in 1906. Removing westward they settled in Harri-

son county, Ohio, afterward being residents of Guernsey county, where they lived until they came to Guthrie county, Iowa. They settled in Guthrie Center and Mr. Hazelet followed the trade of harness-making, and also bought a farm and conducted his agricultural interests in connection with the management and conduct of his harness shop. Later he took up his abode upon his farm for some time but he again resumed work at his trade and was thus occupied up to the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly. As soon as his sons were old enough he turned the management of his farm over to them, so that his life was practically given to his trade. In the family were seven children: Mrs. E. J. Tuffin, a resident of Panoira, Iowa; Mrs. E. Y. Thomas, living in Guthrie Center; Mrs. Nellie Porter, of Omaha, Nebraska; Thomas A., of this review; G. C., who makes his home in Valdez, Alaska; Mrs. Hattie Gunn, who is now in Danville, Illinois, and J. A., who is also at Valdez.

Thomas A. Hazelet, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, and in the public schools acquired his education. At the age of twenty years he left home and went to Wyoming, remaining for one year on a ranch. He afterward returned home and devoted two years to the farm and then went to Leadville, Colorado, where he spent another year. The succeeding four years were devoted to farming on his father's land, after which he went to Atkinson, Holt county, Nebraska, where he conducted a livery business for three years. He afterward spent one year in Ohio. In November, 1888, he came to Guthrie county, where he has since resided. He now owns one hundred and thirty-two acres of land and has greatly improved his farm, making it one of the most valuable in Valley township. The fields are well cultivated and the latest improved machinery is used to facilitate the farm work. Everything about the place pre-

sents a neat and orderly appearance and gives indication of the careful supervision of a progressive and enterprising manager.

On the 18th of May, 1886, Mr. Hazelet was married to Miss Isabelle Cunningham, who was born December 22, 1859, in Knox county, Ohio. She was a daughter of John Cunningham, whose birth occurred in the Buckeye state in 1820 and whose life record covered the intervening period to the 15th of November, 1896, when he passed away. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Bone, was born on the Isle of Wight in 1824, and is still living in Ohio. They were the parents of one son and one daughter, the elder being Robert C., now living in Knox county, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hazelet have been born two children: Edith, whose birth occurred August 31, 1888, and John, born December 2, 1890.

Mr. Hazelet is interested in politics and is a stalwart supporter of the republican party, recognized in his community as one of its local leaders. He has been elected to the office of township trustee, in which position he has now served for ten years. He belongs to the American Yeomen, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. They are both widely and favorably known in this locality, and Mr. Hazelet is recognized as a business man of enterprise and practical methods who has accomplished, through well-directed and intense activity, what he started out to do in early manhood. He is now in possession of a good farm, which yields him a gratifying annual income.

EDWARD BRIDSON.

Edward Bridson is a well-to-do farmer, owning and operating a finely improved tract of land comprising three hundred and twenty acres on section 1, Highland township. He was born in Warren county, Illinois, October 22, 1875, a son of William and Sarah

(Cane) Bridson, the former born on the Isle of Man, whence he emigrated with his family to the new world in 1872, locating in Warren county, Illinois, where, after a residence of eight years, he passed away. He is still survived by his widow, who now resides in Bayard, Iowa. In the family of this worthy couple were six children, as follows: Mrs. W. E. Moore, whose husband follows farming in Highland township; John, a retired farmer living in Bayard; Ella, who is with her mother in Bayard; George, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Edward, of this review, and Frank, who also follows farming in Highland township.

Edward Bridson was reared to the occupation of farming, spending the period of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, and since he has engaged in business on his own account has followed the pursuits to which he was reared. He took up his abode in Guthrie county about twenty years ago, and is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of choice land, all of which has been placed under a good state of cultivation, and here he is successfully engaged in raising the crops which are best suited to the soil and climate, and each year harvests abundant crops as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. He is a practical and progressive farmer, following only those methods which are most conducive of good results, and in addition to his general agricultural pursuits he likewise is engaged in breeding high-grade stock. In the fall of 1906 he held a sale and disposed of all his graded stock and in the spring of 1907 purchased thirty head of Aberdeen Angus cattle from John Meesner, of Reinbeck, Iowa, he being a well-known stock-breeder of this state.

Mr. Bridson was married in 1897 to Miss Alice Panborn, a daughter of James Panborn, a farmer of this state. Mrs. Bridson is a native of Greene county, Iowa, and by her marriage has become the mother of three

children: Emmet, who was born January 24, 1899; Iva, who was born January 3, 1901, and Erma, born May 15, 1904.

Mr. Bridson supports the men and measures of the republican party and has served for two terms as school director. He affiliates with the Yeomen lodge at Bayard. Mr. and Mrs. Bridson are well-known and highly respected people of Guthrie county and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is freely accorded to their many friends and acquaintances.

EDDY E. KELLOGG.

Eddy E. Kellogg, actively interested in the community affairs of Panora, where he is now serving as alderman, is also one of the representative business men of the town, being a member of the firm of Kellogg & Heiland, stock-buyers and shippers. His birth occurred in Delaware county, Iowa, March 28, 1858. His father, Charles Garrison Kellogg, was born in Oswego, New York, July 9, 1827, and is still living, making his home with his son, Eddy E. Kellogg. His boyhood days were divided between residence in New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana. He remained on the farm until seventeen years of age and afterward worked in a woolen factory and foundry. He then learned the carpenter trade, but later became an agriculturist, carrying on general farming pursuits in Indiana. His time was devoted to the tilling of the soil in that state until 1852, when, thinking that he might more rapidly gain a good home and substantial reward for his labor in the new but growing state of Iowa, he took up his abode in Delaware county in 1852. He there secured a tract of land, which he cultivated for about fourteen years, when in 1866 he came to Panora and for two years was engaged in the nursery business with E. J. Reynolds. In 1880 he bought a farm in Cass township, north of

Panora, and was engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he took up his abode in the village. It is not within the memory of Eddy E. Kellogg when his father was able to do a hard day's work, and Mr. Kellogg, of this review, has for many years been associated with his father in active business interests, thus relieving him of the hard work of the farm.

In 1848 Charles G. Kellogg was married to Miss Hannah Grant, a distant relative of General U. S. Grant. She was born April 29, 1830, and died in Cass township, February 16, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were parents of six children, of whom four are living: Mrs. A. H. Reynolds, of Panora; Jennie, Eddy E. and Cora, who are all living together, and their father makes his home with them.

Eddy E. Kellogg has had active experience in various enterprises and business undertakings. He was reared under the parental roof and has always rendered active aid to his father. In other lines of business he has also conducted his affairs and for two years was a member of the firm of Foy & Kellogg, manufacturers of the Eclipse Incubators at Panora, Iowa. For two years he conducted a meat market in Panora. He was also one of the organizers of the Panora Savings Bank and served as its vice president during its existence, and when that institution was absorbed by the Citizens' State Bank he became a director and also vice president of the latter and is still connected with it in that capacity. When on the farm in company with P. W. and J. M. Batchelet he organized the Mutual Telephone Company and built the first three miles of line, thus establishing an enterprise which has developed into its present proportions. In 1901 he purchased a tract of land adjoining Panora and about sixteen acres has since been platted and known as Kellogg's addition to Panora. He has also erected five residences and thus largely contributes to the substantial improvement of the town.

Since leaving the farm and taking up his abode in Panora in 1901 he has been engaged in buying and shipping live stock, in which enterprise he is associated with John W. Heiland as a member of the firm of Kellogg & Heiland.

In his political views Mr. Kellogg has always been a staunch democrat and a recognized leader of the party. For three years he was a candidate for the position of county supervisor and in 1906 was candidate for county treasurer. Although the party is in the minority in this county, he has always run ahead of his ticket, a fact which indicates his popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He is now serving for the third term as a member of the city council and he exercises his official prerogatives in support of all progressive, honorable measures calculated to benefit the city and county. He is a man of unabating energy and unfaltering perseverance—qualities which have been manifest in his business life and have made him one of the foremost citizens of Panora, his labors proving doubly beneficial to this district and at the same time bringing him gratifying success.

MICHAEL FINNEGAN.

Michael Finnegan, who carries on general farming in Valley township, is the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. His property represents a life of activity, industry and judicious investment, and although Mr. Finnegan worked persistently and earnestly for many years to achieve success, his seven sons now relieve him of the arduous labor of the farm, so that he is largely enabled to live retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

Mr. Finnegan is a native of Ireland, born in 1834, and his parents were Edward and Sabina (Judge) Finnegan, who spent their

entire lives on the Emerald isle. They had a family of eight children, of whom five are now living: Michael, of this review; John, of Missouri; Patrick, who makes his home in St. Louis; Bernard, who is still living in Ireland, and Mrs. Bridget McDermot, also of the Emerald isle.

Michael Finnegan was reared in his native land and is indebted to its public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He came to America in the spring of 1860 in company with a brother and a sister, hoping that he might have better business opportunities in the new world, for he had received favorable reports concerning its business conditions and the advantages for advancement. He went straight to Nevada and afterward worked in the mines, where he remained for nine years, prospering in his undertakings there. During this time he made a visit to Iowa, where he invested in eighty acres of wild land, on which no improvements had been made except that a log house had been built. He was successful as a farmer and when he married he had accumulated two hundred and forty acres of land. His present home stands on the original eighty acres which he purchased. As his financial resources have increased he has added to this property from time to time until within the boundaries of his farm are now comprised five hundred and sixty acres. Everything about the place is indicative of the progressive and practical methods which are followed in its conduct. He transformed the wild land into rich and productive fields, and as the years have passed has kept in touch with progressive agriculture, using the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields.

On the 11th of February, 1871, Mr. Finnegan was married to Miss Ellen Flanery, who was born in Massachusetts, December 25, 1853, a daughter of Charles and Mary (McCarthy) Flanery, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her parents came to the United States in early life and settled in

Massachusetts, where Mr. Flanery carried on general agricultural pursuits. Removing to Iowa, he took up his abode within its borders when Guthrie was still an unsettled district, establishing his home near Bear Grove, where he remained for some time. Later he removed to Victory township, where he again engaged in farming, this occupation claiming his time and attention until his life's labors were ended in death in 1875. He, too, had made good use of his opportunities and he left a large estate in land. He possessed good business ability, keen foresight and unflagging energy, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He left behind him not only a handsome property but also an untarnished name. His widow still survives and yet lives in Victory township. In their family were eight children, namely: Mrs. Finnegan, James, Charles, John, Joseph, Mrs. Lucy Tearney, Mrs. Margaret Judge and Mrs. Clennie McLaughlin, all residents of Victory township.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Finnegan has been blessed with eleven children: Edward P., Annie, who is teaching school; Clennie, Josephine, Charles M., John A., Thomas B., Mary E., James F., Joseph, and Vincent. All are yet living.

Mr. Finnegan led a life of continuous and uninterrupted activity until 1902, when he gave up business cares, leaving his farm to the management of his seven sons, of whom he has every reason to be proud. He says that they have never given him a moment of worry in his life and they are now repaying him for the care which he bestowed upon them in their youth. They have all become upright, honorable citizens and progressive and energetic young business men, and the record of the family is indeed creditable. Mr. Finnegan is a member of the Catholic church and is an independent voter. He may well be called a self-made man, for whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors. Starting

out empty-handed, he overcame all difficulties and obstacles in his path and he feels that he has never had the least occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for here he has found the opportunities he sought and has not only won gratifying success but has also gained the warm regard and friendship of many with whom he has come in contact.

CLEARCHUS REED.

Clearchus Reed dates his residence in Guthrie county from 1868. He was then a young man of twenty-two, but already he had seen military experience upon the battlefields of the south, and had provided for his own support by an active business life at his old home in Ohio. He is well known in Guthrie county as a live-stock raiser and also owns and operates a mill. He has met with success as the years have gone by by reason of his diligence and honorable dealings, and is now numbered among the substantial residents of this part of the state.

Mr. Reed was born in Little Sandusky, Ohio, on the 13th of August, 1846, and was one of twelve children of Saunders and Caroline (Teller) Reed. His father was born in Virginia in 1820 and removed to Ohio when about twenty-one years of age. There he learned and followed the trade of cabinet-making, continuing at that business until 1870, when he came to Iowa. The year after he removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in cabinet-making until his death. He was a successful man, who accumulated a handsome competence, and at his demise left a large estate. He passed away in 1898, at the venerable age of seventy-eight, having for more than two decades survived his wife, who died in 1876, when fifty-eight years of age, her birth having occurred in the state of New York in 1818. Only three of their large family of children are now living:

Clearchus, Mrs. Ida McMullen, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Minnie Woodard, of Sioux City, Iowa.

Clearchus Reed spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, but when fifteen years of age he left the parental roof and became a soldier for his country. The Civil war was in progress and the fire of patriotism burned brightly in his breast. On the 26th of February, 1862, he joined the boys in blue, becoming a member of Company D, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for four years or until February 18, 1866, and was in all of the engagements from Greene River, Kentucky, to Atlanta, Georgia. He was also with Sherman in Goldsboro, afterward back to Atlanta, preceding the army of General Thomas. Later he participated in the engagement at Franklin and Nashville and afterward went to Huntsville, Alabama, to join the forces of General Grant. Later he was sent to New Orleans and afterward to San Antonio, Texas, where he remained until mustered out on the 1st of February, 1866. He had been a most faithful soldier, never failing in the performance of any duty, whether it called him to the lonely picket line or to the firing line. But a boy in years, he displayed the same valor and fidelity as that of many old veterans of twice his age.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid, Mr. Reed returned to Ohio, where he made his home until 1868. He then came to Guthrie county, desirous of enjoying better business opportunities than he believed he would secure farther east. After a short time he purchased land in this county and began farming, continuing to work in the fields until 1881, when he turned his attention to merchandising. He opened a store at Bear Grove, where he continued in business for eight years, and then removed to Guthrie Center. In the county seat he opened a lumberyard and also began dealing in live stock, while a year later he further extended his business interests by dealing

in grain. He also opened a store, which he conducted until 1905, being recognized as one of the leading merchants and business men of the city. He now owns and operates the mill at Guthrie Center and is also conducting business as a live-stock raiser. He possesses keen discrimination and notable sagacity, and his judgment is ever thorough and reliable. He has made judicious investments in property and is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land in Valley township and sixteen hundred acres in Washington county, Illinois.

On February 15, 1873, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Jennie Eby, who was born in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1850. Her father, Joseph Eby, was born in Illinois in 1827 and died in 1873, while his wife, Mrs. Sarah (Moore) Eby, was also a native of Illinois, born in 1831. Her death occurred in 1897. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are yet living: Robert, who is living in Iowa; Norby, whose home is in Missouri; Mrs. Reed; and Mrs. Washburn, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Eby came to Iowa in 1868 from Illinois and settled in Audubon county, where he purchased a farm, upon which both he and his wife spent their remaining days.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Reed has been blessed with three children: Dana, who was born October 2, 1875, and married Florence Beghtel and is living at Palisades, Colorado; Melvin, born March 23, 1884, married Nina Dewey and lives in this county; Caroline, born January 12, 1889, who is at home. There is now one grandchild, Clearchus Reed, the son of Melvin Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are prominent socially, and the hospitality of the best homes of Guthrie county and of other counties is cordially extended to them.

Mr. Reed gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and has served in the office of councilman in Guthrie Center for eight years, in which position he has done effective work for the interest of the commu-

nity in the line of substantial improvements and upbuilding. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1881 and is a worthy follower of the craft. He has now attained high rank in the order, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and thus continues close relations with his old army comrades, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. His life has been an open scroll inviting close scrutiny. His advancement represents the result of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has pointed the way. He possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity and discriminating judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. He has made an honorable record and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Guthrie Center.

ISAAC T. HINES.

An excellent farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres—the land rich and arable—pays tribute to the labors of Isaac T. Hines, its owner. It is known as Maple Glen, is situated on sections 14 and 23, Baker township, and is devoted to the raising of grain and stock. The life record of Mr. Hines began on the 15th of August, 1855, in Harrison county, Ohio. His grandfather was the first white settler of that county. His parents were also natives of the Buckeye state and the father, James M. Hines, is still living at the age of eighty years, his home being at Easton, Colorado. The mother, however, passed away in 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years. On leaving Ohio they removed westward to Illinois in 1864 and subsequently became residents of Lucas county, Iowa, where they lived for seven years. On the expiration of that period they came to Guthrie county and took up their abode in Baker township, where the father engaged in farm-

ing until 1879. He then went with his family to Norton county, Kansas, where his wife died, while at a later date he became a resident of Colorado, where he still makes his home. In their family were eight children: John N., Isaac T., A. N., Jennie E., Lincoln L., William H., M. J. and Mary B.

In his boyhood days Isaac T. Hines attended the common schools and acquainted himself with the branches of learning that usually constitute the curriculum in such an institution. He was nine years of age when he left his native state and accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. He went with them to Lucas county, Iowa, and later came to Guthrie county. His life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and he now owns and cultivates two hundred and sixty-five acres of land situated on sections 14 and 23, Baker township. The fields are well tilled, bringing forth good crops of corn and wheat, and he is also a stock-raiser and feeder.

In 1876 Mr. Hines was united in marriage to Miss Myra E. Simmons, who was born January 29, 1858, a daughter of Joshua and Tarissa Simmons, natives of the state of New York and Ohio respectively. Their family numbered four children, of whom Mrs. Hines was the third in order of birth. In the year 1856 her parents came to Iowa and settled in Guthrie county, where they have since lived, covering a period of more than a half century. They are thus representatives of pioneer life here and have witnessed almost all of the growth and development of this section of the state, which has brought about the present progress and prosperity that now characterize the county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hines has been blessed with four children: Herbert E., who was born October 9, 1877; Eugene V., February 14, 1884; Adella T., January 8, 1886, and Charles G., January 13, 1889.

Mr. Hines is a republican. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was the third white

child born in Baker township and is therefore a representative of one of the old and well-known pioneer families. Mr. and Mrs. Hines have lived and labored together for thirty-one years and have been very successful, accumulating a goodly fortune, so that they are now reaping the benefits of their indefatigable work in former years. They have a host of warm friends throughout Guthrie county, being held in high esteem by all who know them, and their home is a hospitable one, whose good cheer is greatly enjoyed by those with whom they have been brought in contact.

JOEL W. BOWLES.

Joel W. Bowles, a substantial citizen now residing in the town of Stuart, but for many years closely and actively associated with farming interests, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on the 16th of October, 1843, his parents being Cyrus and Margaret (White) Bowles. The father was also a native of Indiana, born August 12, 1813, and in early life worked at the millwright's trade, but subsequently turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He was also a minister of the Friends' church and was somewhat connected with the underground railroad in ante-bellum days, there being three stations near his home, which was located on the present site of Stuart, Iowa. It was in the spring of 1854 that he came to Guthrie county and took up government land, being among the first settlers of the county. He entered a half section and two forty-acre tracts, but lived to enjoy his new home for only a brief period, passing away in 1859 while hauling flour between Stuart and Missouri points. His wife, who was born in North Carolina, October 12, 1817, is still a resident of Stuart and is now almost ninety years of age.

On coming to this county Cyrus Bowles was accompanied by his father, David Bowles, Sr., and his brother, David Bowles, Jr., the latter also a minister of the Friends' church, and all located in or adjacent to Stuart. David Bowles, Sr., was born in North Carolina November 25, 1783, and died near Redfield, Iowa, March 13, 1868. He assisted in locating many of the early settlers and was always active in the work of the Friends' church. David Bowles, Jr., being a millwright by trade, built several mills in this part of Iowa, including two in which he was a part owner, and he also engaged in farming to some extent. About 1871 or 1872 he removed to Tennessee and later spent several years in Indian Territory as a missionary among the Indians, but his health failed and he returned to Tennessee, where he died about 1890. His brother, Darius Bowles, went to Missouri, where he taught the freedmen for several years after the Civil war, making frequent visits to Iowa, where his death occurred in 1887 or 1888.

Joel W. Bowles, of this review, is one of a family of eight children, but only three are now living. C. John, born October 4, 1857, is a resident of Scranton, Iowa, and is pastor of the Friends' church. Esther, born December 6, 1851, is the wife of Stephen P. Buckmaster, of Tacoma, Washington. Those now deceased are as follows: William H., born June 2, 1840, died February 21, 1857, at the old home. Margaret J., born July 19, 1845, married Hadley Mills and died August 10, 1889. Susanna, born October 18, 1849, married John Buckmaster and died June 7, 1906. Bethsheba, born January 19, 1854, died June 21, 1882. Naomi, born December 5, 1858, married Elias Hill and died July 7, 1906, at Orange, California.

Joel W. Bowles was a youth of about eleven years when brought to Iowa and was here reared amid the usual conditions found



J. W. BOWLES

upon the frontier. He acquired his education in the district schools, his first term of school being taught by his uncle, Darius Bowles, who followed that profession for four terms in this locality, conducting a subscription school. Throughout his entire life Joel W. Bowles has engaged in farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, as he assisted in the arduous task of transforming wild land into richly developed fields. In all of his work he has been practical and progressive and the success which he has enjoyed has come to him as a reward of his earnestly persistent labor. In 1900 he took up his abode in Stuart, but after three years returned to the farm. In the fall of 1905, however, his health having become impaired, he once more located in Stuart, where he now makes his home.

In 1885 Mr. Bowles was married to Miss Myra Ferguson, a native of Ohio, and unto this marriage there were born four children, of whom three are now living: Alice V., who is attending Penn College; C. Wendell, who is attending high school, and J. Walter, who is also a high-school student.

Mr. Bowles is today one of the oldest citizens in point of years of residence in the county and is one of Stuart's most esteemed and substantial men. He belongs to the Friends' church and is a member of its board of trustees. In politics he is a republican with prohibition principles. He stands firmly as an advocate of the cause of temperance and in all his life his influence has been on the side of right, progress and improvement.

WILLIAM WARREN.

William Warren, proprietor of the Hotel Belmont at Casey, was born in Noble county, Ohio, September 25, 1852, his parents being Ai and Melissa (Ogle) Warren. The father, who was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, September 1, 1813, died on the 20th of Au-

gust, 1891. In his youth he accompanied his parents to Kentucky and subsequently to Ohio, where he attained his manhood and made his home until 1865. In that year he came westward to Iowa and rented land from the Hellyer estate for five years. At the end of that time the capital which he had saved from his earnings enabled him to purchase eighty acres from the Rock Island Railroad Company and he then took up his abode thereon, making his home in Valley township up to the time of his death. His political views and beliefs were in accord with the principles of democracy and he was a Universalist in his religious faith. All who knew him esteemed him for his many sterling traits of character and he was widely known throughout the community. Of his family of ten children the following are yet living: Dr. Alfred Warren, a practicing physician of Pusey, Iowa; Hannah, the wife of John Tracy, of Abilene, Kansas; Wallace, who is engaged in farming in Guthrie county; William, whose name introduces this review; Addie, the wife of Robert B. Ross, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Joseph M., who is living in San Francisco, California.

William Warren was a youth of thirteen when brought by his parents to this county, where he has since lived. His early education was acquired in the district schools and he afterward attended the Guthrie county high school at Panora. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the district schools and followed that profession for eight years, after which he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed in the circulation department of the World Herald. His connection with that paper continued for nine years, and subsequently he entered the service of the Wells-Fargo and American Express Companies. For ten years he remained in Omaha and in 1900 he came to Casey, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in the hotel business, being now the popular and successful proprietor of the Hotel Bel-

mont. He makes it a study to please his patrons and does everything in his power to promote their comfort and convenience.

In the year 1876 Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Louise Mitchell, a daughter of Benjamin Mitchell, one of the earliest settlers of Guthrie county, coming to Iowa from Indiana during the pioneer epoch in the history of the former state. He entered a section of land where Panora is now located, for which he paid the government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre and which is today worth one hundred dollars per acre. With characteristic energy he began the further development and improvement of this property and made his home upon it until his death, which occurred in 1892, when he was eighty-three years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Warren were born seven children, of whom four are yet living: Burnette E., the wife of R. B. Hendrick, who is living at Quinter, Kansas; Wilbur J., who is a music dealer in Casey; Ollie, the wife of Frank L. Neifert, also of Casey; and Hazel, who is a student in the high school. On the 22d of September, 1903, Wilbur J. Warren enlisted as a member of the band of the Twenty-second United States Infantry and on the 1st of November following sailed from San Francisco. He was stationed at different points on the island of Mindanao, in the Moro province of the Philippines, six hundred miles south of Manilla, for two years. On the 14th of January, 1906, he returned to the United States and took station at Fort McDowell in San Francisco bay, there continuing until the San Francisco earthquake on the 18th of April, when the troops were removed to the city in order to help maintain military discipline there. He was discharged as sergeant on the 21st of September, 1906, after having made an excellent military record. The children are all highly educated in music, possessing considerable natural talent in that direction.

Mr. Warren is a member of Purity lodge, No. 273, A. F. & A. M., of Casey, and also

of Omaha lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have little attraction for him, as he has always preferred to give his attention to his business interests. He is well qualified for his present position in the business world, for he is a man of social, genial nature—a requisite quality in the successful hotel proprietor.

J. W. BUCKMASTER.

J. W. Buckmaster is a farmer of Stuart township, who owns and controls one hundred and twenty acres of land. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 21st of April, 1850, of the marriage of George W. and Sarah (Chantry) Buckmaster. The father was a native of Rhode Island, born in 1819, while the mother's birth occurred in Pennsylvania on the 16th of September, 1823. It was in the year 1835 that George Buckmaster, grandfather of J. W., arrived in this state, to find here a great district of open prairie and of timber land which was still largely in possession of the government. He was identified with its early development and improvement, residing within its borders until his death.

In 1856 George W. Buckmaster removed with his family to Missouri. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, joining the army as a member of the boys in blue. He was killed in the battle of Shiloh in 1862, thus giving his life as a sacrifice on his country's altar. The family numbered eight children: S. P., who is now residing in Tacoma, Washington; Esther E., the wife of I. S. Reeves, of this state; T. H. and Hannah, who are living in California; Mary, the wife of W. E. Burton, of Nebraska; Emma A., the wife of A. W. Wellman, of Madison, Wisconsin, and Joseph A., also in California. Following the

death of the husband and father in the army, May 13, 1862, the mother removed to Guthrie county. Here she lived for eight years, or until 1870, when she went to Nebraska, making her home in that state until 1895. Her remaining days were passed in California, where she died November 11, 1902.

J. W. Buckmaster was only about twelve years of age at the time of his father's demise, and soon afterward he became a resident of Guthrie county. He has long been identified with farming interests here and is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 30 and 31, Stuart township. His farm is a valuable property, owing to the improvements which he has placed upon it and the care and attention which he has given to the development of the fields.

Mr. Buckmaster was married to Miss Susanna W. Bowles, who was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1849. Her mother was born in West Virginia and came to the middle west in 1854, establishing her home near Stuart. She is still living but the father died in this locality in 1859. Mrs. Bowles is now ninety years of age and is therefore one of the oldest residents of the county. Mrs. Buckmaster was one of eight children and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Laura M., who was born November 23, 1873, and is the wife of Lawrence S. Treat, a resident of Stuart, Iowa; Homer E., who was born December 9, 1876, and married Miss Frances Thorp, of Penn township; Mabel S., who was born September 29, 1883, and is now teaching school; Nellie M., who was born September 25, 1885, and is also a school teacher, and J. Virgil, who was born March 24, 1890. The wife and mother died June 7, 1896, and the husband and five children were left to mourn her loss, as well as many friends, who esteemed her highly for her genuine personal worth and many good traits of character.

Mr. Buckmaster votes with the republican party and has held all of the township offices, to which he has been called by the vote of his fellow citizens, who recognize his worth and ability and have desired his aid in the public service. He has also served as county recorder of Guthrie county for four years, from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1901, and no trust ever reposed in him is betrayed in the slightest degree. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the high regard in which they are uniformly held is well merited.

JESSE BRYSON.

Jesse Bryson is one of the foremost business men of Menlo, conducting a milling enterprise which contributes to the commercial activity of the town as well as to his individual success. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and at the age of fifteen years began learning the milling trade. His father, Jesse Bryson, was a native of the Keystone state, and his mother was of German descent.

After working at the milling business as an apprentice for a year and a half, Jesse Bryson, Jr., was given entire charge of the mill. Thinking to find better business opportunities in the middle west, he came to Iowa in 1855, settling at Muscatine, where he conducted a planing-mill for a time. He then removed to Iowa City, where he was connected with a mill until 1869, when he bought a mill at Indianola, Iowa. Later he sold out there and built a mill, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire. He then rebuilt and continued in business there until 1899, when he came to Menlo. Here he engaged in building a mill and in installing machinery, placing it in good running order for Benjamin Wells. They built a sixty-barrel mill and manufactured the best grade of flour, corn meal and self-raising

pancake flour, known in this country as Uncle Ben's Pancake Flour. They employ four and five men throughout the year and manufacture in large quantities. They also have up-to-date machinery for bleaching. They likewise own a railroad spur connecting with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, whereby they can bring a carload of wheat direct to the mill and have it unloaded in five minutes. Mr. Bryson also conducts an elevator and is engaged in the coal business as well. He has carried on the milling business for a longer period than any other man in the state and he has a model plant at this place.

Mr. Bryson was married in Pennsylvania in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Ann Higgins, who was born in the Keystone state. They have four children living: Mrs. Mary Frances Shepard, Mrs. Jessie Watson, William E. and Harry J. Mr. Bryson votes with the republican party. He is an alderman and also has served as a school director. He has reached the age of seventy years and is still an active business man who is found each day at the mill, practically superintending its operation. His life has indeed been an active and useful one and he well merits the success which has crowned his labors.

JAMES M. BATSCHELET.

James M. Batschelet is the senior member of the firm of Batschelet & Marchant, coal operators at Panora. His life record began on the 4th of April, 1855, near Knoxville, in Knox county, Illinois. His father, Peter Batschelet, was a native of the canton of Berne, Switzerland, born on the 22d of February, 1818. With his parents he came to the United States in 1834, when about sixteen years of age, the family home being established at Madison, Indiana, where he attained his majority and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Eliza Hamil-

ton, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1845 they left the Hoosier state and went to Knox county, Illinois, and in 1849 Mr. Batschelet started across the plains with an ox team, making the long and wearisome journey to California across the hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes. He was absent from home for two years in his search for gold on the Pacific coast and then returned by way of the isthmus to New York city and on to Knox county, Illinois. There he engaged in farming until 1856, when he came to Guthrie county and settled on land adjoining Panora, making his home here until his death. He always followed farming and at one time owned three hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land, which he afterward divided among his children, thus giving to each a good start. He is well remembered as an honorable man, liberal to the poor, kindly in spirit and disposition, who exemplified in his life the principles of Christianity but was bound by no dogma or creed. In politics he was a democrat, deeply interested in the questions and issues of the day, and he frequently attended the county conventions of his party. He aspired to no public office, although he was often called to serve in township positions. In every relation of life he was known as an upright, trustworthy man, and he left to his family an example that is indeed worthy of emulation. He passed away at Panora in May, 1900, having for about five years survived his wife, who died in January, 1895. She was a member of the Methodist church.

In their family were eight children, of whom seven are living: Mary, now the wife of George Campbell, a resident farmer of Cass township; Eliza, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; Hannah, the wife of J. E. Layman, of Franklin Grove, Illinois; Cynthia, the wife of C. M. Young, who resides east of Des Moines; Peter W., a resident farmer of Cass township; J. M., of this review; and Emma, the widow of

Frank Plaine, also a resident farmer of Cass township. One daughter, Maggie, who was a graduate of the Guthrie county high school and a successful teacher, died in early womanhood.

J. M. Batschelet was only about a year old when the family came to Iowa. He pursued his education in the public schools, spending one term as a student in the county high school. During the period of his boyhood and youth he worked upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors incident to the development and improvement of the fields, and when he attained his majority his father gave him eighty acres of land on section 20, Cass township. This he at once began to cultivate and improve and he made his home thereon until he retired from farm life and removed to Panora. Here, in company with Mr. Marchant, he leased the coal mines from his father's estate and they are now operating these. The coal is dug and hoisted by horse power from a shaft. The mines are near the city and about fifteen men are employed during the winter season. The product is bituminous coal, for which they find a ready sale, their business proving profitable. Thus in agricultural and in mining interests Mr. Batschelet has won success and, moreover, he is known in other business connections, for in association with his brother, P. W. Batschelet, and E. E. Kellogg, and other local people, fourteen in all, he promoted the first mutual telephone company in 1900 and built the first rural line in the county, thus establishing a business which has grown to large and important proportions and the value of which is uniformly acknowledged. Mr. Batschelet also still owns his farm and has a nice home in Panora.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of J. M. Batschelet and Miss Melissa Maulsby, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of John H. and Sarah (Reynolds) Maulsby, who came to Dallas county, Iowa, in 1854.

They are farming people, now living retired at Linden, Dallas county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Batschelet have been born six children who are yet living, while twins died in infancy. The others are: Ivy, who married Jessie King and is living on his father's farm; Wilbur E., who wedded Hattie Miller and is a resident farmer of Cass township; Lulu, at home; Carl, who was a student in Drake University in the winter of 1906-07, pursuing a commercial course; and Sadie and Claire, both at home. The parents have given their children excellent educational privileges, most of them having attended the county high school.

Mr. Batschelet and his family are members of the Christian church, in the work of which they are much interested, and he is now serving as one of the elders of the church. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy and he is now serving on the city council. He is also a member of the school board and in 1905 was elected assessor in a strong republican township—a fact which is indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellowmen. In all that he has done Mr. Batschelet has been actuated by an unfaltering spirit of fidelity to high and honorable principles and whether as a business man, a citizen or in private life he has merited and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact, while his friends in the community are many.

STEPHEN FRANKLIN BOWMAN.

Stephen Franklin Bowman is a retired farmer of Guthrie Center and represents a family that has been closely connected with the pioneer history of the middle west. His birth occurred in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 6th of September, 1833, when that locality was still a frontier district. His

father, Charles Bowman, was born in Virginia in 1797 and was descended from German ancestry. The grandfather, Thomas Bowman, served as a loyal defender of the colonial interests in the Revolutionary war. Both the grandfather and father were boat-builders and the latter followed that pursuit at Wheeling, West Virginia. He removed to Indiana at a very early day, taking up a claim in Vermilion county, and there in the midst of the forest he developed a farm. He was a good business man, energetic and diligent, and his farm labor resulted in winning him success. He took an active part in religious work and was a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he long held membership. At the time of the Black Hawk war he joined the army as a member of an Indiana regiment and with the rank of lieutenant aided in defending the rights of the white people on the frontier. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy and he held minor township offices. In 1849 he came to Iowa and settled in Allamakee county, where he entered land from the government and spent his remaining days. A pioneer of Indiana, he again became a pioneer on his removal to Iowa and aided in the early development and up-building of his section of the state. Although he was strong in his convictions and fearless in defense of what he believed to be right he was never harsh in his judgment of others and was very charitably disposed. He stood high in the opinion of neighbors and friends, winning favorable regard wherever he went, and his death, which occurred in 1872, when he was seventy-five years of age, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

In early manhood Charles Bowman wedded Catherine Cochran, who was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1817 and died in 1852. She was of Irish lineage and belonged to a family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. She, too, belonged

to the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children, of whom eight reached adult age, namely: Jane and Priscilla, now deceased; Emily, the widow of Jacob Bradburn, of Butler county, Iowa; Cassie and Temperance, who have passed away; Stephen F.; Charles, a retired farmer living in Ford county, Iowa; and Benton, who is a retired farmer of Floyd county, this state. The last named was a member of Company K, of the First Iowa Cavalry, and served for four years. He was crippled by his charger falling upon him and he was taken prisoner by a guerrilla band in Missouri.

S. F. Bowman was reared on a farm and attended school in Indiana, the little "temple of learning" being a log structure. Because of pioneer conditions and the fact that his services were needed upon the home farm his educational opportunities were meager but, possessing an observing eye and retentive memory, he has become a well-informed man as the years have passed by. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and upon his removal to Guthrie county in 1870 he settled in what was then Center township, where he purchased land and cultivated a farm until 1886. In that year he retired from active connection with agricultural interests and removed to Guthrie Center, where he yet resides. For two years he has engaged in the implement business here but with the exception of that period has lived retired since coming to the city.

In 1855 Mr. Bowman was married to Miss Sarah McGee, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, November 2, 1833, a daughter of John and Eliza McGee. The father was a farmer by occupation and came to Iowa in 1852, settling in Allamakee county, where he resided until a short time prior to his death, when he removed to Guthrie county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were born eight children, of whom four are yet living: Electa, the wife of George Mack,

who is engaged in the sale of musical instruments in Guthrie Center; Etna, the wife of Thomas M. Farnsworth, owner of a meat market at Oakland, California; Viola, the wife of Henry Wilson, a mason at Stuart, Iowa, and Orpha, the wife of C. H. Williams, a commercial traveler of Creston, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman also have sixteen grandchildren.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are much esteemed for the possession of those sterling traits of character which win confidence and regard in every land and clime. Mr. Bowman exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and he has held several township offices. While his life has been quietly passed in the routine of the work-a-day world his record yet contains lessons that are worthy of emulation, for at all times he has been just and upright in his relations with his fellowmen, faithful in citizenship and loyal to family and friends.

JOHN McEVOY.

John McEvoy is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, for, though starting out in a humble capacity without the assistance of others, he has, through his industry and perseverance, become the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated on sections 35 and 36, Orange township, which constitutes him one of the prominent agriculturists of this section of the state.

Mr. McEvoy is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Scott county, October 16, 1857. His father, Owen McEvoy, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1826. He was a young man of twenty-four years, when, hearing of the advantages to be enjoyed in the new world, he set sail for the United States. Landing in New York city, he there remained for a time, but later went

to Kentucky, where he was employed in a rope factory. It was in the latter state that he was married to Miss Catherine O'Hare, who was also born on the Emerald isle. It was in the year 1854 that Mr. McEvoy established his home in Scott county, Iowa, where he remained until 1868, when he took up his abode in Guthrie county, locating on a farm in Union township. He was there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 29, 1901, his remains being interred in the cemetery at Coon Rapids. His widow still survives at the advanced age of eighty-one years and yet resides on the old homestead farm in Union township. Their family numbered eight children, as follows: Dennis and Owen, deceased; John, of this review; Mary; Margaret, deceased; Ellen, a resident of Union township; Owney, a resident farmer of Highland township, Guthrie county; and Lawrence, who resides on the old homestead farm.

John McEvoy was a youth of eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Scott county to Guthrie county. He was early trained to the duties of the old homestead farm, assisting in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting in their respective seasons, while in the winter months he pursued his studies in the district schools near his father's home. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-two years, when he started out upon an independent business career, choosing the occupation to which he had been reared, and this has continued to be his pursuit to the present time. In the years which have since come and gone he has worked hard in his efforts to make a home for himself and family, and is today the owner of a valuable and well-improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, lying on sections 35 and 36, Orange township, all of which has been acquired through his own labor. He is here engaged in cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and each year gathers rich and abundant crops

as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. He is practical and progressive in his methods of farm work, using the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and keeping abreast with modern ideas of agriculture.

Mr. McEvoy established a home of his own by his marriage on the 22d of August, 1888, to Miss Fannie Sill, a daughter of Thomas Sill, one of the early pioneer settlers of Iowa. Four children grace this marriage: John M., who was born November 4, 1892; Rosemond C., born December 10, 1894; Francis C., born July 8, 1896; and Marie C., who was born December 29, 1899. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church, while Mr. McEvoy gives his political support to the democrat party, and has served as constable. He has never been active as an office seeker, however, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs, which claim the greater part of his time and attention. From early manhood he has worked diligently and energetically in his efforts to acquire a good property, and today is justly classed among the foremost agriculturists of this section of the state.

BERT DYGERT.

Bert Dygert, who carries on general farming on section 2, Cass township, is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Elkhart county on the 29th of December, 1866. His parents were Nathaniel and Catherine (Wilson) Dygert. The father was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 20, 1802, and in his boyhood went with his parents to Indiana, where he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Wilson, whose birth occurred in that state July 3, 1821. She, therefore, was a representative of one of its oldest pioneer families. Nathaniel Dygert, following his marriage, engaged in farming. In the early '50s he came to Iowa

and settled in Dallas county, but subsequently he returned to Indiana, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring on the 16th of August, 1870. About nine years later the mother came with her family to Iowa and settled at Panora, where she lived until called to the home beyond in 1898. In the family were seven children, of whom three died in infancy, while four are yet living: Jacob, a resident farmer of Cass township; Louis, a retired farmer of Panora; Elizabeth, the wife of A. W. Parks, of Panora, and Bert.

The last named, the youngest of the family, was educated in the common schools of Indiana to the age of twelve years, and then came with his mother and the other children to Iowa. As stated, the family home was established in Panora, but not long after his arrival in this state Bert Dygert started out to make his own way in the world, being employed by the month at farm labor. He was thus busily occupied up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life occurred in 1886, the lady of his choice being Miss Eliza Burgess, who was born in Guthrie county May 12, 1867, and is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy J. (Reynolds) Burgess. Her parents were natives of Indiana and came to Iowa in the '50s. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, who enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. While at the front he became ill of measles and died. The mother, now deceased, was a sister of E. J. Reynolds.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Dygert removed to Audubon county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and made his home for seven years. He then returned to Guthrie county and purchased his present home property on section 2, Cass township. Two years ago he built a new dwelling at a cost of two thousand dollars. It is a modern structure, of attractive architecture and good arrangement. He has also put up a new barn and all of the fences on the place were



MR. AND MRS. BERT DYGERT

built by him. He is in the truest sense of the term a self-made man, for all that he has accumulated has come to him through his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dygert have been born four children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are: Gertrude, a graduate of the county high school, now teaching in a district school in Cass township, and Virgil and Gladys, at home. The family are members of the Baptist church and Mr. Dygert is a supporter of the democracy. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and their home is a most hospitable one, to which fact their many friends readily attest.

AARON HOUGHAM.

Aaron Hougham is one of the few remaining honored veterans of the Civil war, where he displayed his loyalty to his country, and he is now engaged in farming on a tract of land within the corporation limits of Panora. Mr. Hougham was born in the village of West Union, Parke county, Indiana, June 7, 1842, and is the only surviving member of a family of eleven children born of the marriage of Aaron and Mary (Parkhurst) Hougham. The father was born in Ohio in 1801, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and died at the home of a son in Dallas county, Iowa, when she had reached the age of sixty-eight years.

The father accompanied his parents to Indiana when a small boy, and it was in that state that he was reared, educated and married. He followed general farming in that state until 1850, when, hoping to enjoy better advantages in a new district, he moved by team and wagon to Iowa, locating on a tract of land which he entered from the gov-

ernment, this being situated in Jackson, now Penn township, Guthrie county. He erected a log cabin on his farm and there took up his abode, the family sharing in the hardships and privations incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. After four years, however, he removed to another farm west of Dale city, where he continued his operations as a farmer, and that he was successful in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he acquired five hundred acres of land and in 1863 retired to Panora, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. He took an active part in public affairs as an adherent of the democratic party. In 1857 he was elected judge of Guthrie county, being the third judge of the county, and he filled this office for two years. He also served as justice of the peace in Jackson township and was the first justice who held a legal trial in Guthrie county. He likewise served as school commissioner and filled other minor offices in his township. His death occurred in Panora in October, 1867, and thus passed away one of the well-known and prominent residents of that day.

In his family were the following children, all deceased except the son whose name introduces this record. In order of birth they are as follows: Jacob, who was married in Indiana, after which he settled in Guthrie county and later located in Dallas county, Iowa, where his death occurred; Jaris, twin brother of Jacob, who located in Polk county, Iowa, in 1847, but who also passed away in Dallas county; Nancy, who was married in Indiana to John Newman, and both passed away there; Jane, who became the wife of William Redfern, both departing this life in Guthrie county; Elizabeth, who, after the death of her sister Nancy, became the wife of John Newman and is now deceased; James Riley, who died in Nevada; Mary, who became the wife of William Cave and died in Guthrie county; Martha, who became the wife of William Hooks

and died in Dallas county; Aaron, of this review; and Rebecca, deceased.

Aaron Hougham, Jr., remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in the work of the farm until he attained his twentieth year, when, in 1862, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause during the Civil war, enlisting as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Council Bluffs. Going to the front with his regiment he was first engaged in battle at Helena, Arkansas, on the 4th of July, 1863. In August following they were attached to General Rice's brigade and sent to Little Rock, reaching the breastworks of the enemy on the 11th of that month. On the 10th of September the Union troops were preparing to attack the fort, when the rebel army surrendered. Following that period until the 29th of April, 1864, Mr. Hougham was on guard duty in Arkansas, and was engaged in several fights with the rebel troops, the principal one being at Jenkins Ferry. In February, 1865, the regiment started for New Orleans, where he was mustered out in July, following, and was discharged at Davenport in August, 1865. Mr. Hougham made a most creditable military record and was always found at his post of duty, being never wounded, sick, nor taken prisoner during the period of his service, which lasted three years. As a slight compensation for his service he now receives a pension of eight dollars per month, which will be increased under the new pension law to twelve dollars.

Following his return from the war Mr. Hougham located in Panora, where he purchased an unimproved farm two and a half miles east of the town, and there after improving the property with good buildings took up his abode and engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he disposed of his farm property and removed to Panora, where for nine years he was engaged in the draying and express business.

Abandoning that business he once more invested in farm property, this time making purchase of a small tract in the city limits, and here he has continued to make his home to the present time, being engaged in general agricultural pursuits, in which he is meeting with fair success. He is everywhere known for his reliable and honorable methods in all trade transactions, and his acquaintance is very wide, for he has been numbered among the residents of Guthrie county from early youth, being a lad of only eight years when he accompanied his parents to this state, and now covering a period of fifty-seven years.

It was in the year 1866 that Mr. Hougham was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Frazier, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Thomas J. and Susan Frazier, who located in Guthrie county in 1856. The father was a native of Virginia, and following his location in this state engaged in general farming, but his death occurred about twenty years ago. The mother, however, still survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hougham. She was likewise born in the state of Indiana and has now reached the very advanced age of eighty-six years and is deprived of her sight. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Anna M., the wife of E. B. Haden, a practicing physician of Panora; Ida L., the wife of Hugh Gilbert, a resident farmer of Cass township; Daisy, who is a graduate of the county high school and is now engaged in teaching in the second grade of the Panora schools, making her home with her parents; and Carl, who wedded Lola Pryor and is now engaged in farming in Cass township.

The parents are devoted and faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Hougham gives his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party. He has filled some local offices, having served for four terms as marshal, and he likewise served as constable and in other

minor offices. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through membership with Charles Baker post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Panora, of which he is serving as senior vice-commander.

Mr. and Mrs. Hougham are numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of Guthrie county, where they have many friends by reason of their many excellent traits of heart and mind and where their lives give evidence of their professions in accord with the principles of Christianity. Today there are only two others living in the county who who have resided here longer than Mr. Hougham.

JOHN W. ROSS.

John W. Ross, who is engaged in the livery business in Guthrie Center, is a citizen well known and the circle of his friends is an extensive one. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 24th of March, 1852, his parents being Jacob and Mary Cowperthwaite) Ross, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. In their family were eight children, of whom John W. was the second in order of birth. Removing westward, the parents became early settlers of Illinois, where they arrived about 1835. The father met with gratifying success in his business life and accumulated considerable land, his property holdings being quite extensive at the time of his demise.

John W. Ross is indebted to the public-school system of his native county for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. Later he attended the Dexter Normal School at Dexter, Iowa, and was graduated from that institution. His time was divided between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the duties of the home farm, and he continued to assist his father in carrying on the work of the old homestead until his marriage. That im-

portant event in his life occurred on the 27th of December, 1873, the lady of his choice being Molly R. Peck, who was born in Ohio in 1850 and is a daughter of G. W. Peck, a native of Ohio, who went to Illinois among the early settlers of that state and spent his remaining days upon a farm there. Mrs. Ross was one of a family of nine children. She died March 27, 1889, leaving a large family, as follows: Ruby, who is the wife of John Knauer, a farmer of Thompson township, Guthrie county; George N., who married Florence Davis and resides at Rochelle, Illinois; Orville F., who was married May 2, 1907, to Miss Vada Raymer, of Guthrie Center, is associated with his father in the livery business, owning a half interest in the stock; Blanche, the wife of Robert Knauer, who is conducting a dray line at Casey, Iowa; and Harry S., at home.

Mr. Ross was twenty-one years of age at the time of his marriage. He continued upon the old home farm until twenty-two, after which he engaged in teaching in the schools of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. At one time he was superintendent of the Adair, Iowa schools. He came to Iowa in 1880 and has since been a resident of Guthrie and Adair counties. He was a capable educator, doing good work in promoting the interests of the schools, but in 1890 he abandoned that profession and turned his attention to the business of making cheese, locating on eighty acres of land in Thompson township. He was very successful in the new enterprise and continued in the business until 1895. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and began farming and stock-raising on a more extensive scale, living upon that place until 1905, when he rented his farm and removed to Guthrie Center. There he established a livery business in connection with his son, Orville F., and they have developed this enterprise until they now have the most extensive business in their line in Guthrie Center. Mr. Ross has prospered in undertakings, displaying special aptitude for

successful management in his business affairs and as the years have gone by he has gained gratifying success. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he purchased in 1896.

John W. Ross is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has filled all of the chairs in the blue lodge. He has also attained the Royal Arch degree, and he is a supporter of the republican party, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He deserves much credit for what he has done, and his life record shows what can be accomplished through determined labor and consecutive effort.

J. WILFORD TIBBALS.

J. Wilford Tibbals is numbered among the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Guthrie county, owning a valuable farm of two hundred and forty-six acres, situated on section 1, Victory township. Mr. Tibbals was born in Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, September 22, 1869, and is the younger of two children born unto Samuel and Sarah A. (Haughtelin) Tibbals, his brother being Hiram L. Tibbals, who was born January 10, 1867, and died January 26, 1878, so that our subject is now the only surviving son. The father's birth occurred in Clyde, Ohio, July 12, 1834, while his death occurred in 1874, at the comparatively early age of forty years. The mother was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1839, and still survives, making her home in Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois. It was in the year 1857 that the parents made their way to the west, locating in Guthrie county, Iowa.

Wilford Tibbals was a little lad of only five years at the time of his father's death, and he was then reared by an uncle, who provided him with excellent educational ad-

vantages. He is a graduate of the First Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. His early youth was spent on a farm, where he received practical training in the work of the fields, and when a youth of eighteen years he began teaching school and also learned and worked at the carpenter's trade. With the money earned from the two latter pursuits Mr. Tibbals purchased from his uncle a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, coming into possession of this before he had yet reached the age of twenty. He journeyed westward from the Keystone state and has followed teaching and carpentering in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Illinois. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty-six acres of well-improved land, situated on section 1, Victory township, Guthrie county, where he has made his home for about a year. This constitutes one of the valuable farms of the county, for the land has all been placed under a high state of cultivation, while on the place are found good and substantial buildings for the shelter of grain and stock and a good residence supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories.

It was on the 29th of March, 1906, that Mr. Tibbals was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Bell Simmerman, who was born August 27, 1879, near Wyoming, Stark county, Illinois, a daughter of Andrew J. and Susan (Luce) Simmerman. The father was born in Stark county, October 11, 1846, while the mother was born in Rochester, Indiana, May 24, 1848. Of the six children born of this marriage five still survive; namely: Lora, the wife of W. E. Timmons, a resident of Cass township, Guthrie county; Dora, the wife of H. I. Hess, of Greene county, Iowa; Ada, the wife of Q. I. Graves, of Wyoming, Illinois; Daisy B., now Mrs. Tibbals, and Roy, still under the parental roof. The father is a substantial farmer of Stark county, Illinois.

Mrs. Tibbals possesses considerable musical talent and received excellent training in this direction at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. She is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, while Mr. Tibbals holds membership with the German Baptist church, and his political allegiance is given to the men and measures of the republican party. He is a progressive and practical farmer, following only the best methods in the prosecution of his labors and that his diligence and enterprise have been well rewarded is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of one of the most valuable and well improved farms of Guthrie county, while his reliable and straightforward dealings with his fellowmen have gained him the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

CLARENCE E. ETTINGER.

Clarence E. Ettinger is a member of the firm of Ivers, Ettinger & Company, owners of one of the foremost business enterprises of Casey. He was born in Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1859, his parents being George B. and Anna B. (Davidson) Ettinger. The father's birth occurred in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and there he was reared to early manhood, when he went to Tyrone, where he engaged in the tanning business. His career, however, was cut short by his death in 1864, at the early age of twenty-eight years. His political endorsement was given to the republican party. After her husband's death the mother returned to Center county, Pennsylvania, locating in Aaronsburg, where she reared her family numbering three children, all yet living, the brothers of our subject being: James L., a printer of Des Moines, Iowa; and William H., a farmer of Thompson township, Guthrie county.

In the public schools and in Aaronsburg Academy Clarence E. Ettinger was educated. In the fall of 1879 he further prepared for a business career as a student in Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1880. In the following summer he came west to Iowa, settling at Casey, Guthrie county, where he secured a clerkship in a general store, being there employed until the following year. In the spring of 1881 he embarked in business on his own account, opening a grocery store, with which he was identified until the spring of 1884, when he sold out and went to Kansas. There he was for five years connected with the cattle business and on the expiration of that period he removed to the city of Oklahoma, where he was employed as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house, filling the position ably and acceptably for six years. In 1895 he returned to Casey and the firm of Ivers, Ettinger & Company was organized and has since had a continuous and successful existence. The house carries a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise and is doing an excellent business, for its methods are strictly reliable and its business is conducted in keeping with the most modern and progressive ideas of commerce.

Mr. Ettinger belongs to Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M. and is its present master. He is in thorough sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft and in his life exemplifies its beneficent spirit, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He is also connected with Casey chapter, No. 343, O. E. S., while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is one of the trustees. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican platform and he is now serving as a member of the town council.

On the 24th of January, 1884, Mr. Ettinger was married to Miss Flora E. Ivers.

They have two children: Carrie, who is a graduate of the Casey high school and of the musical conservatory at Drake University; and William Frank. The daughter and son are both at home. Mr. Ettinger is one to whom business success has come as a legitimate result of well-defined and well-directed labor. He has realized that persistency of purpose and unfaltering diligence which constitute the basis of success and through the exercise of these qualities has gained his present enviable position in trade circles.

ARTHUR W. STEWART.

Arthur W. Stewart, who in the year 1904 purchased two hundred and forty acres on section 18, Seely township, is now operating this farm, and his labors are bringing about a marked transformation in its appearance. He has spent his entire life in the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th of November, 1868. His parents were Frank and Sophia (Weeks) Stewart, and the latter died when her son Arthur was but four years of age. The father was at that time a carpenter in St. Paul. He continued to reside there until 1873, when he removed to Stuart, Iowa, and followed his trade in Stuart and in Guthrie Center until his life's labors were ended in death in 1899.

Arthur W. Stewart acquired a public school education, and after putting aside his text-books he worked at farm labor until through his diligence and economy he had accumulated a sum of money sufficient to enable him to buy one hundred and twenty acres of land in Bear Grove township. He then began farming on his own account, and he manifested a practical spirit in carrying on the labors of the field. He continued to cultivate his original property until 1904, when he sold out and bought his present farm, comprising two hundred and forty

acres on section 18, Seely township. This he still owns and cultivates, and the attractive appearance of the place indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. He has good outbuildings upon the farm for the shelter of grain and stock, and in the fall of 1907 he expects to erect a commodious and substantial residence, for which he has already made the plans. There have been no exciting chapters in his life's history. His record is that of a man who in the work-a-day world finds ample exercise for his energy and business ability. He has labored persistently with a desire to acquire a comfortable home and goodly competence for his family, and he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of his community.

On the 31st of December, 1890, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Susie Charter, a resident of this county, and as the years have gone by five children have been added to their family, namely: Orlo, Lloyd, Wilbur, May and Emmett, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Stewart is a republican, in thorough sympathy with the policy of the party and its platform. He has served as school director, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He and his wife attend the Baptist church, of which she is a member, and they are much esteemed in this community as people of genuine worth, who have accomplished through their own well-directed labors a measure of success that is most gratifying.

OLIVER W. WITHAM.

Oliver W. Witham, attorney-at-law of Stuart, was the first white child born in Thomas county, Kansas, his natal day being September 27, 1879. He was a son of Martin W. and Mary J. (Reed) Witham, who were parents of four children, three of whom are yet living, May W. and Henry being still

under the parental roof. The father was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, on the 2d of September, 1858, and was a son of William W. Witham, who came to this state from Maine among the first emigrants to Iowa. He settled in Dubuque county and subsequently removed to Chickasaw county, where he remained but a short time. He then became a resident of Adair county, locating where the town of Orient was afterward built up around him. He is still living at Greenfield, Iowa, at an advanced age, being one of the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye state, who has witnessed its development from an early epoch in its history to the present time. He was of English parentage and his has in many respects been an eventful career. He was one of the "49ers" to California, spending four or five years in the gold diggings, making his way to the Pacific coast by the ocean voyage around Cape Horn. He is now a heavy owner of real estate and is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men of Adair county.

His son, Martin W. Witham, was reared, in Orient and was educated in the common schools. On reaching manhood he engaged in farming and also in raising cattle, being still identified with those lines of business. He is one of the best known cattlemen of Orient, making large annual shipments, and the extent and importance of his business activities class him with the leading residents of that part of the state. His residence in Adair county, however, has not been continuous, for in the spring of 1878 he went to Thomas county, Kansas, where he resided until 1892. While there he served for three or four terms as sheriff of the county and for several years filled the office of county commissioner of Thomas county. The Rock Island Railroad was built through the county while he was occupying an official position there and his duties of sheriff were accordingly of a very onerous character. The Herd law was passed while he was acting as county commissioner and

thus the discharge of his duties in that capacity required much executive ability. He ably equipped himself for every position that he was called upon to fill, however, and was a dominant factor in republican politics in the county during the fourteen years of his residence there. In 1896 he joined the ranks of the democracy, being an ardent admirer of William Jennings Bryan and an advocate of free silver. He has stumped Adair county in support of Bryan and is yet a stalwart champion of the Nebraska statesman. In 1897 he was the candidate of his party for county treasurer of Adair county and although the republican majority is usually large he failed of election by only a small vote. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is one of the best known and most honored residents of Adair county. His wife was a native of Jones county, Iowa, and a daughter of Andrew and Letitia (Henry) Reed, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Soon after their marriage they crossed the Atlantic to the new world and settled first in Pennsylvania and later in Jones county, Iowa, but subsequently removed to Orient, Adair county, where they located in pioneer times. Their daughter, Mrs. Witham, is still living.

Oliver W. Witham was reared on the old homestead farm in Thomas county, Kansas, until the return of his parents to Orient. His education, which was begun in the public schools of Thomas county, was continued in the Orient high school, in which he completed the course in 1899. He afterward spent one year in Drake University, at Des Moines, and in 1901 he matriculated in the law department of the State University at Nebraska, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1902, having pursued two courses while a student there. On leaving the university he entered the office of Frank B. Wilson, a prominent attorney of Greenfield, under whose direction he continued his law reading for a year. In 1903 he successfully passed the state bar examination

and was admitted to practice. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Greenfield, where he continued in active practice until September 1, 1905, when he came to Stuart, and accepted the proffered partnership with P. L. Sever, with whom he was associated, however, for but a short time. He then opened an independent office and has since engaged in practice alone, having gained a good clientage here, as he has demonstrated his power and ability to cope with the intricate problems of the law. He has been a thorough and discriminating student, prepares his cases with care and precision and has won a number of notable forensic victories.

In 1903 Wm. Witham was married to Miss Emma L. Chantry, of Orient, Adair county, and they have one son, Willard Woodman. Mrs. Witham was granted the scholarship from this district of Iowa, permitting her a free scholarship in Drake University, she having passed a meritorious competitive examination.

Mr. Witham belongs to Stuart lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F., and to camp No. 81 of the encampment. He, too, is an advocate of the democracy but his time and attention are given more largely to his professional duties. He has been admitted to practice in the federal, district and circuit courts and has a good clientage that connects him with much of the important litigation tried in western Iowa.

GEORGE BRIDSON.

George Bridson, a farmer and stock feeder, residing on section 11, Highland township, was born on the 31st of March, 1870, on the Isle of Man and is a son of William Bridson, who crossed the Atlantic, becoming a resident of Warren county, Illinois, in 1870. He lived there for eight years, passing away in 1880, and is still survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah

Cane, and who now resides in Bayard. In their family were six children, namely: Mrs. W. E. Moore, whose husband is a farmer of Highland township; John, a retired farmer, living in Bayard; Ella, who is with her mother in Bayard; George, of this review, and Edward and Frank, who are resident farmers of Highland township. There is also a half-brother, Richard Currey, of Oklahoma, and a half-sister, Mrs. Aaron Amey, of Greene county, Iowa.

George Bridson was only six months old when brought by his parents to the new world. He acquired a common-school education in Warren county, Illinois, and in this county, whither he came with his mother in 1881. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He has lived in Highland township for twenty-six years and has prospered in his business undertakings, being now the owner of a very desirable farm property of three hundred and twenty acres. He has brought his farm under a high state of cultivation and is also extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock. Indeed, in his business affairs he has been very successful, but the secret of his prosperity is not hard to find. He has worked his way upward through close and unremitting labor, through capable management and strong purpose—qualities which any might cultivate and which always bring desired results. In his business transactions he is regarded as one who is thoroughly reliable and while desiring justice for himself, he is ever willing to accord it to others.

On the 23d of December, 1896, Mr. Bridson was united in marriage to Miss Elma Bennett, a resident of Guthrie county, and unto them have been born three children—Lee, Devere and Lowell. The family are most pleasantly located in a comfortable home upon the farm and in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Bridson occupy an enviable position in public regard. They are both



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BRIDSON

consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Bridson is now serving as steward. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party, which he always supports at the polls. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America at Bayard and with the Brotherhood of American Yeoman at Bayard. His wife is also a member of the Yeomen and both are charter members of the Homesteaders at Bayard. The greater part of his life has been passed in Guthrie county, where he is well known by reason of his extensive and successful business interests and his genuine personal worth. He owes his prosperity largely to his own efforts and his example should serve as a source of encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through individual labor and persistency.

EDWARD G. STOWELL.

Edward G. Stowell has made his home in this county since 1871 or for a period of thirty-six years. He has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, his birth having occurred in Windsor county, Vermont, in May, 1832. The Stowell family is of Scotch-Irish origin and was founded in America at an early period in the colonization of the new world, representatives of the name settling in Vermont.

Lewis Stowell, the father of our subject, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, acquired a common-school education and made farming his life work. In 1837 he removed from the Green Mountain state to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he purchased land and engaged in tilling the soil until his life's labors were ended in death in 1841. He was born in 1800 and therefore was about forty-one years of age at the time of his demise. He belonged to the Congregational church, gave his political support to

the whig party and was a well-to-do man, respected for his many genuine traits of character and his various good qualities. He married Miss Martha D. Marcy, who was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in January, 1800, and died in 1886. She was of Scotch lineage, a daughter of Alvin Marcy, who served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, while her grandfather, Alvin Marcy, Sr., was captain of a militia company at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Stowell of this review remembers seeing his grandfather when a boy. The mother was a member of the Congregational church and an earnest and sincere Christian woman. The family numbered four children: Sophia R., who married and is living in New Hampshire at the age of seventy-seven years; Edward G.; Alvin M., deceased; and Louisa F., who is the wife of Charles Green, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and is now seventy-one years of age. By a former marriage the father had two children but both are now deceased, and the mother of our subject by her first marriage also had two children who have passed away.

Edward G. Stowell was reared upon the home farm to the age of sixteen years and during that period was a student in the country schools. At the time designated he left New York state and returned to Vermont, where he worked for a year in making rifles for the government. He afterward spent seven years as an employe in a New Hampshire cotton factory. Following his marriage he returned to a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1856 and there carried on the work of tilling the soil and improving the place until the outbreak of the Civil war.

He enlisted on the 10th of October, 1861, at Potsdam, New York, as a member of Company A, Ninety-second New York Infantry, and served for three years and three months, being mustered out on the 7th of January, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant. He had command of his company.

however, during the last fifteen months of the service and he participated in various important engagements, including the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. At the latter he sustained a bullet wound in the right leg. He took part in the seven days' fight before Richmond and afterward went to North Carolina, where he participated in the battle of Kingston and had a fight in burning a bridge at Goldsboro. He was also at Fort Anderson, North Carolina, and in numerous skirmishes. In the spring of 1864 he joined Butler's expedition to City Point and when Grant made his last important movement the regiment to which Mr. Stowell belonged was ordered to Whitehouse Landing, where his corps advanced and took part in the battle of Cold Harbor, participating in the two charges there. On the night of the 13th of June they went up to City Point again and took part in the battle of the Crater at Petersburg, remaining in the trenches there until October. From that point they were sent north and guarded prisoners at Elmira, New York, afterward going to Albany, New York, to be mustered out.

When the war was over Mr. Stowell resumed farming, which he followed until 1870 and in the spring of that year he came to the west. In the spring of 1871 he arrived in Guthrie county, settling in Valley township, where he cultivated a rented farm for about five years. In the meantime he carefully saved his earnings and bought a tract of land, remaining upon his farm until 1881, when he came to Guthrie Center. Here he has been connected with various business interests, acting for some time as engineer at the water works, but is now living retired.

In 1852 Mr. Stowell was married to Serena G. Horner, who was born in Canada in 1829 and died April 11, 1903. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an estimable lady, whose good qualities gained her many friends. She had three children, the first two being named George

E., but both are deceased. The youngest son, William H., is now secretary for the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Des Moines.

Mr. Stowell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is much interested in its work and growth. He has served as class-leader and steward and is now one of the trustees. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society and to Tracy post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has served as commander. In politics he is an ardent republican and has been marshal, street commissioner, school director, councilman and justice of the peace. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have thus frequently called him to office and in all these different positions he has discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and to national progress, being today as loyal to his country as when he wore the nation's blue uniform and followed the old flag upon the battle-fields of the south.

C. E. PETERSON.

C. E. Peterson, who is engaged in the livery business in Panora and is also identified with various other business interests which contribute to the general activity of the village, has throughout his entire business career made a record which any man might be proud to possess, characterized as it has been by unremitting diligence and unfaltering probity. He was born in Sweden on the 14th of March, 1848, and when about three or four years of age was brought to America by his mother and two brothers. One of these brothers, Peter Peterson, went to Texas and at the outbreak of the Civil war was pressed into the service of the Confederate army. He made his escape into Mexico and later joined the Union army when

the northern troops made their way to the state of Texas. He died in the Lone Star state a few years after the war.

After being brought to the United States C. E. Peterson went to live in the home of John S. Hamilton, who came to Iowa in 1856. He was reared upon a farm and pursued his education in the country schools, being a pupil in one of the old-time log school-houses with its slab seats and other primitive furnishings. He made good use of his opportunities, which, combined with his naturally strong mental powers, enabled him to engage in teaching school in early manhood. Ambitious for further education, he used the funds acquired through teaching to pay his way through the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, where he completed his course in 1875. For three years he was an instructor in the Guthrie county high school and made an excellent record in educational work. He then became a partner in the livery business with Robert King, a prominent auctioneer of Panora. That partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Peterson purchased the entire business and has since conducted it. He has been continually in business without a change in the firm name longer than any man now doing business in Panora and he receives a liberal patronage in the livery, where he has twelve head of horses and some fine turnouts. Twenty years ago he began selling sewing machines and pianos and for several years was represented by men on the road and traveled to some extent himself. He still keeps a small stock but does not attempt to sell through agents. In 1889 he established himself in business as a manufacturer of marble and granite monuments, employing an expert stone-cutter and turning out some fine specimens of tombstones and monuments. His business in this connection has constantly grown and he has a well equipped factory on West Main street.

In 1891 Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Mrs. Maggie Harper, nee Caskey,

the widow of Joseph Harper. By her former marriage she had two children, Joseph and Minnie, the latter the wife of George Leinbach, of Panora. The son is living in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have an adopted daughter, Cora, now at home.

Mr. Peterson and his family attend the Methodist church and his wife and her children are members thereof. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Society, in which he has filled all of the offices and for ten years has served as treasurer. In politics he has ever been a republican and for one term he served as mayor, during which time he capably managed the business affairs of the city with the same fidelity and capability that he has displayed in his private business interests. For several years he has been a member of the school board and delights in the cause of advancing education but aside from these positions he has held no other office, his ambitions being in other directions.

Mr. Peterson is certainly deserving of the proud American title of a self-made man. Dependent upon his own efforts for an education and for his start in business life, he has steadily worked his way upward and is now controlling important business enterprises which are bringing to him gratifying success. He has never permitted himself to become discouraged in the face of adverse conditions but on the contrary has regarded these as an impetus to renewed effort and his diligence and stalwart purpose have at length brought to him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

W. F. JOHNSON.

W. F. Johnson is the owner of a valuable farming property of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 10 and 15, Baker township, and he operates altogether five hundred and thirteen ares of land which is richly cultivated and bears every evidence of the careful supervision and progressive

methods of the owner. About half the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native son of New Jersey. He was born June 30, 1869, and is a son of W. L. and Katherine Johnson, the former born in New Jersey in 1832 and the latter in 1836. It was in the year 1878 that they came to Iowa and established their home in Guthrie county upon a farm which Mr. Johnson continued to cultivate for a number of years, bringing his fields under a high state of development. His continued and carefully directed labor at length brought him a competence sufficient to enable him to put aside further business cares and he and his wife are now living retired in Guthrie Center. Of their family of nine children W. F. Johnson is the youngest.

In taking up the personal history of our subject we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this locality. He was brought to Iowa by his parents when a lad of nine years and his education, begun in the east, was continued in the public school near his old homestead. The summer months were largely devoted to the work of the fields and, finding farm life congenial, he has never sought to engage in other occupation but has devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits as the years have gone by. He has made judicious investment in property as his financial resources have increased until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 10 and 15, Baker township, and in addition he rents other property until he is now cultivating five hundred and thirteen acres. He is also feeding stock on an extensive scale and makes large annual shipments.

Fortunately situated in his home life, Mr. Johnson was married on the 22d of October, 1893, to Miss Lillie M. Rose, who was born in Guthrie county April 14, 1870. Her parents were natives of Ohio, the father born October 15, 1834, and the mother December 6, 1842. Their removal to the west at an

early day made them residents of Scott county, Iowa, whence they came to Guthrie county about 1860, locating in Baker township, where they reared their family of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Johnson was the eighth. The death of the father occurred July 22, 1898, while the mother passed away on the 14th of January, 1899. They had long traveled life's journey together and were separated by death for only a brief period.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson attend and support the Presbyterian church. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and he has held the office of assessor, while at the present writing he is township trustee. Interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, he co-operates in many movements for the public good. As with a great majority of the world's workers, his attention is chiefly given to his business interests, which he has developed along modern, progressive lines until he has become one of the more successful agriculturists of the county. He and his wife have many friends here, to whom they have become endeared owing to their excellent qualities of heart and mind.

JAMES B. BROWN.

James B. Brown, a veterinary surgeon of Guthrie Center who is also engaged in breeding Clydesdale horses, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1838. His father, Jehu Brown, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his death occurred in the year 1871. He was an architect and builder and in 1836 removed from the Keystone state to the state of Ohio, settling at McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he went to Bureau county, Illinois, where he resided four years and for a similar period was in Harri-

son county, Missouri. He then went to Atchison county, Missouri, where he lived for eleven years, remaining there until called to his final rest on the 6th of April, 1871. His early political support was given the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He was sheriff of Morgan county and stood well among friends and neighbors there. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his genuine worth and public-spirited devotion to the welfare of the county, called him to office and he proved most loyal and capable in discharge of his duties. He was a man of benevolent spirit whose charity was broad and the poor and needy found a warm friend in him. He married Elizabeth Maxwell, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and died in 1865. They were the parents of seven children: Rachel, who is the widow of Asbury York, a farmer of Harrison county, Missouri, where she now resides; James B.; Sarah, deceased; John, a veterinary surgeon of Kansas, who was a member of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, enlisting in Company H, in 1861, at Bethany, Missouri, and served until the close of the war; Jehu, who is a veterinary surgeon of Atchison county, Missouri; Jennie, of Vance county, Nebraska, who is the widow of John Roundtree, who was a farmer and stockman; and Margaret, wife of George Shafer, a farmer of Riverton, Iowa.

James B. Brown attended school at Dover, Illinois. His educational privileges, however, were limited for at an early age he began working in his father's grist mill and later worked at farm labor until the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south. When the tocsin of war sounded and men from all walks of life flocked to the standard of the nation, coming from the workshops, counting-houses, offices and fields, he, too, joined the army, putting aside all personal and business considerations to aid his country in the struggle to preserve the

Union. He enlisted at Albany, Missouri, in 1862, as a member of Company E, First Missouri Cavalry, with which he remained until mustered out at St. Louis in April, 1865. He participated in a number of hotly contested engagements, including the battles of Kirksville, Missouri; Lone Jack, Booneville and Dunksburg, Missouri; Salt Fork and the battle of the Blue in Missouri. He was wounded in the left leg by a bullet in a skirmish which occurred while he was scouting and he was always a faithful soldier, loyal and courageous, and remained at the front until victory perched upon the Union banner.

When the war was over Dr. Brown returned to Missouri where he engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery for three years. In 1869 he came to Iowa, settling first in Dallas county, where he bought a tract of land and carried on farming. He also practiced his profession as a veterinary surgeon, remaining in Dallas county until 1881, when he removed to Panora, Guthrie county. There he continued in active practice until 1896, when he came to Guthrie Center, where he has since practiced with gratifying success. He has attained a high degree of skill and proficiency in his calling and his patronage is therefore an extensive one. In connection with his professional work he has been engaged for twenty-nine years in breeding Clydesdale horses and Shetland ponies and is well known in this connection. He has invested considerable money in Clydesdales and Shetlands and has owned some very fine animals which have been sold in various sections of the country.

On the 1st of May, 1859, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Brown and Miss Sussanna Carter, who was born in Gentry county, Missouri, in 1844, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Carter. The father was a carpenter and builder and was thus engaged for some years but in later life followed farming. He came to Iowa and settled on a tract of land in Dallas county, where he suc-

cessfully engaged in tilling the soil for a long period. He died July 25, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1883, in her fifty-eighth year. In the family of Dr. and Mrs. Brown are eleven children: Margaret, who married Napoleon Hunt, a farmer, by whom she had five children, and after his death became the wife of H. Gilmore, a farmer of Dallas county, by whom she had four children; Mary E., who is the wife of Leroy Culberson, who follows farming near Panora, and they have three children; Louisa, who is the wife of Willis Moore, who is living retired in Guthrie Center; Joseph, a resident of Missouri, who is married and has seven children; Matilda, who is the wife of Sherman Derry, a farmer of South Dakota, by whom she has nine children; James, who is a conductor in Des Moines, Iowa, married and has two children; Junius, who follows farming in Guthrie county, is married and has one child; John, who is a conductor living in Des Moines; Cassie, who is the wife of Bart Dunley, a clerk in Dunley Brothers' store in Guthrie Center and has one child; Susan, who is clerking in Gillespie's store in this city; and Walter, who is credit man for a New York wholesale house at Des Moines. The history of the family is notable in that the circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. There are now thirty-two grandchildren.

Dr. Brown is a member of Tracy post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has served as commander and also held the same office in Charles Baker post at Panora while living there. He is a stalwart republican and has given inflexible support to the principles of the party since his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He is a public-spirited man, interested in the welfare of the community and in national progress and has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship but on the contrary has been a co-oper-

ant factor in many measures for the public good. In his business life he has made a creditable record and is much esteemed by those with whom he is brought in contact.

H. H. REED.

The attractiveness of Guthrie county as a place of residence is attested by the fact that many of her native sons have remained within her borders after attaining man's estate, recognizing the fact that the advantages and opportunities which she offers are equal to those afforded in other parts of the country so that ability and energy will here win a measure of success not surpassed by that given in other localities. Mr. Reed was born in Guthrie county on the 14th of April, 1870, and has always resided here, his home being now in Baker township, where he is engaged in general farming. He is one of the nine children, five sons and four daughters, who were born unto George Washington and Hannah Reed. His parents were natives of Guernsey county, Ohio, the former born in 1839 and the latter in 1841. Mr. Reed was a youth of but eleven years when in 1850 he came to Guthrie county. His first occupation was that of a tanner and in the early days of mining excitement in Colorado he made two trips across the country with teams to that state. This was prior to 1861. In the first year of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for the aid of its loyal sons and joined the boys in blue of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. With that command he served until the close of the war and although he was in several hotly contested battles, being in the thickest of the fight, he was never wounded. His spirit of loyalty and of bravery, however, was never questioned and he returned home with a creditable military record. His time and energies were then devoted to the work of

tilling the soil and caring for his crops until he retired from active life to enjoy a well-earned rest in Panora, where he is now living, without recourse to further labor.

It was upon the old family homestead that H. H. Reed passed his boyhood. At the usual age he entered school and when not occupied with his text-books he was instructed in the work of the home farm. Almost his entire life has been given to general agricultural pursuits and he now operates one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 15, Baker township. The farm is a well-improved property and attests in its excellent appearance his careful supervision and practical methods. For about nine years he engaged in teaching school.

In the year 1875 occurred the birth of Elsie Alden, who in 1899 gave her hand in marriage to H. H. Reed. Her father, A. B. Alden, was born in Massachusetts and married Miss Emma Hawkins, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Reed attend the services of the Presbyterian church and contribute to its support. He votes with the republican party and is now serving as township clerk. He is interested in the political questions and in the success of the organization which he endorses and is recognized as one of the local leaders of the party.

BEN ROBERTS.

Ben Roberts, engaged in farming on section 14, Seely township, is the owner of a well-improved property of one hundred and sixty acres equipped with good buildings, while the land is divided into fields of convenient size by well-kept fences. This is classed with the most productive farms of the township and in addition to the cultivation of the soil Mr. Roberts is making a specialty of the breeding and feeding of Poland China hogs.

He is a native of the neighboring state

of Illinois, having been born in McLean county on the 13th of January, 1876. He is a brother of John and Charles Roberts, who are mentioned on another page of this work. Following the removal of the family to Guthrie county during his early boyhood days he acquired his education in the public schools and has spent the remainder of his life upon a farm here. When not busy with his text-books his time was largely devoted to the work of the fields upon the old homestead and he remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, renting land until his labors had brought him a sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a farm. He invested his earnings in one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 14, Seely township, and he has since improved the place with a substantial residence and good outbuildings. He uses the latest improved machinery to carry on the work of the fields, which annually bring forth golden harvests in reward for the labor he has bestowed upon them. His work has been so systematically done and his methods have been so practical that his land is now rich and arable and his farm is considered one of the best of this locality. He has also found the breeding and feeding of Poland China hogs to be a profitable business and to it he gives much of his time and attention.

On the 1st of January, 1905, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Metta Jenkins, who was at that time a resident of Union township, Guthrie county, her parents having located in the county in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have two children, Helen, and Hazel, at home.

In his political views Mr. Roberts is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He and his wife are worthy people with a large circle of friends, and the hospitality of their own home is one of its most attractive features. Mr. Roberts has al-

ready gained a gratifying measure of success for one of his years and he displays those sterling traits of character which promise still larger success in the future.

J. W. HAGER.

J. W. Hager is a retired farmer, who has reached the seventy-seventh milestone on the journey of life. For many years he displayed marked enterprise and diligence in business affairs and successfully carried on farming, but though he still owns a valuable property in Thompson township, he now rents his land, which brings him a good income. A native of New Hampshire, he was born April 2, 1830, of the marriage of James E. and Matilda (Stone) Hager. The father's birth occurred in 1800 and in the old Granite state he wedded Miss Matilda Stone, who was also born there. In their family were six children, but J. W. Hager is the only one now living. It was in the year 1839 that the father left New England and went with his family to Ohio, where he followed farming. In his youth he had been employed as errand boy by a sea captain, James Riley. Following his removal to the Buckeye state he engaged in general agricultural pursuits and was thus busily employed until his life's labors were ended in death in 1853. He had for about twelve years survived his wife, who died in 1841, both spending their last days in Madison county, Ohio.

J. W. Hager was reared under the parental roof and acquired a public-school education. Upon leaving home his first occupation was that of a wagon and carriage maker, and for two years he was in business at West Plains, Madison county, Ohio. In early manhood he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, and on the 10th of July, 1853, was united in marriage to Miss Martha Wolford, the wedding ceremony being performed at West Plains. The

lady was born July 27, 1841, in Ohio, and her parents were Samuel and Amanda Wolford, of whose family of six children none are now living. Mrs. Hager proved a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband for many years and departed this life on the 1st of October, 1903, her death being deeply regretted by many friends as well as her immediate family. By her marriage she had become the mother of nine children, as follows: Charles O., who was born July 26, 1855; Dorothy C., who was born October 3, 1857, and has departed this life; George C., who was born November 12, 1859, and now makes his home in Cheyenne, Wyoming; James F., who was born May 29, 1863, and is now deceased; Levi E., who was born June 5, 1866, and resides in the state of Washington; Samuel J., who was born February 11, 1868, and is now operating the old homestead farm; James W., born May 26, 1873, and Nellie L., born December 10, 1875, both now deceased; and Nettie A., who was born August 19, 1877, and is now a resident of Adair county, Iowa.

It was in the year 1855 that Mr. Hager came to Iowa with his young wife and established his home in Thompson township, Guthrie county. Here he secured a tract of land which he at once began converting into tillable fields. He worked earnestly and persistently in carrying on his farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, and in 1861 he joined Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry. With this command he served until 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability, but he could not content himself to remain at home while his country was endangered, and in 1864 he again donned the blue uniform of the nation, this time as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He then returned to his home with a creditable military record and once more took up the work of the farm, in which he has since been con-



J. W. HAGER

tinuously engaged. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 30, 31 and 32, Thompson township. His farm is valuable and the fields are now rich and arable, but Mr. Hager rents his lands at the present time and is living retired.

The political views of J. W. Hager are in accord with the principles of democracy. He has never held political office but has served for several terms as school director, and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. In fact he is an earnest advocate of all measures and movements for the public good and withholds his support from no plan for the advancement of the county's welfare. He is truly a self-made man and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his economy, his industry and his good management. His has been an honorable and useful career and he well merits the success which has come to him and the rest which he is now enjoying.

ALBERT C. CURTIS.

Albert C. Curtis, vice president of the First National Bank at Stuart, was born in Adair county, Iowa, January 24, 1871. His father, John O. Curtis, was a native of Maine, born in 1841, and was reared in the Pine Tree state to farm life. In early manhood, however, he learned the stone-mason's trade, which he followed for many years in connection with general agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he came to the middle west, settling in Adair county, where he purchased a farm three and a half miles south of Menlo. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits for twenty-two years, during which time he brought his farm under a high state of cultivation and added to it many substantial improvements. In 1892 he went to Menlo, where he engaged in the lumber business and there continued in trade until 1900, when he sold his lumberyard and

retired from active life. He then took up his abode in the home of his son Albert, but in the fall of 1906 went to Des Moines to make his home with a sister there and recently he has taken charge of a lumberyard at Bevington, a suburb of Des Moines, the business belonging to M. J. Sanborn, his brother-in-law. In early manhood John O. Curtis was married to Miss Emeline Graves, and they became the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Henry H., who is engaged in the electrical supply business at Springfield, Massachusetts; Albert C., of this review; and Elias B., who is in the office of the Fullerton Lumber Company, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Albert C. Curtis was reared upon the home farm and acquired his education in the district schools of Adair county and in the high school of Menlo, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1889. Following his graduation he spent two years on the home farm but thinking to find other pursuits more congenial and remunerative he entered the employ of M. J. Sanborn, a lumber dealer of Menlo, in 1891. The same year Mr. Sanborn purchased the Exchange Bank of Menlo and Mr. Curtis was given a position in the bank, acting in the capacity of assistant cashier for ten years. He then resigned in order to take charge of the lumberyards of the Fullerton Company but after four months severed his connection to accept a position as assistant cashier in the Exchange Bank of Adair. He remained at that place for two years and in October, 1903, came to Stuart to accept the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank at this place. At the annual meeting of the board on the 1st of January, 1904, he acquired an interest in the bank and was made vice president of the institution, in which capacity he has since served. He is one of the authorities on finance in this section of the county and has made a creditable record in banking circles.

Mr. Curtis was married in 1895 to Miss

Matilda C. Dietrich, of Menlo, and unto them have been born four children: Florence, Winnette, Grace and Margaret. In politics Mr. Curtis is a republican, whose position on questions of vital interest is never an equivocal one. He belongs to Stuart lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F., and Stuart encampment, No. 81, while of the Congregational church he is a faithful member and is now serving on its board of trustees. The family of Curtis has figured prominently in connection with the development, progress and industry of western Iowa from a pioneer epoch and the record of Albert C. Curtis reflects credit upon an untarnished family name.

O. C. NICHOLS.

No man in Panora has done more to help improve and bring about present conditions than O. C. Nichols, a carpenter and contractor, the evidence of whose skill and ability is seen in many of the finest structures of the city. He was born on a farm near Brownsville, Maryland, April 28, 1852. His father, John Nichols, was also a native of Maryland, born in 1821, and all his life has been a builder of post and rail fences. For several years, however, he has lived retired and he now makes his home in Brownsville, Maryland, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Charity Brown, was also a native of Maryland and died in 1861, at the age of fifty-two years. Of their family of seven children O. C. Nichols was the fifth in order of birth and four of the number are yet living. One brother, Samuel Nichols, resides in Panora, where he is employed as janitor of the county high school.

In the state of his nativity O. C. Nichols spent the days of his boyhood, his education being limited to a few months' attendance in the country schools, but notwithstanding his lack of early advantages he has made an

excellent record in the business world. He served for three years as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade and during the first year received only four dollars per month and his board. The second year his wages were increased to six dollars, while the third year he was paid eight dollars per month. After mastering the trade he followed carpentering in Maryland until 1877, when at the age of twenty-five years he came to Panora. Here he began contracting and building, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Calvin Brown. All of the late residences in Panora, including some of the finest in the city, have been built by him and more than one-half of the business blocks here stand as monuments to his skill and labor. He has also done much work in surrounding towns and through the country and now has the contract for a new church at Glidden, Iowa. His success is due to no unusual combination of circumstances but has resulted from his thorough understanding of the trade, his close application and his faithfulness to the terms of a contract. His business integrity is one of his salient characteristics and wherever he is known he is spoken of as a man whose word is as good as his bond.

In the year 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Nichols and Miss Susan Brown, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Jeremiah and Marie Brown, the former now living in Maryland, while the latter is deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were born four children but the eldest died in infancy. The others are: Lulu, the wife of Bert Keyes, living in Panora; Claude, a student in Drake University, and Earl G., who is attending the county high school.

Mr. Nichols and his family are members of the German Baptist Brethren church, in the work of which he has been deeply and actively interested, while for a quarter of a century he has served as one of the church deacons. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party

and he is now serving for the third year on the city council, in which connection he gives thoughtful consideration to each question which comes up for settlement and labors effectively and untiringly for the best interests of Panora. As he has prospered in his business undertakings he has made judicious investment in property and is now the owner of four residences in the city. His success is well merited, for in him are embraced the qualities of unabating industry, untiring perseverance and diligence that never flags.

ARTHUR C. SAVAGE.

Arthur C. Savage, cashier of the Exchange Bank of Stuart and cashier and owner of the Farmers' Bank of Adair, was born in Prairieburg, Iowa, on the 2d of January, 1870, his parents being Allen H. and Jennie E. (Craig) Savage. The family numbered but two sons, the younger being Otto R., who is engaged in the lumber business in Adair. He is likewise a director of the Exchange Bank of Stuart and president of the Dexter Savings Bank.

Arthur C. Savage has throughout his entire life been a resident of Iowa and the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been characteristic of the state's development has found exemplification in his own life. He acquired his education in the public schools of Stuart and of Dexter prior to entering Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, where he spent four years as a student. He left that institution in 1891 prior to the time of graduation and the same spring entered the Exchange Bank of Stuart in the capacity of bookkeeper, remaining from March until December of the same year. In the latter month his father purchased the bank at Dexter and Arthur C. Savage became bookkeeper and assistant cashier, acting in those capacities until August, 1893, when he went to

Adair to supervise his father's loan business at that point. In December, 1895, he joined his father in the establishment of the Farmers' Bank in Adair and was made cashier of the new institution, while in the spring of 1905 he purchased his father's interest in the business and is now sole owner. He has controlled this continuously from its establishment and has made it one of the leading financial enterprises of Adair county. In connection with his brother he purchased the lumber yards of Townsend & Russell in Anita, Iowa, in January, 1895, and they still conduct the business with gratifying success. In February, 1907, Mr. Savage was made cashier of the Exchange Bank of Stuart, following the death of Thomas E. Crooks, who had served as cashier for many years and was one of the best-known financiers in the county. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Savage has been closely associated with financial interests and is regarded as one of the safe and reliable men of this part of the state. He has been watchful of all of the details of his business and of all indications pointing to prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprises.

On the 31st of October, 1894, Mr. Savage was married to Miss Maude Smull, a daughter of John R. Smull, of Stuart, now deceased. They have one child, Clarisse. In his political views Mr. Savage is a republican and for many years served as school treasurer of Adair. He belongs to the Congregational church and is very prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership with Beulah lodge, No. 449, A. F. & A. M., and Cyrene chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., both of Adair; Alhambra commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Stuart; Za Ga Zig temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Des Moines; Des Moines consistory, No. 3, A. & A. S. R.; Summit lodge, No. 348, I. O. O. F., of Adair; Atlantic lodge, No. 445, B. P. O. E.; the Modern Woodmen camp and Adair lodge, No.

193, K. P. He is a member of the board of trustees of the lodge and is likewise connected with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He is also a member of the Grant Club of Des Moines. He takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends, is always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of good natural ability, his success in business has been uniform and rapid. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has gained a most satisfactory reward.

MILTON SHREVES.

Guthrie county has been signally favored in the class of men who have filled her public offices. Usually they have been men who in citizenship have manifested a spirit of progress and of marked devotion to the public good. To this class belongs Milton Shreves, of Guthrie Center, who is now serving as county recorder. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1846.

His father, William Shreves, was a native of Perry county, Ohio, born in 1813, and was of Irish lineage. He followed merchandising until a few years prior to his death, his last years, however, being spent upon a farm in Kansas with his son, John G. Shreves. In the year 1836 he removed to Illinois, settling there at an early period in the development of that state. He carried on general farming there and for eight years was a merchant at Fairview, Fulton county. He then removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising for several years, after which he took up his abode in Kansas, where his death occurred in 1905. He was at that time about eighty-six years of age. His political faith was that of the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party and continued

to follow its banners throughout the remainder of his life. He was a worthy and exemplary Mason and was equally faithful to his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Catherine Montgomery and was born in North Carolina in 1814. From that state her parents removed to Ohio, settling in Perry county when she was but three years of age. Her mother died soon after and she was reared by a family in that locality. In 1836 she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Shreves and for thirty-seven years they traveled life's journey together, being separated by the death of the wife on the 28th of December, 1873. She had been reared in a family of Presbyterians, but when in her nineteenth year she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was ever afterward a consistent member.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. William Shreves were born seven children, of whom they reared five: Martha A., the eldest, is the widow of Samuel M. Curtis, who was a farmer and merchant, and she now makes her home in Kansas. James M. died before Vicksburg when serving in defense of the Union cause. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted at Bushnell, Illinois, as a member of Company F, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and attained the rank of orderly sergeant. John G. is a probate judge of Cowley county, Kansas, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1906, and he makes his home in Winfield, that state. Mary Ann was the fourth in order of birth. Milton is the youngest member of the family now living. Those deceased are Eliza Ann and William, the former passing away at the age of five years.

Milton Shreves was reared on the home farm, attended the country schools and supplemented his early educational privileges by three years' study in Hedding College at Abingdon, Illinois. When his education was completed he began work upon a farm.

remaining in Illinois until 1879, when he came to Iowa. He has since been a resident of Guthrie county, and throughout this period has exhibited those traits of character which in every land and clime command confidence and esteem. Upon his arrival here he bought a farm in Valley township and gave his time and energies to its further development and improvement until the fall of 1904, when he was elected county recorder. The following January he entered upon the duties of the office, which he has since ably filled, his official service having won him uniform commendation. While upon the farm he raised considerable stock and won a gratifying measure of success in both branches of his business.

Mr. Shreves has always been noted for loyalty in citizenship and his fidelity to the interests of his country was manifest at the time of the Civil war, when in the spring of 1864, at the early age of eighteen years, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting at Bushnell, Illinois, as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out at Springfield in September, 1864. He had served as regimental bugler and was leader of a band when he went into the service. On the 22d of August, 1864, he participated in a spirited engagement at Memphis, Tennessee, where General Forrest made one of his characteristic raids. Mr. Shreves came through unscathed, but thirteen members of the company were wounded.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Milton Shreves and Miss Barbara E. Martin, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1848. Following the death of her father, her mother and the children removed to Illinois, so that Mrs. Shreves was reared in that state. By this marriage there are five children. James F. is a barber and an expert musician, belonging to a band. He is married and has one child. Nellie M. is the wife of David G. Wilson, a resident farmer

of Valley township. Walter M. is in business with his brother James. Cordelia M. is the wife of Frank B. Taylor, a merchant carrying on business at Villisca, Iowa. Harry M., the youngest of the family, is in school.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they are much interested, and Mr. Shreves is serving on the official board and as treasurer. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to Tracy post, G. A. R., of which he served as commander in 1906. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, firm in support of the party which stood loyally by the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and which has always been the party of reform and progress. Throughout the county in which he has lived for twenty-seven years Mr. Shreves is widely known, and his many good qualities were recognized in his election to the office which he is now creditably filling.

JOHN R. SMULL, Jr.

John R. Smull, Jr., of Guthrie county, figures as one of the most prominent, progressive and prosperous citizens of the state of Iowa, and justly claims a high order of citizenship, owing to the spirit of enterprise which is manifest by its leading men who conserve the best interests of the community. To this class John R. Smull is assigned by public opinion. He is now serving as postmaster of Stuart, in which capacity he is giving a business-like administration.

He was born in Wilton, Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 10th of December, 1857, his parents being John R. and Esther C. (Hanna) Smull. The father was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of October, 1829, and died January 21, 1897. He was reared in the place of his na-

tivity, and in 1851 journeyed westward to the Mississippi valley, making his first location in Muscatine county, Iowa, where he purchased a quarter section of government land at the usual price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. After a brief period spent upon that claim, however, he continued his journey westward to the Pacific coast, his father accompanying him, and on reaching California they located in Sacramento, where they engaged in brick-making. John R. Smull, Sr., was a brick-maker by trade and had just finished burning a kiln of brick when a disastrous fire occurred in Sacramento. This necessitated the rebuilding of much of the city and made the brick-making business a profitable enterprise. He remained there for three years, after which he returned to his Iowa farm, upon which he lived until 1869. In 1870 he removed to Victor, Iowa, where he was engaged in the grocery business, and he also owned the city scales. In 1875 he left Victor and became a resident of Stuart, where he engaged in merchandising, continuing in that business up to the time of his demise. He was one of the well-known and prosperous merchants of the city and in business affairs gained an unassailable reputation. He had been reared in the faith of the democracy, but on reaching manhood joined the ranks of the republican party and was ever afterward a stalwart champion of its principles. He served for several years as a member of the town council and of the school board and took an active and helpful part in all matters pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the village. His work was of a practical character and thus proved of much benefit in advancing community interests. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his life was in harmony with the beneficent spirit of these organizations.

His family numbered nine children, all of whom are yet living, as follows: John R., of this review; Mary A., Elmer E., and

is engaged in merchandising in Stuart; Anna Z.; Esther B., the wife of W. B. Whaley, of Valley Junction, Iowa; Maude, the wife of A. C. Savage, a banker of Adair, Iowa; Charles E., a merchant of Stuart; Percy O., acting as manager of the telephone company at Stuart; and Vernon C., who conducts a restaurant at Stuart.

John R. Smull, Jr., was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public schools, and from early manhood until 1880 was variously employed in Stuart. In that year he became a factor in mercantile circles here, with which he was identified until 1896, when he disposed of his interests. The following year he served as assignee in the settlement of the mercantile business of Mount, Armontrout & Zink, at Stuart, and in 1898 he was appointed postmaster of the town, in which position he is still serving. He is also a stockholder, vice president and one of the directors of the Exchange Bank of Stuart, and his value in official and business circles is widely acknowledged.

Aside from the office which he is now filling Mr. Smull has been chosen to other positions of trust and responsibility. He served as mayor of Stuart from 1887 until 1891, covering a period of four years, during which time the interests of the city were greatly augmented by his effective, practical labors in behalf of public improvement. He has always been a stalwart advocate of republican principles, and his aid can be counted upon to further any measure for the general welfare.

Fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a prominent representative of the order, belonging to Token lodge, No. 304, A. F. & A. M.; Damascus chapter, No. 97, R. A. M.; Alhambra commandery, No. 58, K. T.; Stuart chapter, No. 133, O. E. S.; Za Ga Zig temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Des Moines; and Des Moines consistory, No. 3, A. A. S. R. He likewise affiliates with Lincoln lodge, No. 59, K. P.; Stuart lodge, No. 180, O. F.; Stuart encampment,

No. 81; Canton Stuart, No. 37; and Columbia lodge, No. 6, of the Order of Rebekahs. His name is likewise on the membership roll of Tamarack camp, No. 150, M. W. A. His activities have thus touched many departments of interest and wherever known he is greatly esteemed, having manifested those sterling traits of character which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard.

REV. JACOB D. HAUGHTELIN.

Rev. Jacob D. Haughtelin is a retired farmer and minister of the German Baptist Brethren church, now living in Panora, and his life in its far-reaching influences and effects has been most helpful to those with whom he has been associated, while by precept and example he has been a teacher of the better way of living. His birth occurred on the 17th of November, 1835, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, near the famous battleground, in a most beautiful district surrounded by purple hills.

His father, John C. Haughtelin, was also born near Gettysburg, his natal day being March 20, 1812. He was of Holland descent and spent his entire life in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where he learned and followed the carpenter's trade, but in later years put aside industrial pursuits to give his attention to farming. He was married on the 10th of February, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Diehl, who was born August 30, 1814, in a house which was used as a hospital during the Civil war, and many a poor soldier who was wounded in the sanguinary conflict which occurred in that locality found refuge and assistance there. Mrs. Haughtelin died at Franklin Grove, Illinois, April 16, 1887, having long survived her husband, who died in Pennsylvania, March 10, 1856. They were the parents of four children: Jacob D., of this review, being the eldest. Abraham H., who was born in Pennsylvania,

was a farmer and stock-raiser who came to Guthrie county with his elder brother. He married Sarah E. Cline and died December 13, 1899, at Nickerson, Kansas. Sarah A. has been three times married, becoming the wife successively of Steve Chamberlin, Samuel H. Tibbils and Joseph L. Meyers. She is again a widow and is living at Franklin Grove, Illinois. Mary C., the youngest, is the wife of J. D. Lahman, also of Franklin Grove, Illinois.

Jacob D. Haughtelin acquired a good common-school education and afterward attended a preparatory school in Gettysburg. When nineteen years of age he went to Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school and also worked at the carpenter's trade. In May, 1857, he came to Guthrie county and settled at Panora, where he worked at his trade. He also taught the first school in district No. 4, Cass township, the little "temple of learning" being one of the old-time school-houses. He also taught the first term in the new schoolhouse in that district and his experience as a teacher covered in all about twenty terms in Illinois and in Iowa. He proved a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired, doing much to advance the interests of the schools in an early day. Turning his attention to general agricultural pursuits, Mr. Haughtelin purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Cass township. It was all prairie, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but with characteristic energy he began its development and cultivation and for thirty-three years lived upon that place, during which time he wrought a wonderful transformation in its appearance, for the wild prairie was converted into rich fields that brought forth harvests in abundance. He purchased more land and improved a second farm, but five years ago he sold his property and removed to Panora, where he now occupies a comfortable resi-

dence on East Main street, which he erected. For many years Mr. Haughtelin has been a minister in the German Baptist Brethren church. He has ever been spoken of as "a good man" and during the early days in the county he rendered much assistance to those who came to him for aid. No one ever sought his charity that went away empty-handed, and in fact such was his benevolence and kindness that he neglected to provide for his old age by reason of his liberality. Of him it may well be said, as it was of the preacher in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," that "e'en his failings leaned toward virtue's side." For many years he has represented his church in the denominational paper, *The Gospel Messenger*, published at Elgin, Illinois, and many able articles from his pen have appeared in its columns from time to time. He is a most earnest and forceful speaker, impressing all with the honesty of his convictions, and his influence has been a potent element in the Christianizing work carried on in this part of the county.

Mr. Haughtelin has been married twice. On the 24th of September, 1859, he wedded Maggie D. Chamberlain, who was born and reared in Johnson county, Iowa. She died August 22, 1863, leaving one child, Irving, a farmer of Cass township, mentioned elsewhere in this work. A daughter, Florence, had died at the age of sixteen days. For his second wife Mr. Haughtelin chose Nancy J. Howell, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 8, 1846, and is a daughter of Nathan and Mary (Mahoney) Howell. Her father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 12, 1820, came to Guthrie county in 1855, followed the occupation of farming here and died March 30, 1885, after a residence of thirty years in this part of the state. His wife, who was born in Virginia, November 4, 1820, died January 13, 1907.

Six children have been born of Mr.

Haughtelin's second marriage. John N., who was born October 23, 1866, and married a daughter of Isaac W. Haltom, owns a nice farm in Cass township and for several years has been township assessor. Jacob A., born June 8, 1868, is living in Ramsey county, North Dakota. Mary E., born April 7, 1870, is the wife of W. E. Etter and is living in Keokuk county, Iowa. Abram E., born January 7, 1873, is a retired farmer of Panora. Ida, born June 18, 1877, is the wife of D. B. Kilmer, who follows general agricultural pursuits in Cass township. Clint, born April 20, 1879, died October 16, 1905.

Mr. Haughtelin has been a life-long republican. He has always worked with the idea of leaving a good name and his labor has not been in vain. He bears an excellent reputation by reason of the honesty of his purpose and of his conduct and, moreover, by his work as a minister of the gospel, he has done much to lead others in the better way of living, developing thereby the character which is the only valuable asset that we can take from this life.

JOHN H. TETER.

John H. Teter is numbered among the oldest settlers of Guthrie county, making his home on a well-improved farm of two hundred acres, situated on section 21, Orange township, although he is now practically living retired, leaving the active work of the fields to others. Mr. Teter is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred near Sheridan, in Morgan county, February 8, 1827. His parents were Samuel T. and Mary Ann (Kuntz) Teter, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Belmont county, Ohio. It was in Ohio that they were married. The father followed farming throughout his entire business career, but



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. TETER

in 1861 took up his abode in Iowa, after which he lived retired until his death. The mother is also deceased.

John H. Teter was reared in much the usual manner of farm lads, assisting in the work of the fields during the summer months, while in the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the district schools near his father's home. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, subsequent to which time he started out upon an independent career, working by the month as a farm hand. With the hope of bettering his financial condition, he came to Iowa in 1855, locating in Guthrie Center, where for two years he was engaged in operating a sawmill. He also assisted in building the first house in Guthrie Center, and in the years which have since come and gone has been a witness of the growth and development which has here been made, having lived to see this place become a thriving and prosperous city. Noting the possibilities of this district, Mr. Teter pre-empted land in Orange township, and here developed a farm. He improved the place with good buildings, divided the land into fields of convenient size by building fences, and in due course of time made it a valuable property. For many years he was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits, working earnestly and energetically year by year to acquire a competence, and that he is now reaping the benefit of his former toil is indicated by the fact that for the past twelve years he has lived retired, although he still retains his residence on his farm, comprising two hundred acres, to the work of which he gives his supervision.

It was during the residence of Mr. Teter in the Buckeye state that he was united in marriage to Miss Keziah Mount, the ceremony being performed on the 10th of September, 1848. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 14, 1831, a daughter of Edmund and Eliza (Noland) Mount, who removed from Ohio to this state in

1857, locating near Panora, in Guthrie county, but both have now passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Teter have had no children of their own, but have reared two adopted children, a son and daughter, but the former, Curtis Morgan, is now deceased, while the latter, Rose Josephine, is now in Colorado.

Mr. Teter's study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give earnest support to the democratic party, and he has been called to some local offices, having served as county commissioner, township trustee and road supervisor. Guthrie county numbers him among her most prominent pioneer settlers, for he has been not only a witness but an active participant in the development and progress that has here been made during the last half century, and today enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ADONIRAM JUDSON NEWTON.

Adoniram Judson Newton, engaged in the harness business in Guthrie Center, is a man whose force of character, keen business discrimination and unfaltering energy have been the resultant factors which have gained him a creditable place among the substantial citizens of his adopted county and throughout his entire career his business record has been such as any man might be proud to possess, for he has never incurred obligations that he has not met nor has he ever overreached another in a business transaction.

Born in La Salle county, Illinois, on the 26th of October, 1845, he is a son of Eder B. Newton, whose birth occurred in Greene county, New York, on the 18th of February, 1821. The paternal grandparents were Amos and Lucia P. (Bushnell) Newton, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. Their family numbered ten children, including Eder B. Newton, who

was reared in the east to the age of fifteen years, when the family removed to La Salle county, Illinois. He afterward engaged in farming and for some time carried the mail between Ottawa and Peoria in the early days before the advent of railroads. He was thus engaged for ten years, and in 1853 he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling on section 17, Jackson township, where he lived until 1854. He then removed to a farm on section 1, Baker township, being the second settler in that locality. Upon that place he made his home until the spring of 1858, when he came to Guthrie Center. In 1855 he had established a store, his father-in-law having sent him a stock of goods after his arrival here. He conducted his store on the farm for several months and then removed his stock of goods to a log building in Guthrie Center. He was not only the first merchant of the town, but was one of the men who laid out the town site and was closely associated with its early development and upbuilding. After opening the store at Guthrie Center he placed Charles Huxley in charge, while he continued to live upon the farm until 1858. He then took up his abode in the little village, which is now the county seat, and resided there until 1868. He was prominent in the public affairs of the embryo city and during that time he became a charter member of the first lodge of Masons, while later he became a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Casey, subsequent to his removal to Beaver township. It was in 1868 that he left Guthrie Center and took up his abode upon a tract of land on section 30, Beaver township, where he remained until 1881. In that year he removed to Menlo and engaged in the real-estate business. He had always been a land speculator and simply managed his farm, leaving the active work of the fields to others. He continued his residence in Menlo until 1891, when he removed to Ontario, California, where his death occurred in 1897. He was a prosperous man, possessing excellent busi-

ness judgment and keen foresight. He probably settled more men in Guthrie county than any other citizen of an early day and he thus contributed in large and substantial measure to the upbuilding and development of this part of the state. His help was also of a character that contributed to general progress and at the same time he gained through his well-directed energy and activity a handsome property that made him a wealthy man.

He was married on the 22d of November, 1844, to Miss Eveline Seeley, a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of four children—Adoniram, William A., Clarence E. and Eunice L. The second son, born June 11, 1847, is now deceased. Clarence, who was born May 5, 1851, is a miner at Durango, Colorado. Eunice L., born October 7, 1852, is the wife of T. R. Lynas, manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago. The mother died July 27, 1857, and hers was the first interment made in the Guthrie cemetery. In 1858 Mr. Newton was again married, his second union being with Louisa Bike, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children: Harriet, who was born December 29, 1858, and is now in California; Jeannette L., who was born May 12, 1864, and is also in California; Esther, who was born December 12, 1865, and is a teacher in Los Angeles, California; and Margaret, who was born November 3, 1867, and is the wife of G. B. Lynch, an attorney of Adair, Iowa.

Mr. Newton, the father, not only figured prominently in the reclamation of this district for the purposes of civilization and business development, but was also prominent in fraternal circles. In addition to his membership in the Masonic fraternity he was an Odd Fellow and served as noble grand of Guthrie lodge. He was likewise the first president of the Guthrie County Agricultural Society and he and Thomas Seeley donated the land for the first grounds. This society was organized in 1850 and proved

an active factor in stimulating agricultural development here. Mr. Newton also erected the first building in Guthrie Center used for a meeting house and schoolhouse, paying all of its debts. He was not a member of any church, but he always contributed liberally to the support of churches when in Guthrie county. He was converted, however, a short time prior to his death and died in the Christian faith. His political support was given to the democracy and he held various township offices. In all life's relations he was known as a man of genuine personal worth, whose labors were of value to the community, and he left to his family not only a handsome property, but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His work was of such an efficient character in Guthrie county that no history of this section of the state would be complete without mention of his life.

Adoniram Judson Newton, whose name introduces this review, was practically reared upon the farm. His educational privileges were somewhat meager, owing to the condition of the schools in Guthrie Center, which at that time was a mere village. His training in the work of the fields, however, was not limited and he early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He worked earnestly and persistently, inheriting his father's industrious, energetic nature, and he continued to follow farming and stock-raising with excellent success until the fall of 1902, when he retired to Guthrie Center. Here he spent about two and a half years in the enjoyment of well-earned rest, but in March, 1905, again actively engaged in business life in the formation of a partnership with his son-in-law, J. M. Wallingford, under the firm name of Newton & Wallingford, for the purpose of carrying on a harness business, in which he is now engaged.

In July, 1864, Mr. Newton was married to Miss Sarah R. Motz, who was born in

Center county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1844, a daughter of James and Rebecca Motz and a sister of James, John and Luther Motz. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have become the parents of four children: Clara E., the wife of Joseph M. Wallingford, who is in partnership with her father, and by whom she has one child; Charles A., a fruit-grower at Palisades, Colorado, who is married and has one child; Mary Sybil, at home; and Esther Irene, the wife of Clarence E. Pulver, a resident farmer of Union township. There are also two grandchildren.

Mr. Newton belongs to the Yeomen and his wife is a member of the Christian church. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and during his residence of thirty-five years in Baker township he held several township offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He still has valuable property holdings, including forty acres in Orange township, two hundred acres in Union township and one hundred and sixty acres of land in Canada. His business record has at all times been commendable, for he has ever been straightforward and reliable in his dealings, placing his dependence upon energy, judicious investment and strong purpose. These qualities therefore have constituted the secret of his success and have, moreover, won for him the good will and trust of all who know him.

ALEXANDER L. GIBSON.

Alexander L. Gibson, who is engaged in the insurance and real-estate business in Menlo, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, September 10, 1852, a son of William and Jane (McCune) Gibson. The latter was a native of New York and with her parents removed to Ohio, where she was married to William Gibson in 1851, making her home in Coshocton county until her death, which occurred October 7, 1871, at the age

of forty-one years. William Gibson was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 11, 1819, and removed to Iowa in the spring of 1876. He settled on section 14, Beaver township, Guthrie county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land and later added an eighty-acre tract, which he converted into a well-improved farm with the assistance of his sons. In addition to this property he subsequently bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, which was utilized for pasturage. In the fall of 1885 he traded the home farm for property in Stuart. He removed to Ontario, California, in 1891, however, and resided there until his death in December, 1896.

In the family of William and Jane (McCune) Gibson were seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom the sons and one daughter accompanied the family on their removal to Iowa, namely: Alexander L., of this review; Mary E., who married Joseph Henry and resides at Pasadena, California; J. Lee, of Ontario, California; E. H., of Council Bluffs, Iowa; R. E., of Reno, Nevada; and B. F., of Amadee, California. Rhoda E. died in Ohio at the age of six years.

Alexander L. Gibson was about twenty-two years of age when he came with his parents to Guthrie county. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the life of the agriculturist and stockman. In the winter months he attended the public schools and through the summer seasons worked in the fields. In 1892 he established an insurance business in Menlo, which he has carried on, representing a number of the old and reliable fire insurance companies. He is also a dealer in real estate, handling local property and also lands in other states. In both connections he has become widely known and is conducting a successful business.

Mr. Gibson is a staunch republican, inflexible in his support of the principles of the party. He has held a number of town-ship offices, was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1906 and in the same year was also elected mayor of Menlo, giving a public-spirited and progressive administration, characterized by the utmost devotion to the general good. He is indeed thoroughly interested in the progress and welfare of the community and does everything in his power, officially and as a private citizen, to advance the general good. He belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and to the Presbyterian church. He is deeply interested in the latter and has been Sunday school superintendent for four years. His friends are many and by all he is regarded as a most reliable and trustworthy man, whether in business, in social or political life. His influence is always on the side of right, truth, justice and improvement, and he therefore deserves mention among the representative residents of Menlo.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

George W. Smith owns and operates a farm which is pleasantly situated near Coon Rapids, on section 13, Orange township, and has been his home for more than thirty-seven years. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1837, a son of Charles Smith, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania. Upon leaving the Keystone state the father located in Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in the tobacco business, but later removed to Cincinnati, where he continued in business. Following his marriage in this state to Miss Mary A. Ernest, who was born in Virginia, he located on a farm near Springfield, Ohio, and there carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1855, when, with his family consisting of wife and several children, he took up his abode in Jefferson county, Iowa, but after a year there spent continued his journey to Guthrie county, locating on a farm in Orange township.

Both the parents are now deceased, the mother having departed this life in 1867, while the father, who survived for about three years, passed away in Guthrie Center in 1870. Their family numbered thirteen children, of whom one brother of our subject also resides in Guthrie county.

George W. Smith was a lad of nine years at the time of the removal from the Buckeye state to Iowa, and his education, which had been begun in the schools of his native state, was continued in the district schools of Guthrie county. He was early trained to the duties of the home farm and as his age and strength permitted he rendered valuable assistance to his father in the operation of the homestead property, thereby gaining a knowledge of agricultural pursuits which in later years has proven of benefit to him in carrying on business on his own account. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-five years, when, in response to the country's call for aid, he enlisted in defense of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. During his service at the front he took part in many important engagements, including those of Jenkins Ferry, Little Rock, Arkansas, Devil's Bluff and Helena, Arkansas. He served for two years as a musician and was promoted from the ranks to the position of corporal of his regiment. He was never wounded and made a most creditable record, being mustered out at the end of three years' service, on the 13th of August, 1865, at New Orleans. He was ever faithful in the performance of every duty that devolved upon him, proving himself a most valiant and loyal defender of the Union cause.

Upon his return from the war Mr. Smith located in Carroll county, Iowa, where he remained for five years, and on the expiration of that period he once more returned to Orange township, Guthrie county, and this has continued to be his home to the

present time. He is here successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits on a well-improved tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, lying on section 13, Orange township, this property having been acquired through his own well-directed efforts and capable management. He has placed his land under a good state of cultivation and each year harvests abundant crops, the sale of which adds materially to his annual income.

It was prior to his enlistment in the army that Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Squires, on the 10th of November, 1861. She is a daughter of Richard Squires, who located in Highland township, this county, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become the parents of seven children, but three of the number are now deceased. The record is as follows: George, Jr., deceased; Flora T., the wife of Herman Fell, a resident farmer of Seely township; Richard, a farmer of Orange township; Frederick, who carries on farming in Highland township; Gale, deceased; Thomas Ira, who has also departed this life; and Pearl, who is successfully engaged in teaching in the district schools.

Mr. Smith and his wife are faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. He served as justice of the peace for over twenty years, his decisions ever being characterized by fairness and impartiality. He has served as township clerk, school treasurer and school director and in all his public service has manifested the same interest that he has exercised in carrying on his private business affairs. He keeps in touch with his old army comrades through membership in Perry Wright post, No. 188, G. A. R., at Coon Rapids, in which he is serving at the present time as officer of the day, and has several times acted as commander. He likewise affiliates with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge No. 177, at Coon

Rapids, in which he has served as master. Throughout almost four decades Mr. Smith has been a factor in the development and progress that has been made in Guthrie county along agricultural lines, and in all relations of life, whether as a soldier on the field of battle, as a business man or as a private citizen he has displayed a spirit of loyalty that has commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

IRVING HAUGHTELIN.

Irving Haughtelin has spent his entire life in Guthrie county. He was born in Panora September 17, 1861, and is a son of Jacob D. Haughtelin, who is mentioned at length on another page of this volume. At the usual age he became a student in the public schools and when not busy with his text-books his attention was largely given to agricultural pursuits. He remained upon the farm until twenty-one years of age and after attaining his majority purchased eighty acres of his father's farm. He then started out in life on his own account, built a dwelling upon the farm and there lived until about two years ago, when he purchased twelve acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Panora. He also owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land on section 26, Cass township, which has been well improved by him, being converted through his labors into a rich and productive tract. While on the farm he started and developed a fine herd of red polled cattle and he always kept good grades of stock. His chief work, however, was that of a general farmer and as the years passed by his intense and well-directed activity brought to him the goodly measure of success which now numbers him among the substantial citizens of the county and en-

ables him to live retired in his pleasant home adjoining Panora.

In 1884 Mr. Haughtelin was married to Miss Cora Wagner, who was born in Maryland and came to this county with her parents at an early day. She is a daughter of John and Matilda Wagner. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Percy N. Haughtelin, who is now a student in the freshmen class of the State University at Iowa City, having received a scholarship to the same by his record in the high school, standing at the head of his class. He was graduated from the county high school at the age of sixteen, being the youngest person to complete the course in that institution and was also the first graduate who had a parent that had also graduated there, for Mrs. Haughtelin had completed her course of study there and for four years was neither absent nor tardy a single time. Her son made a like record during his four years' course in the institution. The family now have a nice home a half mile west of the depot, known as the Blair place.

For twelve years Mr. Haughtelin has been a minister of the German Baptist Brethren church. The ministers of that denomination are selected by the congregation from among their own number and he has thus been honored by the people with whom he has his church relations. In politics he has ever been a republican, but without aspiration for office. The name of Haughtelin has ever been a synonym for uprightness and honor in this county and the life work of Irving Haughtelin reflects credit upon an untarnished family record.

W. H. CORRIGAN.

W. H. Corrigan is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land in Seely township, and during

his residence in the west he has made steady progress along business lines until he has advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence. His birth occurred in Clinton county, New York, on the 9th of November, 1858. His father, James Corrigan, was a native of Ireland and in 1869 he came to Iowa. Upon coming to America he located first in New Jersey, where he remained until his removal to the state of New York, while later he came to the middle west, settling in Polk county, Iowa, in 1869. His last days, however, were passed in Van Meter township, Dallas county, but in the meantime he had lived in Warren and in Madison counties. He died in the year 1875. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Bridget Traner, was also a native of Ireland, in which country they were married. She survived her husband for almost a quarter of a century, passing away in 1898.

Mr. Corrigan acquired a common-school education and spent his early life on the farm, his time being divided between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the duties that devolved upon him in connection with the cultivation of the fields on the old homestead. His labors went to benefit his father until he had reached adult age, when he started out in life on his own account. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and for a year he followed farming in Buena Vista county, Iowa. He then removed to Dallas county, where he lived for four years and then came to Highland township, Guthrie county, where he spent two years. On the expiration of that period he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in Seely township, which he still owns and cultivates. He makes a specialty of raising and feeding Poland China hogs, also Hereford cattle and Clydesdale horses, and finds this a profitable source of income. He annually gathers good crops, for the land is rich and arable and responds readily to the care and labor bestowed upon the fields.

His wife owns fifty acres in Van Meter township, Dallas county.

It was on the 6th of January, 1881, that Mr. Corrigan was united in marriage to Miss Ella Halterman, a daughter of James and Mary (Hoey) Halterman, both of whom were natives of Ohio and became pioneer settlers of Dallas county, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan have been born seven children: W. C., who was born March 22, 1882, and is a farmer of Seely township; J. C., who was born March 24, 1884, and follows farming in the same township; C. E., who was born August 5, 1886, and is deceased; J. R., born August 19, 1888; M. E., January 25, 1891; N. M., July 18, 1893; and A. G., March 12, 1901.

In his political views Mr. Corrigan is a republican. He has served as trustee for eight years and in other local offices. The duties of these positions have been faithfully performed and he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, although he does not care for public office. Farming is his life work and he is content to devote his energies to carrying on the business. A valuable property is now the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry and his record proves what may be accomplished by energy and unfaltering determination.

WILLIAM S. HART.

William S. Hart is a prosperous farmer, residing on sections 1 and 2, Cass township. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 5th of July, 1854, his parents being George and Hannah (Raper) Hart, who were likewise natives of the Hoosier state. The father was a farmer by occupation and represented a family that was established in Indiana in early pioneer days, his parents coming from North Carolina. He died in Indiana at a comparatively early age, after which his widow became the wife of Eli

Kilmer. Twelve years ago they removed to Guthrie county and are now living on a farm in Cass township. William S. Hart and his brother John, who died in Indiana twenty years ago, are the only children of the mother's first marriage and by her second marriage she has had seven children.

At the usual age William S. Hart became a pupil in the country schools of Indiana and there mastered the common branches of English learning. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, remaining a resident of his native state until the spring before he was twenty-three years of age, when he came to Guthrie county. During the first year he worked on a farm and then with the money he had saved from his earnings he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which there were a few old buildings. A shed that is now used as a smokehouse is today, however, the only one of the old buildings left on the farm, for Mr. Hart has replaced them by modern and substantial structures. He now has good barns and sheds, with a comfortable residence, and the farm is divided into fields of convenient size by well-kept fences. His buildings are indeed first class and make the farm one of the leading properties of this part of the state. For three years Mr. Hart has been raising black polled Angus cattle and has a number of fine registered animals. For twenty years he has raised pure-bred Poland China hogs and he now feeds two carloads of cattle and one carload of hogs each year. He also raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and as the years have passed he has added to his property until within the boundaries of his farm are now comprised four hundred and ninety acres of rich land, lying in Cass and Jackson townships.

In 1879 Mr. Hart was married to Miss Jennie Meek, who was born in Indiana, April 29, 1855, and was a daughter of Morton and Jane (Hunt) Meek, who were natives of Indiana, but are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been born a

son and daughter. The former, George M., wedded Miss Minnie Sheib, of Panora, and they live with his parents and assist in carrying on the home farm. The daughter, Hazel, is a graduate of the county high school and is at home.

Mr. Hart has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. For twelve years he served as township trustee and was school director for several years, but does not desire office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Linden. Working as a farm hand in 1877-8, he is today one of the men of affluence in Cass township, his extensive agricultural interests being very valuable, while his farm is one of the most attractive features in the landscape.

H. T. CLAMPITT.

H. T. Clampitt is the owner of the Coon Valley stock farm, comprising five hundred acres in Jackson township, and in connection with his son he operates altogether thirteen hundred acres, for they have leased an eight-hundred-acre tract adjoining the home place. Thus extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, Mr. Clampitt is numbered among the foremost business men of this part of the state. He came to Guthrie county from Madison county, Iowa, in 1880. His birth occurred in the latter county August 21, 1857. He is of German lineage and his great-grandfather, who came from Germany to the new world, settled in North Carolina in colonial days and aided in the struggle for independence at the time of the Revolutionary war. The grandfather served as a soldier of the war of 1812, while W. H. Clampitt, the father of our subject, was a soldier of the Mexican war and four uncles of H. T. Clampitt were valiant defenders of the Union cause. W. H. Clampitt resided for



H. T. CLAMPITT

some years in Indiana and in 1854 came to Iowa, settling in Madison county, where he followed farming and also carried on work at the carpenter's trade. He was active in the affairs of the county and was recognized as a prominent and influential citizen. He continued to make his home in Iowa until his death in 1893, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sallie Keithley, was also a native of Indiana and unto them were born eight children.

H. T. Clampitt was reared in the county of his nativity, where he remained until about twenty-three years of age. His youth was mainly devoted to the tasks incident to the development and improvement of the home farm. He attended the local school during the winter months, but his education was principally acquired by night study. He came from Madison county, Iowa, to Guthrie county in 1880 and rented a farm in Valley township, upon which he lived for some time. He then bought forty acres on section 24, that township, of Thomas L. Scott and after breaking the sod planted his seed and in due time gathered good crops. He continued the work of improvement year after year and bought more land adjoining as opportunity offered. Upon that farm he lived until about four years ago, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 29, Jackson township, from W. L. Reed. It was partially improved and he now owns five hundred acres in Jackson township. His farm is known as the Coon Valley stock farm and he is here raising and feeding stock for the market, making extensive shipment of cattle and hogs and also raising horses. He and his son now farm thirteen hundred acres, as they rent the ranch of Dr. Lonsdale of eight hundred acres adjoining the home place. They are thus among the most extensive and prominent farmers of the county and their business interests are most excellently managed, bringing them a splendid financial return.

Mr. Clampitt was married in Guthrie county in 1880 to Miss Allie C. Henderson, a daughter of James Henderson, who came to Guthrie county at an early day in its development, arriving from Indiana in 1855. He settled in Valley township, where he followed farming until his life's labors were ended in death about ten years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clampitt have been born ten children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. They are as follows: Frank, the eldest, married Pearl Reed, a daughter of S. R. Reed, in 1900, and they have two children, Lawrence and Marcella. He is associated with his father in business and in the conduct of the Coon Valley stock farm and the adjoining property. Orrie M. is now the wife of W. W. Clements. Mattie is the wife of F. F. Reed. Maud married S. E. Stringer. Myrtle married Roy Branson. Grace, Carrie, Daisy, D. W. and J. W. are all at home.

Mr. Clampitt was elected a trustee of Jackson township in the fall of 1906 and had previously served for one term by appointment. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he withholds his support from no measure or movement that is calculated to prove of public benefit. He was for some time a local Christian preacher and has done good work in organizing congregations and building churches. His influence is ever on the side of right, justice and truth, and his own honorable and upright life, as well as his business success, has gained him prominence and high regard.

LEWIS BALLOU GRAY, D. D. S.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the

art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these principles Dr. Gray is well qualified and therefore has attained prominence among the able representatives of dentistry in Guthrie county, having his office in Stuart.

He was born in Kossuth county, Iowa, on the 5th of February, 1872, his parents being Charles H. and Fidelia A. (Ballou) Gray. The father was born in Essex county about 1834 and was there reared to farm life. He chose general agricultural pursuits as his life occupation and resided in Essex county until about 1865, when he came westward to Iowa, taking up a homestead in Kossuth county. He was one of the early settlers of that section of the state, where he has continued to make his home to the present time. For many years his attention and energies were devoted to bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and to placing many improvements upon his land, but he is now living retired, enjoying a well-earned rest in the town of Bancroft. The republican party receives his political support. His wife, also a native of Essex county, New York, was born about 1834 and was of French ancestry. She died in 1890 to the deep regret of many who had learned to esteem and love her. By her marriage she became the mother of twelve children, of whom seven are now living: William, a painter of Armstrong, Iowa; Ida, now the wife of W. W. Alcorn, of Windsor, Missouri; Edward, superintendent of the lighting and heating plant at Hartington, Nebraska; Eleanor, the widow of S. N. Goodspeed, of Bancroft, Iowa; Lewis and Lois, twins, the latter now the wife of Herbert Ogle, of Bancroft; and Inez, the wife of Henry A. Collier, also a resident of Bancroft.

Dr. Gray was educated in the district schools of his native county and in the high

school at Bancroft, prior to entering the Highland Park College. Before he had completed his own education he had taught school for four terms as a means of paying his way through college. He supported himself and met the expense of his tuition while attending school and thus showed forth the elemental strength of his character, developing thereby his latent powers and energies. In the fall of 1896 he entered the dental department of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, to prepare for a professional career and was graduated as a member of the class of 1899. He worked his way through the three years' college course, having less than one hundred dollars when he entered the university. It is an old adage that where there is a will there is a way and it finds exemplification again and again in the life records of such men as Dr. Gray, who by his determined purpose, unfaltering industry and ready adaptability secured the position which has qualified him for a successful professional career.

In the summer of 1898 Dr. Gray enlisted with many other students of the university as a member of Company I, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war. The regiment was in camp at Jacksonville, Florida, where they remained until the following fall and were then honorably discharged, as there was no further need of soldiers at the front. Dr. Gray then resumed his studies in college and following his graduation he located in Fontanelle, where he practiced his chosen profession for a year. He then bought the practice of Dr. Swain, in Stuart, and came to this place. He has not only been able to retain the large practice enjoyed by Dr. Swain, but has added many names to the list of his patrons. He is a member of the State Dental Association and keeps thoroughly in touch with the progress that is being made by the dental fraternity.

In 1902 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Gray and Miss Hortense Bowman, a

daughter of S. M. Bowman, of Solon, Iowa. They have one child, Walter Ballou. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent socially, while the hospitality of their pleasant and attractive home is greatly enjoyed by the many friends whom they have gained during the period of their residence in Stuart. Dr. Gray belongs to Stuart lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F., and Stuart camp, No. 155, M. W. A. He is a representative citizen here and is both widely and favorably known professionally.

PRESTON J. DOWNING.

Preston J. Downing has been a resident of Iowa since 1843 and the events which constitute the principal epochs in the history of the county have left their impress upon his memory, which forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. When the Downing family was founded in this state Guthrie county was a frontier district and its wild prairies were covered with the native grasses, while the forest trees were uncut. In fact the entire countryside still bore the impress of nature's handiwork without the additional evidence of man's labor. One by one, however, the families came to the county and established homes within its borders. At first they were log cabins, sometimes containing but one room. There was a large fireplace over which the cooking was done and which served as well to heat the house. The arduous task of breaking the sod and developing new land was done by the early settlers and the farm machinery was very crude as compared to that in use at the present day.

When Preston J. Downing arrived in Cedar county, Iowa, he was only about a year old. His natal day was July 5, 1842, and his native state was Indiana. The following year his parents, Madison and Charlotte

Downing, who were natives of Virginia but had lived in the Hoosier state for a number of years, came to Iowa, bringing with them their two children. Here seven other children were added to the household. The father carefully conducted the work of the fields, while the mother frugally managed the household affairs, and thus they gained a living for their children as the years passed away. Mr. Downing remained a resident of Cedar county until his death in 1880, while his wife, surviving him for almost a quarter of a century, departed this life in 1904.

Preston J. Downing shared with the family in all of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. His educational advantages were only such as the district schools of the frontier afforded, but his training in farm work was not meager and he continued to assist in the task of plowing, planting and harvesting until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he offered his services to the government, in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company A, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. He served for four years and was engaged in a number of important contests which contributed to the final victory which crowned the Union arms. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Creston, Vicksburg and the siege of Atlanta, which ended in its capitulation. He afterward marched with the troops under Sherman to the sea, then took part in the Carolina campaign, participated in the battle of Goldsboro and was present when General Johnston surrendered. He afterward marched on to Washington, D. C., taking part in the Grand Review there, and later was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Downing was a young man of only twenty-three years when the war ended and yet he had had almost four years of hard military experience. When the war ended he returned to Iowa and took up general farming, in which he continued actively and

successfully until he retired from business life to enjoy in well-earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

A brief period after his return Mr. Downing established a home of his own by his marriage in 1866 to Miss Anna Lauffer, who was born in Cedar county, Iowa, February 14, 1848. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and at an early day came to the Mississippi valley, establishing their home in the Hawkeye state. Both the father and mother are now deceased. Their family numbered nine children, of whom Mrs. Downing was the fourth. By her marriage she has become the mother of ten children: Adda Irene, who was born December 5, 1867, and is married and lives in Guthrie county, Iowa; Lester M., who was born April 2, 1869, and is married and resides in Colorado; Nora E., who was born January 27, 1871, and died October 4, 1891, when twenty years of age; Edith K., who was born February 2, 1873, and is the wife of William E. Millhollin; George O., born October 4, 1875; Fred F., who was born February 11, 1877, and resides in Linn county, Iowa; Mary V., who was born July 14, 1879, and died on the 22d of September, 1895; Carrie E., who was born March 15, 1881; Flora F., who was born September 15, 1883; and Letta R., who was born March 30, 1891, and completes the family.

Mr. Downing and his wife are members of the Union church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being in thorough sympathy with the teachings and principles of the craft. His political views accord with the platform of the republican party and for several years he has served as justice of the peace, giving uniform satisfaction by his fair and impartial rulings, which are based upon the law and the equity of the case. Mr. Downing is one of the best-known citizens of Baker township and Guthrie county, owing to his long residence here, he having arrived in 1881. His memory bears the impress of the state's early historic annals, as well as of the later day improvement, and

he can tell many interesting incidents of the period when the homes of the settlers were very widely scattered and when there was little to indicate that the country would one day be a thickly settled district, almost every acre utilized for cultivation, while in its midst would spring up thriving towns and cities, bringing to the state all of the comforts, conveniences and business interests of the older east.

BURTON F. CRANDALL.

Burton F. Crandall, who is engaged in the livery business at Casey, was born in Iowa April 12, 1876. He was an only child and following his father's death he was reared by his mother in Stuart. As early as his ninth year he began working on the farm, assisting his mother in their support, and at about the age of fifteen years he began working for others. When twenty years of age he started out in farming on his own account as a renter in Grant township and his life has been characterized by thrift and industry and by the capable use of his opportunities. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Crandall was united in marriage on the 23d of February, 1898, to Miss Alice Knauer. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm and Mr. Crandall thus continued to cultivate land with fair success until July 19, 1906, when he came to Casey. Here with the money that he had acquired through his own labors, economy and diligence, he purchased the livery business of D. R. Williams. He has since built up a good trade and is known as a most reliable and enterprising business man. He earnestly desires to please his customers and his reliability in business life is one of the strong elements in the success which he is now enjoying.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have been

born three sons, but the eldest, Harold, is now deceased. Those still living are Charles Boyd and Rex. The parents are well known in this community and have many warm friends in Casey and this part of the county. Mr. Crandall exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but has had neither time nor inclination for public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs.

W. W. HULL.

W. W. Hull, who is engaged in the insurance and real-estate business at Bayard, was born December 9, 1837. His father, Jacob Lovejoy Hull, was a descendant of the Hulls who came from England about 1638 and founded the family in the new world. He spent his active life in the east and reached the venerable age of eighty-two years, passing away in 1886. In early manhood he wedded Miss Sarah S. Wise, who was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. She survived her husband for about two years, passing away in 1888. In their family were four children: R. C., who died in Missouri; W. W., of this review; A. R., who was a member of Company I, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, after which he was buried by his brother, W. W. Hull, under a flag of truce; and C. L., who is connected with railroading interests and makes his home in Kansas City, Missouri.

W. W. Hull was educated in the district schools of Hebron, New Hampshire, and at the age of fifteen years went to Massachusetts to enter business life. He has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, and whatever success he has achieved has come to him by reason of his perseverance and industry. He began work in a shoe factory, where he was employed

until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then went to Ohio and soon afterward enlisted as a member of Company I, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he joined on the 22d of May, 1862, at Middletown, Virginia. He participated in a number of important engagements, the most prominent of which were the battles of Cedar Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He became ill with brain fever at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was left in a field hospital, while his company went with Sherman on the march to the sea. He was unable to engage in further field service throughout the remainder of the war, but joined his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, and at Washington, D. C., participated in the Grand Review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere, where the thousands of troops of the victorious Union army marched through the streets of the city and passed the reviewing stand on which stood the president and other prominent men of the nation to greet the soldiers whose valor had saved the Union. Mr. Hull had been promoted to the rank of first sergeant and he did his full duty as a soldier, never faltering in the performance of any task assigned him.

When the war was over Mr. Hull returned to Ohio and engaged in business in Ross county for three years. He then came to Jones county, Iowa, where he turned his attention to the manufacture of brick and tile, conducting that enterprise for eight years with a goodly measure of success, after which he sold out on account of ill health. Two years later he came to Guthrie county in 1878 and purchased eighty acres of land. Subsequently he bought two hundred acres on section 18, Highland township, and he also owns real estate in the village of Bayard. He continued in active farming with signal success until 1892, when he came to Bayard, since which time he has been engaged in the insurance business, and after some time he also opened a

real-estate agency and met with gratifying prosperity in both lines. He writes a large amount of insurance annually and also handles much important property. In his business life he has been characterized by laudable ambition and unfaltering perseverance, and these have been salient features in his financial advancement.

On the 11th of November, 1867, Mr. Hull was married to Miss Mary F. Goss, a resident of Ohio, and they have three children: Mary Grace, now the wife of Oscar Klingman, a pharmacist at Dows, Iowa; Clara, the wife of L. B. Williams, a contractor at Coon Rapids, Iowa; and Estella Mae, who is attending college.

In 1906 Mr. Hull visited the east and while on that trip went to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he saw the old house that was once owned and occupied by his great-grandfather, Jonathan Hull, who lived there in 1753. In politics Mr. Hull is a republican and for two years served as a mayor of Bayard, while for three years he served as a member of the city council. In both offices he has exercised his official prerogatives in support of many movements for the public good, resulting beneficially to the city in the advancement of its material interests and in upholding those movements and measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He has also been assessor of Highland township and township trustee and clerk, while for five consecutive years he has filled the office of justice of the peace. No higher testimonial of his capability could be given than the fact that he has so long been retained in office, rendering decisions which are strictly fair and impartial and which have gained him the unqualified trust of the general public. He belongs to Robert Henderson post, G. A. R., at Bayard, of which he is now serving as adjutant, and he is connected with Bayard lodge, No. 493, I. O. O. F., and with the encampment. For fourteen years he has served as secretary of the lodge and is interested in its growth and

the adoption of its principles. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is president of the board of trustees. He has now almost reached the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten. His life has been active, his actions manly and sincere and in all the relations of citizenship he has stood for progress and improvement. He belongs to that class of representative American men who promote the stability of a community and advance its status in all those lines which work for the public good.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

William H. Taylor, who attained the venerable age of eighty-one years, was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He was born in Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio, August 11, 1819, and was the first white child born in that county. He passed away on the 3d of November, 1900. His parents were among the early settlers of his native county, removing to Ohio from Massachusetts. His father and mother died within ten days of each other and he was left an orphan at the early age of five years. He then went to live in the family of Rev. Nesbitt and at the age of fourteen years started out in life to make his own way in the world. He educated himself while working on a farm in the summer and attending school in the winter. He read broadly, made good use of his opportunities and did everything in his power to win intellectual advancement. At the age of nineteen he apprenticed himself to the wagon-maker's trade, and after mastering the business followed it as a life occupation for about forty years. Industry was one of his strong and salient characteristics and brought him a goodly measure of success.

On the 7th of March, 1840, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Effie Fitch, who was

born in Columbia county, New York, August 30, 1824. A year after their marriage they removed to Milan, Ohio, where they lived for eight years and on the expiration of that period went to Wisconsin, where Mr. Taylor met his brother James, whom he had not seen since their early childhood. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, where he resided for several years, and later took up his abode in Allamakee county, Iowa, but in 1865 returned to Illinois. Four years later he again went to Iowa, settling at Guthrie Center, where he made his home until his death, covering a period of thirty-five years, during which time he enjoyed in full measure the confidence, good will and friendship of his fellowmen.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born the following children: Ellen A., wife of J. A. Lyons; Mrs. James H. Rogers, who is mentioned on another page of this work; Mrs. W. S. Houghton; Mrs. J. M. King; and William.

Mr. Taylor was a true man in the full meaning of that term. He was revered and loved for his genial manner and kindly ways. He manifested deference for the opinions of others, and, moreover, was a man of strict integrity, honest and fair in all his dealings and conscientious in all his conduct. His life was an open book, which any might read, and he was a member of the Presbyterian church, living at all times in harmony with his professions. His wife survived him until March 7, 1904, when she was called to her final rest. They were married in 1840 and for a half century traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. It was largely an ideal marriage relation and they made a splendid home for their family. When a young woman Mrs. Taylor joined the Baptist church. She spent her last days in the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers. No history of this community would be complete without mention of this worthy couple, for their influ-

ence was ever on the side of right, progress, truth and reform, and their memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew them.

CHARLES CHOLOUPKA.

Charles Choloupka is now living in honorable retirement in the village of Yale, but for many years was closely associated with agricultural interests in Guthrie county. Of foreign birth, he is a native of Bohemia, Austria, of the city of Castolovitz, his natal day being March 20, and the year 1843. His parents, John and Catherine (Pirko) Choloupka, were likewise natives of Bohemia, whence they emigrated to America in 1855, and upon reaching this country made their way at once to Jones county, Iowa, where the father followed farming and became quite a prosperous man, his death occurring in that county in January, 1906, when he had reached the very venerable age of ninety-five years. The mother also passed away in Jones county, her death occurring when she had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight.

Charles Choloupka is the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children of whom eight are still living. The record is as follows: John, a tailor of Dubuque, Iowa; Frank, a retired miller of Wilbur, Nebraska; Joseph, a farmer residing near Yale; Charles, of this review; Henry, a retired farmer of Wilbur, Nebraska; Mary, the wife of Albert Kuncce, a resident of Yale, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Anna Blizek, who died two years ago; George, a farmer residing near Monticello, Iowa; and Frances, the wife of Joe Kostechek, of Jones county, Iowa.

Our subject spent a portion of his boyhood days in the home of his grandparents and was a youth of twelve years when, in 1855, he accompanied the family on their emigration to the United States. He remembers

many incidents of the voyage across the Atlantic, the trip being made on an old-time sailing vessel. Upon reaching the new world he began work as a farm hand, being employed by the month. He was thus engaged until he attained his majority and the wages which he thus earned were used in the support of the family. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming for himself in Jones county, where he purchased a farm, on which he erected a house and there made his home until 1871, when he took up his abode in Guthrie county, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land in Cass township. He soon transformed the wild land into cultivable fields and was there successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits until five years ago, when he retired to the village of Yale, having abandoned all business interests. He, however, still retains possession of his landed holdings, now comprising two hundred and forty acres, from which he derives the income which supplies himself and family with all the comforts of life. In addition to his land in Guthrie county he also owns a section of land in Cheyenne county, Kansas. He and his wife worked hard in their earlier years, their sole aim being to acquire a competence that would enable them to spend their last years in ease and they have lived to see this ambition gratified and are now numbered among the substantial residents of this part of the state.

It was in Jones county, Iowa, in 1872, that Mr. Choloupka was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mlynek, who was also born in Bohemia, February 20, 1853, a daughter of Wesley and Helena Mlynek, who emigrated to the United States in 1859, their daughter being then a little maiden of six years. Her parents took up their abode in Guthrie county in 1871, and the father was engaged in farming in Richland township. Both are now deceased, the father having passed away about ten years ago, at the age of sixty-seven years, while the mother preceded him

to the home beyond about two years, her death occurring when she was sixty-two years of age. Mrs. Choloupka has two brothers, George and Joseph Mlynek, who are engaged in farming in Richland township, while another brother, Albert Mlynek, resides in Greene county, this state.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born three sons: John C., who completed his education in Des Moines and is now a farmer at Mt. Clare, Nebraska; J. R., who wedded Edith Osler and resides in Carson, Iowa, and is a cashier of the Carson State Bank; and Frank M., who is a theatrical performer with headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Choloupka has firm faith in the principles of the republican party, although he is not active in political affairs. He and his wife were reared in the Catholic faith, but affiliate with no church denomination at the present time. Although coming to this country ignorant of the language, manners and customs of American people, they adapted themselves to the changed conditions here found and have acquired a good knowledge of English. Mr. Choloupka is public-spirited, always giving hearty support and co-operation to any worthy cause. They are highly esteemed people in the community where they reside, enjoying the companionship of many friends.

EDWARD S. STOTTS.

The lives of men are largely similar in their general outlines, and at the outset the possibilities of one are usually the possibilities of all. It is only as we develop latent qualities or allow them to remain dormant that differentiation is attained and man becomes an individual factor, distinguished by his work and what he has accomplished from other individuals. This comes through industry and sagacity—qualities which bring success, while the reverse of these bring fail-



MR. AND MRS. E. S. STOTTS

ure. It has been these elements in the life of Edward S. Stotts that have made him one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers of Guthrie county. He now has in all about eleven hundred acres of land, and the entire amount is cultivated under his immediate supervision. At the same time he is extensively engaged in raising stock and his business interests are proving most profitable.

Mr. Stotts was born on the 11th of January, 1851, in Noble county, Ohio, and in 1854 was brought by wagon to Guthrie county, where his father, Noah Stotts, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson township from Jesse Moore. Comparatively few settlements had been made in this part of the state, and Mr. Stotts broke the wild prairie and continued the work of improving his farm until he made it a good property, but from the farm he removed to Morrisburg, where he lived for a time. He was there killed in 1857. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Amanda J. Davis, and was a native of Ohio, long survived him. They were the parents of three sons: Edward S.; James, who died in 1906; and John, still living in Guthrie county.

Edward S. Stotts was only three years old when brought to Iowa, and has since lived in Guthrie county, being numbered among its honored pioneer citizens. He lived at home until he attained his majority and then took charge of the old home farm, purchasing the interest of the other heirs in this place. He continued its further development and improvement until about eight years ago, when he removed to a farm of forty acres belonging to his wife. He then bought forty acres adjoining the place and has since improved it and put up the buildings now seen here and which stand as monuments to his thrift and progressive spirit. He has continued to add to the original one hundred and sixty acres of the home place until his landed

possessions now aggregate about eleven hundred acres. He gives his entire time and attention to his farming interests, supervising the entire place himself, and he also devotes considerable attention to the raising of polled Angus cattle, Norman horses and Jersey Red hogs. His live-stock interests constitute an important branch of his business and make him one of the most prosperous and prominent agriculturists of this portion of the state.

On the 15th of March, 1873, Mr. Stotts was united in marriage to Miss Emma Williams, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, August 4, 1855, and came to Guthrie county with her parents, Samuel and Martha (Barr) Williams, when only three months old. Her mother died December 18, 1906, when almost sixty-nine years of age, but her father is still living and now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Stotts. He is one of the honored pioneers of this county and secured over three hundred acres of land in Jackson township. About eight years ago he left his farm and removed to Stuart, but since the death of his wife has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Stotts. Throughout life he has taken an active part in church work and is a member of the Morrisburg Christian church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stotts have been born four children: Myrtle is now the wife of George Remore, a resident of Colorado, and they have three children, H. Gail, Clara and Opal. May is the wife of Bert Davis, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they have two children, Persis and Orlando. Lloyd and Lof-tus are both at home and are associated with their father in carrying on the farm.

Mr. Stotts has held the offices of road supervisor and school director and is ever true to a trust reposed in him. In politics he long gave his support to the democracy, but in recent years he has voted with the republican party. Matters of public improvement and progress are of interest to him and he has taken an active part in building churches and

otherwise promoting the welfare and development of the community. In all of his business dealings he has manifested an aptitude for successful management and capable control and by his unremitting diligence and unfaltering perseverance he has become one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of Guthrie county.

MORRIS A. WHEELER.

Morris A. Wheeler, living on a farm in Victory township, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1856, his parents being Alexander and Eliza Ann (Hilton) Wheeler. They were also natives of Ohio, the latter born in Middletown. Alexander Wheeler was a wool-carder by trade and was one of a family of eight children, most of whom settled in Wapello county, Iowa, while one of the number was principal of schools at Birmingham, Iowa. In his religious faith Alexander Wheeler was a Presbyterian and he died in the year 1853, when about thirty-five years of age. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1865, at the age of forty-six years. She was a daughter of Morris and Caroline (Riggs) Hilton, who came to Iowa in 1856 and located on a farm in Wapello county. Their family numbered seven children, of whom two have passed away. After losing her first husband Mrs. Wheeler became the wife of David E. Creamer, of Agency, Iowa, and by this union there were two children. By her former marriage she had a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Caroline M. Wheeler, became the wife of Norval B. Strong, who was a railroad contractor on the Burlington, Union Pacific and other railroads. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strong were born six children: Charles L., who is a conductor on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Junia, the wife of H. H. Coughlin, an electrician of Waterloo; Carolyn, a milliner

of Guthrie Center; Fred, who is living in New York city, in the employ of the Osborn Art Company; Helen Lloyd, the wife of Charles Shepard, who is with an automobile company in Chicago; and Isla Olive, who is a music teacher and resides with Mr. Wheeler of this review. The elder son of the family, John W. Wheeler, is now manager of a telephone company in South Dakota.

Morris A. Wheeler was a student in the schools of Wapello, Iowa, and afterward attended college at Birmingham, this state. He engaged in teaching in the district schools for about six years and while following that profession devoted the summer months to farming. He came to Guthrie county in 1871 and located in Valley township, where he rented a farm for three years. Prospering in his undertakings, he then bought eighty acres of land in Victory township and later took up his abode upon that place. In 1875, however, he went to Mills county, Iowa, where he entered his brother's store and there remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Guthrie Center and entered the Calderwood & Lyle Bank as bookkeeper, continuing in that position for more than a year. He left the bank in 1884, after which he built a residence on his farm in Victory township and took up his abode there, making it his home until 1902, when he removed to Guthrie Center, where he lived retired until the spring of 1907. He then remodeled his house in Victory township and moved into it, his sister Carolyn and her daughter going with him to the farm to take charge of the home.

Mr. Wheeler is a substantial business man and agriculturist. He readily solves complex business problems, is energetic and far-sighted and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In addition to his agricultural interests he is a stockholder in the First National Bank and in the United States Loan and Trust Com-

When at school Mr. Wheeler joined the Presbyterian church. He is a republican in politics and has held some township offices, but his ambition has been rather to achieve success in business than to win political fame and honors, and he has thus concentrated his energies upon his agricultural and other interests, with the result that he is now one of the substantial residents of Guthrie county, owning valuable property and banking interests.

NATHAN MORGAN.

Nathan Morgan, now living retired in Stuart, derives his income from valuable farming property of four hundred acres. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1830, his parents being John and Mary (Shaw) Morgan. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1802 and the mother in New Jersey in 1804. They became residents of the Buckeye state in early life and both spent their remaining days there. In their family were eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, but the daughters have all passed away. They were: Ruth, who married Abner Field; Sarah, who married Henry Snyder; Elizabeth Ann and Mary Jane, twins, who died in infancy. All died in Ohio. The sons are as follows: Jerry M., now eighty years of age, is a resident of Taylor county, Iowa, having located there in 1854, at which time he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and he is still in possession of this land. Nathan is the next son of the family. Ephraim is now living retired in Ohio. John is a resident of California. Josiah makes his home in Ohio. Robert D. is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, now stationed at Columbus, that state. James, the youngest, is also a resident of the Buckeye state.

Nathan Morgan was reared in Ohio and early became familiar with farm work in all

its departments. In the year 1853 he was married to Miss Lois M. Slauson, a daughter of Jesse and Eliza A. Slauson, who were natives of New York, whence they removed to Illinois in 1842, settling in Knox county, where their remaining days were passed. They had a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan began their domestic life upon the farm, living for five years in Knox county, Illinois, where Mr. Morgan carried on the work of tilling the soil and raising crops. In 1858 he came with his family to Iowa, settling in Taylor county, where he remained for one year and then returned to Knox county, where for four years he again operated the farm which he had previously cultivated. With the money saved from his earnings he invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he further developed and improved for twelve years, when he sold out and went to Montgomery county, Iowa. There he bought three hundred and thirty-six acres of land, which he owned and cultivated successfully for twelve years. He then again disposed of his farm and bought two hundred and eighty-five acres in Madison county, Iowa, which he held for four years, when he once more sold, and this time made investment in three hundred and twenty acres in Adair county, Iowa. Later he added a tract of eighty acres to this, so that he now owns in all four hundred acres of the rich, productive and valuable land of western Iowa, the rental therefrom bringing him a very gratifying income. He also owns a fine residence in the village of Stuart, while his daughter, Mrs. Eveline D. Woodman, owns a business block at Stuart.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born four children: Eveline D., who was born February 17, 1855, became the wife of J. E. Woodman, who is now deceased, and she is now located at Jamestown, Virginia. Ida M., who was born March 28, 1857, died in infancy. Jessie S., who was born April 2, 1859, also died in infancy. Oscar W., now at home, is a young attorney. The

parents are pleasantly located in Stuart, Mr. Morgan having retired from active business life. He has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and well merits the rest which has been vouchsafed to him, for through many years he was a most active and energetic business man and the success which he achieved was attributable entirely to his own labors, his perseverance and his integrity, and the assistance of his estimable wife. Wherever he has lived he has gained the good will of his fellowmen, for he is found reliable in all things and in his business affairs has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of another.

FRASURE C. HOOKS.

Few residents of Guthrie county have so long remained in this part of the state as Frasure C. Hooks, who is now farming on section 9, Cass township. He is a typical pioneer, his mind stored with interesting reminiscences of the early days when manners and methods of life were very unlike those of the present time, and a conversation with him gives one an excellent idea of conditions which here existed a half century ago. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 28, 1838.

His father, Allen Hooks, was born in Ohio in 1800 and was of English lineage. The family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who ran away from his home in England, made friends with the captain of a vessel bound for America and then concealed himself in a hogshead, which the captain provided for him, in order to get away from his native country. He was placed in the hogshead and the head nailed down and thus as merchandise he started upon the trip to the new world until the vessel was safely under way. After coming to this country he enlisted and fought with the colonies during the

Revolutionary war and thus aided in the establishment of American independence.

Allen Hooks, the father, remained a resident of Ohio until 1858, when he brought his family to Guthrie county. Here he rented land for a few years and then purchased a farm in Dallas county, where his remaining days were passed. The family shared in all the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier but aided in the reclamation of this part of the state for the uses of civilization. The father was a charter member of the Baptist church of Panora and later joined the Baptist church in Adel, Iowa. His influence was ever on the side of Christianity and of right in all man's relations to his fellowmen and he reared his family to have due regard for truth and justice. In early manhood he wedded Charlotte Lasure, a native of Pennsylvania, who died at the home of her son Frasure, when sixty-five years of age, while she and her husband were visiting Mr. Hooks, of this review. The year of her death was 1874. The father survived for some time and passed away in Redfield, Iowa, at the age of eighty-two years.

In the family were ten children, namely: Polly, who became the wife of William Linckenfelter and lived in Dallas county, Iowa, but both are now deceased; Sally, the deceased wife of T. P. Reed, of Guthrie Center; Matilda, who has also passed away; Serepta, the wife of A. N. Luddington, a resident of Adel, Iowa; Susan, who has departed this life; Charlotte Jane, who married Lewis Bentall, a resident of Dallas county; Frasure C., of this review; William, who was a minister of the Baptist denomination and passed away in Dallas county in 1906; David S., who also passed away in Dallas county, and Benjamin, who now lives in California.

Until twenty years of age Frasure C. Hooks lived with his parents. He was engaged largely in splitting rails and in performing other tasks of the farm, and it was

not until after he came to Iowa that he had the privilege of attending school. He then mastered Ray's arithmetic, but the more valuable lessons of life he has learned in the school of experience and through reading and observation he has also broadened his knowledge. In February, 1861, he began farming on his own account, for at that time he was married and established a home. From his wife's brother, Jake Wilson, he rented the farm upon which he now resides, and in 1875 he purchased his father's farm in Dallas county, upon which he lived for one year. He then sold that property and purchased a part of the place which is now his home, securing eighty acres of land to which he has since added until he now has one hundred and twenty-four acres, constituting a valuable property on section 9, Cass township. The meeting for organizing the county was held upon a part of the land now owned by our subject. He has a good house, which, though built in 1857 by his brother-in-law, being one of the oldest in the township, is still in an excellent state of preservation. He has continuously followed farming as a life work and his labors and energies constitute the basis upon which he has builded the superstructure of his success.

It was in February, 1861, that Mr. Hooks was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Indiana, April 4, 1832, her parents being James and Elizabeth (Reprogel) Wilson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1856, settling on a farm in Cass township, where they lived until the father died, after which the mother made her home with her son Jacob. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hooks were born five children: Albert, who wedded Elizabeth M. Hodgeson, and operates leased land in Cass township; Ida Alice, who died when a year old; James Allen, who departed this life at the age of four years; Wallace, who wedded Susan Shives, and died in Dallas county, Iowa, about three years ago, leaving a widow and

one child, Hazel, who still make their home in Panora; and Iva Bell, who died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Hooks also have an adopted son, Ernest B. Mock, whom they have reared from childhood. He is now a young man of twenty-two years and is still with them on the farm, relieving Mr. Hooks of much of the hard work of the farm. They have taken ten small children whom they have educated and reared to manhood and womanhood.

The only interruption there has been to his activity as an agriculturist was when in 1861, while visiting his wife's people in Indiana, Mr. Hooks enlisted at Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois, as a member of Company C, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served at the front until wounded in the battle of Stone River, on the 1st of January, 1863. He was then in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, until in March. His wife, whom he had left in Indiana, had just buried her mother and a little child, who died on the first anniversary of her birth. Hearing of her husband's wounds she proceeded to Louisville and remained with him until able to leave for home. Mr. Hooks participated in other engagements, including the battle of Island No. 10, where he distinguished himself by leading twelve men under cover of darkness to a camp of rebels and succeeded in spiking their guns. He also participated in the battles of Shiloh and Iuka, followed Bragg to Nashville and then participated in the battle of Stone River, which rendered him unfit for further active service. He remained in the hospital until able to travel, when he was honorably discharged and returned home.

Mr. Hooks has been a life-long member of the Baptist church, and for thirty years served as one of its deacons. He was formerly a republican in politics, but since the assassination of James A. Garfield has not voted for any president. His life has been an active one. For many years he engaged in operating a threshing outfit and from his

early youth he has been a factor in the work of the fields. He has never sought to figure in any public light save as a farmer, and he has made a good, clean record, respected by his fellowmen for his known integrity and worth. To acquaint oneself with the history of pioneer life in this section of the country one needs but to talk with Mr. Hooks for a little while, as he is thoroughly familiar with its early history and tells many interesting tales of the days when Guthrie county was upon the frontier and when the work of improvement and development had scarcely been begun here. Many of the homes at that time were little cabins, and much of the land was still in its primitive condition. The farm work was done with crude machinery and it was difficult to obtain many of the comforts of life, owing to the remoteness from the city markets as well as to the lack of funds, which is a condition which usually prevails in a frontier community. As the years have gone by great changes have occurred, and Mr. Hooks has ever endorsed all movements for public progress.

EDWARD PARRISH.

Edward Parrish is a retired farmer living in Guthrie Center. For many years he was closely associated with agricultural interests here and his laudable ambition and untiring energy have constituted the key which unlocked for him the portals of success. His birth occurred in Noble county, Ohio, June 18, 1847. His father, John Parrish, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 17, 1806, and died on the 20th of November, 1882. He was of Scotch ancestry, and was a son of Edward Parrish, a native of Kentucky, who became one of the early settlers of Ohio. His eldest son, Isaac Parrish, was a distinguished citizen of Noble county, Ohio, who represented his district in congress.

In early life John Parrish followed the occupation of farming. He was a well-educated man and taught school. He also engaged in business as a miller and tanner and in Ohio followed merchandising. In 1857 he arrived in Iowa, settling upon a farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Valley township, Guthrie county. He was a very industrious man, an excellent farmer, and handled stock on an extensive scale. He was rarely, if ever, mistaken in his judgment concerning the value of stock and was thus enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales. He made a specialty of handling sheep and through his intense and well-directed activity he became one of the prosperous farmers of the community, likewise recognized as an influential citizen whose aid was always beneficial in matters of public progress. He owned three hundred and thirty acres of land in Valley township and died upon that farm, which was a monument to his life of thrift and labor. He was a Granger and in politics was a republican. In the ante-bellum days he was a staunch abolitionist, strenuously opposing the system of slavery which existed in the south. He served as justice of the peace but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking.

John Parrish married Eleanor Grimes, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, May 15, 1813, and died February 1, 1896. She was of Irish ancestry and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Parrish were born nine children: Margaret, the wife of Mather Nesselroad, a resident of Valley township; Priscilla, widow of Harrison Straight, a farmer living near Yale; Lafayette, who enlisted in Guthrie Center in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and died in the military hospital at Raleigh, Missouri, in 1862, when but twenty-three years of age; Martha, wife of George Headlee, a resident of Valley township; Lavina, deceased; Edward, of this review; Lydia Ann, wife of Frank

Headlee, of Victory township; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Herron, living near Yale; and Eleanor, wife of Benjamin Reed, a miner of Montana.

Edward Parrish was reared to farm life and attended the country schools. He was nine years of age when he came to the county, and here he spent his boyhood amid pioneer surroundings. He early became familiar with the arduous task of developing new land, and as the years passed by he became more and more proficient in farm work. As his financial resources increased he invested in property and accumulated one hundred and seventy acres in Valley township. This he placed under a high state of cultivation, adding all modern equipments to the farm, and there he lived until the spring of 1907, when he removed to Guthrie Center, where he now makes his home.

On the 10th of March, 1872, Mr. Parrish was married to Miss Malinda J. Dupuy, who was born October 22, 1855, in Rock Island county, Illinois, daughter of Harmis and Evelina Dupuy. The father was of French extraction and in 1868 came to Iowa, settling on a farm in Valley township, where both he and his wife passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parrish have been born eight children: Harmon, who was born November 30, 1872, and is a farmer living on his grandfather's old homestead in Valley township, is married and has six children; John E., who was born April 21, 1875, and is also a farmer of Valley township; Ada, born August 14, 1877, who is the wife of W. E. Moore, a resident farmer of Valley township, and they have two children; Charles F., born March 10, 1880, who is engaged in the grocery business in North Dakota, is married and has one child; Martha, born February 13, 1883, the wife of Edward Roberts, a farmer of Seely township, and they have two children; Jessie, born June 4, 1885, the wife of Charles Bechtel, a resident farmer of Beaver township, and they have one child; Chloe M., born February 7, 1888, who

is the wife of John Parkerson, and is living on the first forty-acre tract which her father secured in Valley township, and they have one child, and Gracie M., who was born October 16, 1893, and is in school. There are thirteen grandchildren.

Mr. Parrish was a democrat until 1904, when he supported Theodore Roosevelt for president. He is a citizen of genuine worth, interested in public affairs to the extent of giving hearty co-operation to many movements for the public good. His worth is widely acknowledged by all who know him and he is now enjoying a well-earned rest in Guthrie Center, though in former years his life was one of untiring activity that brought him the prosperity he is now enjoying.

W. A. BAILS.

W. A. Bails is an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, owning and operating one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 9, Orange township, and in his business affairs he is meeting with gratifying success. He was born September 9, 1860, in Athens county, Ohio, a son of Elias and Harriet (Adams) Bails, both natives of Pennsylvania. Following their marriage they removed to Ohio, where the father was engaged in blacksmithing and passed away there in 1853. His wife survived her husband for more than four decades and departed this life in 1895. Of their family of nine children, three sons are now residents of Guthrie county.

W. A. Bails was reared and educated in Ohio and there learned and followed the carpenter's trade until 1882. In that year he located in Guthrie county, where he continued his building operations until 1887 and then engaged in farming on leased land for two years, during which time he secured the funds which enabled him to invest in a farm of his own, thus becoming the possessor of

one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 9, Orange township, which he still owns and operates. Mr. Bails has been quite successful in his business interests, possessing the keen discernment, sound judgment and capable management that always bring good results. He raises the various cereals best adapted to soil and climate and each year through the sale of his crops adds materially to his financial resources.

Mr. Bails established a home of his own by his marriage September 20, 1886, to Miss Nannie Trullinger, a resident of Guthrie county. Their home has been blessed with four children, but the first born, Charles Arthur, is now deceased, the surviving members being Gladys E., Royal E. and A. Elizabeth.

Mr. Bails gives his political support to the republican party and is now serving as school director. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church, while his wife is a communicant of the Catholic church. They are highly esteemed in the community where they have so long made their home and where their friends are numbered by the score.

JOHN KUNKLE.

John Kunkle is now living retired but secures an income from an excellent farming property of two hundred and ten acres, which he owns on sections 17 and 18, Penn township. He has passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey and his rest is richly merited, not only because of his years but also because of the straightforward, honorable business policy which he has ever followed in an active career as an agriculturist. Mr. Kunkle was born September 21, 1832, in Union county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Benjamin and Barbara (Edinonce) Kunkle. The father was born March 11, 1806, and the mother's birth occurred in

1812. Mr. Kunkle was a blacksmith by trade and came to Iowa in its early pioneer days, arriving in this state in 1847, at which time he abandoned his trade and turned his attention to general farming. Unto him and his wife were born six children, namely: John, of this review, Sarah A., Jacob and William P., all three deceased, and Henry W. and Malinda J., who are residents of Kansas.

John Kunkle spent the first fifteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and was educated in its public schools. He then came with his parents to Iowa and for sixty years has been a witness of the changes that have been wrought in this state as time and man have worked a transformation, converting a region largely wild and unsettled into one of the leading agricultural states of this great Union. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade and also became familiar with farm work. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, becoming a member of the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry at the last call. When the war was ended he returned to this state and followed farming for two years. In 1867 he went to Kansas, where he lived for three years, and then returned to Guthrie county, where since 1870 he has continuously made his home.

On the 8th of April, 1854—more than half a century ago—John Kunkle was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Williams, a daughter of John and Harriet (Chilcoat) Williams, natives of Virginia and of Noble county, Ohio, respectively. The mother was born November 27, 1808, and died October 9, 1896, at the advanced age of almost eighty-eight years. They were married in 1827 and became the parents of fourteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity, while one died in infancy. At an early date the parents came to Iowa and were among the first settlers of Guthrie county, sharing in the hardships and priva-



JOHN KUNKLE

tions of pioneer life here and aiding in laying broad and deep the foundation for its present development and progress. The death of Mr. Williams occurred in 1885, and his wife survived for eleven years. She was a most devoted and loving wife and mother, a kind neighbor and a faithful friend. Of the fourteen children of the family eight are now deceased, while those still living are: Samuel, a resident of Guthrie county, Iowa; Mrs. Kunkle; Charlotte and Louis, who are also living in this county; Benjamin, whose home is in Stuart, and Martha A., who is now living in Des Moines.

Mr. and Mrs. Kunkle owe their success in life to their own labors. As he has carried on his business interests she has capably managed the affairs of the household, and her economy and industry have added not a little to his prosperity. They now own a valuable farm of two hundred and ten acres on sections 17 and 18, Penn township. They are living a retired life, Mr. Kunkle leaving the active work of the farm to others. In politics he is a republican, and though never an office seeker has served as school director for several terms. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and during the long period of his residence in this county he has come to be known as one of the worthy and representative farmers of this part of the state.

MARTIN J. HALLINAN.

Martin J. Hallinan, attorney at law at Bayard, who has practiced here since 1896, and has wielded a wide influence in relation to the public interests of the community, is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in Clinton on the 22d of April, 1872. His father, Patrick Hallinan, was a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1859, settling at

Scranton, Pennsylvania. After two years he made his way westward to the Mississippi valley, taking up his abode in Clinton, Iowa, in 1861. There he worked by the day for a time but gradually he prospered and during the past twenty years he has owned and conducted an express and dray line. He married Sabina Kelley, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and they became the parents of seven children: Mark, who is foreman in the Northwestern Railroad shops at Lyons, Iowa; Mary E., at home; Richard P., who is an upholsterer in Clinton, Iowa; Martin J., of this review; Thomas, deceased; William K., who is foreman of construction work in Chicago; and Edward S., a general practitioner of medicine and surgery at Clinton, Iowa.

Martin J. Hallinan was reared in the place of his nativity and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he passed through consecutive grades until he was graduated from the high school. He afterward pursued a commercial course in a business college and was thus well qualified for the onerous duties of a business life. He secured a position as bookkeeper, in which capacity he served for a year, but thinking that he would find a professional career more congenial and more lucrative he entered the Iowa State University, where he pursued a course in law and was graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then practiced for a year and a half in Clinton, after which he came to Guthrie county and has been located at Bayard since the 4th of February, 1896. He has secured a good clientage and is an able attorney of wide learning, usually accurate in the application of legal principles to the points at issue.

Mr. Hallinan is a republican, interested in the party and its success. He is now serving as referee in bankruptcy for the southern district of Iowa for a term of four years and has been town recorder for eight years. His religious faith is that of the Catholic

church and his fraternal relations connect him with the Yeomen of America and the Knights of Columbus. Gifted by nature with strong mental force, he has made good use of his opportunities, and his ability, both natural and acquired, has given him rank with the able young lawyers of the county.

JOHN M. GROVE.

John M. Grove, a farmer residing in Seely township, was born October 28, 1858, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Pittsburg, his parents being John and Mary (Matier) Grove, the former a native of the Keystone state and the latter of Ireland. They were married, however, in Pennsylvania and during an early epoch in the pioneer history of Guthrie county they came to Iowa and here took up their abode. The father aided in converting wild land into productive fields and lived upon the farm until a few years ago, when he retired from active business life and is now living in Guthrie Center in the enjoyment of well-earned rest. His wife died in 1902. In their family were four children, of whom the eldest, William, is now deceased. The others are: Mrs. Jennie Moss, whose home is in Creston, Iowa; John M.; and Anna, who is acting as her father's housekeeper in Guthrie Center.

John M. Grove was educated in the common schools of this county and throughout his entire life he has followed farming. He was early trained to the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and continued to assist his father until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming in Seely township on his own account. Having no money with which to purchase land, he first rented a farm and thus continued the agricultural life for seven years, during which period he carefully saved his earnings until his possessions justified his purchase of

one hundred and sixty acres. He then became owner of the farm on section 25, Seely township, which he is still cultivating. All of the land is tillable and the place is well improved. He has substantial buildings, the latest farm machinery and in fact all of the accessories of a model farm. He makes a specialty of the raising of Hereford cattle and this adds materially to his annual income, which has now reached such a figure as to make him one of the well-to-do and substantial farmers of the community.

On the 9th of August, 1881, Mr. Grove was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Trippy, a resident of Guthrie county, and unto them have been born six children: Mary M., now the wife of Walter Morland, a resident farmer of Baker township; Flora B., the wife of Claude Tallman, a resident farmer of Seely township; Walter, Lorin W. and Edna O., all at home; and Leila, who has departed this life.

The parents attend and support the Christian church at Guthrie Center, of which Mrs. Grove is a member. Mr. Grove is a republican in his political views. He has served as school director and is interested in the up-building and welfare of the community to the extent of giving hearty co-operation to many movements for the public good. He has faithfully performed the every-day duties of life and it is this which has gained for him his place among the representative agriculturists of the community. He has been reliable in business, straightforward in all transactions and furthermore possesses an energy that will brook no obstacles that can be overcome by unfaltering diligence.

JAMES W. TRUAX.

James W. Truax, who carries on general farming on section 11, Cass township, was born in Guthrie county, on the 10th of February, 1860, his birthplace being the old

homestead farm in Victory township. His parents were Charles C. and Mary (Shepherd) Truax, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. They are both still living, being residents of Bagley, this county.

Until he attained his majority James W. Truax remained at home with his parents. He was one of a large family and the opportunities which he enjoyed were somewhat limited. He pursued his education in the country schools but he had little advantage for attending, for his services were soon needed on the farm, and thus at the age of thirteen years he made a full hand in the harvest field and could keep up with the men in binding grain. When he reached his majority he engaged in farming on his own account, renting the farm upon which he now resides from James A. Wasson, who became his father-in-law.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Truax was joined in wedlock to Miss Jessie P. Wasson, a daughter of James A. Wasson, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Truax is a native of this county, born November 3, 1871, in Cass township, and is a representative of one of its earliest families. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Owen, born January 12, 1891, who is attending the high school; Frank, born December 16, 1893, who will enter the high school in the fall of 1907; and Ruth, born April 27, 1896, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Truax own a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, given them by her father. Since coming into possession of this property Mr. Truax has erected a new residence and substantial barns and in fact has supplied all first-class equipments. He is engaged in general farming and also feeds about a carload of cattle each year. In his methods he is practical and systematic and his untiring diligence constitutes the resultant factor in his success. He votes with the democratic party but is not an office

seeker, and he is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges at Linden. His affiliation therewith indicates much of his views upon questions which affect all people, showing his belief in regard to man's relations to his fellowmen and indicating the policy which he follows in this connection. Both Mr. and Mrs. Truax are well known in Guthrie county, where they have always lived, their circle of friends being almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

JACOB YEAGER.

Jacob Yeager is a contractor and builder of Stuart and his knowledge and skill in the builder's art constitute the basis upon which he has secured his own success. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of September, 1837, his parents being John and Susannah Yeager, who were also natives of the Keystone state, born in the years 1792 and 1796 respectively. In their family were nine children, of whom five are yet living: Isaac T., who resides in Georgetown, Colorado; Susanna, whose home is in Pennsylvania; Joseph, of Illinois; John, who is living in Millersburg, Pennsylvania; and Jacob, of this review. Those who have passed away are Delia, Amos, Sally and Hannah.

Jacob Yeager spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and was about twenty-three years of age when he came to the middle west. Leaving Pennsylvania, he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he resided for three years, and on the expiration of that period took up his abode in Tama county, Iowa, where he resided for eleven years. He next located in Adair county and in the spring of 1886 came to Guthrie county, where for more than twenty-one years he has now made his home. His occupation is that of a builder and con-

tractor and throughout his entire life he has been connected with this line of activity. He has erected many fine houses and substantial structures in Stuart and the surrounding country and he now owns two excellent dwellings in the city.

On the 7th of March, 1860, Mr. Yeager was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Koppenhaver, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania. In their family were eleven children, of whom Emanuel, Angeline, Moses, George, Kate, Rebecca and Mary are all now deceased. The others, Sarah, John and Emma, reside in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Yeager being the only one of the family in Iowa. Her parents died in the Keystone state, the mother passing away at the age of eighty-one years, while the father's death occurred when he was eighty-eight years, eight months and eleven days of age.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Yeager has been blessed with nine children: Charles B., who was born May 5, 1861; Laura R., who was born September 5, 1863, and is the wife of Thomas Conant, a resident of Davenport, Iowa; Katie, who was born March 9, 1866, and died in infancy; Edward R., who was born March 5, 1867, and is a cigar manufacturer of Guthrie Center; William A., who was born August 5, 1869, and is now a cigar manufacturer of New Mexico; Cora M., who was born March 29, 1873, and died December 29, 1883; Lilly Madora, who was born March 26, 1875, and died December 18, 1883; Frank, who was born April 19, 1878, and died March 10, 1884; and one who died unnamed in infancy.

The family are well known in Stuart and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager attend and support the Congregational church. In politics he is a republican and has served as assessor of Stuart for eight years. He is deeply interested in the political questions and issues of the day and is recognized as one of the able members of his party in this locality. He now be-

longs to the Grand Army post at Stuart, being entitled to membership in this organization through his active service in the Civil war as a member of Company K, Sixteenth Iowa Regiment, which was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps. He enlisted in 1864 and reached Atlanta just after the battle at that place. He then accompanied Sherman on the march to the sea and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Mr. Yeager in all life's relations has been as loyal to duty as when he espoused the cause of the Union and enlisted in defense of the stars and stripes. He is recognized in the community as a progressive citizen and reliable business man and one worthy of the regard which is uniformly tendered him.

THOMAS L. KNAPP.

Thomas L. Knapp, who is conducting the Cottage Hotel of Guthrie Center, was born in Corunna, Indiana, in 1867, and is a son of William J. Knapp. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm and his education was acquired in the district schools, after which he engaged in teaching in the country schools for about six terms. Throughout the greater part of his life he has carried on farming, living for many years in Valley township, where he owned eighty acres of land on section 29. He brought that place under a high state of cultivation, adding many modern equipments and accessories to the farm, which he continued to cultivate until 1901, when he sold out and bought eighty acres in Cass township. There he lived for three years, when he disposed of that property and came to Guthrie Center. Here he engaged in teaming for a year and in the fall of 1905 he bought the Cottage Hotel, of which he has since been the landlord, establishing a fine reputation for that

hostelry by his able management and his efforts to please his guests.

In the year 1890 Mr. Knapp was married to Miss Marietta Halley, who was born in Valley township in October, 1866, a daughter of William and Martha (Moore) Halley. Her parents came from Noble county, Ohio, to Iowa about 1854 and settled in Jackson township, Guthrie county, whence they afterward removed to Valley township, where her father continued in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp now have four children: Luella, Minnie, Marion and Orlo.

The parents are members of the Christian church, in which Mr. Knapp is serving as an elder, is also chairman of the church board and the leader of the choir. He is deeply interested in church work and his efforts in its behalf are far-reaching and beneficial. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while his political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party, which he supports at the polls.

L. G. AUKERMAN.

L. G. Aukerman, who owns and conducts a farm of two hundred acres on sections 20 and 29, Baker township, is one of the worthy citizens that Ohio has furnished to Guthrie county. He was born in Wayne county of the Buckeye state, August 13, 1863, and his parents, William and Jane Aukerman, were natives of Pennsylvania. They lived for some time in Ohio and in 1870 came to Iowa. They had a family of six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom L. G. Aukerman was the fifth in order of birth. The sons are all living but the daughter is deceased, and the parents have also passed away, the mother's death occurring in 1879, while the father survived until 1892.

L. G. Aukerman was a little lad of seven summers when he left the state of his nativity and came with his parents to Guthrie county, where he has since resided. For thirty-seven years he has now witnessed the growth and development of this section of the state and the changes which have brought about its present prosperity, making it one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth. He received no special educational or other advantages in his youth. He attended the common schools and was trained to the work of the farm, early coming to know the value of carefully executed labor. Training and experience taught him the best time to put in his crops and what the condition of the soil should be for the production of good harvests. In all of his work he has been eminently practical and at the same time he has kept abreast with the trend of modern progress. He now owns and cultivates an excellent farm property of two hundred acres on sections 20 and 29, Baker township, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, tilling the soil and raising good grades of horses, cattle and hogs.

On the 15th of September, 1891, Mr. Aukerman was united in marriage to Miss Columbia Nell Secrest, who was born March 24, 1872, a daughter of Madison and Jane Secrest, who were natives of Guernsey county, Ohio. In the year 1876 they came to Iowa, taking up their abode in Baker township, Guthrie county, where the father is still living, but the mother passed away in 1903. They had a family of twelve children: John W., who was born September 10, 1851, and is now residing in Ohio; Emeline J., who was born November 5, 1853, and makes her home in Arkansas; Mary A., who was born July 16, 1855, and is deceased; Isaac J., who was born May 12, 1857, and has departed this life; Thomas and Minerva, twins, who were born May 13, 1859, the former having now passed

away, while Minerva is living in Colorado; one who was born April 29, 1861, and died in infancy; Rosetta L., who was born April 19, 1863, and lives in California; another who died in infancy; Pearly A., who was born August 31, 1867, and lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Aukerman; and Madison L., who was born October 17, 1875, and is now deceased.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Aukerman has been blessed with two sons and one daughter, but Royden G., who was born July 13, 1892, died in infancy. The others are Rose E. and Carlin S., born February 16, 1894, and March 22, 1897, respectively. They are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Aukerman gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has been called to some local offices by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability. He has served as justice of the peace and is now township trustee. He and his wife attend the services of the Christian church and are well known in the community as people of genuine personal worth, who merit and receive the good will, trust and confidence of all with whom social or business relations have brought them in contact.

MICHAEL McDONALD.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to take a place among the well-known agriculturists of this county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, on July 28, 1846, and was a son of Patrick and Anna (O'Malley) McDonald, who emigrated to America in 1846. They first located at Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until 1856. Mr. McDonald was engaged in coal-mining for several years and in 1852 was not able to withstand the California gold fever. He was not as successful as many others and so returned in 1855 to

Pennsylvania, removing later, in 1856, to Iowa, where he located on section 19 of what is now Highland township, Guthrie county. Here he became a successful agriculturist, working upon his farm and conducting its various interests up to the time of his death in 1891. His wife survived him some six years, being about seventy-eight years of age at her death. The children of this union were: Thomas, an agriculturist of Highland township; Edward, a resident of Coon Rapids, Iowa; James, who died at Perry, Iowa, in 1901; Patrick, a resident of Highland township; Catherine, of Greene county; Mrs. Maria Holden, of Scranton, Greene county; and Michael, the subject of this review.

Mr. McDonald was reared in Pennsylvania, where he received a very limited schooling. At nine he had to lay aside his textbooks and take up his work in the fields. Being one of a large family, he was obliged to assist in its support in every way that he could. It is no wonder that with this childhood and training he has since turned his entire attention to farming, but he was not so engrossed in its interests that he could not serve his country when the war of the rebellion broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, and served for three years, receiving his honorable discharge in September, 1865. He was a brave soldier and participated at the capture of Helena and of Spanish Fort in Alabama. He was in the battles of Jenkins Ferry and Helena and various other stirring engagements, including the Red River campaign. When the war was over he once more returned to the farm. Unlike most boys trained to one pursuit, Mr. McDonald decided to enter the field of finance and accordingly organized the State Savings Bank in 1891. The financial standing as well as the large business which this institution enjoys is due in great part to Mr. McDonald's individual efforts as president of the institution. The people of this community have thorough confidence in the sta-

bility of this bank because it has always been conducted by honest methods.

Michael McDonald was married on May 10, 1868, to Miss Eliza Jane Garnes, of Highland township, a daughter of David Garnes and a niece of William H. Garnes, Sr., who came to Highland township from Illinois in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have been born four sons and six daughters: Agnes and Blanche, both deceased; Grace; Nellie, the wife of William Horton, of Catskill, New York; Jennie May and Laura, who are at home; Edward, William and Emmet, all residents of this township and all engaged in agricultural pursuits; Charles, who has followed the bent of his father's later enterprise and is cashier of the Bayard Savings Bank.

Mr. McDonald has always given his hearty support to political affairs and served four years as sheriff of Guthrie county—a position to which he was elected in 1871. He was a member of the nineteenth general assembly of Iowa and of the twenty-sixth general assembly, where he assisted in recodifying the laws. It was the democratic party that elected Mr. McDonald to his position of sheriff and he was affiliated with this party until 1887. This was at the time of Cleveland's famous campaign and Mr. McDonald followed the convictions of his honest conscience and supported the republicans. That he has attained a place of prominence as an agriculturist is evidenced by the fact that he has been a member of the board of agriculture since 1890. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, of which he was the first master at Bayard. He has since joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, as well as Robert Henderson post, No. 196, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was the first commander. He is a man who always does well whatever he undertakes. As an agriculturist his farm was well equipped and excellently improved so that it yielded abundant crops each year. In all of his business affairs, he

has met with that success that has attended his farming interests. He is sure of his methods, nothing with him is an experiment, but he follows along the line of exact science. Added to this he has a pride in his home county, which is dear to him, and takes great pleasure in doing all that he can for its growth and welfare.

JOHN PETERSON.

A well-improved farm of eighty acres, situated on section 13, Victory township, Guthrie county, gives proof of the opportunities which have been improved by the owner, John Peterson, who has worked his way up from a humble position and through his own diligence and industry has acquired the property which is today his. Mr. Peterson is a native of Denmark, born November 21, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Johanna (Jorchason) Peterson, who were likewise natives of Denmark, the former born in 1828, while his death occurred in Panora, Iowa, in 1903, when he had reached the age of seventy-five years. The mother was also born in the year 1828 and is still making her home in Panora. In 1867, hoping to enjoy better advantages in the new world, the parents crossed the Atlantic, making their way at once to Sterling, Illinois, where they resided until 1886, in which year they removed to Guthrie county. In 1892, however, they returned to Sterling, where they lived for three years, subsequent to which time they once more made their way to Guthrie county and located in Panora, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death. In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, of whom five still survive, namely: John, of this review; Chris, who makes his home in Victory township; Peter, a resident of Clay county, Iowa; Lizzie, the wife of H. N. Middagh, a resident

of Nebraska; and Lena, the wife of James Renner, of Whiteside county, Illinois.

John Peterson was a youth of eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, and after two years spent under the parental roof began to make his own way in the world at the early age of thirteen years. He was first employed as a farm hand in Illinois, but after five years spent in this way he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where for three years he was employed as a stationary engineer. On the expiration of that period, he returned to Illinois and again resumed work on a farm, which he continued to follow until 1882, when he took up his abode in Warren county, Iowa, there operating rented land for four years, or until 1886. During this period he had saved a sum sufficient to justify his purchase of property, and accordingly in the latter year made his way to Guthrie county, where he invested in eighty acres of farm land and this property has continued to be his home to the present time. All of the improvements which are here seen have been placed by Mr. Peterson and his farm today presents a neat and attractive appearance, for he keeps abreast with modern ideas of agriculture and in all that he does shows a progressive and enterprising spirit.

It was in the year 1888 that Mr. Peterson established a home of his own by his marriage on the 21st of March, to Miss Amanda Warner, who was born November 6, 1862, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Her parents were Henry and Christie A. (Bovy) Warner, the former born in Maryland in the year 1816. Both the parents are now deceased, the mother having passed away in 1887. The father survived for a long period and passed away on the 19th of October, 1899, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Of the thirteen children born of this marriage, eight still survive, as follows: Mrs. Kate McIntosh, a widow, who makes her home in Victory township; Henry, a resident of Victory

township; David, of Panora, Iowa; Annie, a resident of Victory township; Melinda, who makes her home in Bagley, Iowa; Hezekiah, a resident of Springfield, Missouri; Daniel, of Kansas City; and Amanda, now Mrs. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Warner removed from Pennsylvania to Lee county, Illinois, in 1864, and after spending a decade in that state, made their way to Guthrie county, Iowa, the year of their arrival here being 1874. The father owned a large tract of land in this county and was engaged in farming until the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of a daughter and son: Inez, who was born December 2, 1888; and Daniel, who was born February 5, 1893.

Mr. Peterson has served as road supervisor and as school director, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His fraternal relations connect him with the Odd Fellows and the Yeomen. Much credit is due Mr. Peterson for what he has accomplished in the business world, for at the early age of thirteen years he started out upon his own account, working by the month as a farm hand, and through his perseverance and industry has worked his way upward until he is now in possession of a good property and a comfortable home, being numbered among the substantial residents of his section of the state.

FRANK L. PLAINE.

Frank L. Plaine, who was well known as a representative of the farming interests of Guthrie county, was called to his final rest on the 12th of January, 1907, and his death was deeply regretted by many friends who had come to know and respect him. He was born near Frederick, Maryland, May 17, 1858, and was a son of Beniah E. and Hannah (Myers) Plaine, who were likewise na-



MR. AND MRS. F. L. PLAINE

tives of Maryland. The year 1866 witnessed their arrival in Guthrie county, Iowa, and they cast in their lot among the early settlers who aided in reclaiming this district for the uses of civilization. Mr. Plaine located on the farm where Mrs. Frank L. Plaine now resides and there he continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits until November, 1880, when his life's labors were ended in death. He married Miss Hannah Myers, and she survived him for about twenty-two years, passing away in Panora, November 5, 1902. They were members of the German Baptist church and were people of the highest respectability, who enjoyed in large measure the friendship of all with whom they were associated.

Frank L. Plaine in early boyhood was sent as a student to the public schools, and he spent his youth upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting. The occupation to which he was reared he chose as a life work, and after attaining his majority he purchased his father's farm. He became recognized as a model farmer, made many improvements on his land and carried on general agricultural pursuits, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation. He had a farm of about one hundred and thirteen acres, which he divided into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. Everything about his place was always in a good state of repair, and for many years in connection with the production of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he successfully raised red polled cattle.

On the 9th of February, 1881, Mr. Plaine was married to Miss Emma Batschelett, who was born in Panora, November 14, 1857, a daughter of Peter Batschelett, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work. They became the parents of two children, Vera H. and Frank Irvin, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Plaine still resides upon the farm, which is conducted under her personal supervision and direction.

Mr. Plaine was everywhere spoken of as a good man. His word was reliable and he ever stood for justice, truth and right. In all of his business dealings he was thoroughly honorable, and he was one who attended strictly to his own affairs, never interfering with his neighbor's interests. He was a republican, in thorough sympathy with the party, but without aspiration for office. For a number of years he was in poor health, but the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, from which he died on the 12th of January, 1907. Mr. Plaine never sought to figure prominently in public life and was not widely known outside of his home community, but among his friends he was greatly esteemed and in his family was ever a devoted husband and father.

EDDIE NOBLE ROBINSON.

Eddie Noble Robinson enjoys the well-earned distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man. He is extensively engaged in dealing in poultry and eggs at Casey and his business has reached mammoth proportions, owing to his capable management and intense and well directed activity. He was born in Casey on the 22d of December, 1874, his parents being Sidney G. and Mary C. (Pickard) Robinson.

The father, a native of the state of New York, was born March 28, 1819, was there reared and learned the trade of carpentering. He was about eighteen years of age when he went to the west, spending some time in Ohio and in Michigan. Early in the '50s he crossed the plains to the California gold fields and for seven years remained on the Pacific coast. His experience on his trip across the country and while in the mining regions of the far west was varied and interesting and was not unfraught with hardships and dangers incident to such a life. In later years he related many most interesting

reminiscences of that trip and his sojourn on the coast at the time when there was a wild struggle for gold among men who flocked to California from all parts of the country in the hope of rapidly acquiring wealth. He made the return trip by way of the isthmus and located in Michigan. In 1868 he again started for California, but proceeded no further than Guthrie county. At that time the Rock Island Railroad was being built through the county and the future of the district seemed bright and promising. Accordingly he determined to locate here and established his home in Casey, erecting some of the first buildings in this town. His years on the coast, however, had given him the California fever and his ambition was to return to that semi-tropical land of sunshine and flowers. He always looked forward to the time when he could go again. During the Black Hills excitement he went to that mining camp by wagon but after a short stay there returned and engaged in driving stage from Casey to Fontanelle for ten years. He died on the 1st of May, 1905, respected by all who knew him. In politics he was an ardent democrat and while never a politician in the sense of office seeking he served for many years as constable and was most loyal to the duties of the office in maintaining public peace. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was well known in Casey and throughout the county. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, of whom four are living: Lee H., a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Eddie N.; Ella J., a resident of Casey; and Harry W., who is employed by his brother Eddie.

In the schools of Casey, Eddie Noble Robinson pursued his education until he became a high-school student. He was ambitious and as his parents were in modest financial circumstances he began work as early as his twelfth year and from that time has practically made his own way in the

world. This early training made him independent, taught him the value of money and developed in him a self-reliant spirit which is the source of all genuine worth in the individual. The lessons and experiences of his early life went far toward forming his character and taught him the worth of industry and unfaltering diligence as forceful factors in an active business career. When ten years of age he made his first money by herding cattle and later worked in the lumberyards. Subsequently he learned the butchering business and spent his summers on the farm. However, during these years he was engaged in the raising of fancy poultry. His early life was varied in its duties and experiences and he carved out his own fortunes. In 1896 and 1897 he was engaged in the hotel business in Casey and during the succeeding year he conducted a butcher shop. He then sold his shop and for some time following was employed by his successor. In the spring of 1903 he went to Stuart, Nebraska, where he engaged in the butchering business with a partner but this venture proved a financial failure and in the fall of that year he again came to Casey.

Here Mr. Robinson took up the business of buying and shipping poultry, beginning operations on a small scale but thus laying the foundation for his present extensive business enterprise. He threw all of the force of a very energetic, determined nature into the new undertaking and was successful from the start, the business developing from small beginnings into one of magnitude, his sales amounting to from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars annually. His shipments are now very extensive and, moreover, his business furnishes an excellent market for the producers of this locality and thus adds directly to its material upbuilding and prosperity. He is also a member of the New York jobbing firm of the Phenix Cheese Company, whereby he and his customers have the advantage of the highest market prices.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Robinson and Miss Jessie Pearl Doop, a daughter of Simon W. Doop, of Casey, Iowa, who is a veteran of the Civil war and a retired butcher. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had three children, two of whom are living, Ygonde and Yvonne. In his political views Mr. Robinson is an earnest republican, while fraternally he is connected with Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Presbyterian church and his influence is ever on the side of right, justice, truth and progress. Considering the limited advantages he had in youth and early manhood, there are few men in the county who have shown greater business ability or accomplished more under similar circumstances than Eddie Noble Robinson, who is now one of the substantial and prominent business men of Casey and Guthrie county.

R. F. CRABBS.

The life history of R. F. Crabbs is that of a self-made man who, starting out in life without any special pecuniary or family advantages, has since steadily worked his way upward until he has achieved a measure of success that places him with the substantial agriculturists of his community. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by perseverance and diligence and wisely placing his earnings in the safest of all investments—real estate—he is now owner of two hundred and fifteen acres of land on sections 29 and 30, Baker township. He was born in Maryland, May 18, 1855, and is the son of Joshua J. and Thursa A. Crabbs, who were likewise natives of that state. At one time his father lived on General Lee's old mill property in Virginia, now Arlington Heights, and continued to make his home in Maryland until called to his final rest. His wife, however, passed her last days in Iowa. In their family were six children.

R. F. Crabbs, the third in order of birth, spent the first thirteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and Pennsylvania and came to the west in 1868, first settling in Carroll county, Iowa. He afterward removed to Guthrie county and has always followed farming. Working day after day, his life guided by resolute purpose, business integrity and laudable ambition, he is now owner of two hundred and fifteen acres of land on sections 29-30, Baker township. He operates this farm with good results and has made it a valuable property which now yields to him an excellent financial return as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields.

On the 13th of March, 1857, occurred the birth of Arvilla Johnson, who in 1877, when a young lady of twenty years, gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Crabbs. Her father, Thomas Johnson, was born in Scott county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, while her mother, whose maiden name was Julia Baker, was born in the state of New York, in 1835. They had three children, of whom Mrs. Crabbs is the second. In 1878 the family came to the west, settling in Carroll county, and the parents are now living in Baker township, Guthrie county. Their daughter, Mrs. Crabbs, in her girlhood days lived for some time in La Salle county, Illinois, and began her education at the Emmer Green schoolhouse on Otter creek. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crabbs have been born six children: Thomas R., who was born April 27, 1878, and is now living in Guthrie Center; Minnie V., who was born December 5, 1880, and is the wife of Ernest Rohholtz, a resident of Grant township; Iva M., who was born August 8, 1882, and is the wife of Frederick Brady, of Nebraska; Julia Grace, who was born January 11, 1884, and is now the wife of Charles Fast, of Bridgewater, Iowa; Roy E., who was born March 31, 1890, and is at home; and Ladaska, whose birth occurred

October 4, 1893. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

Mr. Crabbs exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and has been a justice of the peace for several years, while for some time he has served as school trustee and school director. The trust thus reposed in him has been carefully discharged as at all times he is interested in the public welfare and does what he can to promote general progress and improvement. He and his wife attend and support the United Brethren church and during their long residence here have displayed many excellent traits of character which have gained for them a favorable record and the warm friendship of many. Mr. Crabbs has sought his success in honorable business lines and by careful management and determination has worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the men of affluence in Baker township, and possesses farming interests which bring to him an excellent return.

It will be interesting and appropriate in this connection to note something of the history of Robert C. Hewett, an uncle of Mr. Crabbs in the maternal line. He was president of the Washington National Baseball Club and until within a short time prior to his death was a prominent feed dealer on Seventh street in Washington, D. C. During the last six months of his life, however, he was in very poor health and passed away in 1890. Mr. Hewett was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, having been born near Lewistown, April 3, 1837. He left home at an early age and traveled extensively through South America. After his return he was employed as an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and subsequently as a conductor. He had charge of the train which brought the Sixth Massachusetts regiment and President Lincoln through Baltimore at the commencement of the Civil war. Mr. Hewett later entered the feed business and by his fair and honorable deal-

ing amassed a comfortable fortune. His failing health caused him to relinquish the cares of an active business life some years before his death and his eldest son, Walter F. Hewett, became his successor.

Mr. Hewett became widely known as the head of the Washington Club. He was one of the first to take hold of baseball as a business pursuit and has been connected with all the teams that have represented his city in the League, Union Association, the Eastern League and the old Olympics. Mr. Hewett was a member of numerous societies, including the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He was a most genial, big-hearted man, easily approachable, but was not given to quick friendships. When he did become a friend of any one they were given his fullest confidence. With him friendship was not a mere word; it embraced the fullest reliance and trust. A contemporary writer said: "He had a cheery word, however, for every one with whom he came in contact and if each person for whom he had done a kindly act were to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers."

AMOS WALTER.

Amos Walter, whose memory bears the impress of the early historic annals of Guthrie county, was born in Cass township, September 17, 1856, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of this part of the state. His father, Jacob Walter, was born in Ohio, in November, 1818, and was a blacksmith in his younger days. He located in Indiana and in 1856 removed from that state to Guthrie county, where he purchased two hundred acres of land on section 18, Cass township. Upon this place was a log cabin and eight acres of the land had been broken, but otherwise there were no improvements. With characteristic energy he began the fur-

ther development of the property and broke the sod, cultivating the fields until he annually harvested good crops. In all his work he was practical and systematic, and in addition to general farming he did much mechanical work, possessing considerable ingenuity in that line. He had a shop and tools on his farm and did blacksmithing for many years. He possessed the traits of a capable financier and accumulated a large tract of land. In later years, however, he met with reverses and lost much of his property, but ever retained possession of the old homestead. In all his business life he was thoroughly honest and faithful, and no word of reproach was ever uttered against him. He belonged to the German Baptist Brethren church, and in politics was a republican but without aspiration for office. He continued to live upon the old home farm until his death, which occurred May 2, 1898, when he was in the eighty-first year of his age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cartherine Brown, was born in Ohio and died July 22, 1886, at the age of sixty-two years.

In their family were seven children: Ananias, who wedded Edna Reeves and lives in South Dakota; James D., of Abilene, Kansas; Maude, the wife of George Scott, a resident of Wilton Junction, Iowa; and Amos, of this review. Those deceased were: Mary, who died at the age of two years; Samuel, who was killed by lightning, September 2, 1875; and Frances, who passed away when thirty-nine years of age.

From early boyhood Amos Walter worked upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He assisted his father in the work of tilling the soil and eventually came into possession of the old homestead, now owning one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land. He has a good house and other improvements upon the place, all of which he has built since owning his farm.

On the 21st of May, 1882, Mr. Walter was married to Miss Lydia Fitz, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 1, 1857, of which state her parents, Joseph and Leah (Rabb) Fitz, were also natives. The year 1875 witnessed their arrival in Guthrie county, Iowa, where Mr. Fitz followed the carpenter's trade and became closely associated with building operations here. Both he and his wife, however, are now deceased. Further mention of them is made in connection with the history of Henry Fitz, of Panora.

Mr. Walter continued to operate his farm until March, 1907, when he removed to a home that he recently purchased, adjoining the city of Panora. Here he owns forty acres of land, a part of which lies within the corporation limits of the town, and he also has a good farm on section 18, Cass township, from which he derives a gratifying income. There are perhaps few if any citizens in the township who have lived as long upon one farm as did Mr. Walter. His father was a poor man when he came to the county, having just enough to buy a farm, and the family bore many hardships and trials in those early days. Mr. Walter relates many interesting reminiscences of the pioneer times. When the railroad was built a railroad tax of five per cent was assessed, and Mr. Walter and his father sold hogs at two cents per pound in order to meet this assessment. In those early days corn sold at fifteen cents per bushel, and with a corn sheller Mr. Walter shelled six hundred bushels of corn and hauled it over twenty miles to Jefferson, where he sold it. When eleven years of age he helped to break two hundred acres of prairie with ox teams. He has lived to see the oxen replaced by horses, while the automobile has largely replaced the horse for pleasure riding. He has also seen the wild land converted into rich and productive farms, while here and there towns and villages have sprung up and all the evidences of a modern civilization have been intro-

duced. It is now almost impossible to find an acre of unbroken land in the county or a tract of timber that has not been cut over.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. HYZER.

Captain William W. Hyzer, who in former years was closely associated with mercantile interests and who figured largely in political circles as a republican leader, is now living retired in Guthrie Center. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 3, 1836. His father, Jacob Hyzer, also a native of that place, was born in 1796 and was of German lineage, the grandfather of our subject, Michael Hyzer, having come from Baden, Baden. He settled in New York at an early day when the country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain, and when the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and fought for the independence of the nation. His son Jacob was a farmer by occupation and was very prosperous. He enlisted for service in the war of 1812, but was not called to active duty. He voted with the democracy and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In early manhood he wedded Miss Elizabeth Velie, who was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and was of Irish and American lineage. She, too, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. Both the father and mother have now passed away, the former in 1860 and the latter in 1891, Mrs. Hyzer having spent her last days at the home of her son William. They had five children: George, who died in 1864, enlisted for service in the Civil war about 1862, joining the Third New York Heavy Artillery and died of fever in Tennessee. Joseph is engaged in the lumber business in Ypsilanti, Michigan. Jacob is living retired in Jackson, Michigan. William W. is next in the family. ~~He died at~~ the age of five years.

William W. Hyzer was reared to farm life and at the usual age began his education as a district-school pupil. Advancing in his studies, he at length acquired a high-school education, and after putting aside his textbooks he remained upon the home farm until he left the east for Washtenaw county, Michigan. There he worked as a farm hand for his brother Joseph for a year and a half, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside all personal and business considerations and offered his aid to the government, enlisting in October, 1861, in the Third Michigan Battery, at Ypsilanti. He was mustered out at Detroit, Michigan, July 22, 1865, after more than three and a half years spent as a soldier of the Union. He attained the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, respectively, and had command of the battery during Sherman's march to the sea. He participated in many other engagements, including the battles of Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, and all through the Atlantic engagements, having participated in the celebrated march from Atlanta to the coast, and later in the Grand Review in Washington, D. C.

When the war was over Mr. Hyzer returned to the north with a most creditable military record and soon removed to Bureau county, Illinois, where he taught school for eight months. He afterwards went to Geneseo, Illinois, where he spent two years, and later he located in Whiteside county, Illinois, where he engaged in buying grain for a year and a half. In 1869 Mr. Hyzer arrived in Iowa, settling in Menlo, Guthrie county, where for two years he conducted a billiard hall. In 1872 he bought a drug store in Casey, where he remained for seven years. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of the county and removed to Guthrie Center, where he continued in office for two terms, his excellent service during his first term insuring his re-election. He made a very creditable record, discharging his duties without fear or favor. When he retired from the office he formed a partnership with Oscar Phillips

under the firm style of Hyzer & Phillips. Later he bought out his partner's interest and carried on business alone until 1896, when he was appointed postmaster of Guthrie Center by President Benjamin Harrison, occupying that position for four years. While in the postoffice he sold his stock of drugs to the firm of Lemmon & Dosh, and after leaving the position of postmaster he again became connected with mercantile interests, having a stock of groceries and queensware. He carried on that business for about two years and has since lived practically retired. He owns good business property in Guthrie Center from which he derives a substantial income.

In 1879 Mr. Hyzer was married to Miss Almeda Cook, who was born in Iowa in 1858, a daughter of James and Amerilla (Chipman) Cook. Her father was one of the pioneer farmers of Iowa, having arrived in Guthrie county when it was a frontier district. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hyzer were born four children, but the youngest died in infancy. The others are: Mabel, the wife of Charles Trent, Jr., a merchant of Aberdeen, North Dakota; Addie, the wife of Quincy M. Colbert, of Menlo, Iowa; and Rubie, the wife of Harry W. Kellogg, an electrician of Guthrie Center.

Mrs. Hyzer is a consistent and efficient member of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Hyzer is a Mason who has attained the Royal Arch degree. He also belongs to Tracey post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been post commander. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, and in addition to his four years' service as sheriff and four years as postmaster, he was supervisor for two years. He has also been a member of the Guthrie County Soldiers' Relief Committee since its organization. For twelve years he was a member of the city council and for two years mayor of Guthrie Center. During the past four years he has been appraiser for the inheritance tax

commission, and during three sessions of the general assembly of Iowa he has been mail carrier for that body. It will thus be seen that he has been almost continuously in office since coming to Guthrie county, and his long service is incontrovertible evidence of his ability and trustworthiness. He regards it as a duty as well as the privilege of every citizen to use his right to franchise, and he stands firm in the support of his honest convictions. In all things he has been prompted by a devotion to the public welfare and by a spirit of loyal patriotism, and in the offices which he has filled he has made a most creditable record, being recognized as a leader in the republican party and one whose loyalty to his constituents is above question.

F. E. MUNGER, D. D. S., JR.

F. E. Munger, successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Bayard, Iowa, was born near Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, August 6, 1879, and is a son of F. E. Munger, Sr., who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and spent most of his active life as freight agent for the Illinois Central Railroad. He is now traveling freight agent located at Council Bluffs. He married Julia Butcher, who was born in Illinois, but their marriage was celebrated in Iowa in 1870. Their children are: Maud Amanda, the wife of C. W. Smith, who is chief inspector for the United States Express Company and lives in Oak Park, Illinois; Robert Howe, an attorney at law practicing at Sioux City, Iowa; and Dr. Munger, of this review.

The last named spent the first eight years of his life in the place of his nativity and acquired his early education in Sioux City, after which he entered the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, from which he was graduated in 1903, on the completion of a four years' course in dentistry, including a post-graduate course, at which time the de-

gree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon him. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Bayard, Iowa, where he has since remained. His work has been very satisfactory to those who have employed him and as the years have passed his patronage has gradually increased until he now has a large practice. He is thoroughly conversant with the most modern methods of dentistry and his labors show skill in the mechanical lines with which the successful practitioner must be familiar, in addition to his scientific knowledge.

In October, 1906, Dr. Munger was united in marriage to Miss Ethel May Bond, who was at that time a resident of Sioux City, Iowa, and was graduated from the State University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The Doctor is a Presbyterian in religious faith and with his wife attends that church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Modern Woodmen camp, and is loyal to the teachings and beneficent principles of those orders. His political support is given to the republican party and he is interested in its success yet has never sought the rewards of office for his party fealty, his entire attention being given to his professional duties, wherein he is gaining a very desirable reputation and gratifying prosperity.

L. V. HOLDRIDGE.

L. V. Holdridge is a stock-buyer residing on section 19, Highland township. His life record began on the 28th of March, 1847, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, his parents being Aaron and Sophia R. (Fox) Holdridge, natives of England and of Connecticut respectively. The father came to the United States about 1820 and traveled in the south for seven years. He afterward settled in Ohio, taking up his abode in Ashtabula county,

while later he was engaged in merchandising at Columbus as owner of a boot and shoe store. Subsequently he came to Iowa, settling in Marengo, where he died on the 27th of January, 1878. After his death his widow lived with her son, L. V. Holdridge, until she was called to her final rest on the 13th of March, 1894. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children: Henry, who is now in California; Jane, deceased; Eliza, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother, L. V. Holdridge; Arthur, whose home is in Ontario, California; Willie, who died in 1864, aged twenty years, and Adelbert, of South Dakota.

The other and youngest member of the family is Mr. Holdridge, of this review, who in his boyhood days acquired his education in the district schools. After putting aside his text-books he worked by the month as a farm hand until 1869, when he came to Iowa and was engaged in farming with his brother in Iowa county until 1874. He then removed to Guthrie county, having previously purchased forty acres of land in Highland township. He afterward devoted his time to the breaking of the land until 1881, when he removed to Bayard and began to buy and ship stock. In this business he has since been engaged and is widely known as a stock-buyer of Guthrie county. He continued to make his home in the village until 1901, when he removed to a farm on section 10, adjoining the village limits on the southwest. He owns one hundred and fifty-eight acres in this farm, which is a valuable and productive property, and he also has one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin county, Nebraska. In his business affairs he is energetic and determined and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is an excellent judge of stock and therefore makes wise investments and profitable sales. He has indeed become widely known as a stock-buyer of this portion of the state, where he operates extensively and

successfully. ®



L. V. HOLDRIDGE

In politics Mr. Holdridge is a republican, and while he is in thorough sympathy with the principles of the party he has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Christian church, serves as one of its deacons and takes an active interest in its up-building.

C. M. YOUNGER.

C. M. Younger, who is manager of an extensive business in the purchase and shipment of poultry, butter and eggs, at Guthrie Center, was born in Ohio in 1874 and was brought to Guthrie county by his parents, Jacob R. and Melissa (Morrison) Younger, in the year 1881. The father settled upon a farm in Seely township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for some time. Later, however, he removed to Colorado, where he is now living. In the family were five children: Mrs. A. L. Stoy, a resident of Guthrie county; Mrs. E. A. Beach, of Davenport, Iowa; H. H. and H. P. Younger, of Palisades, Colorado; and C. M., of this review.

C. M. Younger was a little lad of but seven years when the family came to Iowa, and he has since lived in this part of the state. He is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, and entering upon his business life at an early age, he became connected with the Guthrie Center Produce Company in 1891, in which year the business was organized. He was then a young man of seventeen years. He was appointed manager by the firm and continued as such until 1900, when the business was purchased by the Priebe Simater Company and conducted by them for two years. By purchase Mr. Younger then became proprietor and conducted the enterprise for two years, since which time he has been manager for Mr. Glaw. They buy, dress and ship poultry, and also butter and eggs, and the business

has constantly grown until it now amounts to about seventy-five thousand dollars a year. They have buyers in other towns and send wagons out through the country to buy up the farm products of this class. A ready sale is secured on the city markets, and the business is ably conducted by Mr. Younger, whose enterprise, diligence and thorough understanding of the trade well qualify him for the important position which he is now ably filling.

Mr. Younger was married in Guthrie Center in 1903 to Mrs. Josephine Thomas, a daughter of Montgomery M. Motz and a native of this county. They are highly esteemed young people of the community, and the hospitality of the best homes of the neighborhood is freely accorded them. Two children have been born to them, Louise and Roy, both dying in infancy. Mr. Younger is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is in thorough sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft.

PETER W. BATSCHELET.

Peter W. Batschelet, a farmer of Cass township, his home on section 20, is a native of Knox county, Illinois, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day March 7, 1852. He is a son of Peter Batschelet, whose record is given on another page of this work in connection with the life history of J. M. Batschelet. The subject of this review was only four years old when he left Illinois and came with the family to Iowa. No event of importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood and youth. He remained at home working in the fields from the time of the early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn and he acquired his education in the schools of Panora. The only exception to his farm labor was when he worked for one year in a woolen mill at

Panora. He then engaged in general agricultural pursuits on his present farm, his father giving him eighty acres of land which had been broken but no improvement had been made. He erected all of the buildings upon this place which are first-class, substantial and well adapted to the uses to which they are put. He carried on the work of tilling the soil, raising large crops which brought him gratifying financial returns. That he is a man of progressive and enterprising spirit is indicated by the fact that he has joined his brother, J. M. Batschelet, and E. E. Kellogg in the organization of the Mutual Telephone Company, of Cass township—a business enterprise the value of which has been uniformly recognized.

Peter Batschelet was married to Miss Elizabeth Sidener, a native of Indiana, as were her parents, David C. and Maria (Miller) Sidener, who came in the year 1875 to Guthrie county. The father was a prosperous farmer on section 15, Cass township, where he owned and cultivated a large tract of land. He is now deceased, while his widow resides in Panora. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Batschelet have been born three children: Earl, who is a graduate of the county high school and is now attending the law department in Drake University; Olive, a graduate of the county high school, who expects to enter college in 1908; and Ethel, at home. The family are consistent and faithful members of the Christian church, in which Mr. Batschelet serves as a deacon. He is a democrat in politics and is a member of the Panora lodge of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since 1879.

WILLIAM LE VAN.

William Le Van, who was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1845, and died in Guthrie county, on the 6th of April, 1894, came to Iowa as a pioneer settler in 1855.

His father was Benjamin Le Van, a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Hess, was an aunt of H. J. Hess, of this county. The Le Vans of an early day came from France and the family home was established in Pennsylvania, four brothers escaping the bloody revolution of their native country and finding liberty in the new world. Benjamin and Lucy (Hess) Le Van removed from the Keystone state to the middle west, settling in Stephenson county, Illinois, where the father engaged in the manufacture of brick and also general farming. He lived in that state until 1855, when he brought his family to Iowa, settling in Guthrie county on what became known as the Le Van farm, a mile southeast of Guthrie Center.

It was upon the old homestead there that William Le Van was reared to manhood. He was a youth of eleven years at the time of the arrival of the family in Guthrie county and during his minority he aided in the arduous task of developing and improving a new farm. Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, however, he learned the carpenter's trade and continued in building operations up to the time of his death, becoming an expert workman. He located in Guthrie Center and was identified with carpentering in the county seat for a number of years, many evidences of his handiwork being still seen in the substantial and attractive buildings here.

On the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Le Van was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Bates, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 30th of December, 1840, and is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah C. Bates. Her mother died in Ohio in 1865, at the age of fifty-four years, and the father came to Guthrie county in the fall of 1868. He was of Scotch, Irish and Dutch descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Le Van were born a son and daughter. Alvin, whose birth occurred December 31, 1874, is now a student in the civil engineering department of the State

University at Iowa City, a member of the class of 1907. Bertha, born in February, 1877, is the wife of Harold Van Hoorebeke, assistant cashier of the bank at Grand Junction, Colorado.

Mr. Le Van held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife belongs to the Baptist church. He was always a republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and he was a member of the town council and also of the school board. He stood high in the regard of his neighbors and many friends and he had a splendid record for business integrity and for faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. He loved books and was studious by nature. In disposition he was rather retiring but true worth always wins recognition, and Mr. Le Van was held in highest regard by all with whom he came in contact, for his many good qualities won him uniform confidence and trust. He continued as a valued factor in business life up to the time of his death, and in his demise the community mourned a valued citizen.

JAMES IRA LAMB.

James Ira Lamb operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 8, Penn township, and in this work shows himself an enterprising farmer, whose ideas are both practical and progressive. He was born October 29, 1861, in Jasper county, Iowa, his parents being Alexander and Eleanor (Reynolds) Lamb. The father was born in North Carolina, February 2, 1830, and the mother's birth occurred in the same state on the 17th of December, 1835. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Smith Kendall, who was born August 16, 1854, and is now deceased; Benjamin F., who was born June 29, 1857, and is married and now lives in Montana; Sarah E., who was born August 16, 1859, and is married and lives in

Jewell county, Kansas; James I., of this review; Rebecca, who was born January 31, 1864, and now lives at Valley Junction; Henry M., who was born August 19, 1866, and is a resident of Montana; Thomas A., who was born September 3, 1868, and is deceased; George C., who was born November 4, 1870, and is now living in Penn township; Louisa J., who was born March 9, 1873, and resides in this county; and Charles P., who was born September 24, 1876, and now lives in this county. The father came to the west in 1853 and first located in Indiana, where he lived for three years. In 1856 he arrived in Iowa, settling first in Jasper county, where he remained for seven years. On the expiration of that period he came to Guthrie county and for forty-four years lived upon the same farm, being recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of his community. At length he retired, removing to Stuart to enjoy in well-earned ease the comforts of life which he had earned through his own labor.

James Ira Lamb was reared on his father's farm in this county, being only two months old when the family removed from Jasper county. He early became familiar with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting and as the years passed by and his strength increased he more and more largely assisted in the work of the fields. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges.

Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married on the 27th of March, 1889, to Miss C. E. Delahoyde, a daughter of Charles J. and Sarah E. Delahoyde. Mrs. Lamb was born December 30, 1867. Her father was a native of Ireland, born in 1847, while her mother's birth occurred in Erie county, Pennsylvania. In their family were four children, of whom Mrs. Lamb was the second in order of birth. The mother is now deceased, but the father is still living and makes his home in Stuart. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lamb have been born five children: Grace E., who was born February 25, 1890,

and is now attending high school in Stuart; Ethel B., who was born July 2, 1892, and is a graduate of the common schools; Alexander J., born September 17, 1894; Harold J., born February 17, 1899; and Frances D., born December 5, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb are consistent and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are much interested in its work. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge at Stuart, and both he and his wife are members of the Rebekah lodge. For twenty years he has served as a school director and believes in the maintenance of a high standard of education through the employment of competent teachers. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. He operates one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 8, Penn township, where he resides with his family, and is known in the community as a wide-awake and alert business man, who in community interests is always loyal to the welfare and progress of this part of the state.

WILLIAM C. SOUTHWICK.

William C. Southwick, who for eight years has been court reporter at Guthrie Center, was born in Atlantic, Iowa, in 1879, and is a son of John H. Southwick, a stock-dealer, who wedded Ida M. Newlon. Their only child, William C. Southwick, was educated in the public schools of Des Moines, and being trained for stenographic work, in which he became an expert, he has for the past eight years filled the position of court reporter at Guthrie Center, coming to this city in 1898. That he has given uniform satisfaction is indicated by the fact that he has been so long retained in this position.

Mr. Southwick was married to Miss Effie G. Foster, a daughter of T. J. and Emma Foster and a native of this city. ~~They now b~~ ^{He then started out} in life on his own account

have one child, Foster, who was born in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Southwick are prominent socially and occupy an enviable position in the circles in which they move, while their own pleasant home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted and gracious hospitality. Mr. Southwick is a Mason, regarded as an exemplary member of the craft, and in his political views he is a stalwart republican.

JACOB DEARDORFF.

Jacob Deardorff is a retired farmer living in Panora. Nature seems to have intended that man should enjoy a season of rest in his latter years. In early life he is full of the vigor, hope and enterprise of youth and in middle age his youthful enthusiasm is tempered by mature judgment that makes his efforts of the utmost value, thus if he is enterprising and of sound judgment he can acquire a measure of success that will enable him to spend the evening of life in a well-earned retirement. Such has been the history of Mr. Deardorff, who has prospered in his undertakings and is now one of the men of affluence in the county, having worked his way up from a struggling financial position to one of wealth.

Mr. Deardorff was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1837, his parents being Andrew M. and Catherine (Kauffman) Deardorff. He spent the first sixteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and although his school privileges were very limited he learned to read and write. In 1854, when a youth of seventeen years, he came with his parents on their removal to Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, and there he had better educational opportunities, attending the common schools. When not engaged with his school books he worked in the fields and remained at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age. He

and not long after made preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage, in 1862, to Miss Nancy Brecunier, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1841, her parents being Daniel and Christine Brecunier.

Jacob Deardorff was engaged in farming in Lee county, Illinois, on rented land until 1875, when he came to Guthrie county, Iowa. Here he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which was then raw prairie on section 4, Cass township. He bought the land for ten dollars per acre and three years ago he sold it for about one hundred dollars per acre, its value having thus increased through the settlement of the country and the improvements he had made upon the farm. The first residence which he built on the farm is still standing. Here he lived until eight years ago, when he removed to Panora, where he had purchased one hundred acres adjoining the village. Recently he sold this save twelve acres which is now included in the city limits. He has also built two residences in the town, which he rents. In his business life he has used his opportunities to the best advantage and has been watchful of all indications pointing to success. As time has passed by he has worked diligently and persistently and is today one of the prosperous citizens. Although he came to the county not as early as some others, yet when he settled here all was still open prairie and gave little evidence of the transformation which was soon to be wrought and which had converted the wild country into valuable farms. He was in debt when he came to the county but his investments have been so judiciously made that he is now one of the most substantial residents of this part of the state. For a number of years he was associated with his brother Josiah in buying and shipping poultry to the eastern markets and thus he added materially to his income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Deardorff were born eight children, of whom two died in their in-

fancy in Illinois, while six are yet living: Harry A., who married Sadie Meyers and is a grocer at Malvern, Iowa; Christy, the wife of J. M. Curtis, of Tacoma, Washington; F. M., who is living in Amarillo, Texas, but his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mabel Adair, died six years ago; Lottie, the wife of Theodore Duckworth, of Boone, Iowa; Stella, the wife of Charles Marlenee, of Phoenix, Arizona; and Warren, who married Nora Summy and is a druggist at Yale, Iowa.

The parents are members of the German Baptist Brethren church. Mr. Deardorff is independent in politics and has never voted for but one president, Benjamin Harrison. He has served as school director for two years but has had no desire for offices. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere and in every relation he has displayed those sterling characteristics which in every land and clime command confidence and awaken regard. No life is free from vexations, from obstacles or from disappointments and it is the successful man who does not allow these to deter him, but with resolute spirit pushes on in spite of them. Such has been the case with Mr. Deardorff, who is now one of the most prosperous retired farmers in the county.

EDWARD H. LOCKWOOD, M. D.

Dr. Edward H. Lockwood, engaged in the general practice of medicine, his familiarity with modern scientific methods making him very proficient in his chosen calling, is well known in Bayard and Guthrie county. He was born in Cedar county, Iowa, December 27, 1846, and is a son of James B. and Lavisa (Walbridge) Lockwood. The father was born in Indiana in 1824 and came to Iowa in 1843, locating in Cedar county, while subsequently he removed to Jones

ary, 1903. He was a brickmason and plasterer. His wife, who was born in the state of New York, March 31, 1826, died on the 27th of November, 1876, thus passing away more than a quarter of a century before her husband's death. They were married in Cedar county, Iowa, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Dr. Lockwood is the eldest and the only one of the family in Guthrie county.

The Doctor spent his early life in burning brick, assisting in the conduct of business enterprises of that character until, thinking to find a professional career more congenial and profitable, he turned his attention to the study of medicine under the direction of a physician in Anamosa, Iowa, in 1872. After thus reading under private instruction for three years, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he completed a course by graduation, while later he received practical training in a hospital. He entered upon the private practice of medicine in Mechanicsville, Iowa, and in 1882 came to Bayard, but later he went to Kansas, and two years subsequently removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained for three years. He then came again to Bayard, where he has since remained, and that he is regarded as an able physician, well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession, is indicated in the liberal patronage which is accorded him.

On the 14th of June, 1875, Dr. Lockwood was married to Miss Cerelda Mershon, who was then a resident of Jones county, Iowa. Unto this union have been born six children: J. H., who was born April 10, 1876, and is a practicing physician of Watertown, South Dakota; Lea, who was born January 14, 1878, and is the wife of E. E. Strauser, a machinist of Bayard, Iowa; L. D., who was born March 6, 1880, and is a clerk in McDonald's Bank at Bayard; Zetta, who was born June 14, 1882, and is in California; Iryl, who was born June 14, 1883, and is

at home; Vira, who was born August 22, 1893, and is also under the parental roof.

In politics Dr. Lockwood is independent. He was a member of the first village council of Bayard and has been deeply, actively and helpfully interested in community affairs. He has been health officer at various times and is now in office. His wife is a member of the Christian church, while Dr. Lockwood is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment of Odd Fellowship, the former of Bayard; and the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen camp and the Homesteaders, all of Bayard. He also belongs to the Dallas and Guthrie Counties Medical Society, and after all, while active in community interests and prominent in fraternal circles, it is his profession which claims the greater part of his time, his thought, his attention, and his energies. The close study which broadens knowledge and promotes efficiency and the active work of the consulting-room and the rounds of daily calls, these are the things which make Dr. Lockwood a busy man and have made him a leading representative of his calling in Guthrie county.

WILLIAM S. MOUNT.

William S. Mount, who passed away on the 21st of January, 1894, left behind a record of an active, honorable and useful career. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, April 29, 1841, and was reared to manhood in that state, his parents being Stevenson and Louisa Mount, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They came to Iowa with their family in 1851, settling in Dallas county, but in 1855 removed to Jackson township, Guthrie county.

William S. Mount was at that time a lad of fourteen years. He had acquired a common-school education and was reared to farm life, becoming thoroughly familiar

with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He continued to assist his father in the development and improvement of the home farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he could no longer be content to follow the plow, and joined the army, being assigned to duty with Company C, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He remained with that command until the close of the war. The date of his first enlistment was June 26, 1861, and he placed his name on the roll at Panora. About three years passed and he then re-enlisted on the 1st of January, 1864, continuing at the front until mustered out at Davenport on the 8th of August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, where he had a finger shot off and was forced to remain in the hospital for a time; the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Cherokee Station, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. After May, 1864, he took part in the engagements at Resaca, Dalton, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea and the battles of Savannah and Bentonville, the latter being the last engagement of the war. From that point Mr. Mount marched to Washington and afterward participated in the grand review. He served as first sergeant throughout the war and made an excellent record as a brave and loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of any duty.

When the war was over Mr. Mount returned to Guthrie county and again took up his abode upon the old homestead, resuming the work of the farm. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey, he chose Miss Mary E. Leach, whom he wedded on the 28th of July, 1866. She was born in Clinton county, Indiana, in 1848, a daughter of Abel W. and Sarah Leach. Her father, who was a farmer and local Methodist preacher, came to Iowa during her early girlhood days and settled on a farm near Panora. At a later date he removed to Nebraska, where

he spent the remainder of his life, passing away May 23, 1889, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife preceded him to the grave in 1856. He remarried and had six children.

Following his marriage Mr. Mount located upon a rented farm in Jackson township, where he lived for about two years, when he purchased a tract of land of four hundred and sixty-one acres in Highland and Dodge townships. There he resided until he retired to Guthrie Center in 1892. In October, 1888, he fell from a tree and sustained a concussion of the spine, from which he suffered greatly throughout his remaining days. He was a man of excellent business ability, far-sighted and sagacious, and in the control of his farm he met with splendid success. In connection with the tilling of the soil he also engaged in stock-raising. His word was as good as his bond and he sustained an unassailable reputation throughout the community. Moreover, he possessed a charitable, kindly disposition, which made him a friend to the poor and needy and also made him lenient in his judgment of others. Not long before his death he was converted to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he had long been a contributor and an attendant upon its services. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and with Tracy post, G. A. R.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mount were born seven children: Mathias E., who is a resident of Highland township, is married and has five children; Stevenson W., who resides in South Dakota, is married and has five children; Eva L., who is the wife of Obe Rose, a ranchman of Colorado, by whom she has four children; Myrtle E., the wife of James D. Reed, who owns a ranch at Pali-sades, Colorado; Ethel C., who is engaged in teaching in South Dakota; Nellie, who is attending school; and Mary Florence, deceased.

Mrs. Mount still resides in Guthrie Center

and is a devoted member of the Methodist church. Mr. Mount was ever spoken of in terms of uniform praise and admiration, not alone because of the success which he achieved, but by reason of the straightforward business policy which he ever followed. He based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity, and his enterprise and progressive spirit made him a typical Iowan in every sense of the word. He had the friendship of many and the respect of all who knew him, and thus his loss was deeply felt throughout Guthrie county.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

The name of Campbell has been closely associated with the agricultural development of Guthrie county throughout more than a half century, the family having located in Iowa at an early day. George Campbell now owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres in Cass township, whereon he has made his home for many years. He is a native of the neighboring state of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Marion county, January 27, 1837.

His parents were Hugh and Cynthia (Kimberly) Campbell, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Their marriage occurred in 1828. The mother passed away in 1868. The father, Hugh Campbell, was of Scotch descent and traced his ancestry back to the great McCullum More, the Duke of Argyle. He removed from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Indiana, when a young man, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1853, however, he journeyed by team and wagon to Iowa, bringing with him some cattle and a few household goods. Taking up his abode on sections 3 and 9, Cass township, he there

took a claim of two hundred acres of land, whereon he built a log house, and further improved the place, but he was not permitted to long enjoy his new home, for his death here occurred June 10, 1854, while the date of his arrival was September 10th of the preceding year. He was a hard worker and a very religious man, being everywhere known for his uprightness in his dealings with his fellowmen.

In the family of Hugh and Cynthia Campbell were eleven children, of whom six are living—Albert is engaged in farming in Cass township. Ezra is engaged in farming pursuits in Washington. He married a Miss Roberts, daughter of Thomas Roberts, one of the early settlers of Guthrie county. William served for four years as a member of the Fourth Iowa Regiment in the Civil war, being wounded during his service. On his return from the army he studied law at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and for several years practiced his profession at that place. He is now a resident of Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he is acting as postmaster. Morris is a farmer of Oklahoma. Mary Jane is the wife of Henry Tyler, a resident of North Dakota. George is the other surviving member of the family. Of those deceased one died in childhood, while Hugh, who was a member of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war, died of a fever during his service. Martha became the wife of Richard Gilbert and both are now deceased. Charles, who was a carpenter and contractor of Panora, died at that place in 1906. Kate became the wife of Mason Leinbach and passed away in Pennsylvania.

George Campbell spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and shared with the family in the hardships and privations of pioneer life. It was during the residence of the family in Indiana that he acquired his education, attending school in a log building, the methods of in-



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

struction also being quite primitive. He was studious, however, and made the most of his opportunities, so that he acquired a good education for that day, and he and his brother Ezra were the champions at all the spelling matches held in their district. Upon completing his education he taught school for several terms and was a very successful educator. He was a youth of sixteen at the time of the removal of the parents to Guthrie county, and here he assisted in the development of new land and the establishment of a home on the frontier. He assisted his mother in the work of the fields until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out in 1865. Although he encountered no misfortunes nor was sick during the term of his enlistment, his health was somewhat impaired, owing to the rigors and exposures which are experienced by the soldier, and he has not enjoyed the physical strength that he did prior to his army life. He was stationed in Arkansas during the greater part of his service, the principal engagements in which he participated being at Jenkins Ferry and at Little Rock.

Returning home from the war, Mr. Campbell once more located in Guthrie county and began improving forty acres of land, which he had been cultivating prior to that time. He improved the farm by the erection of a house, barn and other outbuildings, and this has continued to be his home to the present time. He has, however, added an additional forty-acre tract, so that he now has altogether eighty acres in Cass township, and is here successfully engaged in raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and annually harvests good crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. He has always been a diligent and enterprising citizen and is today classed among the substantial residents of his section of the state.

Mr. Campbell established a home of his own by his marriage on the 29th of April, 1866, to Miss Mary Batschelett, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Peter Batschelett, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of J. M. Batschelett on another page of this work. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell has been blessed with four children, but the first-born died in infancy, while the surviving members are: Zenith, who wedded a Miss Burgess, of Indiana, and now resides in Texas; Grace, the wife of C. O. Allen, a farmer of Kansas, and Clarence E., who wedded Pearl Stowe, and is engaged in the jewelry business in Panora. All the children were provided with good educational advantages, having attended the county high school. The parents are members of the Freedom Baptist church, while Mr. Campbell has always supported the men and measures of the republican party, although he has never been active as an office seeker. He was a formerly a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has always followed general agricultural pursuits, in which he has attained the degree of success which now classes him with the substantial and highly respected citizens of Cass township.

A. J. LEWIS.

A. J. Lewis, a resident of Bayard, Iowa, was born February 27, 1852, in Polk county, Iowa, near Des Moines. He is a son of Jonathan Lewis, a native of Indiana, who came to Iowa in the early forties and located in Polk county where he secured a homestead five miles west of the present site of Des Moines. He later removed to Highland township, Guthrie county, where he owns a valuable farm on which he makes his home. His mother, Evalina (Newton) Lewis, also a native of Indiana, is still living. There were born to this union nine children, of

whom seven are now residents of Guthrie county.

Mr. Lewis enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education but spent most of his time in the fields of his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years he left home to take up the pursuits of agriculture in Dallas county, Iowa, where he lived four years and later he resided in Cass county, Iowa, for three years. He subsequently located in Bayard, Iowa, where he purchased a blacksmith shop and conducted the business for six years. At the expiration of this time he purchased the opera house, on the first floor of which he conducts a pool and billiard hall. He also carries a line of tobacco and soft drinks and furnishes excellent lunches to his patrons. He owns a fine residence and six lots in Bayard.

In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Louella Decker, a resident of Cass county, Iowa, and unto this union four children have been born: Willard, Nina, Jay and Goldie. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are supporters of the Christian church, while Mr. Lewis has always given his political support to the republican party.

E. A. ARMSTRONG.

Among the active, energetic and progressive business men of Guthrie county is numbered E. A. Armstrong, of Bear Grove, who is conducting an insurance and real-estate office. His life record began in Upshur county, West Virginia, on the 29th of December, 1851, and he is a representative of one of the old colonial families. One of his great-grandfathers served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the cause of liberty. Jared M. Armstrong, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, June 10, 1814, and was of Scotch descent. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Eliza J. Bennett, whose birth oc-

curred on the 14th of June, 1820, and who was of Spanish lineage. They became the parents of eleven children, all of whom are yet living, with the exception of one who died in infancy, while E. A. Armstrong is the fifth of this family. The father lived in the Old Dominion throughout his entire life and never saw a train of cars until he was seventy-five years of age. He died in 1897, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1863, at the age of forty-three years.

E. A. Armstrong was reared in the county of his nativity, but became a resident of the middle west in early life and was married in Monmouth, Illinois, on the 24th of September, 1874, to Miss Delia A. Church, a native of Seneca county, New York, who was born April 19, 1853. Her parents, George and Fanny Church, were natives of Connecticut and Cayuga county, New York, respectively. On removing to the middle west her father took up his abode in Iowa, but afterward returned to Illinois, where his last days were passed. His widow afterward went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where her death occurred. In the family of this worthy couple were five children, two daughters and three sons, of whom Mrs. Armstrong is the fourth. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children: Leola, who was born December 20, 1875, and married Freeman Stonebraker; Omer C., who was born April 3, 1879, married and lives in Montana; Hubert, who was born August 26, 1881, and has departed this life; Roberta, who was born January 7, 1885, married William Cowden, and resides in Casey; Fanny, who was born February 14, 1887, and is the wife of Fred Ansberry; Ralph, whose birth occurred September 15, 1900, and is now deceased; and George D., who was born May 10, 1894.

E. A. Armstrong engaged in the profession of teaching in early life and was so successful in that calling that he continued to teach for sixty-five terms. He proved a most

capable educator, imparting with clearness and readiness to others the knowledge that he had acquired, and the schools of which he had charge made substantial progress under his guidance. In 1870 he became a resident of Jasper county, Iowa, and subsequently removed to Audubon county, Iowa. In 1894 he arrived in Guthrie county and now lives in the village of Bear Grove, in Baker township, where he is conducting a real-estate and insurance business. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with realty values in this part of the county and has negotiated many important property transactions, while at the same time he represents a number of old-line insurance companies. He votes with the democracy, but is not an aspirant for public office. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through his honorable methods, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life has gained that warm personal regard which rises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinions of others, kindness and geniality. He has also read broadly and is a well-informed man, and his life work, especially in the line of teaching, has been of much benefit to his fellowmen.

GEORGE A. MARTIN.

George A. Martin, one of the leading clothing merchants of Stuart, has a well-appointed store, in which he carries a large stock, while his enterprise has been one of the strong elements in gaining for him the patronage that makes his business a profitable investment. He was born in Chenango county, New York, March 22, 1859, his parents being Erastus and Mary E. (Gartsee) Martin. The father was born in Cortland county, New York, on the 3d of September, 1827, and was a son of Amos and Nancy

(Collins) Martin, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. The father was a child of ten years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Otsego county, New York, where he was reared to manhood. When a young man he secured a position with a wholesale tobacco and cigar house in Utica, New York, representing the establishment upon the road, and for twenty years he was one of the well-known "knights of the grip" through the state of New York. In April, 1875, he came west, settling in Guthrie, now Menlo, where for nine years he was employed in a mercantile establishment. In 1884 he removed to Stuart, where he has since resided, and during his active life here he was employed in his son's store. While now a man of eighty years he has a wonderful physique and is one of the most remarkably preserved men of Iowa. He retains all his faculties unimpaired and appears to be a man of much younger years, easily passing for one of not more than sixty-five. In politics he has been a life-long democrat, and in religious belief he is a Universalist. Those who know him esteem him for his many excellent traits of character, and he is of genial, kindly spirit, so that he gains the favorable regard of all with whom he comes in contact. He belongs to Token lodge, No. 304, A. F. and A. M., and to Damascus chapter, No. 97, R. A. M., of Stuart. He is also a member of Alhambra commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Stuart. His wife, who was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1837, was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bowen) Gartsee and is still living.

George A. Martin, whose name introduces this record, remained at home through the period of his minority and was educated in the common schools. As early as his fourteenth year he worked in a shoe factory, where he was employed for about six months, and subsequently he spent six months in a printing office at Norwich, New York. The removal of the family at this time possibly changed the course of his life,

for on his arrival in Guthrie he entered a general store, where he became familiar with the principles and methods of merchandising. He acted in the capacity of clerk for nine years—a fact which indicates his trustworthiness as well as his efficiency in this regard. In 1884 he came to Stuart, where he established himself in business as a clothier and men's furnishings goods dealer. He was a young man of genial manners and soon won a host of friends. He displayed, too, good qualities of business and his venture proved a success from the start. He soon built up a large and remunerative business and he ranks today among the progressive and prosperous merchants of Guthrie county, having a well-appointed establishment, in which he carries a large and carefully selected line of goods. He is, indeed, one of the popular merchants of the city and justly merits the trade which is given to him.

Mr. Martin is somewhat conservative in his political views, but usually votes the democratic ticket. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Token lodge, No. 304, A. F. and A. M.; Damascus chapter, No. 97, R. A. M.; Alhambra commandery, No. 98, K. T.; Des Moines consistory, No. 3, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Za Ga Zig temple, A. and A. S. R., of Des Moines. He likewise affiliates with Tamarack camp, No. 150, M. W. A., and in his life he exemplifies the basic principles of these orders, which are founded upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and which inculcate mutual helpfulness and mutual kindness among the members.

JOHN STILL.

John Still is now retired from farm life, although for many years he was actively engaged in tilling the soil. He lives about a half mile from Stuart and he is the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred and ten acres, from which he derived a good in-

come. He was born in Jay county, Indiana, on the 2d of August, 1845, and is a son of Ebenezer and Nancy (Britt) Still, the former a native of Ohio, born in 1816, and the latter a native of New York, born in 1810. In 1854 the father went to Sac county, Iowa, and in 1858 arrived in Guthrie county, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in 1892. His wife died in 1900. They were the parents of twelve children, but only four are yet living: Rollins, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Oliver, of Nebraska; Hiram, living in Utah, and John.

The last named spent the first nine years of his life in Indiana and then came to Iowa with his parents, being reared in this state. The common schools provided him with his educational privileges and he received ample training in farm work under the direction of his father, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the best methods of tilling the soil and improving farm property.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Mrs. Hannah Millis, nee Pickett, to whom he was married in the year 1878. She was a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Davis) Pickett, who were natives of North Carolina. Her father was born in 1813 and her mother in 1808. They came to Iowa in 1854, settling first in Jasper county, whence they removed to Guthrie county in 1864. In their family were seven children, of whom three have passed away, while Charles is a resident of Nebraska, Rebecca of Iowa county, Iowa, and Andrew of Oregon. Mrs. Still had two children by her former union with Mr. Millis, namely: Eunice M., who was born November 3, 1871, and died August 31, 1877, and Andrew L. Millis, born September 12, 1873, who married Miss Ella J. Mills and resides in Guthrie county, near Stuart.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Still have been born two daughters and a son. Nancy, born April 10, 1881, is the wife of Henry Moore and lives at home. Robert G., born Febru-

ary 14, 1883, wedded Ella F. Richie and lives upon his father's farm. They have a daughter, Edith A., born June 19, 1906. Ruth C., born October 8, 1890, is now deceased, having died July 7, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Still own an excellent farming property of two hundred and ten acres on section 21, Stuart township, but he is now retired from active farm life and lives about a half mile from Stuart, so that the conveniences and advantages of town life are easily obtainable. In early youth he worked diligently upon his father's farm and in later years carried on his own business affairs with enterprise and perseverance, so that as the years passed by he accumulated a comfortable competence that now enables him to enjoy all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

JOHN W. GODOWN.

Among the successful and enterprising agriculturists of Cass township is numbered John W. Godown, who is living on section 11, where he owns and cultivates a valuable farm comprising eighty acres. He also has other holdings in the township, his landed possessions aggregating altogether three hundred and sixty acres, from which property he derives a gratifying annual income. He is numbered among Iowa's native sons and is one whose record reflects credit upon the state. His birth occurred in Lee county on the 24th of January, 1856.

His father, John R. Godown, was born in Ohio, October 19, 1821, and in early manhood he wedded Mary Foreman, whose birth occurred in the Buckeye state in 1829. In the early '50s he became a resident of Lee county, Iowa, whence he removed to Dallas county about 1857, settling just east of Panora over the county line. A few years later he removed to Guthrie county, and throughout his active business life he

carried on general agricultural pursuits. He was persistent and persevering in his business affairs, realizing that these qualities constitute a strong element of success. He never faltered in his industry, and indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature. He continued in active farm work until called to his final rest on the 4th of April, 1892. He was a member of the German Baptist church, to which his wife also belonged. Her death occurred in Guthrie county in 1898.

In their family were eleven children, all of whom are yet living—a notable family record. In order of birth they are as follows: G. F., a resident farmer of Danbury, Nebraska; Mrs. John Devilbiss, living in Dale City, Iowa; John W. and J. A., twins, the latter living at Danbury, Nebraska; P. M., who is in Coon Rapids, Iowa; L. P., a stock-buyer at Linden, Iowa; Mrs. Jane Kennedy, residing in Galesburg, Illinois; Mrs. Amanda Crawl, of Perry, Iowa; Joshua, who is in North Dakota; Mrs. Ada Knapp, whose home is in York, Nebraska, and C. P., who is living in Benedict, Nebraska.

John W. Godown attended the country schools of Dallas and Guthrie counties, but his opportunities were very limited, for at the early age of twelve years he began working as a farm hand and from that time until he attained his majority his wages went to his parents. When he reached adult age he continued to live at home for some time, but later rented land from James A. Wasson. He was ambitious to secure a farm of his own, however, and saved his earnings until he was enabled to purchase forty acres on section 14, Cass township. Upon this place was found an old log house, in which he and his wife resided for seven months. It is still standing, but has been removed from its former location. It is a mute reminder of pioneer conditions and has been a witness of the growth and development of the county through many years. As time passed Mr.

Godown has added to his property and in his home place, which was the old homestead of Winston Crouse, his wife's father, there is eighty acres of land. From time to time, however, he has invested in other farm property and now owns altogether three hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land in Cass township. He has a good farm with excellent buildings upon it, which he has erected since he took possession of the place. In his business he shows keen discernment and unfaltering enterprise and he is a self-made man, who has never had a dollar given him, but has worked for everything that he has owned and enjoyed. For twenty years he has been engaged to some extent in feeding cattle, shipping about a carload each year. He feeds all of his grain and also buys a considerable amount, having never sold but three hundred bushels of corn in Guthrie county.

On the 12th of September, 1880, Mr. Godown was married to Miss Sarah A. Crouse, who was born in Cass township February 27, 1857, her parents being Winston and Mary (Stevens) Crouse. Her father was born in Ash county, North Carolina, February 8, 1822, and when nine years of age was taken by his parents to Clay county, Indiana. In 1850 he became a resident of Jasper county, Illinois, and two years later settled in Greene county, Iowa. In 1853 he arrived in Guthrie county, taking up his abode upon a farm near Panora. Later he removed to a farm on section 11, Cass township, where he lived until 1888, when he retired from active business life and went to Linden, Dallas county, where he passed away on the 12th of February of the same year. He was a soldier of the Mexican war, serving in the Second Indiana Regiment, and at the battle of Buena Vista was slightly wounded. Again he offered his services to the country at the time of the Civil war, enlisting in 1862, at Panora, as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth

Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for nearly four years. He had nine brothers, who also served in the Civil war, and with one exception all lived to return home. His military record was most commendable, for in two of the important wars of the country he did valuable service, displaying unquestioned bravery on various battle-fields. He was married in Indiana in 1848 to Miss Mary Stevens, who was born in that state in August, 1824, and who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Hoor, in Cass township, in 1900.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Godown have been born five children: Elmer, a graduate of the county high school of the class of 1893 and of the University of Iowa at Iowa City of the class of 1907; James, who has just returned home after serving for four years in the United States navy; Floyd, who married Miss Ida Sheldon and lives upon one of his father's farms with his wife and one child, Daisy, the only grandchild of our subject in the United States; and Wade and Bryan, both at home.

At the polls Mr. Godown gives proof of his loyalty to the democracy, but has never sought or desired the honors of office in recognition of his party fealty. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Linden. The spirit of enterprise and progress which have ever characterized the state in its rapid upbuilding has also been manifest in his business career and thus he has gained a goodly measure of success in his undertakings.

JOHN W. HILL.

John W. Hill is a retired farmer residing in Bayard. He was born in Birmingham, Guernsey county, Ohio, August 17, 1847, a son of Joseph L. Hill, who was born in the state of New York, January 29, 1818. When about twenty-one years of age he removed

to Ohio, locating in Guernsey county, and subsequently became a resident of Knox county in 1851. There he resided until 1877, when he retired from active farm life and removed to Frederickstown, Ohio, spending his remaining days without further recourse to labor. At the age of twenty-five years he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a faithful and earnest member until his death. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary A. Dwigans, the marriage being celebrated on the 26th of April, 1838. The lady was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and died in March, 1873. Their family numbered ten children. After losing his first wife Mr. Hill was again married on the 10th of August, 1875, his second union being with Mary C. Snider, of Newcomerstown, Guernsey county, Ohio. He survived until the 5th of April, 1894, when he was called to his final rest. His life had been upright and honorable and all who knew him entertained for him warm regard. His widow still survives and is yet living in Knox county, Ohio.

John W. Hill was a young lad at the time of his parents' removal to Knox county, where he resided until 1876. He acquired his education in the public schools and was early trained to the work of the farm, so that he was qualified by practical knowledge to engage in business on his own account when he attained his majority. In 1876 he removed from the Buckeye state to Iowa, settling in Guthrie county, where he followed farming very successfully until 1903. He secured a good tract of land, placed it under a high state of cultivation and as the years passed gathered rich crops, for which he found a ready sale on the market. He continued in active farm life here for twenty-seven years and then with the capital he had acquired through his own labor and careful management he retired to spend his remaining days in peace and tranquility, surrounded by the necessities and comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

In the fall of 1906 he sold his farm, but owns a good residence in the village.

On the 23d of December, 1875, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie A. Whitworth, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Thornton) Whitworth, both of whom were natives of England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born four children: Fred A., who was born September 18, 1877, and is now conducting a restaurant at Redfield, Dallas county, Iowa; Harvey R., who was born December 29, 1879, and is a farmer near Bagley, in Dodge township, Guthrie county; Maud W., who was born October 17, 1882, and is the wife of Harry Ingeldue, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Howard J., who was born April 10, 1886, and is attending St. Ambrose College at Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Hill gave his political support to the republican party until about two years ago, since which time he has voted with the democracy. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Hill belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 493, at Bayard, and to the encampment No. 132. He is a self-made man and deserves all the praise that that term implies, for in early life he started out empty-handed. Realizing the fact that there is no excellence without labor, he has put forth strenuous and effective effort to gain success, overcoming all of the difficulties and obstacles in his path by strong determination and resolute will. He has at all times been strictly honorable in his business dealings and thus sustains an unsailable reputation.

JOHN CALVIN HUSTON.

John Calvin Huston, who was at one time an active factor in the business life of Guthrie county, where he was extensively engaged in farming and dealing in stock, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania. De-

ember 26, 1844, and died in Guthrie Center, July 17, 1892. The family is of Irish lineage. The parents were James and Mary Huston, who spent their entire lives in Pennsylvania, where the father followed the occupation of farming.

In the common schools of his native state John C. Huston acquired his education and was reared to the work of field and meadow. In an early day he drove cattle over the mountains to the market at Baltimore ere the building of the railroads furnished modern shipping facilities. In 1871 he removed to Warren county, Illinois, and in 1875 came to Iowa, locating on the boundary line between Audubon and Guthrie counties. There he secured a farm which he made his home for ten years, when in 1885 he removed to Bear Grove township, purchasing two hundred and forty acres of land, which is still owned by his widow. His time and energies were given to the further development of this property until 1896, and he also dealt largely in stock. In his youth he had become acquainted with the stock-raising business and was always an excellent judge of stock, being very successful in his undertakings by reason of judicious investment and profitable sales. He retired from the farm to Guthrie Center in 1892, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home.

In 1874 Mr. Huston was married to Miss Bertie Sheldon, who was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, May 15, 1859, her parents being Byron and Sarah Sheldon, natives of that state. The father was a farmer by occupation and enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil war, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry. He arose from a private through the various gradations to the rank of captain and served throughout the period of hostilities. He was in all of the important engagements of the southern campaigns and proved a valuable and loyal soldier. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huston were born five children: James Robert, living on the home farm, who is married

and has three children; Byron Sheldon, of Seely township, who has two children; John LeMoyne, who is on a fruit ranch in Delta, Colorado; Mabel May and Myrtle Edna, both at home.

Mr. Huston was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his widow belongs to the Baptist church. His political support was given to the democracy, and he held a number of township offices, the duties of which he discharged in an able and prompt manner. As an agriculturist he was energetic, resolute and determined, and he brought to his work practical, progressive ideas which made his labor a resultant factor in the acquirement of gratifying success. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years, the community thus losing a representative citizen, agricultural interests a valuable exponent, his neighbors a faithful friend, and his family a devoted husband and father.

THOMAS EDWARD DAUGHERTY. D. D. S.

Well qualified for the successful practice of dentistry, Dr. Daugherty in following his profession in Guthrie Center has won a gratifying and constantly growing patronage. He was born in St. Catharines, Canada, in 1861. His father, John Daugherty, was a native of Ireland and was a carpenter by trade. At an early day he became a resident of Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away, however, in 1862, when but thirty-five years of age. He wedded Mary Fogarty, who was born in Ireland and died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1863, at the age of thirty years. Her mother, Mrs. Catherine Fogarty, survived until 1898, passing away at the very venerable age of one hundred and four years. In the Daugherty family were five children, and after the death of her husband Mrs. Daugherty took the children to Detroit. When she



DR. T. E. DAUGHERTY

passed away the children went to the home of an uncle, Michael Drady, in Des Moines, and F. M. Hubbell, a millionaire attorney, was appointed guardian for them. Mr. Hubbell reared the youngest daughter, while the boys went to work upon farms. The members of the family were Mary, now the wife of Dr. A. Jones, a dental surgeon of Des Moines; Katherine, the wife of Frank Cassidy, who is living near Des Moines; Charles J., who is a retired photographer at Long Beach, California; William Albert, our subject's twin brother, who is express messenger on the Burlington road between Chicago and Omaha, and Dr. Daugherty, of this review.

Thomas E. Daugherty and his twin brother were placed with Lot Plummer on a farm in Polk county, Iowa, and remained there and in that vicinity until 1878. Dr. Daugherty was employed at farm labor and attended the country schools and also the North Des Moines school. He made good use of his opportunities, displayed unfaltering diligence and perseverance, combined with laudable ambition, and used every possibility for advancement. After completing his more specifically literary education he went into the dental office of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. Jones, of Des Moines, under whose direction he studied, spending five years in that way. He entered upon the active practice of the profession in Dr. Jones' office, and in June, 1882, removed to Stuart, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with Dr. L. M. Shetterly under the firm name of Shetterly & Daugherty. This connection was maintained for two years, and in November, 1883, Dr. Daugherty removed to Panora, where he again opened an office, continuing at that place until 1888, but dividing his time between practice there and in Guthrie Center.

On the 9th of July, 1889, he located permanently in Guthrie Center, where he has since remained in the successful conduct of his profession. He has a finely appointed

office, supplied with all modern appliances. He passed the examination before the state board of dental examiners on the 4th of May, 1883, and has now practiced for almost a quarter of a century. He has kept in touch with the progress made by the profession through investigation and experiment and he does most excellent work, giving uniform satisfaction to his many patrons. He pursued a post-graduate course in 1892 at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, conducted by Dr. Haskell, and on the 1st of July, 1900, he entered upon a post-graduate course in the Chicago School of Dental Surgery. That the consensus of public opinion concerning him is uniformly favorable is shown by his large practice, his ability being recognized by his fellow members of the fraternity as well. As he has prospered financially he has made judicious investments in property, and now owns two business blocks in Guthrie Center, several dwellings and a business lot in Little Rock, Arkansas, while at Wheatland, Wyoming, he has a good ranch.

In 1894 Dr. Daugherty was married to Miss Dora M. Biggs, who was born in Central City, Nebraska, in 1872, a daughter of John T. and Mary F. Biggs, the former a pioneer merchant and stage keeper of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty now have two children, Helen Biggs, born in September, 1897, and Dorothy Bawer, in 1899. Mrs. Daugherty is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the democracy.

In the line of his profession he is connected with the International Dental Congress and the Iowa State Dental Society and was district superintendent for the International Dental Congress for Audubon, Adair and Guthrie counties. Dr. Daugherty was left in limited financial circumstances in early boyhood and has been the architect of his own fortunes. He is now regarded as one of the solid business men of Guthrie Cen-

ter, quick to foster every enterprise for the welfare of the community, while his personal worth has won for him the favorable regard and warm friendship of the great majority of those with whom he has come in contact.

M. D. SCOTT.

M. D. Scott is a retired merchant living at Bear Grove, who now derives much of his income from his farming property, which is valuable and embraces three hundred and fifteen acres of land in Baker and Bear Grove townships. Mr. Scott has now traveled beyond the seventy-third milestone of life's journey and well deserves the rest which is today vouchsafed him. He was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, March 18, 1834, his parents being Moses and Margaret Scott, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. In the early '20s they came to Illinois, taking up their abode in that state only a few years after its admission to the Union. There were very few settlers in Vermilion county at that time and the wild unbroken prairie awaited the awakening touch of man to transform it into richly cultivated fields. Moses Scott began farming there and continued to carry on agricultural pursuits until 1857, when he removed by team to Kansas. He and eleven other men organized a company and bought a tract of land from the Shawnee Indians, where they laid out and founded the city of Lawrence, Kansas. There he resided until 1860, when he returned to Illinois, where his remaining days were passed.

M. D. Scott was the fifth in a family of nine children. Upon the old homestead in the county of his nativity the days of his boyhood and youth were passed under the parental roof. As a farm lad he worked in the fields and during the winter season, when the labor of the farm was practically

over for the year, he would take his textbooks and trudge away to school, thus acquiring a fair knowledge of the common branches of English learning. In early manhood he began farming on his own account and on the 18th of March, 1858, won a companion and helpmate for life's journey by his marriage to Miss Adaline Toney, who was born July 4, 1827. Her parents were natives of Virginia and had a family of eight children. They, too, became pioneer settlers of Illinois, where they remained until called to the home beyond. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Scott were born four children, but the youngest died in infancy. The others are: William T., who was born October 12, 1861, and is now living in Bear Grove, where he is teaching school; A. C., who was born September 10, 1867, and married Cora Tilman, and is a farmer of Baker township; and Nora, who was born October 12, 1871, and is the wife of A. J. Smith, a resident of Nebraska.

Following his marriage M. D. Scott located with his bride upon a farm in Illinois and there engaged in general agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he offered his services in defense of the Union cause, joining Company A of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, in 1863. He then served until the close of the war and participated in the siege and battle of Spanish Fort on Mobile bay, and of Fort Blakely, together with other military movements in that section of the country. His loyalty was manifest on various occasions and his bravery was never called in question. He was discharged at New Orleans at the close of the war.

When the war was over Mr. Scott returned to his family in Vermilion county, Illinois, where he continued to engage in farming for a year, after which he took up his abode in Edgar county, that state. He then entered mercantile life and was connected with commercial interests in that lo-

cality until 1881, when he removed to Iowa, settling at Bear Grove, Guthrie county. Here he again opened a store, which he carried on for fourteen years, or until 1895, since which time he has lived retired. He had a large and carefully selected line of goods and his business methods were such as brought to him a liberal patronage for his commercial integrity was above question and he put forth earnest effort to please his customers. In the meantime, as he prospered, he made investments in land and is now the owner of three hundred and fifteen acres of rich and productive farming property in Baker and Bear Grove townships, from which he annually derives a gratifying income. He also owns two residences in the village of Bear Grove.

In 1906 Mr. Scott was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died leaving three children. They had traveled life's journey together for about forty-eight years, sharing with each other joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity, and the many good traits of Mrs. Scott endeared her to a large circle of friends, as well as to her immediate family. In her home she was a devoted wife and loving mother, and she greatly delighted in extending hospitality to those with whom she had social relations. Mr. Scott votes with the democracy and has held some local offices, having served for a time as justice of the peace, while for several years he filled the office of assessor. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Scotland, Illinois, and has filled all the chairs of the blue lodge. He was past master of Bear Grove lodge for fourteen consecutive years. He is in thorough sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft which has its basic element in mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity, faithfulness and honorable methods. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of his char-

acter, for throughout his career he has wrought for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated and at all times has been actuated by fidelity to the country and her welfare.

J. T. WASSON.

J. T. Wasson owns and cultivates an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 34, Cass township, which is a part of his father's old homestead. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits, and for ten years or more he has successfully and extensively raised thoroughbred Jersey cattle, many of which he has exhibited at county fairs, where he has gained a number of premiums. He is thus recognized as one of the leading raisers of thoroughbred stock in the county. His birth occurred in the township, where he still resides, his natal day being the 28th of July, 1856.

His father, Robert Wasson, was born in Kentucky, December 20, 1804, and his last days were spent on the farm a mile east of Panora, where he passed away in 1884. In 1825 he emigrated to Indiana with his father's family and there experienced the hardships and privations of frontier life. Five years later, in 1830, he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and throughout his entire life his labors were in harmony with his professions. On the 8th of October, 1851, Mr. Wasson was married to Miss Jane Thornburg, who was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. They traveled life's journey together for a third of a century and were then separated by the death of Mr. Wasson, but his wife survived for many years, passing away at the home of her son, J. T. Wasson, on the 2d of May, 1904, when seventy-seven years of age.

It was in 1854 that they came to Guthrie county. At that time they were in very limited financial circumstances and had to hire

some one to haul them to Iowa, as they did not own teams. Mr. Wasson possessed a determined purpose and laudable ambition, however, and made arrangements whereby he purchased eighty acres of land on section 34, Cass township, upon which he made his home until his death. As the years passed he converted the soil into rich and productive fields and annually harvested large crops. His life was an exemplary one, and in his earlier years, especially after his removal to Iowa, his home was always the place of entertainment for the itinerant minister and for other strangers in the community, who in this household, characterized by geniality and hospitality, gained strength and encouragement. To his country Mr. Wasson was loyal and to his family was a loving husband and father, who was industrious and untiring in providing for their temporal wants and watchful also of their spiritual welfare. Throughout his life he enjoyed good health until about two years prior to his demise, and in July preceding his death he walked nearly three miles to attend church services. His death was caused by paralysis. The estimate of his neighbors upon his life among them was shown by the attention and attendance of many at his home during his illness, while over four hundred and fifty people were present at his funeral, thus paying the last tribute of respect to him whom they had ever honored and esteemed in life. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and an example which is indeed well worthy of emulation. The family numbered four children: S. A., who wedded a Miss King, daughter of George King, of Panora, and now a resident of North Dakota; Elizabeth J., the deceased wife of Alfred Jackson, of Panora; J. T., of this review; and one who died in infancy.

J. T. Wasson, who was reared in Cass township, acquired the greater part of his education in the district schools, but had the advantage of one year's study at the

county high school. On attaining his majority he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, and his arrangements for having a home of his own were effected by his marriage September 6, 1877, to Miss Matilda Crouse, a daughter of Winston Crouse, one of the most honored and prominent pioneer settlers of this part of the state, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of John Godown. Mrs. Wasson was born in Cass township, March 9, 1860, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children: Carrie, the wife of A. E. Haughtelin, of Panora; Guy, who operates a part of his father's farm, and who wedded Lola Fiscel, by whom he has one child; and Carl, Grace and Berl, all under the parental roof.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Wasson purchased a farm of sixty acres in South Cass township. This he improved, making his home thereon for three years. He then purchased the farm where he now resides, comprising eighty acres, which he has brought under a good state of cultivation. He has remodeled the buildings and added many modern accessories, including the latest improved machinery, with which to facilitate the work of the fields. He has also extended the boundaries of his farm by the additional purchase of eighty acres, so that the home place comprises a quarter section of rich and productive land. As stated, he is now well known as a raiser of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and that he has owned some of the finest stock to be found in this part of the state is indicated by the fact that he has gained many premiums when exhibiting his stock at county fairs.

Mr. Wasson and his family are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he is serving as steward, and the vote of his fellow townsmen has called him to a number of township offices, his election coming to him as a candidate of the republican party. He bears an excellent reputa-

tion as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, as well as an energetic, practical and progressive business man.

ALBERT CARRICK.

Albert Carrick, at one time closely associated with the business life of Guthrie county as an agriculturist, owning and cultivating a good tract of land, is now living retired in Bayard. He was born August 17, 1845, in St. Joseph county, Indiana, his parents being Elijah and Nancy J. (Ireland), Carrick. The father was born in Ohio, and in the year 1854, after a considerable residence in Indiana, he brought his family to Guthrie county, Iowa, making the journey overland with wagons. He located in Cass township, where he secured a farm, continuing in its cultivation until his death, which occurred in 1894. His wife had passed away in 1855, not long after their arrival in this state. They were early pioneer settlers here and the family experienced all the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. When they located in Cass township the nearest school was at Panora, three and a half miles distant, and in consequence Albert Carrick acquired a very limited education, but in the school of experience he has learned valuable lessons and through reading and observation has greatly broadened his knowledge. His time was largely occupied in breaking the raw prairie, in planting the first crops and in gathering the harvests. In fact he became familiar with all of the labor of developing and improving a new farm, continuing active in the work of the old homestead until the spring of 1864, when he offered his services to the government in defense of the stars and stripes. Joining Company C of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, he devoted eighteen months to military service and participated in a number of important battles and skirmishes.

He was on the firing line in the engagements at Smoke Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and others and was in the campaign with Sherman on the march to the sea. Although he was often in the thickest of the fight he was never wounded and returned home with a creditable military record.

When the war was over Mr. Carrick again came to Guthrie county and took his place behind the plow as though nothing had happened to break the quiet of farm life. For almost forty years thereafter he was actively engaged in the work of the farm, and in all his methods was practical and progressive. He brought his fields under a high state of cultivation and from time to time secured the latest improved machinery to facilitate his work. In 1901 he removed from his farm to Bayard to enjoy the fruits of his former toil in well-earned rest, but he still owns one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land in Highland township, second to none in the county. He also has a good residence in the village.

On the 30th of July, 1866, Mr. Carrick was married to Miss Sarah Jane Hess, whose parents were among the early settlers and well known citizens of Guthrie county. Eight children were born of this union: Charles W., a resident farmer of Seely township; Elijah Lincoln, who follows farming in Jackson township, Guthrie county, Iowa; Julia E., of Guthrie Center; Sarah Alberta, living in Highland township; George, who is deceased; Ernest Eugene, of Highland township; Otis Albert, who operates his father's farm; and Elmer M., who departed this life at an early age.

Mr. Carrick is a republican in his political views, having stanchly endorsed the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has served as school director, but otherwise has never sought or desired office. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are greatly esteemed by a large circle of warm friends. He belongs to Robert Henderson post, Grand

Army of the Republic, of which he has been commander, and in all duties of citizenship he is as loyal to his country and her best interests as when he followed the stars and stripes upon southern battle-fields.

JOHN KRYDER.

John Kryder, now living retired, was for a considerable period one of the most prominent farmers and raisers of fine stock in Guthrie county. At the present writing he makes his home in Guthrie Center in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. His birth occurred in Stark county, Ohio, on the 13th of December, 1837. His father, Jacob Kryder, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and died in February, 1863, at the age of fifty-six years. The Kryders came originally from Switzerland, and Jacob Kryder through his active life followed the occupation of farming, save in his early manhood, when he taught school. In 1812 he removed to Ohio, settling on a farm in Stark county with his father, John Kryder, who entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government. This farm has been transferred but twice since that time. Jacob Kryder was a good business man, an intelligent and enterprising agriculturist, and did much for the advancement of stock-raising interests in introducing thoroughbred and high grade cattle. He owned the first thoroughbred Devon bull in the township where he lived, and he had many other head of fine stock upon his place. His religious faith was that of the Evangelical Lutheran church and he took an active and helpful interest in church work and the extension of its influence. He always felt free to express his opinion upon any subject and never faltered in defense of his honest convictions. He was a man of good judgment, who stood high in the esteem of neighbors and friends, and whose sterling traits of

character were such as may well serve as an example and source of inspiration to others. In early manhood he exercised his right of franchise in support of the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, but he was not an aspirant for office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs and individual interests. He married Sarah Lind, who was born in Washington county, Maryland, and died in 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years. She was of German descent and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Lind, who removed to Stark county, Ohio, in 1814. Mr. Lind there following the occupation of farming. Both he and his wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

In the Kryder family were seven children: Catherine, now deceased; Elizabeth, the widow of Abraham Welty and a resident of Canton, Ohio; Sarah, also of Canton, Ohio; John, of this review; Mary, the wife of David Weimer, a retired farmer of Custer county, Nebraska; Margaret, the wife of George B. Nelson, a retired farmer of Guthrie Center; and Emma, the wife of Lee Yant, a resident farmer of Stark county, Ohio.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John Kryder in his boyhood and youth. He was reared upon the old homestead, attended the district schools, and since completing his education has always carried on farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1872 he came to Iowa and settled on section 32, Union township, Guthrie county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. This he subsequently sold and in 1901 he retired to Guthrie Center, where he now owns a beautiful home. He was numbered among the most successful men of the county, being extensively engaged in the breeding of shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs and other stock. He also did considerable grading up of Percheron horses. He is a lover of fine stock of every kind and his efforts have been of material benefit to the county in improv-

ing the grade of stock and thus raising prices of farm animals. He is seldom, if ever, at error in placing a value upon stock, and his sound judgment and enterprise constitute the salient features of the very gratifying and desirable success that has come to him. He is now a stockholder in the Guthrie Center Electric Light Company, but has practically retired from active business.

Mr. Kryder was married in 1862, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret J. Nelson, a daughter of George and Barbara Nelson, who were pioneer farmers of Stark county, Ohio. Her grandfather in the paternal line was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Kryder was the third in a family of five children and was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Kryder belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican and has held the offices of town trustee, assessor and other local positions. Both he and his wife are greatly esteemed by all who know them, and their many friends speak in terms of warm praise of the hospitality of their own home. Mr. Kryder belongs to that class of men who, starting out in life without pecuniary or family assistance, have demonstrated in this work-a-day world how forceful and effective are energy, determination and keen judgment as active agents in winning success.

JASPER NEWTON REYNOLDS.

Jasper Newton Reynolds, who carries on farming on section 28, Cass township, belongs to one of the most prominent and honored families of Guthrie county. His birth occurred in Owen county, Indiana, on the 31st of August, 1847. He is a brother of E. J. Reynolds and a son of Gillium Reynolds. His remote ancestors were English and his grandfather Reynolds was a participant in the American Revolution.

Gillium Reynolds, his father, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1796, emi-

grated to Indiana in early manhood and settled in Owen county when that part of the state was nearly all covered with heavy timber. In Owen county he was married to Miss Winnie Beman, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Jacob Beman, who was born in that state of English parentage. To this worthy couple were born thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy, the names of the others being as follows: Nancy Jane, wife of Thomas Burgess, who was a soldier in the Civil war and is now deceased; Sarah, wife of Jonathan Morris, of Stuart, Iowa; E. Jackson; Isom R., of Santa Barbara, California; Wealthy, the wife of Arthemus McClaran, who resides in Panora; Matilda, the wife of Isaac Morris, of Snohomish, Washington; Linnie Ann, the wife of James Morris, who resides near Panora; Allen H., of Panora; Willis, deceased; Jasper N., of this review; and Mary Ellen, the wife of Moses Morris, a resident of Washington.

The father left his home in Indiana, May 10, 1852, accompanied by his wife and little ones, and set out for Iowa, traveling with an ox team and bringing with them three horses and twenty-five head of cattle. The journey from Indiana to Guthrie county, Iowa, consumed twenty-three days and on their arrival here they stopped on a hill just south of Panora, where the father bought a claim on which was a log cabin. In July of the following year he took up a tract of government land, but he was not permitted to enjoy his new home long, for in October, 1856, at the age of fifty years, he was called to his last home. Politically he was a democrat and a strong adherent to that party. He was, however, a great admirer of General Taylor and voted for him, the only time he left his favorite party. He was a man of strong physique and great moral courage and exerted an influence for good wherever he resided. His widow, after surviving him many years, passed away in December, 1876.

Jasper N. Reynolds was only five years old when brought to Guthrie county by his parents. He recalls many of the events which shaped the early history of the county at a time when the most of the homes were largely log cabins and when the entire countryside was an open prairie, but those who came to Iowa from districts to the south, east and north resolutely took up the work of reclaiming the wild land, and the Reynolds family have ever borne their part in the task of general development and improvement. He whose name introduces this review acquired his education in the public schools, and when not busy with his text-books assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He remained at home until twenty-four years of age and then engaged in farming on land which he inherited from his father. He has always carried on general agriculture pursuits and now owns and cultivates ninety acres of valuable and productive land adjoining the city of Panora. The buildings are large, substantial and well-adapted to the uses to which they are put. The residence is commodious and convenient in its arrangement, and ample shelter is provided in barns and sheds for grain and stock. His work is that of a general farmer and his fields give promise of golden harvests.

In 1870 Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss L. C. Plaine, who was born in Maryland, April 22, 1845, her father being B. E. Plaine. Three children grace this marriage: F. E., who resides on a farm adjoining that of his father, and who wedded Miss Mollie Derry, by whom he has five daughters: Elsie, who died at the age of seventeen years, and C. B., who is still at home.

Mr. Reynolds and his family are members of the German Baptist Brethren church and he affiliates with the republican party, but has no ambition for office. He is a good farmer, diligent and persevering in his business life, and as one of the county's pioneer settlers deserves creditable mention in this

volume. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, and many events which to others are a matter of history and of record are familiar to him from experience or because he has been a witness thereof.

JAMES A. WASSON.

In a history of those who came to Guthrie county at an early day and bore a full share in the work of upbuilding and improvement here, mention should be made of James A. Wasson, who for many years was one of the most respected, valued and representative citizens of Cass township. He was, moreover, a most energetic and successful business man of the community, and the honorable methods which he followed commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Wasson was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, August 21, 1836, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Kinkead) Wasson, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. His early educational advantages were those usually to be obtained in a pioneer community. He pursued his studies in a log schoolhouse, with its slab seats and primitive furnishings, but therein he gained a good knowledge of the fundamental principles of learning and was ever a pupil in life's school, learning valuable lessons through observation and experience and bringing his knowledge to practical use in everyday affairs. He came to Guthrie county with his parents in 1856, when a young man of twenty-one years, and resolutely took up the work of assisting in the development of a new farm. He remained at home until 1870, when he was married and engaged in farming on his own account. He at first purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land on section 14, where he developed a good farm, bringing



MR. AND MRS. JAMES A. WASSON

the land under a high state of cultivation and adding to it many modern accessories and improvements. The residence which is now standing there and is occupied by his widow, is one of the largest and finest in the township. It was built in attractive style of architecture and is finished in hard wood. It is also neatly and tastefully furnished, being supplied with those things which add much to the comfort of life. In addition to the home farm, Mr. Wasson also owned one hundred and fifty acres of land on section 11, Cass township, which he gave to his only daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Truax.

Mr. Wasson was twice married. He first wedded Miss Phidema Parish, a native of Canada, whom he married in 1870. She died five years later, in 1875, leaving one daughter, Jessie P., now the wife of J. W. Truax, of Cass township, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. After losing his first wife Mr. Wasson married her sister, Miss Melissa Parish, who was born in Lee county, Iowa. Her parents remained in Lee county until death. Mrs. Wasson still resides on the old homestead farm, where her entire married life has been passed. A most ideal married relation existed between them. Mr. Wasson did everything in his power to promote the happiness, comfort and welfare of his wife and daughter, and thus it was that his death came as an almost unbearable blow when, on January 28, 1907, he passed away.

In his political views Mr. Wasson was a republican, in thorough sympathy with the party, but was not an aspirant for office. Because of his sound judgment, however, his fellow townsmen frequently besought him to hold township positions, and he was ever most faithful to his duty. He belonged to Masonic lodge, No. 121, at Panora, which he joined in June, 1860. He was one of the oldest Masons in the county, and throughout his entire life was most loyal to its teachings, which are based upon the father-

hood of God and the brotherhood of man. He ever recognized an individual responsibility in his relations with his fellowmen and was always just and honorable in every business transaction. He won success not through speculation or through overreaching others, but by diligence, perseverance and honorable effort, and thus he was enabled to leave to his wife and daughter a goodly competence. He was a devoted and faithful husband and one whose memory will live in the neighborhood for long years. He was never ostentatious or sought display of any kind, but was content to perform his daily duties to the best of his ability, and he ever regarded his own self-respect and the esteem of his fellowmen as justly more valuable than wealth, fame or position. He did everything possible for the interests of his family, was genial in disposition, kindly in manner, and generous and thoughtful of her who is left to mourn his loss.

REUBEN TASSELL.

Reuben Tassell is engaged in the livery business in Stuart, having a well-equipped barn. He receives a good support from the public and is accorded one of the representative business men of the town. His birth occurred in England on the 12th of September, 1864, his parents being John and Sarah (Costen) Tassell, in whose family were nine children, all of whom are yet living. The parents were also natives of England, the father being born in 1832 and the mother in 1834. He was a brickmaker and manufacturer in his native country, but followed farming in the new world. It was in the year 1872 that he crossed the Atlantic ocean to the United States, settling in Danville, Illinois, where he lived for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Urbana, Illinois, where he spent four years, after which he took up his abode in

Geneseo, Illinois, where he remained until 1883. In that year he came to Iowa, settling in Greene county, where he purchased a farm. His time and energies were devoted to the development and improvement of that property until 1899, when he removed to Jefferson, where he now resides. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are earnest Christian people, who at all times have been loyal to their professions. The members of their family are as follows: John Herbert, who lives in Canon City, Colorado; William, who resides in Greene county, Iowa; Edward, of Glidden, Iowa; Reuben, of this review; Sadie, the wife of Leroy Burk, of Calama, Washington; Sophie, the wife of Theodore Enfield, of Fort Collins, Colorado; Emma, the wife of H. J. Hoover, of Ocheydan, Iowa; Bertha, the wife of Zed Franklin, who is located at Fort Collins, Colorado; and Martha, the wife of H. C. Hayden, of Yetter, Iowa.

Reuben Tassell was reared in his father's home and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He was only eight years of age when brought to the United States by his parents, so that his school life was passed in Illinois. After attaining his majority he spent a brief period in the lumber yards at Jefferson, Iowa, subsequent to which time he returned home and operated the old home place on the shares. On the 14th of March, 1888, Mr. Tassell was married and soon after purchased a farm of his own in Greene county. He then turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until 1895, when he traded his farm for the present livery business in Stuart, which he has now conducted for twelve years with excellent success. He has a large barn, fine vehicles and good horses, and a liberal patronage is accorded him.

Mr. Tassell was married to Miss Hannah Burk, of Greene county, Iowa, and they are

now parents of four children: Warren W., Wyman E., John Gilbert and Royal R., all at home. Mr. Tassell is a member of the Tamarack camp, No. 150, Modern Woodmen of America, and politically is a republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is interested in community affairs to the extent of giving hearty co-operation to many movements for the public good and is one of the well-known men of Stuart whose salient characteristics as a citizen and business man have gained for him the enviable position which he occupies in the regard of those who know him.

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, M. D.

Dr. William Lincoln Thompson, a general practitioner of Bayard, was born near Madrid, Polk county, Iowa, on the 17th of February, 1862. His father, Amos Thompson, was a native of Wooster, Hancock county, Ohio, born February 19, 1830. He remained in that state until twenty-six years of age, when he came to Iowa, settling first near Dayton, while later he removed to Polk county. There he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the thousands of brave men who were flocking to the support of the Union from the counting houses, from the offices, from the workshops and the farms. He was assigned to duty with Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for eighteen months, taking an active part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and other hotly contested engagements, but was discharged on account of physical disability in 1863. He then returned to Polk county, where he resumed farming, continuing actively in that work until 1900, when he retired. He married Miss Martha J. Mosgrove, who was born in Indiana and came to Boone county, Iowa, in 1839. They are still

living on the old homestead in Polk county. By her marriage she became the mother of six children: Mary J., the wife of Benjamin Wylie, of Madrid, Iowa; Millard L., who is a farmer living near Madrid; William L., of this review; Maggie A., the wife of W. H. Van Zandt, a railway postal clerk; Sherman, a carpenter of Madrid, Iowa, and J. Taylor, who is living in Green River, Utah.

William L. Thompson was educated in the public schools of Polk county, Iowa, and in the Iowa State College at Ames. He afterward engaged in teaching school for a time. In his college work he pursued a scientific course and was graduated with the class of 1888. He then followed teaching in the graded schools of Des Moines, Polk county and Rippey, Greene county, for two years, and later became superintendent of city schools at Bismarck, North Dakota. Regarding this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, he entered upon the study of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1894. He worked on the board of health of Chicago for a short time, broadening his knowledge concerning sanitary conditions and the use of remedial agencies in various ways. He then located in Bayard, where he has since successfully practiced. He is recognized as an able and learned member of the profession and has done effective work in ministering to the needs of the sick and suffering.

Dr. Thompson was married on the 29th of April, 1896, to Miss Florence E. Kearnes, who was at that time a resident of Bayard, and they now have one child, Harold, born May 23, 1897. The parents are earnest and faithful members of the Church of Christ, in which the Doctor is a deacon. His political support is given to the republican party and he is a member of several fraternal organizations, including Benevolent lodge, No. 451, A. F. & A. M., at Bayard, of which he is master; the Modern Woodman camp,

at Bayard, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In professional lines he is connected with Dallas and Guthrie Counties Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a self-made man, who worked his way through school, providing for the expense of his college courses by his labors as a teacher. The strength of his character was thus demonstrated. Self-reliance is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and its spirit has been admirably developed in Dr. Thompson. At the same time he manifests a spirit of genuine helpfulness and kindness to others. He has ever made a close and discriminating study of the science of his profession and, moreover, has the adaptability which enables him to accurately apply its principles to the needs of his patients. As the years have passed he has prospered and is now the owner of a good home in Bayard, together with land holdings in Green River valley, Utah.

ROYAL JOSEPH CURTIS.

Iowa derives her wealth practically from her farming interests, and in all sections of the state are found men of good business capacity and enterprise, who are devoting their time and attention to agriculture, which George Washington said "is the most useful and honorable occupation of man." Numbered among the progressive farmers of Cass township is Royal J. Curtis, who lives on section 31. He was born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, July 28, 1837. He has in his possession a family tree or genealogy of the Curtis family, dating back to 500 A. D., and Emperor Constantine, Henry the VIII. and many other notables of the old world are named among the list of ancestors. His grandfather, Joseph Curtis, was an intimate friend of George Washington.

The father, Lathrop Willis Curtis, was born in Vermont, January 9, 1800, was a

graduate of Dartmouth College and became a physician. Removing to Illinois in 1832, he located at Canton, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for many years, and even when he was an old man people would call upon him and take him in a carriage to their homes to render professional aid, such was his acknowledged skill and ability. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and later he became a freesoiler and was a candidate on that ticket for congress. He was opposed to slavery and when the republican party was formed to prevent its further extension he joined its ranks. For many years he was very active in political circles and held various township offices. He was, moreover, an earnest and zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and his home was always open for the entertainment of ministers visiting the state, among whom was old Peter Cartwright, the distinguished pioneer Methodist divine, who baptized the subject of this review in his infancy. The death of Lathrop Willis Curtis occurred in Canton, in March, 1879. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Wright, was born in New Hampshire, April 5, 1806, and after their marriage, which was celebrated in the old Granite state, she accompanied her husband to Illinois, spending her last days in Canton where she passed away at the age of eighty-two years.

In the family of this worthy couple were six children, who reached adult age, as follows: Samuel M., who was born in 1831, was for many years engaged in the drug business in Panora, but later removed to Oklahoma, where his death occurred a few years ago. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Martha Shreves and is a sister of Milton Shreves, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is now living at Chandler, Oklahoma. Mary, who was born in 1833, became the wife of Marshall Titman and made her home in New Jersey, but she is now deceased. Royal Joseph,

whose name introduces this record, is the next in order of birth. Lucy M. is the wife of William Watson, a Methodist minister, and they are now living at Knoxville, Illinois. Charles W., who was formerly engaged in farming in Cass township, is now a resident of Atlantic, Iowa, to which place he removed that his children might enjoy better educational advantages. Amelia A. first married William Ferguson, whose death was occasioned by the falling of a tree while he was chopping wood with Mr. Curtis, of this review. Following his death she became the wife of Samuel Lommason, but he, too, has passed away and she now makes her home in Topeka, Kansas.

Royal J. Curtis spent his boyhood and youth in the place of his nativity and supplemented his early education, acquired in the common schools, by study in the seminary at Canton. Still later he attended school at Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, and when his school life was ended he took up the active work of the agriculturist, carrying on farming in Fulton county until February, 1871. In that year he came to Guthrie county, settling at Panora. He owned land east of Yale, where he lived for a short time, and subsequently he engaged in the drug business with his brother Samuel for many years. In 1883 he came to his present farm, which was then an unimproved tract of land. Today he has a comfortable residence which stands on a beautiful rise of ground, making a natural building site and giving a fine view of the surrounding country. North and east of the house is a natural grove of burr oaks, which he prizes very highly and which serves as a wind-break for the house and barns, beside being one of the attractive features of the landscape. He owns one hundred acres of good farming land, the soil responding readily to the care and labor which are bestowed upon the fields, the planting in early spring resulting in good crops in autumn. Aside from his farming and other interests Mr.

Curtis taught school for four terms in Panora and for one term in a district school. He has always been a wide reader, is well posted on current topics and has a good library containing many volumes of the best literature.

On the 14th of February, 1861, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage to Miss Addie Rhodes, who was born in Pennsylvania and is a daughter of Deacon Hugh Rhodes, of the Congregational church at Toulon, Illinois. He went to Knox county, Illinois, from the east and turned his attention to farming there. Later he removed to Stark county, Illinois, where he served as county judge and was prominent in community affairs. He married Julia (Kingsley) Rhodes, a native of Massachusetts, but both have long since passed away. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis was blessed with a family of six children: One who died in infancy; Willis Hugh, who wedded Mabel Dawson and lives in Caldwell, Idaho; Julia Louisa, the wife of Henry Glauzman, a resident of Julia, Washington; Lucy M., the wife of Henry Willis, a resident of Mountain Home, Idaho; Royal M., who wedded Clara Georgi and is secretary of the American Ice Company at Brooklyn, New York; and Frank W., who wedded Mabel Morris and resides in Julia, Washington.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they are greatly interested, Mr. Curtis having served as elder and trustee of the church, while to its support he contributes liberally. In politics he is a republican and for seven years he served as assessor of the city of Panora. He has never held nor desired other office, although he was requested to become a candidate for mayor while living in town. Fraternally he was made a Master Mason in 1863, in Morning Star lodge, at Canton, Illinois, and has since affiliated with the craft. He is progressive and public-spirited in citizenship, faithful in friendship and devoted to his family, while his business in-

tegrity stands as one of the unquestioned factors in his success. Few men occupy a more enviable position in public regard in this part of the county than R. J. Curtis, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present his record to our readers, knowing that it will be gladly received by many.

JOHN GROVE.

John Grove, of Guthrie Center, has now reached the venerable age of four score years. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. His father, John Grove, Sr., was also a native of that county, while the grandfather, Abraham Grove, was a soldier of the Revolution, who valiantly fought for the independence of the colonies. John Grove, Sr., learned and followed the carpenter's trade, thus providing for his family. He wedded Marion Lathers, also a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family numbered four children.

Their son John, the second in order of birth, was reared to farm life and attended the country schools. When he was but three years of age his parents removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for thirty years, or until 1860, when he sought a home in the middle west. He first located in Jasper county, Iowa, where he engaged in mining coal during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he followed farming. In 1878 he came to Guthrie county, settling on a farm in Seely township, where he lived for ten years, or until 1888, when he came to Guthrie Center, where he has since done general work.

Mr. Grove was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Mateer, who was born in Ireland and died in December, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and a most estimable

lady, greatly esteemed by all who knew her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grove were born four children, but the eldest, William, is now deceased. The others are: Jane, the wife of Albert O. Moss, a carpenter of Creston, Iowa; John M., a farmer living in Seely township, and Anna, the wife of Archer Brady, a brick mason. Mr. Grove has twenty-seven grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

He has held minor township offices and has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship, but on the contrary has ably supported many progressive public movements. He votes with the republican party and is a prominent and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder. A long life has been vouchsafed him and in looking back over the past he has little occasion for regret, for at all times he has been honorable and upright, making mistakes, as all will do at times, yet with an honesty of intent that has not been questioned. His example therefore is in many respects worthy of emulation.

ALLEN H. SAVAGE.

Allen H. Savage for many years figured prominently in financial circles and was a most trustworthy custodian of public funds. Moreover, he displayed those sterling qualities of business enterprise and rectitude which constitute a substantial basis for success. He was born in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, on the 23d of July, 1840, his parents being Hiel and Samantha J. (Drake) Savage. The parents were natives of Jasper, Steuben county, New York, where they were reared and married and resided for a number of years. The death of the mother occurred in Jasper, New York, and the father afterward married Miss Kate Hammond, by whom he had two sons. By his first marriage there were seven children,

but only two are now living: Olive, the wife of John Crawford, of Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, and Albert A., who is living in Fair Grove, Missouri. Of the two children of the second marriage only Bert survives.

Late in life the father removed to Nebraska, settling on a small farm near Fairbury, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was identified with merchandising for a short period in Jasper, New York, but the greater portion of his life was devoted to farming. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years and through a long period was an active worker and consistent member in the Christian church. His religious faith permeated his life and guided him in his conduct with his fellowmen, and as the years went by he made a creditable record, gaining the unqualified confidence and trust of those with whom he was associated. He closely followed the golden rule and his kindly purposes and upright actions constituted an example well worthy of emulation.

Allen H. Savage was reared at home and the public schools of Jasper, New York, provided him with his early education, which was supplemented by study in Starkey Seminary. He entered business life as a teacher in the public schools of New York, but after a short time he went to the oil fields of Canada, where he spent one year. Subsequently he was for two years in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, after which he returned to Jasper, New York. It was about this time he was married, choosing for a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Jennie E. Craig, of Jasper county, whom he wedded on the 11th of December, 1866.

In the following spring he came to Iowa with his bride, locating in Prairieburg, where he engaged in merchandising. For several years he conducted the business, but at length disposed of his interests and in the spring of 1874 removed to Stuart. Here he purchased the private banking business of T. J. Hubbard and for two years person-

ally conducted the enterprise, at the end of which time he became associated with Conger Brothers, of Dexter. Four years later, however, he severed his business relations with them and in the spring of 1881 he purchased their banking business in Dexter after disposing of his interests in Stuart. He then removed to Dexter, where he resided for five years, but in 1886 returned to Stuart, although he still continued to own and control the bank in Dexter, which in 1894 was reorganized as the State Bank of Dexter. He retained his interest therein and remained in charge of the bank up to the time of his death. When he again located in Stuart he opened a private bank here, which some time later was reorganized into the Exchange State Bank, under which name it is still being carried on by Mrs. Savage and her sons. Mr. Savage was a financier well known through this section of Iowa and was thoroughly acquainted with the banking business, finding therein excellent opportunity for the exercise of his keen discernment, sound judgment and unflagging industry—his dominant characteristics.

Mrs. Savage, who was always a faithful companion and helpmate to him, was a daughter of Andrew and Cynthia B. (Westcott) Craig. Her father was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was one of the well-known farmers of Steuben county, New York, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, while his wife reached the age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Savage became the parents of two sons: Arthur C., who is now a banker at Adair, Iowa, and Otto Ralph, a lumber dealer of Adair.

Mr. Savage was a member of the Congregational church, to which his wife also belongs, and for many years he held the office of trustee and treasurer of the church, while in its work he was deeply and helpfully interested. He was a member of Token lodge, No. 314, A. F. and A. M.; of Damascus chapter, No. 97, R. A. M., and of Alhambra

commandery, No. 58, K. T. His widow is now past worthy matron of the Eastern Star chapter, No. 133, of Stuart. In the church Mr. Savage was helpful, in the fraternity popular and, moreover, he was acknowledged throughout Guthrie county to be one of her ablest business men, so that his loss came as a telling blow to the community. His business record was such as any man might be proud to possess, for he never incurred obligations that he did not meet nor made engagements that he did not fill. He enjoyed in full measure the respect of all and the admiration of his business contemporaries.

IRA WHITE.

Panora is the home of many citizens who in the active affairs of an agricultural career have gained the prosperity that now enables them to live retired. Of this class Ira White is a representative. He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 13th of March, 1854, his parents being Columbia and J. A. (Emory) White, both of whom were natives of Ohio, born in 1826 and 1828, respectively. While on a trip to Iowa the mother contracted a cold which terminated in her death when she was thirty-eight years of age and the father afterward married Mrs. A. Lennon, who is also now deceased. His death occurred in Iowa county, Iowa, in 1892. He removed to this state during the pioneer epoch in its history and became a farmer of Washington county, where for many years he carried on the work of the fields. At length he retired to North English, where he built a bank building and became a stockholder and director of the bank, so continuing until his death. He was a very active worker in the Christian church, in which he held membership, and his political belief was that of the republican party.

Ira White was one of four children, but two of the number died in infancy, while his

surviving brother is Addison L. White, who lives in Washington county, Iowa. Educated in the common schools, Ira White afterward had the privilege of attending Oskaaloosa College. He taught in the country schools of Washington county for five years and when seventeen years of age took a trip to California for his health. For two years he was proprietor of a general store in Washington county, following his return from the far west, and in 1878 he came to Guthrie county, purchasing two hundred acres of land in Richland township. Upon this he erected good buildings and improved the property, making it his home for four years. He next removed to Jamaica, where he turned his attention to merchandising, conducting a drug store there for six years. He afterward clerked in a drug store in Des Moines for one year and for a year he conducted a photograph gallery at Redfield, Iowa. The succeeding year was passed in Palo Alto county in the improvement and development of a farm, and on account of his father's health he returned to Iowa county, operating a drug store for two years, and he remained until the father's death. In 1894 he came to Panora and bought twenty-three acres of land within the city limits. Here he has a beautiful home and conducts a fruit farm, being well known as a representative of horticultural interests. He still owns a farm in Richland township and also has land in Canada, and from these properties derives a good income.

In 1874 Mr. White was married to Miss Phoebe Huffman, who was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1856, her parents being John R. and Elizabeth (Baker) Huffman, who came to this state in 1855. The father is now deceased, but the mother still makes her home in Washington county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. White have been born four children, of whom one died in infancy and one at the age of thirteen years. Those still living are: Pearl, now the wife of J. D. Baker, of Lohrville, Iowa, by whom she

has one child, and Gale, thirteen years of age.

Mr. White is a devoted member of the Christian church, in which he is serving as elder. For two years he has been city assessor of Panora and is now serving for the fifth year as a member of the school board. His political views accord with the principles and platform of the republican party and his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

LOUIS WITTHAUER.

Louis Witthauer is a resident farmer of Victory township, his home being on section 36. He has resided in Guthrie county for more than forty years, and is therefore well known here. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits, and in the conduct of his business affairs he has displayed energy and persistency of purpose which always ultimately win success. Mr. Witthauer is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Prussia on the 31st of May, 1851. His parents were Herman and Louise (Flayle) Witthauer, both of whom have now passed away. They, too, were natives of the fatherland, the former born in August, 1829, and the latter on the 12th of July, 1827. In their native country they were married and with their family they came to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in the spring of 1854. The voyage was ended at New York on the 1st of May, and the family home was established in Center county, Pennsylvania. On the 8th of April, 1865, they arrived in Guthrie county, settling on a farm in Victory township, where Mr. Witthauer devoted his time and energies to the tilling of the soil until his life's labors were ended in death on the 3d of September, 1905. He had for four years survived his wife, who died August 6, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years. In their family were



LOUIS WITTHAUER

seven children, five of whom still survive: Louis, whose name introduces this review; Otto, of Oneida, Iowa; Thomas, whose home is in Pottawattamie county; Udo, who is living in Panora, Iowa, and Edward, whose home is in Logan, Iowa.

Louis Witthauer was only about three years old when brought by his parents to the new world, and was a youth of fourteen at the time he arrived with the family in Guthrie county. He was reared to manhood and aided in the arduous work of the farm, remaining with his parents until thirty-three years of age. He then started out and rented land until 1892, when, with the money which he had accumulated through economy and industry, he invested in one hundred and forty-two acres of land in Thompson township. Taking up his abode on that place, he there lived for eight years, after which he purchased the old homestead farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 36, Victory township. This he still owns and operates and has made several good improvements here. He has altogether a fine farm, equipped with modern accessories and conveniences. There are suitable buildings on the place and the land is divided into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. He has the latest improved farm machinery and in addition to the tilling of the soil he is engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs, which he finds to be a profitable source of income. He makes a specialty of polled Angus cattle, and sells in large numbers each year.

On the 7th of September, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Witthauer and Miss Eliza Hendrickson, who was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 4th of October, 1855, the only child of Mathias and Alice (VanCleef) Hendrickson. Her parents lived in Indiana, where her father died March 26, 1856. Her mother came to Guthrie county in 1881, where she passed her remaining days, her death occurring April 20, 1889. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Witthauer have

been born three children: Hattie, born November 8, 1885; Lee, September 15, 1886, and Cecil, April 29, 1892.

Mr. Witthauer has always been interested in the welfare and progress of the community and has served as road supervisor, while for several terms he has been school director. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who does effective work in behalf of the schools. For twenty years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows Society at Panora, and is most loyal to its teachings and principles. He is of the Lutheran faith, while his wife is a member of the Christian church. His has been an active and useful life in which he has depended upon his own resources for the advancement which he has made. Although he had no financial aid at the beginning of his business career, he has worked earnestly and indefatigably to gain success, and is therefore the owner of an excellent farm property.

JOHN D. FISCEL.

John D. Fiscel owns and occupies a fine residence in Yale. For many years he was closely associated with agricultural interests in Guthrie county, but is now living retired. The state of his nativity is Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred on the 6th of November, 1843, at the family home in Adams county. His father, David Fiscel, was born in Pennsylvania and died at Franklin Grove, Illinois, when forty-eight years of age. He was of German lineage but for many generations the family was represented in the United States. His life was given to farming and his religious faith was that of the Dunkard church. He wedded Mary A. Herbst, also a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Panora, at seventy-six years of age.

John D. Fiscel was only four years old when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Lee county, Illinois. There were sev-

en children in the family: Henry, who followed farming in Lee county, Illinois, until his death; John D.; Catherine, the wife of Moses Deardorff, of Yale, Iowa; Jennie, who is the widow of P. S. Hamilton and resides in Panora; Ellen, the wife of Cyrus Suter, a resident of Franklin Grove, Illinois; Charles, an engineer making his home at Yale; and Emory, a farmer of Richland township.

John D. Fiscel remained at home until twenty-three years of age, during which time he became familiar through actual experience with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He then married and began farming on his own account in Lee county. In 1870 he came to Guthrie county and purchased one hundred and five acres of land in Richland township. The family began housekeeping here on the 18th of March and on the 18th of June their home was destroyed by a cyclone. Not allowing himself to become discouraged by the difficulties he thus encountered, Mr. Fiscel immediately erected a new dwelling, in which he remained until 1889, when he retired from active farm life and took up his abode in Yale, where he has since made his home. His residence is one of the finest in the village and not the least of its charms is its attractive, genuine and warm-hearted hospitality. Since removing to Yale Mr. Fiscel has sold the old homestead, but derives a good income from other property. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres on section 32, Richland township, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, Cass township. Both are improved farms and yield a good annual rental.

In 1867, at Franklin Grove, Illinois, Mr. Fiscel was married to Miss Martha Barkman, who was born in Maryland in 1844, a daughter of David Barkman, who became one of the early residents of Franklin Grove, but both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fiscel have two children: Clifford, a resident farmer of Oklahoma, who married Nellie Krites, and Nina D.,

the wife of Lish Ferree, a farmer of Cass township, this county.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, interested in its work and generous in its support. Mr. Fiscel is serving as one of the stewards of the church and does all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. After coming to Yale he was for eighteen months in partnership with P. S. Hamilton in a general mercantile venture, but since that time has lived wholly retired save for the supervision which he gives to his invested interests, for his labor and enterprise in former years brought him the competence that now permits him to live without further recourse to business.

D. J. JENKS & SON.

The firm of D. J. Jenks & Son is well-known in Bayard and Guthrie county. They are dealers in grain, coal and oil-meal, conducting business at both Bayard and Coon Rapids. At Bayard they have a three-story building twenty-four by thirty-three feet, a coal shed twelve by thirty-six feet, a driveway twelve by forty-five feet, an engine-room eighteen by twenty-four feet, and a storage-room twenty-four by forty-five feet. In 1906 a new coal shed was erected thirty-six by twelve feet and thus the firm has ample opportunity and facilities for carrying on its business. They are successors of W. H. Garnes, having purchased the business in 1903, since which time they have doubled their coal trade. In their grain operations they are also meeting with success and their elevator has a capacity of fifty thousand bushels. The father, D. J. Jenks, conducts the business at Coon Rapids, while his son, C. A. Jenks, is manager at Bayard.

The latter was born June 20, 1876, in Greene county, Iowa, and was educated at Coon Rapids and in Toledo College, at Toledo, Iowa, where he pursued a commercial

course. In 1898 he became connected with the grain trade in partnership with his father and the relation has since been maintained, this being recognized as one of the strong and reliable firms of the country. The son took charge of the business at Bayard and has since remained here, carefully conducting a trade which is constantly growing in volume and importance.

On the 28th of December, 1904, Mr. Jenks was married to Miss Mary Coleman, a resident of Davenport, Iowa, and they have one son, Lawrence, born May 13, 1906. In politics Mr. Jenks is a republican, and he belongs to the Modern Woodman camp at Bayard. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and he is president of the Epworth League. He takes an active part in church work. He is classed among the enterprising and progressive young business men of the county, conducting his interests along modern lines, and as the years pass he is meeting with creditable success through the capable direction of his labors, his sound business judgment and his unfaltering diligence.

THOMAS E. CROOKS.

Thomas E. Crooks was one of the most public-spirited citizens of Stuart. While as a prosperous business man he paid close attention to his private affairs, he never forgot that bond of common interest which should unite the people of every community, and was always ready and willing to aid in any enterprise for the public good. In his youth his opportunities were limited, owing to his father's early death, but the nature of his characteristics, his inherent purpose and his well-formulated plans enabled him to rise from a humble financial position to one of prominence. He was for many years connected with banking in Stuart and became one of the leading financiers of western Iowa.

Thomas E. Crooks was born at Bear Grove, Guthrie county, on the 14th of May, 1859, a fact which indicates that he belongs to one of the early families of this part of the state. He was a son of Perry and Mary (Clark) Crooks, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. Some time after they emigrated to Iowa, settling on a farm in Beaver Grove township, Guthrie county. They cast in their lot with its pioneer settlers and they traveled westward after the prevailing manner of the times, making the trip in covered wagons from Pennsylvania. During his residence in Beaver township Perry Crooks owned and operated a sawmill in partnership with Captain J. P. McEwen, the mill being brought through from the east by teams—a difficult and laborious task. In 1868 Perry Crooks settled on a farm on the western boundary of Menlo, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was about fifty-five years of age. His widow survived him for about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, passing away in 1903, in her seventy-eighth year. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian church at Menlo, but after the death of Mr. Crooks the widow of our subject removed to Stuart, and as there was no church of her denomination in the town, she united with the Congregational church, in which she continued until called to her final rest. In the family were eight children, of whom six are yet living: Henry, a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado; Margaret, the wife of a Mr. Grubb, of Lincoln, Nebraska; William C., also living in Lincoln; Dorcas, the wife of John Fish, of Ord, Nebraska; Jennie, the wife of H. S. Brown, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Charles J., who is living in Denver, Colorado.

Thomas E. Crooks was reared in his parents' home, acquiring his education in the public schools of Menlo and, while his mental training was limited to opportunities afforded him in the common schools, he was

a broad reader and keen observer and became one of the best-informed men of Guthrie county. Prior to attaining his majority and after his father's death he went with a sister and their mother to Montana, where they stayed one year, and Mr. Crooks devoted his time to prospecting. They then returned to Guthrie county and located in Stuart, at which time Thomas E. Crooks was yet little more than a boy. For a year afterward he conducted a news stand and in the year following he held a clerkship in the postoffice. In the spring of 1885 he became associated with the banking business in the employ of A. H. Savage, and he manifested such an aptitude in taking up the duties of his new position, displaying such interest and energy, that he met the favorable recognition of his employer. He made it his duty to thoroughly acquaint himself with all of the tasks entrusted to him, and thus he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of banking business. He entered upon this work with the determination of mastering its most intricate problems, and how well he succeeded is a matter of history to the people of Guthrie and the surrounding counties. He was recognized as one of the best authorities on financial matters in this section of the state and was identified with banking business for twenty-two years, being cashier of the Exchange State Bank of Stuart the greater part of that time, and was president of the Exchange Bank of Dexter, Iowa, at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of February, 1907, and occasioned a severe loss to the business community and financial world.

On the 24th of June, 1897, Mr. Crooks was married to Miss Mary O. Buchanan, a daughter of Rev. J. N. and Rosanna S. (Alexander) Buchanan, who were then living in Oxford, Ohio. Her father was born in that state and was educated for the United Presbyterian ministry at Muskingum College and at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. After his ordination he was given a

charge at Hebron, Indiana, where he preached the gospel for almost fifty years, his life being a beneficent spirit in the community where he lived, while his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. His death occurred April 2, 1903.

Mr. Crooks was a member of Token lodge, A. F. & A. M., and had also taken the chapter degrees and was a member of Alhambra commandery, K. T. He was one of the most active and faithful members of the church and Sabbath school, being identified for years with the Congregational denomination at Stuart. He continuously held offices in the church and his labors proved a strong and potent influence for its growth and development. Politically he was an ardent republican and served as delegate to county and state conventions, but for himself he had no political aspirations. He was content to devote his attention to his business interests, to the enjoyment of the pleasures of home and to the discharge of his duties as a man in his relation to his fellowmen. All who knew him spoke of him in terms of highest praise, for his business and private life were alike above reproach.

WILLIAM D. LAKIN.

William D. Lakin, deceased, was one of the honored and highly esteemed citizens of Guthrie county. A native of Ohio, he was born in Brown county, August 1, 1816, and was a son of Greenbury and Margaret (Debuhler) Lakin, in whose family were seven children, William being the third in order of birth. In 1825 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Marion county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood.

In December, 1835, Mr. Lakin was married at Indianapolis, Indiana, to Miss Susan Harcourt, and to them were born six children, namely: Henderson, born February

1, 1839, is an extensive farmer of Dewitt county, Illinois; Leander, born December 6, 1840, is a farmer of Logan county, Illinois; Rebecca Ann, born September 18, 1842, is married; George W., born July 6, 1844, is a retired farmer and large landowner of Logan county, Illinois; Daniel Strange, born October 30, 1846, is also a retired farmer of that county; and James M., born August 9, 1848, lives at Hood River, Oregon.

Mr. Lakin was again married in Bradford, White county, Indiana, September 6, 1856, his second union being with Mrs. Delilah Joslin, nee Peterson. She was first married April 22, 1847, to John Joslin, by whom she had four children: Nathan, born September 25, 1848; Eleanor, now Mrs. Harding, born April 9, 1850; Isaiah, born January 19, 1851; and John Oliver, born June 1, 1852. All are still living with the exception of the youngest. The father, John Joslin, died March 11, 1853. By his second marriage Mr. Lakin had six children: Alvin Marion, born October 13, 1857; Ayars Nelson, November 12, 1859; Francis Milroy, February 27, 1861; Benjamin Jackson, December 8, 1864; and Mary Isabella and Charles Monroe, twins, born February 6, 1868. Of this family Charles Monroe is deceased.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Lakin left Indiana and removed to Logan county, Illinois, where he made his home until his removal to Crowley county, Kansas, in 1876. Two years later, however, he returned to Illinois, where his second wife died on the 12th of March, 1880. She was born in Hocking county, Ohio, July 20, 1829, and was a daughter of Ayars and Nancy (Ball) Peterson, the former also born in Hocking county, January 28, 1803, and the latter in Virginia, January 18, 1805. The death of Mr. Peterson occurred October 26, 1848.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Lakin came to Guthrie county and located on a farm in Cass township, southwest of Yale, where he

made his home until 1891. He then removed to Nuckolls county, Nebraska, but in 1894 returned to Iowa, making his home with his son Dr. Lakin throughout the remainder of his life. At his death Mr. Lakin had eleven children living, three step-children, thirty-eight grandchildren, twenty-four great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

When a boy Mr. Lakin united with the Methodist Episcopal church and his entire life was in consistent harmony with his professions. In temperament he was mild and conciliatory, in speech and manner frank and candid, nor did he lack that firmness which inspires confidence and trust. All men who knew him respected him and his high moral character was an example well worthy of emulation. He possessed, moreover, a sturdy constitution and was active in the accustomed pursuits until long past the age when men ordinarily leave the ranks of the workers. He was one of those who shed around them much of the sunshine of life. His cheerful spirit endured to the end and his physical and mental faculties were scarcely impaired at the close of life's journey on the 28th of February, 1907.

ALVIN MARION LAKIN, M. D.

Dr. A. M. Lakin, practicing along modern scientific lines in Yale, was born in Jasper county, Indiana, October 13, 1857, and is a son of William D. Lakin. He was a student in the country schools of Logan county, Illinois, until he had mastered the common branches of learning, when he entered Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois, and was graduated in the class of 1881. In 1884 he completed a course in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, by graduation, and started out upon his professional career with an indebtedness of two thousand dollars, having had to borrow the money to complete his

collegiate course. He located in Panora, where he spent two months and then came to Yale, where he has remained continuously to the present time. Yale was then but a hamlet and Dr. Lakin has not only witnessed its growth but has advanced with the town in his professional success. He has a practice extending over a radius of many miles and also has a large consulting practice, having gained a prominent place in the ranks of the medical fraternity. He has ever been a close and discriminating student of his profession and every five years goes to Rush for post-graduate work, thus keeping thoroughly abreast with modern scientific progress as represented by the medical fraternity. He taught school for one year in Illinois and for one year in Guthrie county but otherwise his entire attention has been given to his profession. That he has prospered is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of a section of fine farming land in Richland township, and a large tract of land in Nebraska and also in South Dakota, together with an attractive home in Yale and a good office building, all of which has been acquired through his own labor. In 1887 he passed the pharmacy examination at Des Moines and ran a drug store in Yale in connection with his practice until 1901, when he sold his interest. On the 18th of June, 1901, Dr. Lakin was married to Lovina C. Hill, who was born in Panora, July 29, 1870, a daughter of Charles W. Hill, an attorney of Guthrie Center and one of the prominent residents of the county, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Lakin is a graduate of the county high school at Panora and also of Grinnell College. For three years she was a teacher of German and Latin in the county high school and for some time was assistant principal of the public schools at Guthrie Center. Dr. and Mrs. Lakin have two children: Marion Hill, born March 13, 1904; and Charles William, born June 19, 1907.

The Doctor belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He also affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp. Professionally he is connected with the Guthrie and Dallas Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Association and the American Medical Society. Both he and his wife occupy a prominent position in social circles and the record which Dr. Lakin has made is such as well entitles him to mention with the foremost citizens of Guthrie county.

HENRY A. SWAIN.

The improvement and development of Guthrie Center is due in no small measure to Henry A. Swain, a contractor in brick building. Various evidences of his skill and handiwork are here seen in the fine structures of the city and the liberal patronage accorded him has given him rank with the leading builders of western Iowa. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1850 and is the eldest of the eight children of George and Lottie (Seeger) Swain. The father was born in Ashland county, Ohio, was a stone-cutter by trade and is now living retired in Henry county, Illinois, at the venerable age of eighty years. He has lived an upright life in harmony with his professions as a member of the Presbyterian church and his political support is given to the democracy. His wife, a native of the state of New York, died in 1895, at about the age of fifty-two years, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she had long been an earnest member. The sons and daughters of their household are as follows: Henry A., of this review; Melissa, the wife of Nelson W. Pierson, a harnessmaker of Kansas; Charlie, deceased; Edward, who was chief

of police at Kewanee and is now sheriff of Henry county, Illinois; Emma, the wife of John Sweet, of Kewanee, Illinois; Frank, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Kewanee; Gilbert, who is a boiler-maker of the same place; and Etta, the wife of a Mr. Curtis, also a boiler-maker at Kewanee.

In his early boyhood Henry A. Swain accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois and acquired his education in the public schools of Kewanee. He then prepared for life's practical and responsible duties while learning the trade of bricklaying, which he has since followed as a tradesman and contractor. In 1880 he came to Iowa and located at Stuart, where he remained for one year. He then removed to Guthrie Center and many important contracts have here been awarded him, monuments to his skill and enterprise being seen in the present courthouse, the Motz opera house, the Williams block and other important structures. He was also engaged by a Des Moines architect as superintendent of the construction of the new Guthrie Center high school and he erected the handsome A. D. Lemmon residence and other important structures here.

In April, 1875, Mr. Swain was married to Miss Jennie B. Lewis, who was born in Henry county, Illinois, in 1852. She is one of three children of James B. Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Swain have two sons, Bert L. and Harry A. The former, born in Kewanee in 1877, is now a pharmacist of Badger, Iowa, and the latter is in school.

Mr. Swain is a Mason and in politics is a democrat. He has served on the town council and is interested in all those matters which pertain to public progress and improvement. He owns a tract of land of twenty-five acres adjoining the corporation of Guthrie Center on the north and he is conducting a most profitable and extensive business in the county seat, having gained rank as a leading contractor. His business methods are such as need not seek nor require disguise, and investigation into his ca-

reer shows that he has ever followed a course that may well commend him to the support and trust of his fellowmen. He has realized fully that in America "labor is king," and he has acknowledged her sovereignty by his untiring diligence and persistency of purpose.

G. L. ARRASMITH.

G. L. Arrasmith, who is agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Bayard, was born August 13, 1865, at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob E. Arrasmith, who was born in Kentucky and at an early age removed to Ohio, where he made his home until 1878. In that year he arrived in Menlo, Guthrie county, Iowa. His entire life was devoted to schoolteaching and he became well known as an able educator, who imparted with clearness and readiness to others the knowledge that he had acquired and did much for the improvement of the schools with which he was connected. He became widely and favorably known and thus his death, which occurred in 1900, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He wedded Mary E. Campbell, a native of Delaware. They were married in Ohio, however, and Mrs. Arrasmith is now living in Griswold, Iowa. They became the parents of eight children and one brother of our subject is now a farmer of this county, living north of Menlo.

G. L. Arrasmith acquired a common-school education and followed the profession of teaching for nine terms. For a time he was in charge of the schools at Underwood, Iowa, and while there he took up the study of telegraphy, serving one year as relief agent along the line, and in 1887 came to Bayard. Here he took charge of the office as station agent and telegraph operator and has continued in the position since that time. He is also express agent. He has been in

charge of the office for a longer period than any other telegrapher or station agent in Guthrie county. He has proved a capable official and is popular by reason of his uniform courtesy to the patrons of the road and his obliging manner.

On the 30th of October, 1890, Mr. Arrasmith was married to Miss Della A. Woodworth, a daughter of H. M. Woodworth, a pioneer resident of Guthrie county and the first postmaster at Herndon, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Arrasmith now have one child, Winfred, born November 13, 1893. In politics Mr. Arrasmith is a republican of independent tendencies and has never been an office seeker, preferring to give undivided attention to his business and social interests. He is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Benevolent lodge, No. 451, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Bayard lodge, No. 493, I. O. O. F., of which he is treasurer; Prosper encampment, No. 132, of which he is scribe; and Canton Pattee, No. 133, of Perry, Iowa. He served as a representative to the grand lodge in 1897 and 1898 and is very prominent and widely known in the Odd Fellows Society. In Bayard and Guthrie county he has a wide acquaintance and many warm friends, gained by reason of his genial manner and genuine personal worth.

L. H. RINEHART.

A well-improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated on sections 28 and 33, Orange township, is the home of L. H. Rinehart, who is numbered among the most substantial citizens of Guthrie county. He is a native of the neighboring state of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Elkhart on the 5th of October, 1869. The parents, Jeremiah and Catherine (Keagle) Rinehart, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and at an early day they removed to Indiana, where

their marriage occurred. The father was there engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1878, in which year he took up his abode in Iowa, where he lived until his death, his remains being interred in the cemetery in Orange township. The mother passed away in 1901 and was also buried in Orange township. Their family numbered eleven children, of whom eight reside in Guthrie county.

L. H. Rinehart was a youth of nine years when he accompanied the family on their removal from Indiana to this state, and his studies, which were begun in the district schools of Johnson county, Iowa, were continued in the common schools of Guthrie county. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which has continued to be his pursuit to the present time. He remained under the parental roof until he reached the age of twenty years and then began farming on his own account in Orange township, working hard to gain a start in life. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land, lying on sections 28 and 33, Orange township, all of which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved by the erection of good buildings, including a fine country residence, which is among the best in the township. It is large and commodious, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences which add to the comfort of the inmates, and its pleasing hospitality is one of the attractive features, for here a cordial welcome is extended to their many friends.

It was on the 16th of September, 1891, that Mr. Rinehart was joined in wedlock to Miss Evalena Martin, a resident of Orange township, and by her marriage she has become the mother of a daughter and son: Lillie Alice, who was born September 4, 1896; and Elmer Warren, born March 6, 1898. Mrs. Rinehart was born in Madison county, Iowa, September 7, 1871, and is one in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living in this county and one in an ad-



MR. AND MRS. L. H. RINEHART

joining county. Her parents are William R. and Sarah (Kessler) Martin, natives of Missouri and Illinois respectively. In 1881 they came to Guthrie county and after residing here for some years removed to Audubon county, where they now make their home. Mr. Martin is a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Rinehart gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and has served for five years in the office of township clerk, being the present incumbent. He attends the Wesleyan church, of which Mrs. Rinehart is a member. They are both well known in Guthrie county, where they have spent the greater part of their lives, and they enjoy the friendly regard of all with whom they are associated.

DAVID G. BEARDSLEY.

David G. Beardsley, who is an active and influential citizen of Guthrie Center, largely deriving his income from landed interests which he owns, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, in 1834. His father, John Nelson Beardsley, was of English birth and was a stone-cutter by trade. Having crossed the Atlantic to the new world, he married Catherine Wagoner, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are still living.

David G. Beardsley was reared in Genoa township, Cayuga county, New York, and at the time of the Civil war responded to the country's call for troops. On the 10th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and March 16, 1864, was transferred to Company A. Twenty-first Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, commanded by Captain S. W. Purchase. He was first enrolled in Captain Husk's com-

pany—Company G of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of New York Volunteers—and served until the close of the war. He held the rank of corporal and was discharged at Trenton, New Jersey, July 7, 1865. He was in the battle at Harper's Ferry and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded but he remained at the front. He was also hit in the head when General Pickett was making his final charge. Later he was on escort duty until the close of the war, after which he returned to New York, where he remained until 1869.

That year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Beardsley in Guthrie county and he purchased forty-five acres of land in Seely township. After cultivating that for a time he sold the property and moved upon the divide, where he bought eighty acres. This he cultivated for a period and on disposing of it he removed to the town of Guthrie Center, where he purchased two lots and afterward bought his present home. He now has an interest in two hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Victory township, from which he derives a good income. He also has charge of the United States government weather bureau here and takes the record of the rainfall and temperature and makes other observations for the government.

In 1856 Mr. Beardsley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Starnes, of Tompkins county, New York, and unto them were born seven children: Emma J., born in 1858; George W., in 1860; Finet S., in 1862; Fred, in 1866; Levi, who was born in 1870, and died November 4, 1882; and Ella and Nellie, twin daughters, who were born in 1875. For his second wife Mr. Beardsley chose Mrs. Sarah Coe, nee Smith, who was born in Berlin, West Canada, October 29, 1831, and they were married in 1891.

Mr. Beardsley has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for ten years and is also connected with the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Guthrie Center. He proudly cast his first presidential vote in 1856, when he

supported James Buchanan, while in 1860 he gave his endorsement to the republican party, voting for Lincoln, and has since been one of its advocates. He has served for two terms as a member of the city council of Guthrie Center and has held other offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. His life has been in a manner quietly passed but his record is not without those lessons of industry and duty well performed—lessons that might be followed by any who wish to live so as to win the respect and merit the confidence of their fellowmen.

JOSEPH W. WORSHEK.

Joseph W. Worshek is one of the worthy citizens of foreign birth, now living retired in Yale, where in the spring of 1907 he purchased a home, which he is now remodeling and expects to make it a modern residence. Mr. Worshek was born in Bohemia, Austria, in the city of Tynist, on the 6th of October, 1853, a son of Joseph F. and Mary Worshek, the former born December 3, 1821, and the latter October 30, 1819. Upon their emigration to the United States in 1867 they located in Jackson county, Iowa, where the father worked at his trade of a shoemaker for a few years. In 1873, however, he took up his abode in Guthrie county, where his wife died on the 31st of August, 1889. The father then went to Jackson county, Minnesota, where his death occurred February 28, 1904. They were the parents of six children but the first born died in infancy, the others being: Mrs. Frank Vosoba, a resident of the state of Washington; Joseph W., of this review; Mary, the wife of Ephraim Fitz, a resident of Redmond, Nebraska; Wesley, a resident of Jackson county, Minnesota; and John, who resides in Dodge township, Guthrie county.

Joseph W. Worshek was a youth of fourteen years when he accompanied the family

on their emigration to the United States, and has vivid recollection of the voyage, which was a long and tedious one, requiring eight weeks and three days, and after experiencing many difficulties the vessel safely reached the harbor of Baltimore. The family at once made their way to Jackson county, Iowa, and after a few years' residence there our subject accompanied them on their removal to Guthrie county in 1873.

He remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, which event took place on the 24th of November, 1879, when Miss Sophia Hanysh became his wife. The lady was born in Bohemia, March 30, 1856, a daughter of John and Catherine Hanysh, who, on emigrating to America in 1870, settled in Johnson county Iowa. After a residence there covering six years, they located in Guthrie county and both passed away in Yale, the latter on the 28th of May, 1903, when she had reached the age of more than seventy-two years, for her birth occurred February 24, 1831. The father was born February 16, 1831, and survived the death of his wife for only a brief period, his death occurring August 3, 1903.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Worshek located on a farm of eighty acres in Dodge township, this tract being wild and unimproved. With characteristic energy he began its improvement, erecting a house and placing the land under cultivation, from which in due course of time he gathered rich harvests, the sale of which supplied him with the necessary means to enlarge his original holdings until he became the possessor of one hundred and twenty acres in Dodge township. He was there successfully engaged in farming throughout a long period and during this time acquired the competence, which, in the spring of 1907, permitted him to retire to the village of Yale, where he purchased a residence in the north part of town. He is now remodeling the building, making it an up-to-date and modern residence, supplied with all the conveniences

which will add to the comfort of the members of the household. All that they today own has been acquired through their untiring and united efforts, for when they began their domestic life all that they possessed was a team, wagon and two cows.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children, but three of the number died in infancy, the surviving members being: William R., who is still with his parents; and Agnes, the wife of Charles Grabin, a resident of Johnson county, Iowa. The parents were reared in the faith of the Catholic church but there being no church of that denomination in Yale they attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church at this place. They are intelligent people, keeping well informed on the current events of the day and Mrs. Worshek is particularly fond of books. In manner they are quiet and unassuming and enjoy the esteem of all with whom they are associated.

ALBERT KUNCE.

Albert Kunce, who is now living retired in a beautiful home in Yale, was for many years successfully engaged in farming in Jackson and Guthrie counties, and he still owns a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township, this county. He was born in Bohemia, November 6, 1843, and was a young man of twenty-three years when he accompanied his parents, Albert and Barbara Kunce, to the United States, the voyage being made in 1866. They were likewise natives of that country, where the father was employed as a watchman for many years, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were communicants of the Catholic church and died in that faith, the former passing away when he was sixty years of age, and the mother's death occurring at the home of a daughter in Nebraska when she was fifty-six years of age.

Albert Kunce acquired his education in the schools of his native country, and as above stated, was a young man of twenty-three years when he arrived in this country. The family at once made their way to Iowa, where our subject was employed by the month as a farm hand, giving his wages thus earned toward the support of the family. He eventually engaged in farming on his own account, wishing that his labors might more directly benefit himself, and then located in Jackson county, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1890, when he came to this county and purchased an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township. He here carried on work as a farmer for more than a decade and each year through the sale of his crops he added to his financial resources, so that he at length was enabled to abandon business pursuits and about five years ago removed to the village of Yale, where he and his family occupy a beautiful home on Railroad street. Theirs is a modern and up-to-date residence, supplied with all conveniences and accessories for the comfort of the inmates and its hospitality is enjoyed by their many friends.

In 1871 Mr. Kunce was united in married to Miss Mary Choloupka, who was born November 3, 1847, in Bohemia, and is a sister of Charles Choloupka, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and a daughter of John and Catherine (Pirko) Choloupka, who emigrated from their native country to the new world in 1855, making their way at once to Jones county, Iowa, where the father became a prosperous farmer and passed away there in January, 1906, when he had reached the venerable age of ninety-five years. The mother's death also occurred in Jones county, when she had reached the age of seventy-eight. Their family numbered nine children, of whom eight still survive: John, a tailor of Dubuque, Iowa; Frank, a retired miller of Wilbur, Nebraska; Joseph, a farmer residing near Yale;

Charles, a retired farmer of Yale, further mention of whom is made in this work; Henry, a retired farmer of Wilbur, Nebraska; Mary, now Mrs. Kunce; Mrs. Anna Blizek, who passed away about two years ago; George, a farmer residing near Monticello, Iowa; and Frances, the wife of Joe Kostechek, of Jones county, Iowa.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kunce have been born six children, but only five are now living, the deceased member being John, the eldest, who was an express agent employed at St. Louis, Missouri. He was educated in Fremont, Nebraska, and was accidentally killed by stepping in front of a moving train, while discharging the duties of his position, being at the time of his demise a young man of thirty-one years. Those still living are: Ed, who resides on a farm belonging to his uncle, Charles Choloupka; Annie, the wife of Dick Hardesty, of Yale; Joe, who wedded Lottie Harris, and is operating his father's farm; Frank, who wedded Nellie Ford, and is engaged in farming in Richland township; and Mary, who is with her parents.

The parents were reared in the faith of the Catholic church, but there being no church of that denomination nearer than Jamaica, they are seldom permitted to attend its services. They are intelligent people and are very generous, giving their aid to every worthy cause and to all who call upon them for assistance.

JOHN W. MCCOOL.

John W. McCool, a farmer residing on section 34, Highland township, is the owner of an excellent property which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. Born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 29th of August, 1842, he is a son of Lewis McCool, whose birth occurred in Miami county, Ohio, but who at an early day removed to Indiana

and later to Illinois. He died in Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1890, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Hollingsworth and who was born in North Carolina, died in Vermilion county, Indiana. She was of Quaker birth and was much esteemed by many friends. In their family were two daughters and four sons, all of whom have passed away except John W. and his brother, Wells C. McCool, who is a dealer in hardware and implements at Salem, Nebraska.

John W. McCool acquired a common-school education, spending the first fourteen years of his life in the state of his nativity, and going to Illinois in 1856. He there began learning the blacksmith's trade with his brother, Wells C., and a year later he came to West Milton, Penn township, Guthrie county, where he followed blacksmithing until 1861. In that year, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company C, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served for four years and took an active part in the battle of Pea Ridge, the siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Jackson, Mississippi, and Kenesaw Mountain. He participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the siege of Atlanta, and afterward went with Sherman on the march to the sea. He was on detached service at the beginning of the march to the sea as a blacksmith and on special detail with General Howard. Although frequently on the firing line, he never faltered in defense of the old flag or the cause it represented, but proved himself a brave and courageous soldier. He was mustered out July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid Mr. McCool returned to Guthrie county and conducted a blacksmith shop at Dale City for three years. He afterward took up farming in Jackson township, where he remained for two years, subsequently making his way to Penn township, while in 1875, he removed to Beaver

township and in 1881 came to his present location on section 34, Highland township. Here he owns two hundred and forty acres of land lying in Highland and Seely townships, all tillable and well improved. Everything about his farm is in an excellent state of cultivation or of repair, and the equipments there are modern, while the latest improved machinery is used to facilitate the work of the fields.

On the 30th of September, 1865, Mr. McCool was married to Miss Lottie Williams of this county. She was a daughter of John and Harriet (Chilcote) Williams, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. They came to Guthrie county in the early '50s, settling in Jackson township, and resided in the county until their deaths. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCool were born thirteen children: Logan, a resident farmer of Baker township; Alice, of Highland township; Eva, the wife of Dr. H. E. Lovejoy, of Rippey, Iowa; Wells, a farmer of Highland township; Louie, a twin sister of Wells and the wife of Jerry Murphy, a resident farmer of Seely township; Hattie, the wife of Rufus Bryan, who follows farming in Union township; Jennie, the wife of E. A. Whitten, also a farmer of Union township; Cora, the wife of John Packum, who is cultivating a tract of land in the same township; Maud, the wife of Earl Barrett, a farmer of Rock Bluffs; Mary, the wife of Clark Hutchinson, also a farmer of Union township; William, at home; Mabel, who is in Colorado; and Gladys, at home.

In his political views Mr. McCool is a stalwart republican and has served as trustee and school director. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Robert Henderson post, of which he has been commander. He made an excellent record as a soldier at the front, and in days of peace he has been equally loyal in citizenship, withholding his support from no measure or movement that he believes will

benefit the community, while in his business affairs he has ever been honorable and straightforward.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT.

William H. Bennett, occupying a pleasant home in Guthrie Center, was formerly identified with farming interests in this county. A native of New Jersey, he was born in 1838, and continued to reside in that state until 1883. His father, Cornelius Bennett, was also a native of New Jersey and spent his entire life there, following the occupation of farming. He was a representative of one of the old families of that state. He married Eleanor Lamberson, whose birth occurred in New Jersey, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom four are living.

William H. Bennett was reared to farm life in the state of his nativity, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His education was acquired in the public schools, and when he put aside his text-books he took up farming as a life work and continued in that field of endeavor until he retired from active life. As stated, he continued his residence in New Jersey until 1883, in which year he sought a home in the middle west, making his way to Guthrie county, Iowa. Settling in Baker township, he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres, on section 36, of which fifty acres had been broken, while the remainder was still in its primitive condition. He at once began turning the furrows and soon had the entire tract under the plow. He followed farming and stock-raising, cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and he also raised shorthorn cattle of high grade, and his live-stock interests proved profitable. He made all of the improvements on this place, including the erec-

tion of substantial buildings, and as the years passed his farm became very profitable. He lived upon that place for nineteen years and then sold the property to Mr. Fordman, after which he bought a home in Guthrie Center from Mr. Hopkins. He has set out fruit trees and has made many improvements on his place and is now comfortably situated, enjoying well earned rest from the arduous labor of the farm.

In 1858 Mr. Bennett was married in New Jersey, to Miss Hannah Parker, who was born in that state, and they had four children, of whom three are living: W. H., who resides in South Dakota; Sarah E., the wife of J. Willison; Mrs. Mary Ophelia Horton; and James H., who died at eight years of age.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Baptist church and has lived a life in harmony with his professions. He is always just and upright in his treatment of his fellowmen whether in business or social relations. In politics he is a republican, having firm faith in the principles of that party as being most conducive to good government. He has always been interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community and is neglectful of no duty of citizenship.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

William Johnson, who is station agent at Glendon, was born in Vermont in 1864 and when but a year old was taken to Indiana by his parents. His father, William Johnson, was a native of England and in that country was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Hannah Brashaw, also a native of England. Four of their children were born ere their emigration from that country to the new world. They had eight children altogether, and four are still living. After living for some time in Vermont, the family removed to Indiana in

1865 and subsequently went to Des Moines, Iowa. The year 1868 witnessed their arrival in Panora, Guthrie county, and the father engaged in a manufacturing business, being one of the owners of the woolen mills of that place for seven years. He afterward purchased ninety acres of land in Cass township. This he placed under the plow, for the land was unbroken when he became its owner. As the years passed he improved the property, adding to it all of the equipments and accessories of a modern farm. Upon that place he made his home until his death, following farming and stock-raising. Both branches of his business proved profitable so that in the course of years he was able to provide his family with not only the necessities but also many of the comforts of life. His wife died in 1895, and he passed away in 1897. After becoming a naturalized citizen he voted with the republican party and he had a deep and firm attachment for the republican government and the institutions of this free land.

William Johnson was but four years old when brought by his parents to Guthrie county. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the details and labors of the field, as he assisted his father in carrying on the work of the farm. He acquired his education in Panora and lived at home until he attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account. He continued in that business until his health failed, having just then secured a position with the Rock Island Railroad Company. Seven years ago he came to Glendon and for three years was telegraph operator at this place. Since that time he has been station agent, and he has attended to all of the business of the railroad company at this place. He is a trustworthy employe and is regarded by the public as a courteous and obliging representative of the road.

On the 15th of December, 1889, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Susan E. Hunsinger, who was born in Indiana and is a

daughter of R. Hunsinger, who died in the Hoosier state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born three children, but Albert Virgil is the only one now living, the others having died in infancy.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplifies the principles and beneficent spirit of that order. In politics he is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has built a home at Glendon, where he is comfortably situated, and he has many friends in the village and throughout the county in which almost his entire life has been spent. His social nature and geniality, combined with his deference for the opinion of others, and his friendly nature, have made him many friends.

E. H. WOLF.

E. H. Wolf, the subject of this sketch, is one of the worthy citizens that Pennsylvania has furnished to Guthrie county, his birth having occurred on the 18th of June, 1860, in the town of Gettysburg, where three years later was to occur one of the most sanguinary battles in the history of the world, the surrounding hills and mountains to echo and re-echo the sound of shot and shell, while hundreds upon each side would fall before this leaden rain. The family had long been residents of Pennsylvania, the parents of E. H. Wolf being H. G. and Margaret Wolf, both natives of that state, where the father was born in 1832 and the mother in 1830. Unto them were born seven children, six sons and a daughter, of whom E. H. was the fourth of the family. The father's death occurred in 1882, while the mother departed this life in 1907.

E. H. Wolf, at the usual age, became a student in the public schools. His first occupation after his marriage was to engage in coal-mining, which pursuit he followed for

five years. He then turned his attention to farming and still continues in this line. He came to Guthrie county in 1900 and as his financial resources increased he saved from his earnings all that was not needed for actual expenses and acquired a capital sufficient to enable him to purchase his present home in Bear Grove township.

Happily situated in his home life Mr. Wolf was married in 1884 to Miss Florence M. Murphy, whose birth occurred in Hancock county, Illinois, November 30, 1863, her parents being Allan and Minerva Murphy, natives of Ohio. In their family were fourteen children, nine daughters and five sons. Her father died in 1899 but her mother is still living in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf now have four children: Sydney C., born February 14, 1885; Sylvia M., born October 14, 1889; Margaret A., born December 24, 1899; and Hallie M., born January 6, 1907.

The parents are worthy Christian people holding membership in the Lutheran church and in the community where they reside they are widely known, while the opinion regarding them is altogether favorable. Mr. Wolf votes with the republican party and has served as justice of the peace and as school director. Starting out in life without any special advantages but becoming imbued with laudable ambition to attain something better, he has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding business ability and fidelity and today commands the respect and esteem of his community because of what he has accomplished and the methods he has followed in winning his success.

W. E. MOORE.

W. E. Moore, whose home is pleasantly situated on section 11, Highland township, was born in Louisa county, Iowa, November 23, 1866. His father, D. W. Moore, was

born in Tennessee in 1843 and was brought to Iowa when nine years of age, settling in Louisa county, where he was reared to the occupation of farming, which he later followed on his own account in that county until 1883, when he came to Guthrie county. Here he settled upon section 11, Highland township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for five years, after which he retired from active life and removed to Indianola, where he still makes his home. He wedded Nancy Baird, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters.

W. E. Moore is the only representative of the family in Guthrie county. He was educated in the graded schools of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and afterward pursued a course in Eastern Iowa Normal School. He is a graduate of the Iowa Business College at Des Moines of the class of 1886 and, remaining in Des Moines, he served for two years as deputy auditor of Polk county. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 11, Highland township, a part of which was his father's old farm, to which he recently added eighty acres, now owning altogether two hundred and forty acres. Here he has since successfully carried on the cultivation of the fields and the raising of stock, making a specialty of Black Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. Both branches of his business are proving profitable and in his active management of his farming interests he is meeting with a success which numbers him among the substantial and enterprising agriculturists of the community. He brings to bear upon his work clear judgment, keen discrimination and laudable ambition and these qualities are always desirable elements in a successful business career.

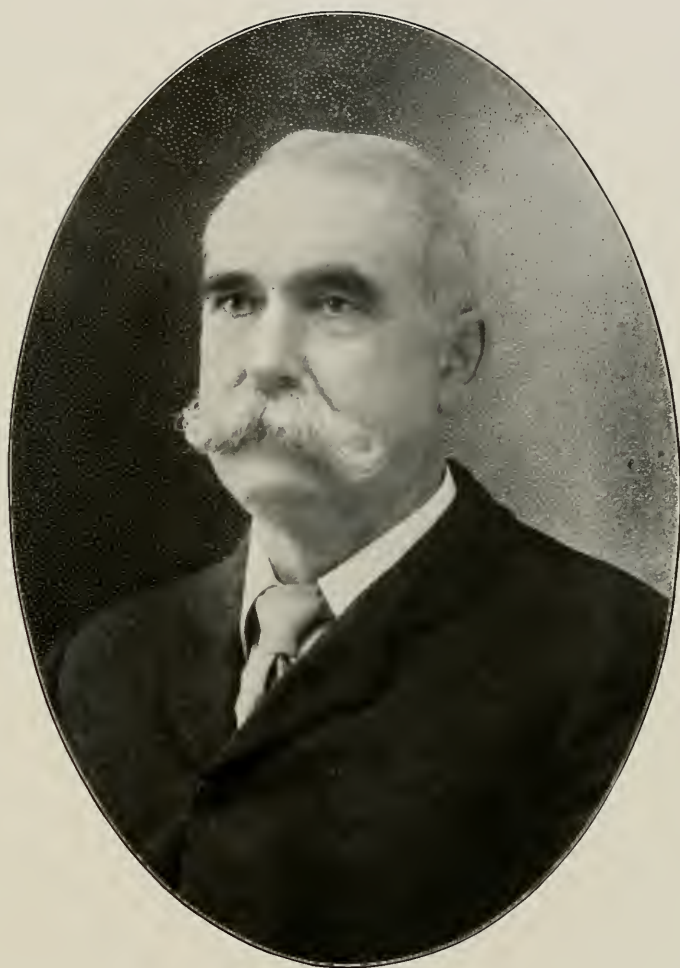
On the 7th of October, 1887, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Bridson, a resident of Highland township, although a native of the Isle of Man. They became the parents of three children but lost their first born in infancy. The others are: Mable

Lucile, born September 7, 1896; and Mildred Florence, born September 7, 1901—just five years after the birth of her sister. In politics Mr. Moore is a republican and both he and his wife are active and earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee and steward. He is well known in the county where he has long resided, having come to this section of the state when seventeen years of age, and the strong and salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have gained for him uniform good will and confidence.

JAMES H. ROGERS.

By the death of this honorable and upright citizen the community in which he lived sustained an irreparable loss and was deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. Death often removes from our midst those we can ill afford to spare, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizen. Such a citizen was Mr. Rogers, whose whole career, both business and social, served as a model to the young and an inspiration to the aged. By his usefulness and general benevolence he created a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick or stone but upon the spontaneous and free-will offering of a grateful and enlightened people. For more than a quarter century he figured in connection with the business life of Guthrie Center and was equally well known and honored in official positions to which he was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen. He stood always for intellectual and moral progress, and his memory remains as a sacred treasure to all who knew him.

Mr. Rogers was a native of Essex county, New York, born on the 22d of February, 1844, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. N.



JAMES H. ROGERS

Rogers. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Hester A. McLuen. Upon the old home farm in the Empire state he was reared and the foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of that state. His more advanced intellectual training was received in the St. Lawrence Academy, from which he was graduated in 1867, and subsequently he followed the profession of teaching. In 1868 he took up the study of law at Pottsdam, New York, and in June, 1870, arrived in Guthrie county, Iowa, from which time he was continuously a resident of the county until called from this life. He entered into active connection with its public interests here as a teacher, having charge of the schools in Victory and Dodge townships for three terms. His worth and ability were recognized and in October, 1872, he received appointment to the position of deputy auditor, in which capacity he served for one year. In the fall of 1874 he was elected county recorder and filled that position for four years. In April, 1879, following his retirement from office he engaged in the banking and real-estate business in connection with H. K. Dewey under the firm name of Rogers & Dewey, and thus for a period of twenty-five years he was a prominent representative of financial circles in the county and state. The bank which the firm conducted was ever regarded as a safe, reliable institution, following progressive methods and at the same time maintaining a conservative policy.

About the time he entered upon the duties of the office of county recorder, Mr. Rogers entered also upon a domestic happiness which continued throughout his remaining days. He was married on the 10th of January, 1875, to Miss L. C. Taylor, who was born in La Harpe, Illinois, May 4, 1856, and is a daughter of William H. and Effie (Fitch) Taylor, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. When thirteen years of age she accompanied her parents on their removal to this county and completed her education here. She attends the Presby-

terian church and is highly esteemed by all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had three children: Edith, who became the wife of E. P. Updegraf; Edward W., who married Lulu E. Lemmon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lemmon, of Guthrie Center, on the 14th of June, 1905; and Irene T., who on the 21st of June, 1905, gave her hand in marriage to Pearl W. Dowd.

To Mr. Rogers there was no place like home. His interests centered in his family and he found his greatest comfort and happiness at his own fireside. He was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and counted no personal sacrifice on his own part too great if it would promote the interests of the members of his household. His friends, too, were always sure of a hearty and cheery welcome, and at all times he held friendship inviolable. Possessing a benevolent and kindly spirit he gave free and generous aid to the poor and needy and was always unostentatious in his charities. The cause of education found in him a stalwart champion and he did everything in his power to advance the interests of his town and county in lines of public instruction. He rendered official service on the different boards of education and was himself a man of liberal mental culture. He was a reader and lover of good literature and though business and official duties made heavy claim upon his attention he yet always managed to find time for broad reading and study. He kept in touch with the current events of the day and at the same time was thoroughly familiar with the best minds of all ages, through the contents of his library. His influence with men was always for the good. No one could talk with Mr. Rogers without gaining some useful information and thereby being better prepared for the duties of life. To know him well was to learn to love him for his qualities of heart and mind.

An act perfectly characteristic of him occurred when he allied his interests with the Presbyterian church. He attended its ser-

vices for the first time on the day that the house of worship was dedicated. He resolved then, because of its weakness, to cast in his lot with the struggling organization, and from that time on it had no firmer friend than he. A trustee for twenty-two consecutive years he gave its welfare a large place in his heart. For many years he was a teacher of a Bible class and much of the seed which he sowed in his instruction then fell upon good ground and has borne rich fruit. He was in vital sympathy with young men and the cause of their education in intellectual and moral lines. His life was a benefit and stimulus to them and a lesson to all. He was a man of strong convictions, quick to discern the right and unfaltering to maintain it. A lover of society and his friends, in his grasp and greeting there was always welcome. He was genial, companionable and entertaining and association with him meant pleasure, expansion and elevation. He was a man among men in his success, his broad loves and his upright life.

JAMES HARKINS.

James Harkins, who is successfully engaged in farming in Beaver township, is one of Ohio's native sons. He was born in the year 1837 and was educated in the schools of that state while spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, Philip Harkins, a native of Ireland. The father came to America in 1820, settling first in Canada, where he lived two years. He afterwards removed to New Jersey and later to Ohio. He was a farmer who followed that occupation throughout his entire life and thus provided a comfortable living for his family. He died in Ohio in 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Malarkey, was also born on the Emerald isle and they were married in that country. She

died in Ohio, in 1884, at the age of eighty-five years.

James Harkins was reared in Ohio and remained a resident of that state until 1884, when he removed from Noble county, Ohio, to Monteith, Iowa. He has always been connected with general agricultural pursuits and he is a progressive and enterprising farmer. He engaged in farming at Monteith for about three years, and later took up his abode in Thompson township, this county, where he lived for seven years, or until his removal to Valley township. In 1895 he became a resident of Beaver township, settling on the Cottrell farm, where he lived for two years, and on the expiration of that period he bought a farm of eighty acres of Mr. Griffith. He made all of the improvements on this place that are seen here today, broke the land, placing the fields under a high state of cultivation, and in the course of years harvested good crops. He has continued to engage in general farming and has also been very successful as a stock-raiser, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He also runs a dairy, selling his products to the Menlo creamery. His business is carefully conducted. He is watchful of all indications pointing to success and he has made an excellent record as a business man since coming to this county.

Mr. Harkins was married in Ohio, in 1860, to Miss Sarah Willey, who was born in Ohio in 1841, and unto them were born thirteen children, of whom eight are yet living, as follows: Lucetta, at home; Jeremiah, who is in Menlo; Mrs. Maribah Willey; Benton, who is in Newell, Iowa; Philip, who resides in Wolcott; John, whose home is in Council Bluffs; Marshall, who is located at Duncan, Iowa; and Louis, of Menlo.

Mr. Harkins is a democrat in his political views, but though he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he has never sought or desired office. He has lived an active life in business and the success

which he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors. He is esteemed as a reliable business man and progressive farmer and is favorably known in Beaver township.

WILLIAM G. TRIPLITT.

William G. Triplitt, an honored veteran of the Civil war, is now living retired in a comfortable home in Yale, where he has made his home for the past five years, but previous to that time he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Richland township, Guthrie county. Mr. Triplitt was born in Indiana, April 23, 1837, a son of Thomas Triplitt, who, being left an orphan in early youth, was taken to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and was there married to Miss Sarah Drake, who was born in Kentucky. The father always engaged in farming, first in Indiana and later in Iowa, to which state he removed in 1848, purchasing a farm in Cedar county, which he operated until 1874, when he came to Guthrie county and made his home with his son, William G. Triplitt, until his demise in July, 1903, when he had reached the very venerable age of ninety years. The mother's death occurred in Cedar county during the early boyhood of her son William. Of their six children four still survive, but with the exception of our subject only one resides in Guthrie county—Mary, the wife of Joseph H. Hart, a resident of Yale.

After the mother's death William G. Triplitt remained with his father until he attained his majority, and about that time, in 1858, he established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Nancy Phipps, who was likewise born in Indiana and is about the same age as her husband. Following his marriage Mr. Triplitt was successfully engaged in farming for a few years, but his labors were interrupted at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in answer

to his country's call he abandoned all personal considerations and enlisted on the 15th of August, 1862, at Moscow, Muscatine county, Iowa, as a member of Company I, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many notable engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, the battle of Nashville and many others. He was never ill during his service and was never in the hospital for a single day. He enlisted as a private, but at the end of his three years' term of service he was mustered out with the rank of corporal, having made a most creditable military record. He now receives a pension of ten dollars per month.

Returning from the war Mr. Triplitt once more located in Cedar county, where he joined his family and followed farming until 1874, when he took up his abode in Guthrie county, locating on a tract of raw prairie, comprising one hundred and twenty acres in Richland township. He built a good residence and in due course of time converted the wild land into rich and cultivatable fields, from which he annually gathered good harvests, and although during the first years of their residence here they endured many hardships and privations incident to life in a new and undeveloped district, as time passed the family enjoyed all the conveniences and comforts which were later afforded when the country became more thickly settled. Mr. Triplitt continued his residence on that farm until five years ago, when, on account of ill health, he retired to the village of Yale, and he has since disposed of his landed possessions. He now occupies a comfortable home, surrounded by four acres of ground, this being located in the south part of town, and here he and his wife expect to spend their remaining days in well earned ease.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Triplitt have been born six children, but one is deceased, the living members being: John, who wedded Emma Lewis, by whom he has one child,

and who is engaged in farming in Richland township; Mrs. Peter Spencer, of Yale; Mrs. Eugene Graves, whose husband follows farming in Richland township; Thomas, a blacksmith at Anamosa, Iowa; and Mrs. Claude Martin, whose husband is engaged in farming in victory township, Guthrie county.

Mr. Triplitt has always supported the principles of the republican party, although he has never been active as an office seeker. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Bagley, wherein he maintains pleasant relations with the few remaining veterans of the Civil war living in this locality. He has always lived a quiet life, giving strict attention to his own private interests, in which he attained a degree of success which now enables him to spend his last years in honorable retirement. He is thoroughly familiar with Guthrie county from the time of its earliest development down to the present and can relate many interesting tales of events which occurred during an early period. He is known not only in the village where he now makes his home but in many sections of the county as an honorable and upright man.

CHARLES R. SQUIRES.

Among the representative and well known farmers of Highland township is numbered Charles R. Squires, whose home is on section 15. Here he has a good tract of land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, and everything about his place indicates his careful supervision and practical methods. He is, moreover, entitled to representation in this volume as one of the native sons of Guthrie county, for he was born in Orange township. His father, J. B. Squires, was a native of Illinois and came to Iowa in 1854 with his parents, the family home being established in High-

land township. Later he was married and removed to Orange township, where he still resides. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Josephine Moffett, died in 1902. She was a representative of one of the old families of this part of the state.

Charles R. Squires is one of a family of five sons and three daughters, seven of whom are yet living. He was educated in the district schools of his native township and was early trained to habits of thrift, economy and industry. He worked in the fields when not busy with his text-books, and continued to aid his father in the cultivation of the old home place until twenty-six years of age. He then rented his father's land and began farming on his own account, devoting two years to the management and cultivation of that property. He then went to Colorado and subsequently to Kansas, spending five years in the west. Upon his return to Guthrie county he rented land in Highland township, where he lived until 1894, when he bought eighty acres. This he afterward sold and invested in one hundred and twenty acres on section 22, Highland township, which he still owns and cultivates.

On the 14th of February, 1888, Mr. Squires was united in marriage to Miss Susie Fell, one of Iowa's native daughters, her birth having occurred in Cedar county. This marriage was blessed with three children, but they lost their first born in infancy. Those still living are: Velma, born March 3, 1897; and Eddie, born March 15, 1899. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are much interested in its work and growth. Mr. Squires belongs to the Masonic lodge at Bayard, and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. By all who know him he is held in high esteem. He belongs to that class of citizens known as self-made men, for he had no special family or pecuniary advantages to aid him at the outset of his career and started out in life empty-handed.

He has since worked his way upward, achieving success by his unfaltering diligence and industry, and he is now the owner of an excellent and productive farm property.

BERT MELL.

Bert Mell, who is engaged in business at Guthrie Center as a manufacturer of brick, in which connection he is closely associated with industrial interests, was born in Mason county, Illinois, in 1872, but received his education largely in Guthrie county. He was brought to this county when in his childhood days, arriving in 1881, when about nine years of age. When his school life was ended his attention was given to farm work, and he was employed by the month as a farm hand for a number of years.

Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial and profitable, Mr. Mell became an employe in the brickyard for W. E. Barry in 1898. He has since remained here as superintendent. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Barry started a small brickyard here, the machinery being operated by hand power, but he later equipped the plant with steam power and machinery for making pressed brick, and continued to conduct the enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1903. H. K. Dewey has since been foreman. There is now a capacity of twelve thousand bricks per day, and the business has proven a profitable one under their able management and control. Mr. Mell has entire charge of the plant, as its superintendent, and employs seven men in its operation. A good quality of brick is turned out and the output constitutes a marketable commodity.

In 1895 Mr. Mell was married to Miss Levina Lane, a daughter of R. L. and Lemanda Lane, and they have three children: Lawrence, Leona May and Harold. Mr. Mell belongs to the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows and to the Woodmen of the World, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of these organizations, which are based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly love. In 1902 Mr. Mell built a home on Seventh street, Guthrie Center, and it is a monument to his thrift, labor and business management in former years, for when he began earning his own living he had no capital whatever, but he based his dependence upon the safe, substantial qualities of enterprise and diligence, and upon those as a foundation he builded his success.

W. W. ROBINSON.

The agricultural interests of Highland township find a worthy representative in W. W. Robinson, whose home is on section 15. Here he has lived since 1903, having one hundred and sixty acres of land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He was born in Iowa county, Iowa, June 9, 1872. His father, Joseph Robinson, was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to the United States in 1850. He located at Rochester, New York, where for five years he made his home, and then, thinking that he might have still better business opportunities in the new and growing west, he made his way to Iowa City, where he lived for five years. On the expiration of that period he began farming in Iowa county and for a considerable period gave his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits, in which he won a gratifying measure of success, so that he is now enabled to live retired without recourse to further labor. He makes his home at Ladora, Iowa, with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Orin, and is a native of Iowa county, Iowa. His first wife was Agnes Bell, a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and died in 1880, at the age of thirty-four years.

W. W. Robinson is the only representative of the family in Guthrie county. He

acquired his early education in the district schools and, ambitious for further intellectual advancement, he attended Highland Park College. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for three years, after which he took up farm work, remaining in Iowa county until 1901, when he came to Guthrie county. Here he made investment in a farm on section 16, Highland township, and two years later he bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, which he still owns and operates. His farm is well improved, owing to his careful management and practical methods, and he annually gathers good crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon his fields.

On the 30th of October, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robinson and Miss Mary C. Norton, a resident of Iowa county. They have become the parents of four children: Sarah, Kenneth, Harold and Joseph. The parents are well known in this locality, being much esteemed for qualities of genuine worth which both possess. Mr. Robinson votes with the republican party and has served on the school board. In religious faith he is a Methodist. His life is an upright honorable one, which has gained for him the kindly regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

JOSEPH DAVIS BROWN.

Joseph Davis Brown has been engaged in the practice of law at Guthrie Center since 1883. He has attained distinction in his district as an able and learned member of the bar and is, moreover, recognized as a republican leader, having wielded a wide influence in political circles. He was born in Richmond, Indiana, September 11, 1852, his parents being Jacob and Sarah (Starbuck) Brown. The father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, December 20, 1820, and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. The Brown

family of which he is a representative came originally from Scotland to America and settled in Pennsylvania. The grandfather of our subject was Joseph Brown, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and at a very early epoch in the history of Indiana removed to that state, where he entered land and developed a farm. He walked the entire distance from the Keystone state to Indiana when twenty years of age and was married there. He became a well-to-do farmer and was a man of good judgment.

Jacob Brown, the only son of Joseph Brown, was reared amid pioneer surroundings and experienced all the hardships and trials incident to the frontier. His opportunities for attending school were limited, but he possessed native intelligence and keen discernment and became a well informed man, owing to observation, reading and experience. He possessed a retentive memory and a receptive mind. His life was given to general agricultural pursuits, and he acquired a comfortable competence in that way. In religious faith he was connected with the Wesleyan Methodist church, and in politics he was an old line whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the new republican party, continuing to support that organization until his later life, when he voted with the prohibition party because of his attitude on the temperance question. He married Miss Sarah Starbuck, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Joseph Starbuck, who was a farmer and removed from the Blue Grass state to Indiana at an early day. He took with him two or three freedmen whom he had bought as slaves, but had given them their liberty. He was a strong anti-slavery advocate and used his influence and his aid to further the cause of the oppressed race. His family numbered eighteen children, nine sons and nine daughters, including Mrs. Brown.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born eleven children: Edward, who enlisted at Whiteset, Madison county, Iowa, Novem-

ber 24, 1862, as a member of Company A, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, lost his life at the battle of Parkers Cross-roads in 1863, when only sixteen years of age. Henry is a farmer residing in Cass county, Iowa. Lydia is the wife of H. P. Bruch, a farmer residing in Walla Walla county, Washington. John M. is a practicing attorney of Sioux City, Iowa. Joseph D. is the next of the family. William L. is a farmer residing in Walla Walla county, Washington. Judith A. is the wife of George Van Vlack, who follows agricultural pursuits in Cass county. James A. is a farmer living near Sioux City, Iowa. Lucius M. follows the same pursuit near Sioux City. Nathan L. is a cement-layer and carpenter, of Des Moines. Alma is engaged in teaching in the schools of Sioux City. The death of the father occurred June 24, 1896, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and his wife passed away December 6, 1898, in her seventy-fifth year. She was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and both were people of the highest respectability who won friendly regard wherever they were known.

Joseph D. Brown was reared to farm life, and in his boyhood attended the district schools, while later he enjoyed the advantage of instruction in Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa. He devoted eleven years of his life to the profession of teaching, was principal of the Menlo school, taught in the Carlisle country schools, and in 1880 came to Guthrie Center, being principal of the schools at this place for a year and a half. He afterward went to Menlo and later taught for one term in Iowa Business College at Des Moines.

In 1878, when twenty-five years of age, he entered the office of Henderson & Berry, attorneys at Indianola, under whose direction he read law for two years, after which he was admitted to the bar at that place in 1880. He there began the practice of the profession, and on the 1st of August, 1883,

he came to Guthrie Center, where he opened a law office and has since continued in practice. He first formed a partnership with his brother, J. M. Brown, under the firm style of Brown Brothers, which connection was continued until the 1st of April, 1886, when the brother retired and Joseph D. Brown practiced alone until August 10, 1887. He then entered into partnership with James H. Applegate under the firm style of Applegate & Brown. This relation was maintained until December 1, 1890, when Mr. Applegate retired, having been elected a judge of the district court. Mr. Brown has since been alone in the active practice of law and has a remunerative business, having gained a distinctively representative clientage. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue, it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. An earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles make him an effective and successful advocate.

Mr. Brown is, moreover, recognized as a leader of the republican party, and while he has no aspirations for office for himself he was chairman of the Guthrie county republican committee in 1897 and at various times has been a member of that committee, in which connection he has done much toward shaping the policy and formulating the plans of the party for local work.

On the 19th of July, 1888, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Lillie M. Powell, whose birth occurred in New Jersey in 1863, her parents being Elias H. and Martha S. Powell. Her father, a farmer by occupation, came to Iowa at an early day and later removed to Guthrie county, where he lived

for about five years. He now makes his home, however, in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of two daughters: Martha S., who was born September 24, 1901; and Lillian, who was born October 11, 1904, passed away in February, 1907.

Mrs. Brown belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Brown affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the state bar association, and his time and energies are largely given to his profession, in which he has gained a place of power and prominence, owing to his earnest and discriminating study and his unfaltering devotion to his clients' interests.

RICHARD HOPKINS.

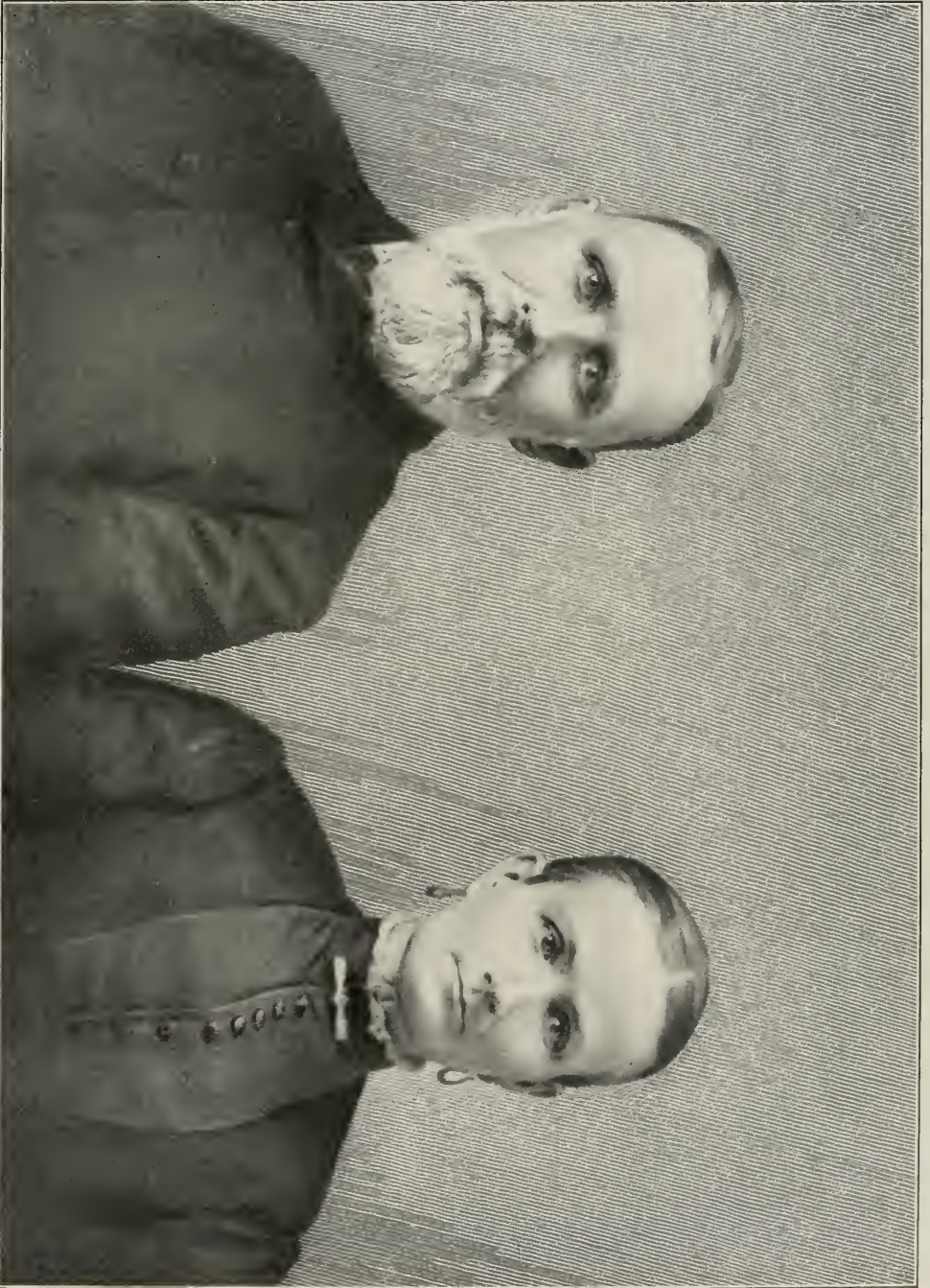
Richard Hopkins is one of the influential men and prominent farmers of Guthrie county and is justly entitled to be called by that oft misused but thoroughly honorable term of self-made man. Today he is a prosperous farmer of Bear Grove township and in all things his life has been actuated by a spirit of fidelity to high and irreproachable principles. He was born in Hampshire, England, on the 25th of July, 1830, his parents being John and Mary (Hewett) Hopkins, in whose family of seven children he alone survives. The father was a native of Wiltshire, while the mother was born in Hampshire, England, where they settled after their marriage, there spending their remaining days. The father passed away when about sixty-two years of age and the mother's death occurred when she was about seventy years of age. John Hopkins was a farmer on the estates of the Earl of Portsmouth.

Richard Hopkins was reared at home, acquiring very little education in his native country, but after coming to the United States he attended a district school for one

term and later became a student in the academy at Waukegan, Illinois, where he was a seatmate of Judge Granger and a classmate of many others who have become notable in public life. When fourteen years of age he could neither read nor write his name and being asked to witness a deed of transfer of some property, he was compelled to make his cross. He felt this as a humiliation and he determined to educate himself. How well he has succeeded is known to those familiar with his history and the important work he has performed.

At nineteen years of age he came to the United States, settling first in Elgin, Illinois, where he went to work on a farm. Chicago was then a village of little pretensions, no larger possibly than Guthrie Center, and town lots were selling at ten dollars apiece. He remained in Elgin and that locality until 1857, when he emigrated to Iron county, Missouri, where he purchased sixty acres of land and for three years he worked in the saw mills of that section. The approach of the Civil war, however, caused him to come to the north. He was one of only four men in his township who voted for Abraham Lincoln, and on the 8th day of August, 1861, he was arrested by Colonel Boland, of Jefferson Thompson's command, the latter being known as the Swamp Fox. For three months he was a prisoner, a portion of the time being confined in a log prison in Bloomfield, a room twenty-four feet square, in which twenty-two men were confined. Such were the horrible conditions that were often experienced in those southern prison pens. Through the friendship of Lieutenant-Colonel Hedgpath, however, they were later paroled and allowed to reach the federal lines, which they struck at Iron-ton, Missouri, where Mr. Hopkins, his wife and child were met by his father-in-law, who took them back to his home in Elgin township, Kane county, Illinois.

There Mr. Hopkins remained until 1864, when he came to Iowa, being employed by a



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD HOPKINS

Chicago and Philadelphia firm to assist in bringing to Guthrie county a thousand head of sheep. He remained in care of the sheep until the close of the war, when the sharp decline in the price of wool caused his employers to abandon the sheep industry. In the meantime he had carefully saved his earnings and had purchased his first eighty acres of land, which is the site of his present residence. He built a log cabin and settled down here to make a home for his family. In later years he built a modern frame residence and improved his farm, to which he had added from time to time until now within its boundaries are comprised four hundred acres. He has met with excellent success in business and his enterprise, strong purpose and the ability which he has shown constitute the basis upon which he has builded his success.

Mr. Hopkins is an independent republican in politics. He has always been a student of conditions affecting the community, state and nation and has been a deep and original thinker, ever fearless in espousing the cause which he believes to be right and faltering not as the champion of his honest convictions. At the organization of the union labor party he was sent as a delegate to the union labor convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was one of the active spirits in the organization of that party. He has also served as a delegate to the county and state conventions of the republican party. For one term he was secretary of the board of trustees of the Guthrie county high school at Panora and for twelve years he was treasurer of the township board of school trustees of Bear Grove township. For a similar period he acted as justice of the peace and for one term as township trustee. The duties that have thus devolved upon him have been most capably performed with a sense of conscientious obligation and with earnest desire to promote the welfare of the community.

In 1858 Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Ladd, of Kane county, Illinois, whose parents were Nathaniel and Mary (Buzzell) Ladd, who went to Illinois from Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins now have three children—Mary E., at home; Edward A., who is engaged in farming in Bassett, Nebraska, and George M., who is county superintendent of schools at Bassett, Nebraska. Realizing the value of an education, Mr. Hopkins has given to his children good advantages of that character. He has himself made a splendid record and is today regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of Bear Grove township and of Guthrie county. A man's position is not determined alone by the heights which he has reached, but by the depths from which he has climbed, and measured in this way, Mr. Hopkins' record is one which is indeed enviable. Denied in youth many of the privileges which most boys enjoy, he was left to essentially formulate his own character, and this he has done. Becoming conscious of the value of education, he provided for his own development along these lines and he has always remained a student of the great questions affecting individual and national welfare. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1863 and was secretary of Algonquin lodge at Algonquin, Illinois.

JOHN F. SHAFFER.

In the year 1892 John F. Shaffer came to Casey, where in connection with his brother, O. W. Shaffer, he established a drug store. As the years have passed they have constantly enlarged and developed their business until they are well known here as druggists and general merchants, having an extensive and profitable trade, which is proof

of their capable business methods, unfaltering enterprise and capacity for able management.

The birth of John F. Shaffer occurred in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 6th of December, 1856, his parents being George and Luzina (Beason) Shaffer. The father was a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, and when a young man came west to Indiana. He settled in that state, where he married and followed blacksmithing, continuing to work at that trade throughout the remaining years of an active business career. In 1857 he came to Iowa among its pioneer settlers and settled on a farm a mile and a half north of Linden, but when the town of Redfield was organized he opened a blacksmith shop there and carried on business until his death in 1865. Of the family of four children all are still living: Alice, the wife of E. J. Hewlett, of Lohrville, Iowa; Almond S., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Fraser, Iowa; Oliver W. and John F.

In taking up the personal history of John F. Shaffer we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known and has gained very favorable regard in Guthrie county. He was reared in his father's home and acquired his early education in the district schools, supplemented by a commercial course in Ottumwa (Iowa) Business College. During the succeeding three years he engaged in teaching in the college, but impaired health compelled him to give up the position. Later he again taught for some years in the district schools of Dallas county through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he engaged in farming, the outdoor life proving beneficial to his health and enabling him to successfully carry on his professional work through the winter months. In 1883 he joined his brother, Oliver W. Shaffer, in the purchase of a farm two and a half miles northwest of Adel, in Dallas county, and there they carried on general agricultural pursuits for nine years.

In 1892 they came to Casey and purchased the drug business of Frank Eaton. After carrying on the drug store for five or six months they extended the scope of their activities by adding a stock of jewelry and, succeeding in this business, two years later they purchased the furniture and undertaking business of H. Schneitman. In 1896 they erected their present brick business block and three years later put in a general line of merchandise, since which time they have been numbered among the leading business men of this locality. Both brothers are registered pharmacists and are enterprising, energetic and ambitious men who are capably conducting their mercantile interests and at the same time contributing to the general prosperity and upbuilding of the city.

In 1884 John F. Shaffer was married to Miss Almina Lee, of Dallas county, and they now have one daughter, Genevieve, who is a graduate of the Casey high school and is completing her education at Brownell Hall, in Omaha, Nebraska. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Shaffer is one of the trustees. In his entire life he has been actuated by broad humanitarian principles and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He is now a member of Purity lodge, No. 183, A. F. & A. M., and Cyrene chapter, R. A. M. His political endorsement is given the republican party, and he is recognized as one of its local leaders. He is now serving as a member of the town council, and for three terms has been mayor of Casey, discharging his duties in a prompt, progressive and businesslike manner, which has been extremely beneficial to the city. No higher testimonial of his capability could be given than the fact that he has been three times chosen to the office by popular suffrage. In all life's relations he has been found reliable and progressive, and has made a most creditable

name in business and political circles. He has true regard for the social amenities of life and among his friends is known as a most genial, companionable gentleman.

HENRY WILLIAM STOY.

Henry William Stoy, editor and publisher of the Guthrie Times, at Guthrie Center, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and is of German descent. His great-grandfather and his grandfather were both physicians, and the former was educated in Heidelberg University, from which he was graduated. The father, William H. Stoy, received his education in Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania. He was a musician and composer who attained much more than local celebrity. He married Miss Marguerite M. Biggs, who was of English lineage and was born in Ohio county, West Virginia. Her grandfather was General Biggs of Revolutionary war fame. The marriage of William H. Stoy and Miss Marguerite Biggs was celebrated in Middletown, Ohio, and they became the parents of ten children, all of whom are yet living, Henry W. being the fourth in order of birth. At the time of the Civil war the father put aside all professional and personal interests and considerations and joined the army, enlisting in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves. He was regimental officer, being leader of the band, and he followed McClellan through the campaign of 1863, being at length honorably discharged on account of wounds he had sustained when at the front. Following his coming home, he continued to devote his life to his art, and as a composer of music became quite widely known. He died September 27, 1898, having for more than two years survived his wife, who passed away on the 27th of May, 1896.

Henry W. Stoy was a little lad of five years when he accompanied his parents on

their removal to Harrison county, Virginia. Later they returned to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where they were living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. The son was educated in the common schools, and in 1866 was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and thus became acquainted with the business which he has followed as a life work. Having remained there for a number of years, during which time he gained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the printing business in its various departments, he became editor of the Waynesburg Republican, in which position he continued until February, 1887, when he removed to Guthrie Center, Iowa. Here he purchased the Iowa Star of M. Motz, and changed the name of the journal to the Guthrie Times. He has since been the editor and proprietor. The circulation of the paper is continually increasing, and he has made it one of the best papers in the county. It also has a good advertising patronage and is a welcome visitor in many of the best homes of Guthrie Center and the county, being devoted to the dissemination of general and local news. Mr. Stoy is himself a clear, forceful writer and his position is never an equivocal one. He stands for progress and improvement in the community and favors any means toward securing these ends. On the 1st of January, 1907, he admitted his son, Gus G. Stoy, into partnership with him.

In August, 1872, at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stoy and Miss Alretta J. Lantz, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Bailey) Lantz. The father was a farmer and stock-raiser. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stoy have been born seven children, who are yet living: William H., who resides in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is married; Andrew L., of Guthrie Center, who is married and has two children; Mary M., who is now Mrs. Manning, of Panora, and has two children; Gus G., who is married and has one

child; and Jennie F., Emma B. and Louis A., at home.

Mr. Stoy exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He has supported its principles through the columns of his paper, but has not been a politician in the sense of office seeking. However, he served as clerk of the senate railroad committee of the thirty-second general assembly. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, of which he is a past master, and he also holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand and a past chief patriarch of the local lodge and of the encampment, respectively. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church.

CYRUS COPE.

Cyrus Cope, proprietor of the Prairie View Stock Farm, was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 2, 1838, and is one of the ten children of Isaac and Rachel (Embree) Cope. The family has long been established in America. The father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 1804, and when a young man went to Ohio, settling in the midst of the green woods of Marlboro township, Stark county, where in ten years he cleared one hundred acres of land. His first purchase comprised one hundred and sixty acres, upon which a log cabin had been built, but no other improvements had been made. He afterward sold ten acres of this farm, but purchased a neighboring tract of fifty acres and another of eighty acres, so that he became the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred and eighty acres. He resided upon that place until late in life, when he retired from active business and removed to the village of Marlboro, where his remaining days were passed. He was seventy-eight years of age at the time

of his demise, and he had been a member of the Society of Friends. In politics he was a staunch republican, embracing the principles of the party at its organization. Of the ten children in his family only four are now living: John A., a resident of Mahoning county, Ohio; Ellis, who is living in Michigan; Cyrus; and Sarah, who is the widow of Porter Rice and is now a trained nurse of Cleveland, Ohio.

Cyrus Cope was reared on the home farm and acquired a common-school education. In 1862, for a consideration, his father transferred to him an eighty-acre farm in Marlboro township, on which he located and made his home through the succeeding decade. He then came with his family to Iowa and purchased eighty acres of land in Cedar county, upon which he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1885. In that year he came to Guthrie county and bought his present valuable farm of two hundred and eighty-nine acres on sections 4 and 5, Bear Grove township. Here he has lived continuously for twenty-two years, and in addition to the homestead he owns eighty acres on section 16, Bear Grove township, and his old farm in Cedar county. He is now giving his attention to cattle-raising, making a specialty of red polled cattle, and in this work he has been quite successful. He is also carrying on the work of tilling the soil and producing the crops best adapted to soil and climate, and is recognized as one of Bear Grove's most prominent and prosperous farmers.

In 1870 Mr. Cope was married to Miss Mary Sullivan, a daughter of Michael Sullivan, of Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, and they now have three children: Albion B., a farmer of Bear Grove township; Irving B., who follows farming in the same township; and Charles E., who aids in carrying on the home farm.

Mr. Cope is a republican in politics and has served one term as township trustee and also as road supervisor, while for the past

ten years he has been treasurer of the school board. He is a member of the Friends church. In community affairs he is deeply interested and gives active co-operation to many movements for the public good. In his business life he has carried forward his work with unfaltering purpose, and the Prairie View Stock Farm is now a valuable property, on which is raised some of the finest stock found in this part of the state. He has thus done much to advance the interests of the farming class by advancing the value of stock by reason of the high grades which he raises and which enables him to command high market prices.

GEORGE M. RICH.

George M. Rich, who for a long period was associated with the farming interests of Guthrie county, but is now deceased, was born in West Virginia on the 19th of December, 1831, and departed this life at his home in Yale on the 21st of February, 1907, at the age of seventy-five years, two months and two days. He went to Illinois when a young man and the opportunities which he enjoyed in life were of his own making. That he was popular and well liked by all is indicated by the fact that he was everywhere known as Uncle George. When but twelve years of age he was left an orphan and from that time made his way through life unaided, depending entirely upon his own resources. He was the last of a family of eleven children who passed to the home beyond.

When a young man he went to Illinois, where he was married to Miss M. J. Straight on the 14th of February, 1853. One child was born unto them while they still maintained their residence in Illinois, and in 1856 Mr. Rich started with his little family for Guthrie county. When he reached his destination he had twenty dollars in money

and an ox team, which constituted his entire possessions. The country was then largely an open prairie, with only a log house here and there to indicate that the work of settlement and improvement had been begun. His first home was a rude log cabin with the crudest kind of furnishings, but this sufficed until he could provide better accommodations for his family. Thus it was with determination to attain success he battled on day after day, bettering his condition as the result of his labors, while year after year his farm bore further evidence of his work, his capable management and his unfaltering perseverance. At last it became one of the most beautiful farm properties in Guthrie county and was the visible evidence of his effort and capability. He was a great fancier of fine stock and took a deep interest in all high grade cattle, horses and hogs. As the country settled more and more he engaged in the buying of stock, which he drove to Iowa City and thence shipped to the eastern markets. He did much to improve the grade of stock raised in this section of the country by reason of the high standard which he always maintained in the stock he kept upon his farm and also owing to the fact that he purchased only high grade cattle. In all of his business life he was practical, energetic and determined, and he won the success which comes from perseverance that never flags, combined with sound judgment.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rich were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom three have passed away. In 1874 Mr. Rich lost his first wife, and on the 14th of September, 1876, he was married again, his second union being with Miss Eliza Bateham. Mr. and Mrs. Rich, retiring from active farm life, established their home in Yale, where Mrs. Rich is still living. The death of Mr. Rich occurred on the 21st of February, 1907, and in addition to his wife there were left five sons and three daughters to mourn their loss, namely: L. H., A. C. and John Rich, who are living near Guthrie

Center; Will, who makes his home in Cooper, Iowa; Frank, of Goodrich, North Dakota; Mrs. Lola Sheets, of Yale; Mrs. Minerva Hess, of Guthrie Center; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, whose home is in Green River, Utah.

Mr. Rich was devoted to his wife and family and did everything in his power to promote their welfare and secure their happiness. He possessed a very generous, kindly disposition, and no one was ever turned from his door without food or shelter, the poor and needy finding in him a most valued and helpful friend. He was thoroughly at home by the bedside of the sick and suffering and delighted in neighborly offices. He was most considerate in all that he did of the feelings and interests of others, and thus it was that he left behind him a very large circle of warm friends when he was called to his final rest.

JAMES A. CLINE.

The farming interests of Thompson township find a worthy representative in James A. Cline, and, moreover, he is a native son of the county, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in Panora on the 27th of June, 1861. His parents were James and Susan (Lenon) Cline. The father was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 24th of October, 1824, and with his parents removed to Carroll county, that state, in his boyhood days. He was reared in the latter county, where he lived for many years. He was a volunteer soldier under General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican war. He enlisted at the age of twenty-one years under Captain Robert Milroy in the First Indiana Regiment, enrolling his name at the call for troops in Carroll county. He was one of the first to arrive upon the scene of conflict after the declaration of war by President James K. Polk and was among the last to leave.

He was one of the fifty men who volunteered to carry the dispatch announcing the surrender of the Mexican army and the completion of the treaty of peace through a hostile country for a distance of six hundred miles to the governor of Texas. Though fifty men started on that hazardous undertaking, Mr. Cline and but ten others reached their destination. Thirty-nine of the number were captured by guerrillas, but the little band of eleven determined to go through or perish. Being well mounted, they made a dash at the enemy, who, mistaking them for the skirmish line of a large body of Texas rangers, fled and let the little band pass on their way. Soon realizing their error, however, they rallied and started in hot pursuit, but their steeds were too slow and they were soon left far in the rear. No other incident of moment occurred on this perilous journey. The men carried with them discharge papers to take effect when they should deliver their message at Austin, the seat of Texan government. Mr. Cline then returned home and entered upon the peaceful pursuit of farming in Carroll county, Indiana.

It was not long after his return that James Cline, Sr., was married to Miss Susan Lenon, and unto them were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom survive. On the 4th of July, 1854, Mr. Cline met with a terrible accident. He was deputized as the principal cannoneer on the celebration of the national birthday, but through the carelessness of the thumber the ordnance was prematurely discharged, tearing his right hand in a shocking manner and badly burning his left arm. Recovering sufficiently to get about, he sold his little home and emigrated to Iowa, arriving at Panora about the 1st of November, 1854. Here he bought the land which is now the farm of G. H. Moore. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Guthrie county, which office he filled in most satisfactory manner for two terms. As stated, he arrived in Guthrie county in 1854 and after securing a claim

near Panora he returned to Indiana for his family and brought them to Guthrie county in the spring of 1855. He lived upon this place for ten years, but during that time he went to Panora and built and operated a woolen mill. About 1857 he also embarked in merchandising with his brother, bringing their goods by wagon from Council Bluffs and Keokuk. He continued merchandising until the spring of 1865, when with several others he emigrated to Oregon. On the 8th of May of that year he started overland with his family and a party, who, driving cattle teams and horse teams, proceeded to Oregon. On reaching Omaha he was elected captain of the wagon train, numbering sixty-five wagons, which he commanded across the plains, reaching the Sunset state early in the following October. There Mr. Cline resided on a farm for nine years, and during that period he received the nomination of the greenback party for the legislature, but as the party was largely in the minority he was not elected. In 1874 he traded his Oregon farm for a tract of land in Keokuk county, Iowa, and in that fall returned to this state. He resided in Keokuk county until 1882, when he sold his farm there and purchased a farm near Anita, Cass county, Iowa, upon which he took up his abode, making it his place of residence until his death, which occurred on the 29th of December, 1886. He was a man respected and honored wherever known and most of all where best known. His wife was born near Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th of February, 1827, and survived her husband for several years, passing away on the 22d of June, 1893. Mr. Cline was a kind husband, an indulgent father, a dutiful and accommodating neighbor. He made a splendid record in military circles and rendered equally valuable aid to his country in settling up the frontier and planting the seeds of civilization in wild western districts.

The record of the children is remarkable in that the circle remains unbroken by the

hand of death. Of the sons and daughters born unto Mr. and Mrs. James Cline, John L., is now living in Portland, Oregon; Samuel J. is a resident of Butte City, Montana; Robert P. is a farmer of Enid, Oklahoma; Mathew R. is living near Menlo, Adair county; Mary is the wife of Charles W. Blaylock, of Woodward, Oklahoma; James A. is the next younger; Charles F. resides in Frederick, Oklahoma; Elizabeth A. is the wife of Warren Caltrider, of Thompson township, this county; Margaret A. is the wife of William House, of South Dakota; Sarah V., a twin of Margaret, is the wife of George Smith, of Casey, Iowa; and Emma is the wife of Patrick Mitchell, of Grant township, this county.

James A. Cline was reared on the home farm. He sojourned for a short time with his parents in the northwest, but the greater part of his life has been passed in Guthrie county. His education was acquired in the common schools, and he has followed the occupation of farming for many years. On the 5th of March, 1885, he was married, and soon afterward he took charge of the old homestead property, which he managed until about three years following his father's death. He then removed to a farm of his own, comprising eighty acres in Cass county, Iowa, which had come to him as an inheritance from his father. There he resided until 1894, when he sold out and came to Thompson township, Guthrie county. Here he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has converted into one of the best improved farming properties of the county. He has been very successful and is today one of the leading agriculturists of this part of the state, his labors bringing to him gratifying success.

Mrs. Cline in her maidenhood bore the name of Sabina F. Wagner and was a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Funk) Wagner. Her father was one of the early settlers of Grant township, Cass county.

Iowa, where he resided upon a farm for many years. He is now living retired in the village of Anita. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cline have been born seven children, of whom six are yet living: Warren E., who is employed in the Casey creamery; Franklin P., Albert E., Ollie F., Ernest L. and James F., all at home. One son, Eddie, is now deceased.

Mr. Cline belongs to Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F. He usually votes the democratic ticket, but is liberal in his views and at local elections frequently casts his ballot without regard to party association. His life has been a busy and useful one, crowned with success, and he is now numbered among the prosperous farmers of Thompson township, his property being a monument to his thrift and diligence.

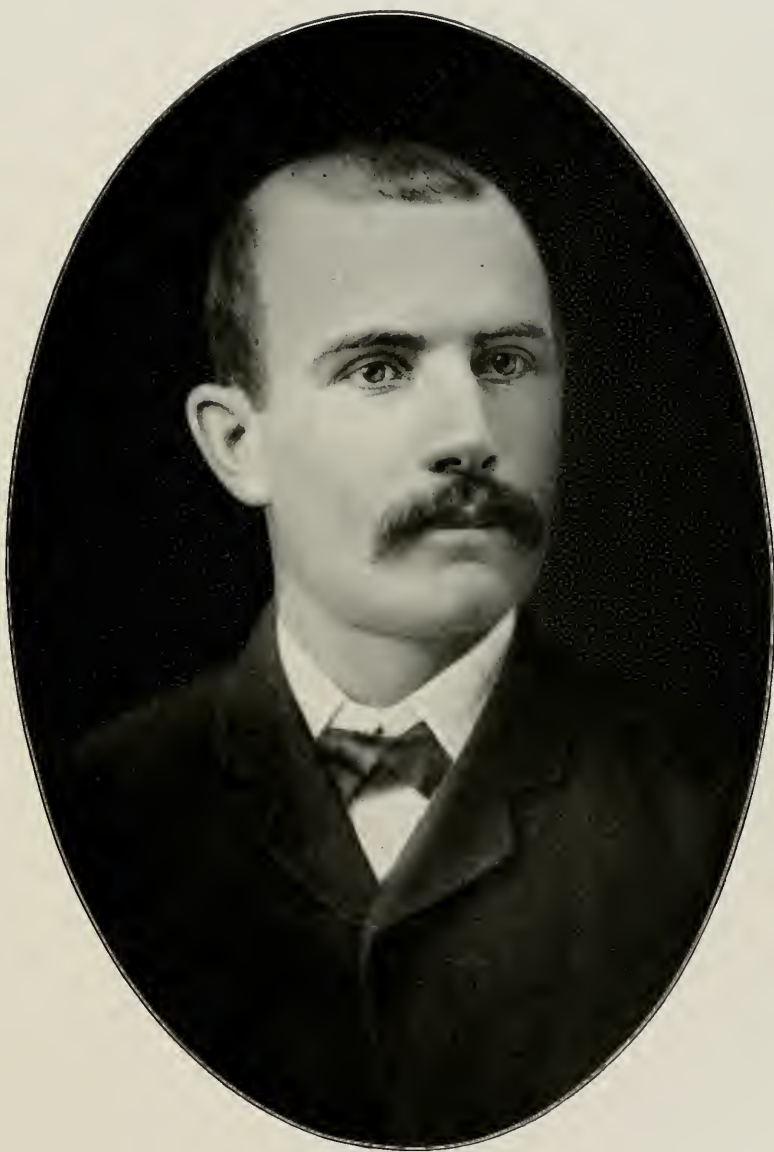
SIDNEY R. REED.

Sidney R. Reed has been at different times variously connected with business and progressive interests in Guthrie county and is now associated with his brother, W. L. Reed, under the firm name of Reed Brothers, in the grain and live-stock business. He possesses a spirit of determination that has enabled him to overcome many difficulties and obstacles, such as always confront the business man. Prompt, energetic and reliable, he has made an excellent record in the business world by reason of honorable methods. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, April 29, 1859, his parents being Harmon T. and Louisa (Jordan) Reed. His great-grandmother in the paternal line, Mrs. Rebecca Reed, is still living. She is now eighty-five years of age and she has six great-great-grandchildren.

Harmon T. Reed, the father of our subject, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 7th of December, 1838. There he was reared and engaged in farming until 1864,

when he came to Iowa. Arriving in Guthrie county, he purchased a farm in Valley township, then Center township, where he engaged in buying, feeding and shipping cattle in connection with general agricultural pursuits. He was thus busily occupied until 1875, when his knowledge and previous success in the cattle business took him to Chicago, where he engaged in the live-stock commission business at the Union Stock Yards. He was identified with the business there for fifteen months, after which he returned to Menlo, then known as Guthrie Switch, where he continued in the live-stock and grain business until 1878. In the fall of that year he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he engaged in mining and merchandising. During his sojourn in that state he was one of the four men known as the "lucky four" who discovered the Duncan mine on Friar hill. The others were Mike Duncan, George France and F. B. Bickford, all of whom were early settlers in Guthrie county. Mr. Duncan sold his interest to Mr. Reed and his partner, Mr. Bickford, for six hundred dollars, and some time later they opened up a rich silver vein that enabled them to sell the mine for thirty thousand dollars. The new company developed the mine rapidly and but a short time later they were shipping ninety tons per day which showed a smelting rate of thirty dollars per ton, and the mine was estimated to be worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Harmon T. Reed remained in Leadville five years, after which he returned to Monteith and resided on the home farm until 1901, when he went to Palisades, Colorado. There he engaged in the raising of peaches and in this he has been very successful, securing a measure of prosperity in excess of all of his former investments. Some of his orchards are now worth three thousand dollars per acre and others are valued at almost as high a figure. He owns a residence at Long Beach, California, which he purchased in December, 1906, and which he



S. R. REED.

expects to make his permanent home. As a business man he has made an excellent record, and as the years have passed by he has so placed his investments that wealth has resulted therefrom. Politically he is a democrat and fraternally he is interested in Masonry. He belongs to the Old School Baptist church and his life has been an upright and honorable one, actuated by liberality as well as business activity. His wife, who was born September 10, 1838, in Ohio, is also yet living. She had a great-uncle, Jacob Jordan, who was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and he had a brother, Peter Jordan, who participated in the battle of Monmouth. Peter Jordan had also served during a former enlistment and came out of the war unscathed, but Jacob Jordan was never heard from afterward, so that it is supposed he gave his life to defend the cause of liberty. The Reeds are a long-lived family. As stated above, the great-grandmother of Sidney R. Reed is yet living, and Mr. Reed himself has three grandchildren, while his brother, W. L. Reed, has two grandchildren and his sister, Mrs. Clarissa E. Epperson, has one grandchild. There were eight children in the family of Harmon T. and Louisa Reed, of whom five are yet living, namely: Sidney R.; Wilmington L., who is engaged in live-stock and grain business at Monteith; Clara C., the wife of Albert T. Epperson, of Long Beach, California; Clo, the wife of George W. Branson, of Monteith; and Priscilla J., the wife of A. J. Branson, of Palisades, Colorado.

Sidney R. Reed was reared at home and is indebted to the district school system for his early educational advantages. Later he attended the public schools in Chicago, and when sixteen years of age began teaching in Beaver township, Guthrie county. He has long been identified with educational interests, teaching at intervals during the winter months until 1892. He was a competent educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he had acquired.

On the 10th of November, 1880, Mr. Reed married Miss Alice McClellan, a daughter of John McClellan, of Beaver township, this county. The young couple began their married life on the old Reed homestead in Monteith, and Mr. Reed engaged in general farming and in the raising, feeding, buying and shipping of cattle. In 1892, however, he left the farm and for a time engaged in grain and cattle business in Monteith, being associated with his brother, W. L. Reed, under the firm style of Reed Brothers. This business has been conducted by them for fifteen years with excellent success, and Sidney R. Reed has business interests of other kinds. He is heavily interested in feeding cattle at Casey, Iowa, as a member of the firm of Oddy & Reed, and also as a member of the firm of Campbell & Reed. He is one of the best known men in Guthrie county and is seldom, if ever, at fault in judging the value of an animal. He has thus been able to make good purchases and profitable sales and is one of the most enterprising cattle dealers in the entire district. He is in partnership with J. H. Eastman, of Chicago, in the ownership of a cattle ranch near Wood Lake in Cherry county, Nebraska, where they own four thousand one hundred and sixty acres of land and lease one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of school land, and have about eighteen hundred head of high-grade Hereford cattle. Mr. Reed owns a four-sevenths interest in this ranch and stock.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born four children: Jessie Pearl, now the wife of Samuel F. Clampitt, of Jackson township, this county; Nora A., the wife of Dr. L. L. Moench, of Monteith; Hazel, who is attending the high school, and Daisy, deceased. Mr. Reed is a democrat, voting for the principles and candidates of that party, and while not a politician in the usual accepted sense of that term, he twice served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Christian church of Monteith, and his life has been active and honorable. In his business af-

fairs he has been watchful of every opportunity of winning success, and as years have gone by he has attained a place of prominence as a live-stock dealer in Guthrie county.

ABRAM RUTT.

Abram Rutt, who has been connected with various business interests in Guthrie county, is now president of the Abram Rutt National Bank of Casey and is widely recognized as an able financier and a man of unqualified business integrity. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of October, 1831, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Whistler) Rutt, of whose seven children he alone survives. The father, also a native of Lancaster county, there spent his entire life, reaching the venerable age of eighty-two years. Throughout his active business career his time and energies were devoted to farming.

Abram Rutt was reared on the old homestead farm and acquired his education in the district schools of Lancaster county. His educational privileges were limited, as he attended school only when there was nothing of importance to be done on the farm. He remained upon the old homestead until his twenty-third year and in the fall of 1853 he came west, attracted by the broader opportunities, which he believed might be enjoyed in a new but rapidly developing section of the country. He spent the winter in Madison county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1854 he went to Adair county. He was closely associated with early events there that left their impress upon the history of that portion of the state. He helped to lay out the county seat of Adair county, which at that time was Fontanelle, where he continued to make his home until 1876.

Ever watchful of opportunities and readily recognizing the opportune moment when it arrived, Mr. Rutt turned his attention in

the seventies to the lumber trade, opening yards in Casey. In this venture he met with success, building up an extensive business and at the same time he purchased and improved a section of school land in Adair county. To this he added a tract of two hundred and forty acres and he still retains the ownership of these landed interests. Upon establishing the lumberyard at Casey he removed to this town and continued in the lumber business until about 1888. In the meantime, however, he became a factor in financial circles, opening a private banking house, which he conducted for twenty years. In February, 1906, he organized the Abram Rutt National Bank, and on the 1st of March, 1906, the new financial institution opened its door for business, with Abram Rutt as president; William Valentine as vice president; and S. Lincoln Rutt as cashier. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and is one of the leading financial institutions of Guthrie county. In addition to his banking and agricultural interests, Mr. Rutt deals in farm lands and his operations in real estate have been to him a fruitful source of income. In 1904 in connection with Michael McDonald, L. M. Kern, of Des Moines, and Mr. Miller, he bought seven thousand acres of land in Canada, which is now all sold.

On the 5th of February, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of Abram Rutt and Miss Sarah Valentine, of Adair county, with whom he traveled life's journey for nearly twenty years, being then separated by the death of the wife August 25, 1885. In his political views Mr. Rutt is a republican, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is known as a stalwart champion of the party principles. He served for one term as county treasurer while living in Adair county. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, at Fontanelle, having been made a Mason nearly fifty years ago.

To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with

the great material industries of the state and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the agricultural and business progress of this portion of the state. His interests, too, have been of a character that promote general advancement and no one is more deeply interested in the welfare of the community than this public-spirited citizen.

GEORGE MLEYNEK.

With the agricultural interests of Guthrie county, Mr. Mleynek has long been actively associated. He was born in Jones county, Iowa, January 8, 1870. His parents, Wesley and Helen (Macek) Mleynek, were natives of Austria. They were ambitious people, who rightly conjectured that the United States held for them larger possibilities than their own country and accordingly they sailed for the new world in the early sixties and settled on a farm in Jones county, Iowa, removing from there to Guthrie county in 1871. They lived in the eastern part of the county but later bought eighty acres on section 35, Richland township, and afterward added one hundred and twenty acres to this farm. They early built a log cabin and began the improvements on the place, which was their home until the death of Mr. Mleynek in 1897, at the advanced age of sixty-seven years. He was an earnest democrat and an ardent supporter of the Roman Catholic church. He and his wife reared a family of seven children and gave them the advantages which the new world offered at that time.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of the United States

while living on the farm on which his father settled. About 1895 he began farming for himself on one hundred and twenty acres, which he now owns. Here he has built a splendid house, a spacious new barn and all the necessary sheds and a substantial corn crib. He is an up-to-date farmer and stock-raiser, whose success is due to industry and honesty—qualities upon which any one who has ever dealt with him has always been able to depend.

In 1894 was celebrated his marriage to Anna Kalous, a daughter of Albert and Mary Kalous. She came to the United States from Austria when only sixteen years of age. Four children have been born to this union: John, Fred, Edward and Ernest. The children are all at home and are receiving the advantages of as good an education as it is possible to give them. Mr. Mleynek is a man among men, loyal in citizenship, honest in business and trustworthy in his private life. His political support is given to the democracy and in religious faith he is a communicant of the Catholic church.

GUSTAVUS EDWARD PRICE.

Gustavus Edward Price, engaged in the insurance business in Guthrie Center, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1836. His father, Andrew D. Price, was a native of Virginia, now West Virginia, and was of Welsh lineage. The family was founded in America in colonial days by an ancestry who settled on Manhattan island. Four brothers of the grandfather of our subject were numbered among the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and General John Sterling Price, the intrepid commander of the confederate forces, was a second cousin of Andrew D. Price.

The father of our subject was a physician and in an early day removed from West Virginia to Ohio, where for some time he con-

tinued in the practice of medicine and surgery. Later he went to Hebron, Indiana, where he continued up to the time of his death. He belonged to the Baptist church and fraternally was a Royal Arch Mason. His political allegiance was given to the whig party in early life and he afterward became a stalwart republican. Recognized as a leader in the ranks of his party, he was very prominent in political circles and did much to mold public thought and action. He was notable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his far-sighted sagacity and in his unfaltering patriotism—qualities which were manifest in an official service that reflected credit and honor upon the community which honored him. He served in both the legislature and in the senate of Indiana, was probate judge of Porter county, and for sixteen years served as one of the commissioners of that county. He was indeed one of the representative men of his day and was an intimate friend and associate of Schuyler Colfax. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Abigail B. Mann, was born in Indiana, and was of English ancestry.

In their family were six children. John G., who is now district clerk of Durango, Colorado, and a practicing attorney at that place, was first sent to Durango as a post trader by General Grant, after having served as captain of Company A in the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. James A., who was a member of the Ninth Indiana Infantry for three months and was afterward regimental adjutant in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, subsequently followed farming until his death. Samuel S., who was in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry and was a printer by trade, has also passed away. Gustavus E. is the next of the family. Mary H. and Catherine are both deceased.

Mr. Price, whose name introduces this review, was a student in the public schools of Indiana and throughout the period of his

boyhood, youth and early manhood was connected with agricultural pursuits in that state. He came to Iowa in 1858 and settled at Guthrie Center, where he soon afterward bought one hundred and ten acres of land in Baker township. There he built a house, in which he established his home, remaining upon that farm until 1888. He then came to Guthrie Center, where he has since engaged in the insurance business and he owns good residence property here.

On the 9th of September, 1857, Mr. Price was married to Miss Elenore A. Ferguson, who was born in Ravenna, Ohio, in 1839, and died June 29, 1904. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a most estimable lady. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, of whom five reached adult age: John G., who is a banker of Seattle, Washington, and is married and has three children; Andrew B., of Guthrie Center, who is married and has two children; Eli G., a Methodist minister at Glenmore, North Dakota, who is married and has five children; William D., who is also a minister of the Methodist church, located at Willow City, North Dakota; and Sarah A., the wife of S. C. Hoyt, engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Guthrie Center. They have four children.

Mr. Price is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows. He votes the straight republican ticket and his position upon any question of importance is never an equivocal one. He is unfaltering in his advocacy of what he believes to be right and at all times therefore commands the trust and confidence of those with whom he is associated. He has held a number of township offices and for years he was president of the Guthrie Center Old Settlers' Association, of which he is now secretary and was also president of the Dallas and Guthrie County Association. His residence here covers a period of almost a half century and he has

therefore witnessed nearly all of the growth and development of this part of the state. There were many evidences of frontier life when he came. He has lived to see the county become thickly settled with a contented and prosperous people, while its wild lands have been converted into the uses of civilization and the varied commercial and industrial interests have resulted in the founding of thriving towns and cities.

GEORGE W. HEATER.

There is no man who occupies a more prominent position in connection with the upbuilding and development and the promotion of business interests in Jamaica than does George W. Heater, president of the Citizens' Bank. He was born in Greene county, Iowa, December 10, 1859. His father, Jacob Heater, was a native of Pennsylvania and the year 1855 witnessed his arrival in Iowa, at which time he settled in Greene county, where he followed the occupation of farming. He made extensive investments in property, being the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land at the time of his death. He engaged quite extensively in buying, raising and selling stock and was well known as a leading stock-raiser and agriculturist. He died in 1864 and is still survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann McElroy, and was born in Ohio. She is now eighty-eight years of age and lives with a daughter in Colorado. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, three of whom are now living, George W. being the third in order of birth.

The pursuits of farm life early became familiar to George W. Heater through the practical experience which he received on the old homestead. Desirous of engaging in some other occupation than that of farming, however, he came to Jamaica in 1886 and he has since made this his home. Various busi-

ness interests have felt the stimulus of his enterprise, keen discernment and sound judgment. In February, 1902, he joined W. C. Spurgin in the establishment of a private bank. In the following year he purchased his partner's interest and has since been sole owner of the Citizens Bank, which is capitalized for ten thousand dollars. The stock is all paid up and the deposits amount to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars and the loans to one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. The bank is in a healthy condition and is regarded as one of the solid financial institutions of the county. From the beginning the bank has been very successful and a general banking business is conducted. Mr. Heater figures prominently in Guthrie county as a financier. He has also done much for the upbuilding of Jamaica and owns a number of business structures in the town. He built the opera house, which is a brick building forty-seven feet by seventy feet, and at different times he has bought and sold real estate and farm property.

In 1881 Mr. Heater was married in Dallas county, Iowa, to Miss Cora B. Towne, a daughter of A. L. and Maria (Wells) Towne, in whose family were fifteen children, nine now living. Her father was born July 27, 1827, and died December 14, 1901, while her mother was born July 24, 1835, and died September 22, 1900. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Heater have been born four sons and one daughter, namely: Guy E., Mahlon M., Blaine M., Claire A. and Jewell V.

Mr. Heater is a republican in his political views and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never been an politician in the sense of office seeking. He has served, however, as school director and takes an active interest in the cause of education. In the prosecution of his business there has been manifested one of the most stalwart traits of character—his desire to carry forward to the highest per-

fection attainable anything that he undertakes. He is not content with mediocrity in any line of life but has given deep and earnest thought to his business and has developed it along safe and reliable lines, his labors also proving a strong force in the growth and progress of the town.

DANIEL C. BARTLETT.

Daniel C. Bartlett, a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, was born on the 25th of February, 1854, in Marietta, the oldest town in Ohio. His father, Levi Bartlett, a native of Rhode Island, was taken by his parents to Marietta, when that region was an almost unbroken wilderness. There he grew to manhood and taught the first graded school in the city. He was a successful farmer and influential republican, who served two terms in the Ohio legislature and for twenty years was county surveyor. He was in the truest sense of the word a self-made man, who not only owed his success but also his education to his own unaided efforts. He became a man of broad general knowledge and exerted a wide influence, being one of the most prominent citizens of his locality. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Dickie, by whom he had four children, and after her death he married Mrs. Phoebe (Canfield) Green, who had one child by her first marriage. By the second union there were nine children, of whom Daniel C. Bartlett is the second in order of birth. The father died in Marietta, Ohio, in May, 1879, and the mother, who was a native of New York, died at the same place in March, 1897.

While acquiring an education in the common schools, Daniel C. Bartlett also obtained an excellent knowledge of farm work by assisting his father in the various duties of the home place. In 1877, he removed to McLean county, Illinois, and there engaged

in farming until coming to Iowa in 1891. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 8, Cass township, Guthrie county, and has since devoted his time and attention to its improvement and cultivation. Upon the place was a large frame house when it came into his possession and he has since erected a good barn. He has worked hard to bring the farm to its present well improved condition and its attractive appearance shows that his efforts have been crowned with success. In addition to general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising and now has a fine herd of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, numbering about thirty head, upon his place.

At Bloomington, Illinois, January 18, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bartlett and Miss Lucia Newton, who was born in Guthrie county, Iowa, July 24, 1862, her parents, Wallace and Sarah (Norris) Newton, being pioneers of this state. Her father is a native of New York and a veteran of the Civil war, having been in the cavalry service. In February, 1857, he came to Guthrie county, traveling from Iowa City by sled, and for a time lived at Wichita and later in Guthrie Center, but now lives in Florida, being manager of a large orange grove in that state. His wife, who was a native of New Jersey, died on the 11th of November, 1894. In their family were three children, all born in Guthrie county, namely: Ella J., the wife of C. D. Freeman, of Newton, Kansas; Mrs. Bartlett; and Mattie B., wife of V. H. Conine, of Chicago.

Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, three died in infancy. Those still living are Maude Belle, Frank Norris, Florence Mae, Howard Douglas, Clara Dell, Stella Myrtle and Dessie Lucia. This large and interesting family are all at home and add to the comfort and cheer of the household as only children can do. Mr. Bartlett and his family are conscientious members of the Christian church at Yale and contribute liberally of their time and means to its sup-

port. He has a wide knowledge of men and affairs, so that he is independent in politics, voting for the man and not for the party. He has always been a successful farmer and has prospered in all his undertakings.

JESIAH BOBLETT.

Jesiah Boblett is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 15 and 16, Thompson township, and in his life work has demonstrated how fertile and productive is the land in Guthrie county when properly cultivated according to the modern methods of scientific and progressive agriculture. He has lived continuously in this county since 1870 and his life work has been crowned with a goodly measure of success. He was born in Ohio, January 25, 1835, and his parents were George and Susanna (Kemp) Boblett. In their family were eight children, of whom three are still living: John, a resident farmer of Thompson township; S. Catherine, who is living in Colorado; and Jesiah. The father came to Iowa in 1853 and at the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and went to the front, giving his life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. He died in the year 1865, having for a long period survived his wife, who passed away in 1854.

Jesiah Boblett was reared and educated in his native state, spending his boyhood days on the old home farm, where lessons of industry, integrity and diligence were early impressed upon his mind. His mental discipline was received in the public schools and when about nineteen years of age he accompanied his father to Iowa. On the 31st of October, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Kitchens, a daughter of Absolom and Margaret Kitchens. Her parents lived for some years in Illinois, whence they came to Iowa in 1849. The father's death occurred in 1862, and the mother was

called to her final rest in 1882. In their family were eight children but only three are living: Mrs. Boblett; Jane, who resides in Glenwood Springs, Colorado; and Della, also living in that city. The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with five children: Alice, who was born September 1, 1861, and is the wife of Daniel Clay, a resident of Casey; Hattie, who was born April 16, 1867, and is now deceased; Jane, who was born March 19, 1871, and has passed away; Eliza, who was born July 31, 1879, and is living at home; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Boblett has always followed farming as a life work and in the year 1870 he arrived in Guthrie county, where he has since continued to reside, so that he has witnessed much of the growth and development of this section of the state. He has contributed in no small degree to its material progress and he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land on sections 15 and 16, Thompson township. The farm yields to him a good annual tribute and he still occupies the old homestead, although he is practically living retired, leaving the active work of the fields to others. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy and for several years he has served as a school director. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion and both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church. They are people of genuine personal worth, as is evidenced by the fact of the warm regard which is uniformly tendered them.

FRANK MAINS.

Frank Mains, general agent in the state of Iowa for the J. R. Watkins Medical Company, making his home in Menlo, was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1866. In the

year 1870 his parents removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Valley township. He is a son of William and Jemima (Pruitt) Mains, the former a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a farmer by occupation, devoting most of his life to the tilling of the soil. He held membership in the United Brethren church and a few years prior to his death was a minister of the same. He died in that faith about a year after his removal to Iowa.

When very young Frank Mains was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father and has since had to make his way in the world unaided, excepting such assistance as an aged mother could give. He began earning his living as a farm hand, and for a number of years was connected with general agricultural pursuits, meeting with a fair measure of success in that line. Ten years ago he came to Menlo and located in a small cottage in the north part of town and in 1904 purchased a residence, the same being the Caleb Taylor residence, where he removed. About eleven years ago he began selling goods upon the road for the Watkins Medicine Company, his territory being Guthrie and Adair counties. He was thus engaged until about seven years ago, when he was appointed general agent for the state of Iowa, and has since reached out into other states and has continued acting in that capacity. He has ten men upon the road, a part of whom he furnishes with teams and wagons and who sell the goods of the firm throughout the country, handling seventy-two different articles in household remedies, including remedies for stock. He is also interested in the work of thirty other men in the same line of business, and his position and the extensive labors in connection therewith bring him a gratifying income. He also deals in real estate and has thus added materially to his success.

In 1891, in Valley township, was celebrated the marriage of Frank Mains and Miss Lilly G. Webb, daughter of W. D.

Webb, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. They now have two interesting children, a son and a daughter, Earl and Maude Marie, having lost Elsie at the age of two months, on March 1, 1901.

Mr. Mains holds membership relations with the Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias, and the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorrassan. He is an energetic, industrious and upright business man and a gentleman of attractive social qualities, standing high in the esteem of the entire community. Whatever success he has achieved has come as the direct result of his labors.

EPHRAIM F. SHAEFER.

Success in any line of occupation in any avenue of business is not a matter of chance, but is the legitimate result of the proper use of the means at hand and the improvement of opportunities. Young men in the past have often been deterred from devoting themselves to a business life because of the widespread impression that such a life yields no opportunity for the display of genius. The time, however, has gone by when, other things being equal, the business man must take a secondary place to the lawyer, the doctor, the minister or the editor. In fact, as a rule, let the business man be equally well equipped by education and natural endowment and you will find him today in every community exercising a wider influence and wielding a larger power than a man of equal capacity in other walks of life. The men of affairs have come to be in a large degree the men upon whom the country leans. The subject of this review is pre-eminently a man of affairs, and Guthrie county numbers him among its prominent and leading citizens. He has lived within the borders of this county since 1869 and though he started out in life empty-handed, he is today the owner of eight hundred and twenty-four acres of land



MR. AND MRS. E. F. SHAEFFER

and is one of the leading citizens of western Iowa.

His birth occurred in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 5th of November, 1838, his parents being Isaac and Rosena (Huffman) Shaefer, in whose family were seven children, but only two are now living, the daughter being Mrs. Barbara Featherhoff, the wife of Samuel Featherhoff, of Carroll county, Indiana. The father was also a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, to which place his father had removed from Pennsylvania at an early epoch in the development of that section of the Buckeye state. Isaac Shaefer was reared and married in Fairfield county and continued to reside there until 1852, when he removed to Carroll county, Indiana. In the latter locality he purchased a farm and carried on general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was about sixty-six or sixty-seven years of age.

Ephraim F. Shaefer was a farm boy with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of those who are reared amid the surroundings and environments of agricultural life. He attended the district schools, and when not busy with his text-books assisted his father in the work of developing the fields and improving the home place up to the time of his marriage in 1865, when he entered upon an active business career as a farmer. For five years he rented land in Indiana, and thinking to have better opportunities for becoming the owner of a farm in the newer and less thickly settled west he removed to Iowa in 1869, locating in Thompson township, Guthrie county. During his first summer here he worked at threshing and furnished his team and received fifty cents per day. He invested in forty acres of land on section 6, Thompson township, trading a team of horses, a wagon and harness and one hundred dollars for the same. The only improvement upon the place was a one-room house. Two and a half years later he traded that property for eighty acres, where he

now resides, on section 1, Grant township. Here was a log cabin of one room, and forty acres of the land had been broken. From time to time he has added to this in tracts of forty and eighty acres each until the farm today comprises eight hundred and twenty-four acres and is one of the most valuable farm properties of Guthrie county. It is splendidly equipped with all modern conveniences, including a large and commodious residence and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. The latest improved machinery is used in tilling the fields and caring for the crops, and in addition to the raising of cereals best adapted to soil and climate Mr. Shaefer has been very successful in the raising and feeding of stock, and is today one of the most substantial and prosperous men of Guthrie county.

All honor is due him for the conquests which he has made in the business world. He has also won victories of a military career, for he is a veteran of the Civil war. He was a young man of twenty-two years when hostilities were inaugurated between the north and the south, and during the first year of the war he offered his aid to the government, enlisting as a member of Company A, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1861. He served under the famous "old fighting colonel," Thomas H. Ringhurst, until the war ended, and that his service was most arduous, difficult and dangerous is indicated by the fact that he participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Riddles Point, Fort Pillow, Osceola, Memphis, St. Charles, Clarendon, Helena, Napoleon, Grand Prairie, Crockett's Bluff, Tallahatchie, Cold Water, Yazoo Pass, Fort Pemberton, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Black River, Vicksburg, second battle of Jackson, Grand Coteau, Spanish Lake, Vermilionville, Nelson's Farm, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Red River, Old River, Mansfield, Cane

River, Shawneetown, Saltville, Prestonburg, Catlettsburg, Barres Landing, Fort Randolph, Atchafalga Bay, Silver Springs, Fort Greenwood and Baton Rouge. Mr. Shaefer never faltered in the performance of any task in connection with the prosecution of the war, and on the contrary was known as a most loyal and valorous soldier. He had the honor of cutting the first flagpole at Memphis, after the siege and capture of that city.

It was following his return from the war that Mr. Shaefer was married on the 15th of March, 1865, to Miss Rachel McMahan, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bird) McMahan, of Carroll county, Indiana. Unto them have been born ten children, all of whom have reached adult age and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Moreover, it is a remarkable fact that since coming to Iowa a physician has never been called professionally for any of the children. In order of birth they are as follows: Benjamin Franklin, who follows farming in Grant township, Guthrie county; Noah Webster, a farmer of Saskatchewan, Canada; Effie May, now the wife of Charles Burr, a resident of Adair, Iowa; Sadie Josephine, who is engaged in the millinery business at Atlantic, Iowa; Amelia Agnes, the wife of Elzie Burries, of Thompson township, Guthrie county; William Wilson, a farmer of Grant township, this county; Joseph Nelson, who also follows agricultural pursuits in Grant township; Herman Samuel, a farmer of Saskatchewan county, Canada; Arthur Alva, at home, and Elmer Edmund, a farmer of Grant township.

Mr. Shaefer's sympathy has been with the republican party since its organization, and when age conferred upon him the right of franchise he enlisted under its banners and has since been one of its stalwart champions. He served for several terms as trustee, as township clerk and as school director, and in all community interests has taken an active and helpful part. He is a member of

the Grand Army post at Adair and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is also one of its trustees. His success in life has been brought about by his well known business enterprise and strict integrity. While, as stated, his early education was limited, yet by reading and observation he has become well informed and his judgment of men and affairs, especially as affecting business transactions, has been almost infallible. He has seemed to know intuitively when to make investments in property and his land has constantly appreciated in value, owing to the settlement of the county and the improvements he has made upon it. His word has always been kept inviolate and a promise made by him is fulfilled to the letter. He is respected and honored wherever known, and most of all, where best known.

SILAS SHEEDER.

Silas Sheeder is a general farmer and stock-raiser and is one of the most extensive landowners of the county, his possessions aggregating eight hundred and sixty-five acres in Bear Grove township. In the management and conduct of his property interests he displays excellent business discernment, combined with sound judgment that prevents him from making mistakes in investment or in the purchases and sales incident to farm life. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of February, 1853, his parents being William and Mary (Keeley) Sheeder.

The father, also a native of Chester county, first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 12th of September, 1825, and after his parents' death, which occurred when he was a lad of nine years, he went to live with his grandfather, with whom he remained for four years or until he had attained the age of thirteen. During that period he attended

the district schools and then started out to earn his own living, being employed as a teamster and making a full hand in driving a six-horse team. When in his seventeenth year he began work at the blacksmith's trade under Jesse Orr, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, entering upon a four year's apprenticeship. For three and a half years he worked for Mr. Orr for his board and clothing and during the last six months he received wages. After this he opened a shop of his own, which he conducted for a year and then, thinking his success and his prospects were sufficient to justify the establishment of a home of his own, he was married on the 23d of March, 1848, to Miss Mary Keeley, who was born in the Keystone state, August 28, 1830. On the 17th of April, 1855, the father started with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, for Iowa. They traveled over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad as far as Rock Island, Illinois, and proceeded thence by steamer to Muscatine, Iowa, where the father secured a team and thus continued his journey to Guthrie county, arriving here on the 1st of May. He found a district largely unsettled, much of the land being still in possession of the government and he entered a claim to four hundred acres on section 5, Baker township. The family lived in a tent for about three months, sleeping on the ground, but during that time a log cabin was built, twelve by sixteen feet, in which the family were soon comfortably established. They lived in that pioneer home until after six more children were added to the family and as the years passed Mr. Sheeder made extensive investments in property, becoming one of the largest landowners and wealthiest men of Guthrie county. He seemed to recognize intuitively the value of a piece of property and thus made very judicious investments, the land rising continually in value by reason of the rapid settlement of the county and of the improvements made upon it. Thus

although he came to the county empty-handed he gained a place among its most substantial citizens, his life record proving conclusively that success may be gained through honorable and persistent effort and that it is not a matter of genius or of fortunate circumstances, as held by some. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, of whom nine are yet living as follows: Silas, John, Eli, James, George, Anna, Domicilla, Joseph and Wilmer. All are now married and are living in this county, the Sheeder family being a very prominent one in this part of the state.

Silas Sheeder was only six years old when his parents started for Iowa and here he was reared on the frontier, early experiencing the hardships and privations which are incident to the settlement of a new district. As his strength increased he aided more and more largely in the work of the fields, making in early life a full hand on the farm. In 1888 he was married to Miss Louisa Heron, who was born in Ohio in 1865, and they became the parents of five children: Harry, born September 22, 1889; Dora, May 6, 1891; Nora, April 15, 1895, deceased; Maud, July 11, 1898; Ellis, January 27, 1901.

The family home is a fine farm of eight hundred and sixty-five acres in Bear Grove township. Mr. Sheeder has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits and is now well known not only by reason of the excellent crops which he annually cultivates and harvests but also by reason of his extensive interests as a stock-raiser and feeder. He takes special pride in keeping high grade stock and he has every reason to be proud of the fine horses, cattle and hogs which are found upon his place. In this way he has done much to advance the farming interests of the community by raising the price of stock. He finds a ready sale for all that he produces on the farm and his business has been ably managed, resulting in gratifying success. He and his wife attend the

Methodist Episcopal church and his political allegiance is given to the democracy. They are most highly esteemed people, well meriting favorable mention in this volume because of the high regard in which they are uniformly held throughout the county. The name of Sheeder has figured in connection with pioneer history in Iowa from a very early day and from his boyhood to the present time Silas Sheeder has been a factor in the county's development and upbuilding, withholding his support from no progressive public movement.

WILLIAM PRESTON COWMAN.

At about 11 o'clock on Christmas night of 1905 there occurred an event which caused the deepest sorrow throughout the city of Casey, as well as Guthrie county, for at that hour William Preston Cowman, who had for twenty-seven years been closely identified with journalistic interests here, as editor and publisher of the *Vindicator*, was called from this life.

Mr. Cowman was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 2, 1831, and was but two years of age when he was taken by his parents to Highland county, Ohio, where the family lived until 1849, which year witnessed their arrival in this state, the family home being established in Marion county. The son was reared and educated in the schools of the Buckeye state, and after going to Marion county engaged in teaching for several years. He later entered the journalistic field, publishing newspapers in Monroe and Prairie City, Jasper county, before locating in Casey. Upon his arrival in the latter place he became associated with the publication of the *Vindicator*, purchasing a half interest in the business in May, 1879, his partner being A. J. Shrader. In August, 1880, Mr. Cowman purchased his partner's interest and from that time until his death

owned and edited the paper, but for about five years prior to his demise he was ably assisted by his son, Claude P. Cowman, who has since succeeded to the management of the enterprise.

Loyal to the best interests of his country, when the call was made for brave men to go to the front during the Civil war, Mr. Cowman responded and in 1862 became a member of Company G, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and was made first sergeant of his company. On account of disability he was later honorably discharged from the service.

Mr. Cowman was firm in his belief of the principles and policy of the republican party and was a man of strong conviction, and upheld every measure which he believed to be right, even at the financial cost of his paper. He took an active part in local political affairs and filled various county and state offices until he was elected to the state legislature from Jasper county and was a member of that body during the session in which John H. Gear, who afterward became governor and United States senator, was elected speaker of the house after a deadlock of several weeks. In many ways the loyalty of Mr. Cowman was manifested in behalf of the welfare of his state and county, and Casey owes much of its advancement to his untiring efforts, for he was the instigator of many movements which tended toward her progress.

During the early years of his life Mr. Cowman was identified with the Christian church, but while in later life he was associated with no church organization he was nevertheless deeply religious in thought and ever adhered to an honorable purpose in all relations of life. He loved nature in all its phases and took the greatest delight in planting and caring for trees, plants and flowers, and thus his home and its surroundings were made attractive through his efforts in this direction. He was a man of great domestic tastes, was genial and kindly, and while he was a man of positive opinions he

nevertheless had full respect for the views of others. His record as a soldier, as an official and as a business man was so honorable that he gained the good will and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, so that his death, which occurred on Christmas night of 1905, when he had reached the age of more than seventy-four years, was deplored by his many friends and acquaintances, who deeply sympathize with the household in their loss. While he had been in failing health for five or six years prior to his demise, yet his death fell as a sad blow to his home and to the community. The funeral services were conducted at his late home by the Rev. Mr. Linn, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Buchanan, of Avoca, and Rev. Suman, of the Methodist church at Casey. A large concourse of friends and relatives both from home and from a distance gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had learned to love and revere and the remains were laid to rest in the Casey cemetery, the acting pallbearers being those who by his side had engaged in the struggles of the Civil war.

Mr. Cowman was three times married. In July, 1852, he first wedded Miss Clarissa Guthrie, who became the mother of seven children, of whom two sons and four daughters survive. The wife and mother passed away May 26, 1872, and Mr. Cowman was married a second time, this union being with Sarah Pattison, who survived her marriage for only one year and at her death left an infant, who later passed away. On October 5, 1876, Mr. Cowman was again married, this union being with Miss Martha J. Rogers, of Leighton, Mahaska county, Iowa, and she with their only son, Claude P. Cowman, still survives.

Mrs. Cowman was born near Rochester, New York, and when a child removed with her parents to Ohio, and in the fall of 1862 the family located near Knoxville, Iowa. A few years later the daughter returned to

the Buckeye state and pursued a course of study in the Bryan Normal School, subsequent to which time she returned to this state and engaged in teaching, until she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Cowman. Following their removal to Casey in 1879, she assisted her husband in the publication of the *Vindicator* and also served as postmistress under the administrations of Presidents Arthur and Harrison. For some time she served as principal of the Casey schools, while for the past ten or twelve years she has conducted a private school known as the Casey Normal School. Through her efforts the school has attained a high standard and its patronage is drawn not only from the youth of Casey but from many sections of the county and state, and she is now compelled to turn away many applicants. She still retains an interest in the paper, the business being conducted under the firm name of Mrs. W. P. Cowman & Son. She is a lady of culture and refinement, possessing excellent business ability, while her social qualities are such as to endear her to all with whom she is associated.

DAVID J. COWDEN.

David J. Cowden is one of the leading farmers and well known citizens of Grant township. He was born in the neighboring state of Illinois, the place of his nativity being Mercer county and the date the 21st of April, 1858. His father, Watson P. Cowden, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1834, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He removed with his father, John Cowden, who was a soldier of the Mexican war, to Mercer county, Illinois, when about four years of age and was reared upon the home farm there. After arriving at years of maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Summerville, a daughter of David Summerville and a granddaughter of Robert

Summerville, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Mercer county, where they continued to live until the spring of 1867. They then came west to Jasper county, Iowa, where Mr. Cowden purchased a tract of land and with characteristic energy began its further development and improvement. He resided upon that place until 1876, when he came to Guthrie county, buying a farm in Grant township, of one hundred and sixty acres that is now owned by his son David and constitutes his home property. Watson P. Cowden continued in Guthrie county until 1887, when he removed to Cheyenne county, Kansas, where he homesteaded a quarter section and took up a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres. While he was in Kansas his son David remained on the Guthrie county farm, he and his brother George having purchased one hundred and twenty acres of the homestead prior to this time. The father remained in Kansas but a little more than two years, when he returned to Guthrie county, having sold his timber claim there but still owning his Iowa homestead. He has recently sold this, however, to his son David. In the year 1902 he removed to Adair, where he is now residing, in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest.

At the time of the Civil war Watson P. Cowden responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in the spring of 1863 and serving until the cessation of hostilities. He was a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissary sergeant of his company. He now belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic at Adair and is one of the well-known residents of this section of the state. In politics he is an ardent republican and has held some local offices, although never a politician in the sense of seeking reward for party fealty. In all matters of citizenship he stands for prominence, reform and improvement, and his influence is ever

found on the side of justice, right, truth and advancement.

Both he and his wife are now seventy-three years of age, Mrs. Cowden having been born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1834. On the 8th of April, 1907, they celebrated their golden wedding and it was a most enjoyable occasion to all who participated therein. They are people of the highest respectability and none are held in higher esteem than this worthy couple. In their family were six children, of whom four survive, namely: David J., of this review; George W., who was for twelve years superintendent of schools at Grinnell, Iowa, but is now proprietor of the Grinnell Herald and a member of the firm of Ray, Cowden & Haines, book-binders and stationers; Ella C., the widow of A. B. Chantry, and now engaged in teaching in Des Moines, Iowa; and Lilly M., the widow of John McClellan and now a resident of Grant township, Guthrie county.

David J. Cowden was reared upon the home place and acquired his education in the common schools until he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught, after which he entered the Guthrie county high school, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1886. Later he enjoyed the advantage of a commercial course in Dexter Normal School, and at twenty years of age he began his career as a teacher. His name has figured prominently in connection with the educational advancement of Guthrie county through many years, for during thirteen terms he was a successful teacher in the graded schools of the county. During this time he acted as principal of the schools of Adair and his labors there proved a strong element in the advancement of educational interests, for his methods were practical and his efforts resultant. While engaged in teaching during the winter seasons he followed farming during the summer months. In 1883 he was elected county surveyor of Guthrie county and served for twenty con-

secutive years in the office, save for a brief interval of two years, during which time he was principal of the Adair schools. The duties of this position brought him into contact with principally all the residents of the county, and he is possibly as well acquainted with the people in this part of the state as any man in the county. Moreover, the fact that he was so long continued in office is proof of his personal popularity as well as the efficiency with which he discharged his duties.

Other official honors were conferred upon Mr. Cowden by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Guthrie county high school. In politics he has ever been a stalwart republican, working earnestly and effectively for the interests of the party, and for several years he was a member of the republican county committee. He has served repeatedly as a delegate to the county and state conventions and has wielded a wide influence in public affairs.

On the 16th of September, 1885, Mr. Cowden was united in marriage to Miss Jennie B. Galbraith, a daughter of John and Nancy (Marshall) Galbraith, now of Lawrence, Kansas, but for eight years a resident of Guthrie county. They came to Iowa from Guernsey county, Ohio, and are yet remembered by many friends whom they made during their sojourn here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cowden were born three children, of whom two are living: Florence, who is a student in the Adair high school; and Gladys, at home.

The parents have been members of the United Presbyterian church for twenty-seven years, but on the recent sale of the church property to the Methodist Episcopal denomination they joined that organization. In all that they have done they have been actuated by a genuine spirit of Christianity that has found exemplification in their efforts to do unto others as they would have others do unto them. Mr. Cowden, as before stated,

is one of the best known men of the county and Mrs. Cowden shares in the high regard in which he is uniformly held. He has gained that public confidence which arises only from a recognition of genuine worth, and while he has conducted his business interests with a goodly measure of success he has always regarded his own self-respect and the trust of his fellowmen as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position.

MOSES DEARDORFF.

Moses Deardorff is a retired merchant of Yale who is now devoting his life to evangelical work. As a business man he made a splendid record, winning success through means that neither sought nor required disguise, and now that he has put aside the more active cares of business life he intends to devote his time and labors to furthering the interests of the Dunkard church, of which he has long been a most devoted member.

Mr. Deardorff was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1844. His father, Andrew M. Deardorff, was born in New Jersey on the 11th of May, 1798, and devoted his life to farming and also to the ministry of the Dunkard church. He lived for some years in the east and in 1855 came to Illinois, settling in Lee county, where he spent his remaining days. He died November 10, 1877, and left to his family a priceless heritage in an untarnished name, for his labors had been of the utmost benefit to those with whom he was associated. In early manhood he married Catharine Kauffman, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Lee county, Illinois, in 1862, at the age of fifty-two years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom further mention is made in connection with the sketch of Jacob Deardorff on another page of this

Moses Deardorff spent his boyhood days in Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, where only the advantages of the common schools were offered him. His first business venture was at Franklin Grove, where he and his brother Josiah conducted a harness store for four years. He afterward opened a music store at Sterling, Illinois, where he carried on business for five years. In 1871 he arrived in Guthrie county and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, settling on a farm four miles southeast of where Yale now stands. It was a new farm, all open prairie, and Mr. Deardorff performed the arduous labor necessary to developing the fields and bringing the place under cultivation. As the years passed his labors resulted in the production of rich crops that brought him a good annual income. He made his home upon the farm until 1893, when he removed to Yale and opened a general mercantile store, with which he was connected until February, 1907. Most of the time the business was carried on by the firm of Deardorff & Deardorff, his son, W. F. Deardorff, being associated with him. They sold out at the date mentioned and Mr. Deardorff is now living retired from business but his life could never be other than an active and useful one, for indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature. For thirty years he has been a minister of the Dunkard church, during which time he has officiated at one hundred and ninety-eight funerals, three hundred and thirty marriages and two hundred and eleven baptisms. He now intends to devote his entire time to evangelistic work, and is planning an extended trip to the east, which will include visits to his old homes in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Deardorff was married at Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, in October, 1867, to Miss Mary C. Fiscel, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and is a daughter of David and Mary A. (Herbst) Fiscel. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Deardorff have been born two sons: Ellis Ray,

who married Emma Jenkins and is a farmer of Richland township, where he maintains a pleasant home and has reared his family of eight children; and W. F., who wedded Zora Hamilton and has four children, his time being devoted to farming in Cass township.

Mr. Deardorff has taken no active part in politics but in community affairs is deeply interested to the extent of giving active co-operation in many movements for the public good. He is a man of sound judgment and in his business affairs has manifested that keen discernment and enterprise which result in success. The visible evidence of his labor is found in his nice farm in Richland township and his beautiful home in Yale, which he erected on removing to the village.

W. C. BETTS.

Among the active and enterprising citizens of Casey, W. C. Betts is numbered. He is now conducting a grocery and hardware store at that place and is extensively engaged in the insurance business. He is also the owner of some valuable farming land, together with desirable town property, from which he derives a good income.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Betts was born on the 26th of May, 1844, his parents being Joseph and Eliza M. (Chantry) Betts, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England. The father, who was born in 1824, departed this life in 1897, while his wife, whose birth occurred in 1829, died in 1901. The year 1855 witnessed their removal from Pennsylvania to the middle west, at which time they settled in Thompson township, Guthrie county, Iowa. Throughout his active business career Joseph Betts followed the occupation of farming, and was thus busily employed until life's labors were ended in death. Unto him and his wife were born thirteen children, of whom six are yet living: George



MR. AND MRS. W. C. BETTS

A., a resident of Nebraska; Charles, of California; Emma Dilley, now living in Colorado; Eliza A., whose home is in Emmetsburg, Iowa; David A., of Earlham, Iowa, and W. C., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of W. C. Betts we present to our readers the record of one who is widely known in this part of the state. He was eleven years of age when brought by his parents to Iowa, and was reared upon the old home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. During his youth he made many trips to Council Bluffs and Des Moines with ox teams. In 1862 and 1863 he put up one hundred tons of prairie hay each year at Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and in 1864 put up one hundred tons at Bear Grove, Guthrie county, and seventy tons at Hamlin's Grove, Audubon county, all of which hay he cut and helped haul and load it. It was native blue stem and slough grass for the stage company to feed their horses. After his marriage he continued to engage in farming on his own account, and carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1887, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising and in the insurance business in Casey. He deals in groceries and shelf hardware, handles lightning rods and tombstones, and is the owner of considerable valuable property, having a store building and fine residence in Casey, together with one hundred and seventy-seven acres of valuable and productive land on section 23, Thompson township. For several years he and his sons, William E. and Ellis A., have conducted a meat market in Casey under the firm name of W. C. Betts & Company. He was one of the organizers of the Town Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director for nine years; also assisted in organizing the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association, of which he was a director and adjuster for twelve years; was one of the organizers of the Home Fire and Tornado

Association, which he served as vice president for two years and is at present a director and adjuster. He is district agent for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont; was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Mutual Life, of Des Moines, which has since been merged into another company; and assisted in organizing the Union Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Association of Iowa, of which he was president two years, vice president one year and a director and adjuster since its organization. He has been president and adjuster of the Guthrie and Adair County Fire and Lightning Association, and is still a director of this company. He is thoroughly familiar with the insurance business and these various companies owe much of their success to his untiring efforts in their behalf. For some years Mr. Betts was agent for books and Bibles and is still agent for school furniture for Thomas Kane & Company, of Chicago.

On the 23d of December, 1866, Mr. Betts was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Lamb, who was born May 10, 1848, a daughter of Obed and Abigail Lamb, both natives of North Carolina. Her father was born in 1823 and removed to Iowa in 1856, making the trip by wagon and ox teams. He located near Stuart, in Guthrie county, becoming one of the early settlers of this locality, and here he spent his remaining days. His widow still survives and now lives in California in her eighty-fourth year.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Betts has been blessed with a family of four children: Henry Allen, born January 25, 1869, married Miss Mary Daily and they make their home on a farm in Thompson township. William E., born April 2, 1872, married Miss Abbie Hoag and they live in Des Moines. Ella J., born December 20, 1874, is the wife of Walter Timmons, a resident of Casey. Ellis A., born December 31, 1882, married Miss Mabel Smith and they make their home in Casey.

Mr. Betts gives his political support to the republican party, and is much interested in its growth and success. He has been a member of the school board for twenty years, also assessor and justice of the peace. His official duties have always been promptly and faithfully performed, and in his business life he is known as a self-made man, who, by his well directed efforts and energy, has accumulated a handsome competence and is now reaping the benefits of his former diligence and perseverance. He is now sixty-four years of age and has been a resident of Thompson township for fifty-two years and has never voted outside of its limits.

SIMEON LINCOLN RUTT.

Simeon Lincoln Rutt, cashier of the Abram Rutt National Bank at Casey, claims Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Lancaster county, on the 25th of February, 1867, his parents being Joseph W. and Lydia A. (Fletcher) Rutt. The family has been well represented in the wars of this country, his paternal great-grandfather having fought for independence in the Revolutionary war, while his grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and was there reared to farm life, but at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his aid to the government, enlisting as a member of Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He joined that command on the 16th of October, 1862, and on the 6th of November following he was appointed and commissioned captain of his company, with which he served until honorably discharged on the 27th of July, 1863. This did not end his military service, however,

for in 1864 he raised a company, which was mustered in as Company G of the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and again he was appointed captain, his commission being signed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and bearing date September 12, 1864. He then served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged on the 31st of May, 1865. He was an able commander, never sending his men where he feared to go, and in fact displaying valor and loyalty which inspired those under him to deeds of bravery. He was loved by all his troops and made a most creditable military record. He was wounded in the battle of Petersburg.

After his discharge Joseph W. Rutt returned home and when a brief period had elapsed came to the west with his wife and four children. For a year he resided upon a farm in Illinois, three miles north of Sterling, but not liking that location he came to Iowa and for several years resided upon a farm, belonging to his brother, Abram Rutt, in Adair county. Later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Walnut township, Adair county, where he resided until 1890, when he removed to Casey, Iowa, where he lived until his death. His son, George W., now occupies the old homestead in Adair county. The father departed this life April 22, 1902, when about sixty-seven years of age. He was an active worker and an influential factor in republican politics, and was elected and served for one term as supervisor of Adair county, also holding other local offices. Both he and his wife were members of the Mennonite church and he was a valued representative of Stanfield post, G. A. R., at Casey, serving for many years as its commander, which position he was filling at the time of his demise. All who knew him held him in high regard and his worth as a citizen, friend and business man was so uniformly acknowledged and recognized that his death came with a sense of personal bereavement to

nearly all who knew him. His wife, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, was of Welsh ancestry. They were married on the 1st of May, 1860, and Mrs. Rutt is still living, now making her home in Casey. Their family numbered five children, of whom four survive: George W., living on the home farm in Adair county; Sallie A., the wife of F. E. Burr, of Faulk county, South Dakota; Simeon L.; and Albert B., of Valley Junction, Iowa. One son, William H., is now deceased.

Simeon L. Rutt, brought to Iowa in early boyhood, was reared upon the home farm in Adair county and acquired his primary education in the district schools. When about seventeen years of age he engaged in teaching for one term in Walnut township, Adair county, after which he went to Davenport, Iowa, and pursued a course of study in Davenport Business College. He then returned home and soon afterward secured a position in the general store of T. J. Burns, at Casey, with whom he remained for three and a half years. On the expiration of that period he went to Nebraska and for four years was engaged in merchandising on his own account. In August, 1892, he returned to Casey and accepted a position in the private banking house of his uncle, Abram Rutt. Three years later he was made cashier of the bank and has acted in this capacity from the time of his connection with the institution on its organization as the Abram Rutt National Bank. He has made it his object to thoroughly master the banking business in principle and detail, and his energy, enterprise and laudable ambition have enabled him to accomplish this and to gain recognition as one of the foremost representatives of the banking business in this section of the state.

On the 8th of September, 1887, Mr. Rutt was united in marriage to Miss Emma Cuttall, a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Crowther) Cuttall, both of whom were natives of England, but for thirty years were resi-

dents of Guthrie county. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Rutt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which they have been actively connected for seventeen years. Mr. Rutt is serving on the board of trustees and for the past twelve years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He takes a most helpful part in church work, is most zealous in his advocacy of the cause and does everything in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church in this locality. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. He also served for one term as town recorder, for one term as town clerk and for three years as a member of the town council. Community interests have benefited by his activity and co-operation, and he is justly accounted one of the representative men of Casey, his support being withheld from no movement or measure calculated to promote the material, intellectual, political and moral development of the community.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SIMCOKE.

Although two and a half years have passed since Thomas Jefferson Simcoke was called from this life, it will be long ere he will be forgotten by his many friends and neighbors who knew him to be a man of many sterling characteristics. Moreover, in business life he made an excellent record as one whose success came because of close application and earnest purpose.

Thomas Jefferson Simcoke was born in Randolph county, Indiana, June 3, 1840, his parents being John and Mary (Hodson) Simcoke. The father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1808, and with a brother he went to Indiana in his boyhood days, his father having preceded them to the middle

west. John Simcoke was therefore reared in Randolph county, Indiana, and after arriving at years of maturity was married to Miss Mary Hodson. He continued to reside in that county until 1866, when, with his family, he came to Iowa, settling in Pottawattannic county, where he lived until 1868, when he came to Guthrie county. He took up his abode in Stuart, where for several years he conducted the Farmers Hotel, after which he located on a farm in Valley township, about four miles south of Guthrie Center. Upon that place he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1887. In the family were ten children, of whom four are yet living: Isaac A., a resident of Richmond, Indiana; Joseph H., who is living in Dexter, Iowa; Rachel, who is the wife of Henry Pascal, of Rochester, Indiana; and Hope Jane, the wife of John Rhodes, of Cass county, Indiana.

Thomas Jefferson Simcoke spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and became familiar with the various duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. On the 22d of December, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia M. Macy, of Randolph county, Indiana, and they began their domestic life upon a farm there, where they lived for five years. In 1866 they arrived in Missouri and for a year lived in Sheridan county, coming to Iowa in the spring of 1867. They settled in Dallas county but after a year removed to Adair county and located on a farm of eighty acres, in Lincoln township, which Mr. Simcoke had purchased the previous fall. Two years afterward he bought an additional tract of eighty acres and three or four years later another eighty, so that his farm comprised altogether two hundred and forty acres, which he continued to cultivate and develop until 1890. In that year he came to Stuart, Guthrie county, and in the years following he acquired something more than five hundred acres of land, being one of the wealthiest farmers in this section. His

investments were carefully made and he was seldom, if ever, at error in the matter of business judgment concerning the value of property. His path was never strewn with the wrecks of other men's fortunes, and in all of his dealings he was strictly fair and just, his success resulting from his keen business sagacity, careful management and unabating energy. In connection with his farm he was quite an extensive cattle-raiser, and this, too, proved a profitable source of income.

Mrs. Simcoke was born in Randolph county, Indiana, September 29, 1843, her parents being Joseph and Sarah (Hobson) Macy. Her father was born in North Carolina and her mother in Tennessee, he removing to Indiana in early life. They lived in Randolph county after their marriage and there spent their remaining days. Their family numbered ten children but only three are living: William M., a resident of Adel, Dallas county; Albert C., living at Glen Elder, Kansas; and Lydia M. Mr. and Mrs. Simcoke had no children of their own, but adopted a nephew, whom they reared to manhood—Joseph Oliver Simcoke—who was graduated at Ames College in the class of 1889, and is now a veterinary surgeon located at Davenport, Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and is one of Davenport's well-known and successful professional men.

The death of Mr. Simcoke occurred on the 6th of February, 1905, and was deeply regretted by many friends, as well as by his family, for he had come to be one of the well known and most highly appreciated residents of Stuart. His life had been active, his actions manly and sincere. His friends found him a genial and considerate companion, and in his home he was a devoted husband and father, doing all in his power to promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and son. His business record was most commendable and praiseworthy, as it was gained by a stalwart devotion to a high

standard of honor in all commercial transactions. He held the offices of school director and trustee in Lincoln township, Adair county, for several years, was also a trustee in Stuart township, Guthrie county, and was a member of the city council in the town of Stuart for several years.

JOEL H. CLARK.

Joel H. Clark is one of the influential and highly respected citizens of Thompson township and his record therefore cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers. He was born in Wood county, Ohio, on the 25th of October, 1850, his parents being John and Eliza (Hale) Clark. The father's birth occurred in Pennsylvania and soon after his marriage he removed westward to Wood county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, making that farm his home until his death, which occurred, however, when he was still a young man. He passed away in June, 1857, and was survived for eighteen years by his wife, who died on the 11th of June, 1875. She remained true to his memory and never married again. Five years after her husband's death she sold the farm in Ohio and removed to La Grange county, Indiana. Eight years later she broke up housekeeping there and came to Iowa, after which she made her home with a sister in Iowa county until her demise. She had six children but only three are now living: George, a resident of Stuart, Iowa; Joel H.; and Alva J., living at Ladora, Iowa county.

Joel H. Clark was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death. He was reared by his mother and was sent to the public schools, where he acquired his education, but his opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited from the fact that an older brother went to the war and the work of the farm largely devolved upon

him. He bravely assumed the responsibility and continued the active management of the farm until the home was broken up in 1870. He then came to Iowa with his mother and younger brother. For four years thereafter he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Keokuk county, this state, after which he married and removed to Iowa county, settling on a farm near Ladora, where he engaged in the tilling of the soil for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his business interests there and took up his abode in Palo Alto county, where he purchased a quarter section of land. There he lived for eleven years and on the expiration of that period he removed to Menlo, Guthrie county. His investment there made him owner of eighty acres of land adjoining the corporation limits and the place continued his home for five years. After two years spent as a renter on the Hiram Johnson farm east of Casey he purchased his present home place of eighty acres in Thompson township. Since his removal to Guthrie county he has devoted much of his time to the organization of farmers' co-operative creameries and has established creameries in Menlo, Howe, Casey, Greenfield, Arbor Hill, Adair, Guthrie Center, Victor, Bayard, North Branch and Deep River. In this work he has made history in Guthrie county and has done much for the farming interests, providing an excellent market for those who have dairy products for sale.

On the 14th of January, 1874, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Ida L. Woods, of Aurora, Keokuk county, Iowa, and this union has been blessed with seven children: Alberta E., now the wife of C. L. Knox, a grain merchant at Casey; Eva, deceased; Leona, at home; Hattie, who has also passed away; Harry, Emmer and Velma, also at home.

Mr. Clark is interested in politics to the extent of giving active support to the republican party at the polls, although he has

never been an office seeker. He belongs to Stuart lodge, No. 217, I. O. O. F., and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, which finds in him a stalwart champion of its interests. Starting in life at an early age, he has made an excellent record in business circles for diligence and trustworthiness and is now one of the honored and worthy residents of Thompson township.

LEE M. SWINDLER.

Lee M. Swindler, cashier of the Yale Savings Bank, was born in Cass township, Guthrie county, in 1864. His father, Robert A. Swindler, was a native of Indiana and came to Guthrie county in 1852. It was then the era of pioneer development here and Mr. Swindler, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchased two hundred acres of government land at a dollar and a quarter per acre. On this he built a house, making the farm his home until he retired from active life a few years ago. At the time he arrived in the county there was only one house between him and Adel. In his farming operations he found ample opportunity for the exercise of his diligence and perseverance—his dominant qualities—and he lived the life of a quiet, unassuming farmer, caring not for public notoriety or display of any kind. He still owns the farm, but he now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Albert Roterbury, in Dallas county. He belongs to the Freedom Baptist church. In early manhood he married Catherine Brumbaugh, who was a native of Ohio and daughter of Daniel Brumbaugh, one of the early settlers of Guthrie county. The Brumbaugh family was established in Iowa in 1850, and Daniel Brumbaugh, a brother of Mrs. Swindler, now living in Guthrie Center, was at one time county treasurer. Mrs. Swindler died a few

years ago at the age of sixty-four years. In their family were two children who died in infancy, while four sons and a daughter are yet living, as follows: Daniel, who is a graduate of the Guthrie county high school and of the State University, and now follows farming in Union county, Iowa; Lee M., of this review; J. W., a farmer residing on his father's old home place in Cass township; Frederick, a resident farmer of South Dakota; and Mrs. Albert Roterbury, of Dallas county, Iowa.

Lee M. Swindler attended the country schools and afterward graduated from the county high school with the class of 1885. He then pursued a classical course in Grinnell College, of which he is also a graduate, and for one year he studied within the classic walls of old Harvard. In 1889 he returned from the eastern university and was elected superintendent of the Guthrie county schools, in which position he served for six years. He was principal of the county high school at Panora for three years and has largely promoted the educational interests of this part of the state by his earnest and effective labors in behalf of the work of public instruction. In 1899 he became the principal stockholder in the bank at Yale and has since been its cashier. The bank was organized as a private institution in 1890 by Charles Yale and in 1899 was converted into a savings bank by Mr. Swindler, who carries on a general banking business and has made the institution one of the strong and reliable financial interests of the county. The officers are: Charles Yale, of Los Angeles, California, president; Senator F. M. Hopkins, vice president; and Lee M. Swindler, cashier. The capital stock is twenty thousand dollars. In addition to conducting his banking business Mr. Swindler also deals in real estate, farm loans and insurance, and his business in its various departments is constantly increasing and has been attended with a gratifying measure of success.



L. M. SWINDLER

In 1891 Mr. Swindler was married to Miss Loraine Brown, a native of Ohio, who was teaching in Guthrie Center up to the time of her marriage. In politics Mr. Swindler is a republican. He and his wife are prominent socially, while in financial circles he has gained the creditable position which comes through recognition of merit and ability.

J. W. WILCOX.

J. W. Wilcox, who is engaged in the livery business in Jamaica, was born in Marcelline, Illinois, November 25, 1856, and spent his boyhood days near Allison in Henry county, that state. His father, H. H. Wilcox, was born in Indiana and followed farming in that state, in Illinois, in Missouri and subsequently in Boone county, Iowa, where he spent his last days, his death occurring in Boonesboro, Iowa, in 1900. He married Louisa Wingfield, of Indiana, who died in 1864, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living: Benjamin F., of Hannibal, Missouri; Henry, of Boonesboro, Iowa; Mrs. Alice Lumley, of Frazier, Iowa; and J. W., of this review.

J. W. Wilcox was a young lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Grundy county, Missouri. A year later they came to Iowa, settling in Boone county, where J. W. Wilcox remained until 1883. His education was acquired in the common schools and when he started out in business life on his own account he first rented land in Boone county, Iowa, but in 1882 he purchased a farm of eighty acres lying in Franklin township, Greene county, this state. For eighteen years he lived upon that place, after which he sold out there and went to Richland township, Guthrie county, and became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, which he bought from George Heater. A year after

he made purchase of one hundred and twenty acres in Franklin township, Greene county, which he operated for two years and then sold. He next rented two hundred and forty acres in Washington township, Greene county, and remained there for two years. He afterward owned eighty acres in Richland township, Guthrie county, and thus for a considerable period he was actively engaged in farming. At a later date he turned his attention to livery business, purchasing the livery barns of John Carmon and Jefferson Thornburg. He consolidated the two and now conducts a first-class livery and feed barn, carrying a number of good turnouts and horses for rental to the public. He is accorded a gratifying patronage and his business is bringing to him a goodly measure of success.

Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp. In 1881, in Boone county, he married Miss Laura Lawton, who was born in that county in 1854, and died in 1885, leaving one child, Bessie, now the wife of Charles Derry, of Greene county, Iowa. Mr. Wilcox has lived a busy, active and useful life and as the years have gone by he has become well known in agricultural circles in this part of the state. At the present time he is conducting a good business in Jamaica, and is a valuable acquisition to the business interests of the city.

JOHN T. SMITH.

The business interests of Casey find a worthy representative in John T. Smith, who is known as a wide-awake general merchant, alert and enterprising. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 15th of September, 1854, and is one of the five children of Charles and Spicy (Thompson) Smith, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, born in 1821 and in 1824 respectively. They were married in the state of

their nativity and three of their children were born there. The father was a farmer by occupation and continued to engage in the tilling of the soil in the old North state until 1851, when he removed with his family to Indiana. There he lived for four years and in the autumn of 1855 journeyed westward to Iowa, becoming one of the early settlers of Adair county, living just across the line from Guthrie county and owning land in both counties. This portion of the state was still largely an unimproved and undeveloped region, but the seeds of civilization were being planted by progressive men who were making their way into Iowa from the older settled portions of the east and south. Mr. Smith entered one hundred and twenty acres of land on the county line, part of which lay in Guthrie and part in Adair county. The farm adjoins what is now the town of Casey, although the village had not been laid out at that time. As the years passed Mr. Smith carried on general agricultural pursuits and resided upon the old homestead until 1902, passing away in his eighty-first year. His was an upright, honorable life and he was one of the esteemed citizens of this section of the state. In early years his political allegiance was given to the whig party, but on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, which he continued to support until 1864. In that year he voted the democratic ticket and was ever afterward one of the stalwart champions of democracy. He was never an aspirant for office but held several minor township positions and the trust reposed in him was never betrayed in the slightest degree. He is still survived by his widow, who yet resides on the old homestead near Casey. She has long been an active and devoted member of the Baptist church and in her family has been a most loving and caretaking mother. Four of her children are yet living: Amanda, the wife of Moses P. Stockwell, of Adair county; Taylor, of the

same county; John T., of this review; and Joseph, who is engaged in the butchering business in Casey.

During his infancy John T. Smith was brought to Adair county, where he lived until 1891, when he moved across the line to Casey, Iowa. His mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of this section of the state and of the events which shaped its course and marked its growth. He was reared upon the old home farm and assisted in the arduous task of developing the fields and cultivating the crops. His education was acquired in the public schools of Casey, and on reaching his majority he was given forty acres of land in Adair county by his father. He then entered actively upon the work of farming and for fourteen years continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits, during which time he added eighty acres to his original tract, thus making a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he still owns. In the spring of 1890, however, he put aside the work of the fields and purchased a half interest in the mercantile business of T. S. M. Gwin, at Casey, where he moved his family in 1891. In the fall of 1891, however, they sold that business and in the summer of 1903 Mr. Smith embarked in business on his own account, since which time he has continuously been identified with general merchandising in Casey. He has a well appointed store, in which he carries a carefully selected line of goods, and his patronage is now large and gratifying.

In the year 1882 Mr. Smith was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Moore, of Casey, Iowa, and unto them have been born two children: Evelyn, who is a teacher in the grammar room of the Casey high school, of which she is a graduate; and Cleveland, a painter and paper-hanger of Casey. The wife and mother died in 1884 and in 1891 Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Estelle Harden, of Adair county, a daughter of Abraham and Anna

(Boies) Harden. Unto this marriage have been born six children: Charles, Ruby, Margaret, Thomas, Hilda and Susan.

Mr. Smith fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success. In business life he knows no such word as fail, but on the contrary possesses the energy and determination which enable him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and advance steadily on the high-road to prosperity.

ROBERT FOGG.

The work of the farm has always claimed the time and energies of Robert Fogg, and he is today the owner of two hundred acres of rich and productive land on section 9, Bear Grove township. His residence in the county dates from 1885 and he has made his home in Iowa since 1870. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 16th of May, 1850, and is a son of Edwin and Drucilla (Ellyson) Fogg. The father's birth occurred in Woodstown, New York, on the 2d of November, 1823, and when a little lad of six years he went with his parents to what is now Mahoning county, Ohio, where he was reared amid the wild scenes and environments which are usually found on the frontier. He continued to reside there upon a farm until his death, being a resident of that county for three-fourths of a century. In politics he was a whig and in religion was a Friend, whose life was that of a consistent Christian, having firm belief in the teachings of the Bible. He died March 14, 1906, and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home with her daughter Isabelle. She was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, Au-

gust 8, 1830, her father having removed to the Buckeye state from Virginia.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fogg were born ten children, eight of whom are still living: Robert, of this review; Ebenezer, a resident of Cedar county, Iowa; Edgar, whose home is in Chicago; Ellen, the wife of Edward Edgerton, of Keokuk county, Iowa; Hannah, the wife of Jesse Merris, of Nortonville, Kansas; Albert, who is living on the old homestead farm in Ohio; Isabelle, the widow of Albert Barber, of Columbiana county, Ohio; and David, whose home is in Salem, Ohio.

As a boy Robert Fogg trudged away from home each morning to the country school, where he acquired his education. Through the months of summer, as his years and strength increased, he aided more and more largely in the work of cultivating the fields and when twenty years of age he came to Iowa, settling first in Cedar county, where he had four uncles living. There he worked as a farm hand for eight years, after which he began farming on his own account, renting land in Cedar county for seven years. In 1885 he arrived in Guthrie county and with the capital he had saved from his earnings he purchased the southwest quarter of section 9, Bear Grove township, to which he added an adjoining tract of forty acres in 1903, so that his farm now comprises two hundred acres and is a splendidly developed property. In fact it is one of the well improved farms of the county, the fields being highly cultivated, while everything about the place is indicative of his careful supervision and practical methods.

In 1878 Mr. Fogg was married to Miss Lydia Cope, of Cedar county, Iowa, a daughter of Jesse Cope, who lived and died in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fogg have been born six children, of whom five are yet living: Charles, a resident farmer of Bear Grove township; Elizabeth D., who is a graduate of the Guthrie county high school and is now engaged in

teaching; Elmer J., at home; Clarence, who is in Melbourne, Iowa; and Mary B., who completes the family. Mr. Fogg, his wife and children are all members of the Friends church and his political endorsement is given to the republican party. He has served for six years as a member of the school board and is deeply interested in the cause of education, believing it to be one of the bulwarks of the nation. The ambition which led him to Iowa in the hope of bettering his financial condition here has been more than realized and although he started out as a farm hand he is now the owner of an excellent property, from which he derives a good annual income.

D. E. HERRIOTT.

D. E. Herriott, successfully engaged in raising shorthorn cattle and in feeding stock upon an excellent farm of four hundred acres on section 4, Thompson township, which he now owns, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of December, 1859. His parents were William and Kate (Watson) Herriott, also natives of the Keystone state, born in 1836 and in 1834 respectively. In their family were seven children: D. E., of this review; George W., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Emma J., who is engaged in teaching in Pittsburg; Charles C., a coal operator, who makes his home in Ohio; William A., who is a railroad engineer, making his home in Pittsburg; Frank E., a practicing physician of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and Walter H., who is studying medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father died in the year 1895, and the mother passed away near Pittsburg in the year 1900.

It was in the place of his nativity that D. E. Herriott spent the days of his boyhood and youth, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of life for him in that period. He was educated in

the public schools and worked upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He remained in the east through the period of his minority and in the year 1885 came to Iowa, at which time he took up his abode in Guthrie county, where he has since been identified with agricultural pursuits.

On the 21st of March, 1889, Mr. Herriott was married to Miss Rose Burriss, who was born in Marion county, Iowa, on the 22d of August, 1863. Her parents were Allen and Martha (Osborn) Burriss, the former born in Ohio in 1828, while the mother's birth occurred in Ohio in 1839. She departed this life in 1897, but Mr. Burriss is still living, now making his home in Kansas. In their family were six children, who are yet living: Rose, now Mrs. Herriott; Josie; Maggie, of Guthrie county, Iowa; Elga and Bert, residents of Guthrie county, and Jessie, of Kansas. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herriott has been blessed with seven children, as follows: Ansel C., who was born December 19, 1890, and is at home; Kenneth, who was born April 21, 1892, and is still under the parental roof; Meryl, who was born March 14, 1894; Theron William, who was born May 16, 1896; Osta, born December 18, 1898; Cleon, born July 19, 1903, and Emma, who was born August 26, 1906.

Mr. Herriott has provided a good living for his family by his farming and stock-raising interests, which have been carefully managed and have brought him an excellent financial return. He is now the owner of a fine farm of four hundred acres on section 4, Thompson township. It is equipped with all modern accessories and improvements, and everything about the place is indicative of his care and supervision. He works persistently and energetically and aside from cultivating his land so as to bring forth rich crops he is now making a specialty of the raising of shorthorn cattle and the feeding of stock, which is an important



MR. AND MRS. D. E. HERRIOTT.

branch of his business. He and his wife in their earlier years lived economically and carefully in order to gain a start and now they are people of affluence in the community. They are considered among the most influential and respected citizens of Thompson township and their friends are many. In his political views Mr. Herriott is a republican and is now serving as township trustee. He has also been school director for a number of years and he gives earnest and active support to the various movements and measures calculated to prove of benefit in the community.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The most interesting biographies in America are those of the men who have broken the ground of the extensive farms for which this country is famous. These men have usually made their own way. Beginning as employes, they have at first bought a few acres and have gradually added to their farms. Among these sturdy agriculturists is John Anderson, born in Sweden, January 12, 1857. His father was Andres Larson and his mother Anna Anderson. With a large ambition and with much courage Mr. Anderson, at the age of twenty-one, set out for the new world. Arriving here, he located first in Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained for three years, but in 1882, in company with his brother Alfred he came to Dodge township, Guthrie county, where they both obtained employment on the Remmele farm. For five years they worked faithfully at this place, learning all the details of farming. With their native frugality they were able to save what seemed to them a small fortune and invested it in one hundred and sixty acres on section 13, Dodge township. Each brother took eighty acres. Our subject has improved his farm, has built a house and barn and has tiled the land. He has set out

all the trees, built fences and in fact has made the place what it is today. That his industry was well rewarded is evidenced by the prosperity which in 1896 enabled him to add forty acres to his former possessions. This land belonged to Mr. Ray and lies southwest of the subject's home. Mr. Anderson's energy is shown by the fact that he farms his entire land himself and in addition raises shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Chester White hogs and Shire horses.

In December, 1886, in Greene county, he was united in marriage to Allie S. Oliver, by whom he has six children, who are all at home: Alice E., Maude S., Mabel M., Oscar F., Carl E. and Esther L. He has always given his political support to the men and measures of the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Yeomen. He and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Anderson thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally have for him warm regard.

AARON MARCHANT.

Among the men of foreign birth who have come to the new world to enjoy its better business opportunities and advancement more quickly secured is numbered Aaron Marchant, who was formerly engaged in general agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired at Yale. He is, moreover, recognized as a prominent and influential citizen, who since 1898 has served on the board of supervisors and is now honored with the chairmanship.

His birth occurred in Somersetshire, England, November 4, 1844, his parents being James and Mercy (Cox) Marchant, who were also natives of Somersetshire, born in

1816 and 1817 respectively. The father devoted his life to farm work and as the years passed by his financial resources were increased, owing to his business ability and enterprise. He died in England in 1901, having for ten years survived his wife, who passed away in 1891. Both were members of the Church of England and lived lives of uprightness and honor. Of their family of twelve children eleven reached years of maturity, while five came to the United States, namely: Eliza, the wife of William Jeffers, a miner of Pennsylvania; Aaron; John, who is superintendent of a coal mine at Wyoming, Iowa; James, who is engaged in mining coal at Des Moines; and Eli, who is a farmer of Nebraska.

In his boyhood days Aaron Marchant was pupil in the schools of England and in 1869, when a young man of twenty-five, he came to the United States, hoping that he would have better business opportunities in a country where higher wages are paid and where individual merit is quickly recognized. He first located in Pennsylvania and on coming to Iowa took up his abode in Boone county, whence he removed to Guthrie county. Here he located in Victory township and for twelve years operated a coal mine, after which he took up his abode upon a farm in the same township, where he made his home for nine years. The lessons of industry and perseverance which he learned in his early life bore fruit during all these years, for he worked diligently and persistently to acquire success, and at length was enabled to put aside business cares, having a comfortable competency to provide him with the necessities and some of the luxuries of life. He is now living in well earned ease in Yale, where he owns a good residence; and he also has one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land in Victory township.

In 1865 Mr. Marchant was married to Miss Mary Ann Ridgely, who was born in Shropshire, England, March 10, 1845. They were married in their native country and

nine children have come to bless their home: William, a resident farmer of Dodge township; Fred, who follows farming in Victory township; John, a coal operator at Panora; Tom, a farmer of Jackson township; James and Joe, who are living in Victory township; Elizabeth, the wife of Dayton Long, a coal miner of the same township; Clara, the wife of Charles Carson, a farmer of Victory township; and Blanche, the wife of Edward Price, a merchant at Yale.

In his life Mr. Marchant exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the Masonic fraternity and is equally loyal to the teachings of the I. O. O. F. He is a republican and has held a number of local offices, while at the present time he is the chairman of the board of supervisors, on which he has served since 1898. In office he has proven himself a public-spirited citizen, devoted to the general good, and he is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Guthrie county. He is a man of broad capabilities and of wide outlook, whose genuine personal worth is uniformly recognized by those who know him.

W. H. MAINS.

W. H. Mains is numbered among the native sons of Guthrie county who in business life has found that enterprise and diligence constitute strong and forceful factors. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land on sections 24 and 25, Thompson township, and everything about his farm is indicative of the careful supervision and practical methods of a progressive owner. His natal day was April 2, 1867, his parents being Jesse and Sarah (Smith) Mains. The father was born in Indiana, October 25, 1843, and the mother's birth occurred in Tennessee, on the 25th of October, 1847. They became the parents

of six children, five of whom are still living in this county, while the other one has departed this life.

Upon the old family homestead W. H. Mains spent the days of his boyhood and youth, attending the public schools through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the home farm. After arriving at years of maturity he won a companion and helpmate for life's journey by his marriage on the 13th of January, 1889, to Miss Sarah Messinger, who was born in Indiana, January 14, 1870. Her parents, Eli and Martha Messinger, were also natives of that state, and in the year 1873 arrived in Iowa. In their family were thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Mains was the sixth in order of birth. The father is still living, but the mother passed away in 1906. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mains has been blessed with six children: Pearl M., who was born February 28, 1891; Lorna E., born March 12, 1897; George A., born November 28, 1901; and William A., August 3, 1904. Two of the number died in infancy.

The family home is now pleasantly situated in the midst of an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres on sections 24 and 25, Thompson township. The land is naturally fertile and productive and responds readily to the care and labor which is bestowed upon it. Mr. Mains raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and annually harvests good crops. He has greatly improved the appearance of his place by the erection of a fine residence, substantial barns and other necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and in fact everything about his farm is in excellent condition, indicating his careful and practical supervision. He is now enjoying a goodly measure of success and well merits the prosperity which has come to him as the crown of his labors. His study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give

earnest support to the principles of the democratic party. For one term he served as a school director and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion, while he withholds his aid and co-operation from no movement or measure that is calculated to benefit the community. He and his wife have a large circle of warm friends in this locality and are much esteemed by reason of their genuine personal worth and many excellent qualities.

RICHARD WAILES.

Richard Wailes has recently located on a farm of two hundred acres, situated on section 23, Highland township, having come into possession of this property through purchase in April, 1907. He was born in the north of England, June 11, 1837, a son of Richard Wailes, Sr., who was born in the English army in Wales, and died in England in 1889. He carried on business as a gardener in that country.

Richard Wailes, of this review, emigrated to the new world in 1883 and that he has improved the opportunities which are here afforded is indicated by the fact that he today owns a well improved farm of two hundred acres in Guthrie county. In early life he was engaged in work as a miner and followed that pursuit until about twenty years ago. For the past thirty-three years Mr. Wailes has been treating disease by the laying on of hands, having treated thousands of patients during this time, as many as twenty and twenty-five in a single day. His labors have resulted in some excellent cures without the use of drugs in any manner, and in this connection he has become widely known throughout Guthrie county.

In the family of Mr. Wailes there are seven children: Robert, who was born in England in 1859 and still resides there; Richard, who was born in 1861 and who is

in partnership with his father in owning the farm in Highland township, Guthrie county, which he operates; Dorothy, the wife of Joseph Burn, and a resident of England; Lizzie, the wife of Charles Mahan and a resident of Bayard, Iowa; Phyllis, who is the wife of John Jackson, a resident of Highland township; Jennie, the wife of John Heron and a resident of Dallas county, Iowa; and John, who wedded Clara Stringer and resides in Highland township. With the exception of the two last named all the children were born in England.

Mr. Wailes is independent in his political views, voting for men whom he thinks best fitted for office rather than adhering strictly to party ties. He has resided in America for almost a quarter of a century, and although he still has a strong attachment for his native land he is loyal to the best interests of his adopted country, and here, through the exercise of good business judgment, has acquired a property that now supplies him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

ALBERT A. THOMPSON.

The name of Thompson is closely interwoven with the history of Guthrie county and its representatives have always been men of progress, honor and worth. It is not the fact that he belongs to a leading family, however, that entitles Albert A. Thompson to mention in this volume, for his personal characteristics are such as have gained him the high regard and admiration of his fellowmen. He has made excellent success in his business life in Casey, his native city, where he is now engaged in dealing in hardware, harness and farm implements. He was born on the 16th of June, 1865, and is one of the eight children of Samuel P. and Lydia B. (Arledge) Thompson. The parents were natives of Chatham county, North

Carolina, the former born in 1825 and the latter in 1831. They were there reared and soon after their marriage they removed to Indiana, settling on a farm near Indianapolis, where they resided for two years. They then came to Iowa, being among the first of the pioneers of this state. They remained for about a year in what is now Redfield, Dallas county, and in 1856 established their home in Guthrie county, where Mr. Thompson secured two tracts of land, one of eighty acres and the other of sixty. The tracts adjoined, however, and one deed was signed by President Buchanan and the other by President Pierce. Both papers are still in possession of Mrs. Thompson, who yet resides on the old homestead which adjoins Casey on the east. When this property came into possession of Mr. Thompson it was just as it was when it left the hand of nature. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the place, but with characteristic energy he set to work to break the sod and cultivate the fields. He was quite successful in his farming interests and at one time had extensive landed possessions. His political views were in accordance with the principles of democracy and though he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day he never sought office. He was twice married, his first union being with Polly Davis. After losing his first wife he married Lydia B. Arledge. When Guthrie county was organized Thompson township was named in his honor, he being one of the first settlers and one of the well known and honored citizens of the county. Unto the second marriage there were born eight children, of whom seven are living: Jessie C., a resident of Casey; George W., who is manager for the Farmers Lumber Company at Casey; James B., who is employed by his brother Albert; Henry M., a farmer of Grant City, Missouri; Samuel P., who is living at Temple, Oklahoma, where he follows farming; Isaac S., a resident farmer of Thompson town-

ship; and Albert A. The death of the father occurred in 1896 and the county thereby lost one of its most valued, representative and prominent citizens, who from pioneer times had been identified with the history of this section of the state and had borne his full share in the work of public progress and improvement.

Albert A. Thompson was reared on the home farm adjoining Casey and began his education in the public schools of the town, passing through successive grades until he completed the high school course. He afterward attended the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, and the Iowa College at Grinnell, and when nineteen years of age he started out upon business life as a teacher. For several years he was thus identified with educational work, teaching in Guthrie and Adair counties during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he engaged in farming. In 1891 he turned his attention to the harness business in partnership with his brother, I. S. Thompson, of Casey, and two years afterward went to Mount Vernon, South Dakota, where he conducted a harness business for a year. Later, however, he opened a general mercantile store in connection with his harness store and carried on a department store until 1897, when he disposed of his business there and returned to Casey. During the succeeding five years he was engaged in farming and in September, 1902, he established his present business, in which he is very successful, dealing now in hardware, harness and farm implements. He is recognized as one of the leading business men of the city and in connection with his mercantile interests he superintends the operation of his mother's farm.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Thompson was married in 1888 to Miss Mary M. Hughes, of Casey, and unto this union there have been born four children: Lawrence, Price, Lydia and Eleanor, all of

whom are attending the Casey high school.

Mr. Thompson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and has been elected to several local offices, serving as town clerk and as a member of the town council. He affiliates with Purity lodge, No. 183, A. F. & A. M., and Maple Leaf camp, No. 74, W. O. W., while the principles which govern his conduct are largely accounted for by the fact that he is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. He is, moreover, regarded as one of the most enterprising citizens of Casey, and as a most worthy representative of an honored pioneer family.

A. B. SHIDELER, M. D.

Dr. A. B. Shideler who, located in North Branch, is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery along modern scientific lines, has found opportunity in his profession to be of signal service to his fellowmen. He was born in Cass county, Indiana, on the 15th of December, 1851. His father, Marion Shideler, was born in Ohio in 1829, and, having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Jane A. Burley, whose birth occurred in Virginia on the 6th of August, 1833. They lived for some time in Indiana and in the fall of 1853 removed to Iowa, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in this state, which was not so thickly settled but was being rapidly opened up to improvement and development at that time. Marion Shideler established his home in Dallas county and his first work there was that of carpentering. He was identified with building operations for five years and then purchased two hundred acres of land in Dallas county. Later, however, he returned to Indiana, where he remained for eight years and then again he went to Dallas county, where he continued to reside until 1878. He next removed to Henry county, Missouri.

where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1905, his widow being still a resident of that state. In their family were seven children: John F., who makes his home in Pierce City, Missouri; Edward A., who is living in Henry county, Missouri; Elva M., at home; Mary O., who is married and lives in Kansas; Charles M., who is living in Henry county, Missouri; Jennie I., also of Kansas; and A. B., of this review.

In early manhood Dr. Shideler engaged in teaching school, successfully following that profession for seven years, when, thinking to find the practice of medicine more congenial, he pursued a course of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. When he had thus prepared for this calling he located for practice in Ridgeport, Iowa, where he remained for two years and then removed to Henry county, Missouri, where he also spent two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Guthrie county and located at Bear Grove, where he resided for seven years. He is now practicing in North Branch and has gained a liberal patronage in the village and throughout the surrounding country. He is acknowledged by the profession and by the public to be an able representative of the medical fraternity, his broad, comprehensive and accurate knowledge being demonstrated in the excellent results which attend his ministrations upon the sick and suffering.

Dr. Shideler is also well known as an apiarist. He took up the study of bee culture solely as a diversion but it proved of absorbing interest to him and a source of pleasure beyond his anticipations. His natural bent is toward scientific research and he has studied until he is thoroughly acquainted with the habits and methods of the bee, as to its modes of living and preparing the honey. The business, too, has given Dr. Shideler a bountiful harvest, as he has derived a very good annual income from his sale of honey.

The Doctor has been married twice. He first wedded Sarah E. Fraizer, who was born

in Polk county, Iowa, in 1854. They became the parents of four children: Katie E., who was born May 13, 1879, and is now living in Seattle, Washington; Albert B., who was born January 17, 1881, and is in this state; Mary E., who was born August 18, 1889, and is still at home; and William M., who was born December 18, 1893. For his second wife Dr. Shideler chose Ida F. Bradd, who was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 27th of January, 1869. Their children are four in number: Florence E., born March 4, 1897; Helen G., born January 17, 1899; Mabel J., September 12, 1900; and Edith B., March 1, 1903.

Politically Dr. Shideler is a republican and has been called to some local offices, serving as assessor and justice of the peace for several years. The duties of both positions were discharged with the same faithfulness which he displays in his professional work and it is well known that as a member of the medical fraternity he is most trustworthy and loyal to the interests which devolve upon him in one of the most important lines of work to which a man can direct his energies.

ARTHEMAS McCLARAN.

Arthemas McClaran, well known in Guthrie county, has done much to advance the county's interests along those lines which promote good citizenship and secure general development and progress. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 25, 1832, and is a representative of one of the old families of that county, his father having there been born on the 17th of December, 1805. He followed farming as a life work and in 1845 removed from Ohio to Owen county, Indiana, where he lived until 1853. In the latter year he came to Iowa, settling in Dodge township, Guthrie county, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of government land, on which was a little



MR. AND MRS. ARTHEMAS MCCLARAN

cabin, while a few acres had been broken. There he continued to live until his life's labors were ended in death on the 18th of August, 1857. He had driven across the country from Indiana with oxen and two wagons, crossing the river at Des Moines, when that town was about the size of Panora. During his first year's residence in Iowa he had to go to Burlington and Council Bluffs for groceries, as there was no market nearer than the river. His political views were in accord with the principles of the whig party. He was a man of good judgment and his salient characteristics were such as commended him to the confidence and regard of his fellowmen. His entire life was in harmony with his principles as a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belonged. She bore the maiden name of Mary Cline, and was born in New Jersey, February 11, 1812. Their marriage was celebrated in Holmes county, Ohio, October 6, 1831, and Mrs. McClaran died on the old homestead in Dodge township on the 16th of January, 1880.

They had eleven children who came to Iowa, while two died in infancy, one in Indiana and one in Ohio. The others are as follows: Arthemas, of this review; Nancy Jane, who was born February 9, 1834, became the wife of Samuel Anderson and lived in lower California, but both are now deceased; James B., who was born October 31, 1835, wedded Matilda Reynolds and follows farming about forty miles southwest of Portland, Oregon; Hiram, who was born August 7, 1837, wedded Sally Smith and makes his home at Hornick, Woodbury county, Iowa; John, who was born December 12, 1838, and died in Ohio, May 14, 1839; Richard, who was born August 12, 1840, is married and lives at North Yakima, Washington; Eliza, who was born July 25, 1843, and the widow of John Sperry, now making her home in Portland, Oregon; Darius, who was born March 21, 1844, is married and resides at Brownsville, Oregon;

Peter, who was born May 7, 1846, and wedded Sarah Truax, but who is now deceased, his death having occurred in Emmet county, Iowa, August 14, 1895; Harriet, who was born March 19, 1848, and married George Jarnigan, their home being in Ilo, Idaho; Mary E., who was born December 30, 1850, and is the deceased wife of S. G. Lee, her death having occurred December 30, 1869; Margaret E., who was born October 6, 1852, and married John Jarnagan, a resident of Woodbury county, Iowa; and Samuel, who was born January 6, 1850, and died in Indiana, March 19, 1850.

In his boyhood days Arthemas McClaran was a student in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, and he also attended the first school in Panora for forty-seven days. The teacher was one Sloane, and during that time he received more benefit than he had in all his previous experience in school. Reading, observation and experience also greatly broadened his knowledge, and he taught his first term of school in Dodge township. Later he made an unsuccessful attempt to operate a mill in Boone county, but in this venture he and his partner, Samuel Anderson, lost all they had. Later Mr. McClaran rented a mill in Panora, which he conducted for a year and thus gained a start. With the capital he had acquired he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of raw prairie land, upon which he made his home for forty-three years, taking up his abode there in 1859. As time passed he further cultivated and developed the property until he transformed it into a very valuable farm, equipped with modern improvements and supplied with all of the evidences of progressive agriculture. In 1902 he sold the farm and removed to Panora, purchasing his present residence in the village.

On the 4th of June, 1854, Mr. McClaran was married to Miss Wealthy E. Reynolds, who was born in Owen county, Indiana, October 14, 1835, and is a sister of E. J. Reynolds, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The Reynolds family is most prominent in this part of the state, and sons of E. J. Reynolds have attained national prominence as bankers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McClaran have been born fifteen children, of whom thirteen are now living: Sylvester, who was born September 19, 1855, wedded Laura Caultrider, and is a retired farmer, living at Des Moines, Iowa. Melissa, who was born January 17, 1857, died January 10, 1858. Alice S., who was born September 25, 1858, is the widow of A. J. Kerr and resides in Panora. America L., who was born January 31, 1860, became the wife of Ed Burse and now makes her home in Chicago. Josephine, who was born August 12, 1861, is now the wife of David McKeene and lives in Portland, Oregon. Armadilla S., who was born February 12, 1863, is the wife of John H. Morris, a resident of Panora. Laura Bell, who was born February 12, 1867, died March 9, 1867. Effie E., who was born May 5, 1868, is the wife of J. F. Schreves. She is acting as deputy recorder of Guthrie county, having served in that position for the past three years. Charles O., who was born September 22, 1870, wedded Bertha McFarlane and lives in Portland, Oregon. Elmer E., who was born February 2, 1872, wedded Mabel Swain and also resides in Portland. Eva May, who was born January 20, 1874, is a milliner of Des Moines, Iowa. Jessie G., who was born October 22, 1875, is now the wife of W. L. Hummer, a practicing physician of Greenfield, Iowa. Leo B., who was born March 26, 1879, wedded Ethel De Brara, and lives in North Bend, Nebraska. Eldiva, who was born January 27, 1881, is the wife of Henry Chandler, of Des Moines. Bernetta C., who was born August 8, 1877, is the wife of Cloy Eaton and resides in Portland, Oregon. There are also twenty-two grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mrs. McClaran, the mother, is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. McClaran cast his first presidential vote for Fremont and has since been an advocate of the

republican party, never failing to uphold its presidential candidates at the polls. He has served as township assessor for two terms, was justice of the peace for several years, was county surveyor for nine or ten years, county auditor for five years and is again justice of the peace. Over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and no higher proof of his fidelity and capability could be given than the fact that he has so many times been chosen to positions of political preferment. At the time of the Civil war he also gave practical demonstration of his loyalty to the country by enlisting as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on the 13th of August, 1862. The regiment rendezvoused at Council Bluffs and was sent to Arkansas, being on duty at Jenkin's Ferry, Camden, Helena and Little Rock. They also went on the Mobile expedition, and Mr. McClaran thus participated in a number of important engagements. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to orderly sergeant February 8, 1863. In February, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant and was mustered out with that rank at New Orleans on the 10th of August, 1865. He now maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades as a member of Charles Baker post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has served as commander. He has been a member of Panora lodge of Odd Fellows since 1867, and in all his life has been true to the teachings of the order, which recognizes the brotherhood of mankind. He is most highly esteemed by many friends, and that he has the endorsement of the public in a large degree is indicated by the many times that he has been elected to public office.

As one of the pioneer settlers he has done much to advance the best interests of the community along all lines of public progress and improvement, and thus perhaps no citizen of Guthrie county is better informed concerning its early history. He has kept many

records of events of pioneer days, and recently prepared a series of articles for the *Panora Vedette*, concerning early settlers, which were of much interest to the readers of the paper. Deprived in youth of advantages—educational and otherwise—which many boys enjoy, he has nevertheless so improved his opportunities that he has become a well informed man and a force in his community in public life.

GEORGE W. MARTIN.

George W. Martin, an honored veteran of the Civil war, has since the fall of 1905 lived retired in the village of Yale, although he still retains possession of his well improved farm of eighty acres, located on section 12, Cass township, Guthrie county, this property supplying him with the funds whereby he can spend his last years in ease. Mr. Martin was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 24, 1839, a son of James W. and Elizabeth Martin, who were natives of Virginia. Both are now deceased, the former passing away in Linn county, Iowa, in 1857, at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, while the mother survived for a long period and passed away in Guthrie county, when she had reached the age of seventy-one years.

Our subject was a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Buckeye state to Iowa. His education, which was begun in the schools of his native state, was continued after the removal of the family to Iowa. The family took up their abode in Linn county, where the father successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits, and thus the son was early trained to the duties of the farm, various tasks being assigned him as his strength and age permitted, so that he acquired a good practical knowledge of the best methods of carrying on a business of this character. In 1869 he came to Guthrie

county and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land on section 12, Cass township, which he improved and placed under a high state of cultivation, in due course of time gathering rich crops as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon the fields. He was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits there throughout a long period but in the fall of 1905 removed to the village of Yale, where he has since lived retired, occupying a comfortable home and deriving his income from his farm in Cass township.

It was prior to his removal to Guthrie county that the labors of Mr. Martin were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in response to the country's call for brave men, he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, joining on the 11th of August, 1862. He took part in no important engagements, being ill in the hospital during the greater part of his service. At the battle of Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864, he was wounded and until April, 1865, was compelled to walk with the aid of crutches. He was discharged with the rank of sergeant on the 7th of May, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.

On the 8th of January, 1861, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Celia M. Strite, who was born in Pennsylvania and whose death occurred January 28, 1904, when she had reached the age of sixty-nine years. Of their family of five children only two are now living; Clark, who wedded a Miss Caskey, of Cass township, and follows farming in South Dakota; and Ella, the wife of George Eckhard, a resident farmer of Greene county, Iowa.

Mr. Martin supports the men and measures of the republican party, keeping well informed on the political questions of the day, although he has never been active as an office seeker. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Public-

spirited and enterprising, he withholds his support from no movement or measure which he deems will be of benefit to the town or community and enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellowmen.

SAMUEL A. ROSE.

In past ages the history of a country consisted of a record of wars and conquests, but modern civilization has brought changed conditions, and the growth and development of a country are marked by the extent and importance of its business enterprises. To-day the leading men of a community are they who stand foremost in commercial, industrial and professional circles, and in this connection Samuel A. Rose is well known, being a member of the firm of Rose Brothers, who own the leading meat market of Casey. Moreover, he is one of Guthrie county's native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 20th of November, 1867.

His parents were George and Margaret (Porter) Rose, whose family numbered eleven children. The father was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1834, and was a son of Ephraim A. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Rose. Ephraim Rose was a tailor of Senecaville, Ohio, and it was there that George W. Rose was reared to his twenty-second year. He worked for a year or two in his father's shop, but the tailoring trade was not congenial to him and he left the shop and engaged in teaming. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the middle west he came to Iowa in 1856 with his father and the family. His father purchased a farm in Baker township, and, locating thereon, George W. Rose continued to assist in breaking the sod and in carrying on the farm work until 1862. In the previous year he had married, and then, desiring to have a home of his own, he purchased forty acres of land in Baker township, after

which he removed to his new place. There he lived for sixteen years and brought the farm under a high state of cultivation, adding to it many modern equipments and accessories. In February, 1878, he sold his original tract and purchased a farm of eighty acres in the western part of Baker township, where he lived for eight years. On the expiration of that period he again sold out and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Bear Grove township, which was his place of residence up to his retirement from active business life in 1891. In that year he removed to Guthrie Center, where his remaining days were passed in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was called to his final home July 22, 1898, and thus was closed an active and honorable career which had gained for him the respect, confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact. In early life he was a staunch republican, but was ever a man fearless in support of his honest convictions, and when he believed that the best interests of the country would be better served by the democratic party he joined its ranks. He filled a number of the township offices, but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. In all matters of citizenship, however, he was progressive and public-spirited, and the many sterling traits of his character won him the confidence and gained for him the honor of his fellowmen. His wife was born in Ohio in 1840, probably in Noble county, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (James) Porter. Her father was a farmer by occupation and came to Iowa about 1858, settling near Davenport. Two years later he removed to Guthrie county and located on a farm in Baker township, where he lived up to the time of his death. His daughter, Mrs. Rose, survived her husband for a number of months and passed away on the 14th of January, 1899. Of their children, six are yet living: Ora, now the wife of George Sheeder, whose home is

in Seely township, this county; May, the wife of Maxey Pace, living in Laredo, Texas; Samuel A.; Lillie, the wife of W. F. Johnson, of Baker township; George W., a resident farmer of Bear Grove township; and Clyde F., who is a partner of his brother Samuel in the meat market.

It is a noticeable fact that the great majority of men who are successful in commercial and professional life are they who have spent their early years on the farm. Such has been the record of Mr. Rose, who was reared on the old homestead, and when not busy with the work of field and meadow spent his days as a student in the public schools. However, he determined to engage in some other pursuit than that of agriculture as a life work, and when in his twenty-third year secured employment in the grain warehouse of E. W. Miller, at Guthrie Center. He occupied that position for three years, or until the panic of 1893 struck the country, when the grain business was so light that Mr. Miller was unable to pay Mr. Rose a salary commensurate with his ability. He therefore left his position and went to work in a meat market, where he continued for three years. The grain business then having resumed its former condition, he returned to the employ of Mr. Miller, with whom he was associated until December, 1906, when he came to Casey and in partnership with his brother, Clyde F. Rose, established a meat market. Their shop was fitted up in modern style, and the business has prospered from the beginning. Both the members of the firm are genial and obliging young men and have made a host of warm friends and gained a good patronage during the period of their short residence in Casey.

On the 12th of January, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Samuel A. Rose and Miss Laura B. Tracy, of Bear Grove township, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret A. (Tumblin) Tracy. Mr. Rose belongs to Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a republican and stands for all

that the name implies. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, and his genuine personal worth is evidenced by the high regard in which he is uniformly held in Casey, in Guthrie county, and wherever he is known.

CLYDE F. ROSE.

Clyde F. Rose, the junior member of the firm of Rose Brothers, was born in Baker township, Guthrie county, October 16, 1878, and was educated in the district schools of that township and in the high school at Guthrie Center. When sixteen years of age he started out in business life on his own account and for some years he worked at the trade of painting and paper-hanging. Later, however, he learned the butchering business and was employed in the meat markets of E. J. Kilgore and D. P. Williams, of Guthrie. In this he continued until the organization of the present business firm of Rose Brothers and the establishment of their business in Casey. He is a republican in politics and is a popular young man who has gained many friends in the best social circles of Casey.

HENRY MURPHY.

Henry Murphy is a self-made man in the truest sense of that term. He was born in Cass township in 1872, and is a son of A. J. Murphy, whose biography appears on another page of this work. Up to the age of twenty-one Mr. Murphy not only attended school, but learned all the details of the farm while assisting his father, and so laid the foundation of his own successful work as an agriculturist and stock-raiser. For six years he rented a farm and then bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on sec-

tion 13, Richland township, from Steve Young in 1900. It was here that he reaped the benefit of his agricultural training. To those who are not familiar with the unimproved condition of this land when it came into Mr. Murphy's possession it would be a surprise to realize how much he has done to put it in its present high state of development. The house was completely rebuilt, and a spacious barn, thirty-six by forty feet, with all the modern appliances, has been erected. A well has been sunk, and everything about the place testifies to the progressive spirit of the owner. Not only is his farm in this excellent condition, but his hogs and stock find a ready market because of their superior quality.

In 1895 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Effie Lisle, who was born in Ohio. This worthy couple are devoted members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Murphy has spent his entire life in this county and has therefore seen much of its growth and development through the period of more than a third of a century. He has co-operated in public affairs to the benefit of the community, while at the same time his attention has been chiefly given to his farm work, the evidence of which is seen in the excellent appearance of his place. In politics Mr. Murphy is a republican, stalwart in support of the principles of the party.

ALONZO EDWARD CALLEY.

Alonzo Edward Calley is one of the extensive landowners of Guthrie county, and his splendid success is largely attributable to his keen discernment, his unfailing industry and unfaltering perseverance. There is no rule for achieving success; the man who can rise from the ranks to a position of prominence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same,

surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when a man passes others on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before those who perhaps started out ahead of him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the most prominent business men of this county and central Iowa is Alonzo Edward Calley, whose extensive realty interests embrace eighteen hundred acres.

A native of New York, Mr. Calley was born in Oswego county February 18, 1848, and belongs to a family that was established in America in colonial days. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the revolutionary war. His father, Allen Calley, was born in Vermont and died in 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years. When a youth only eleven years of age he began earning his own living by working as a farm hand and chopping wood for twelve cents per cord, and he had to chop two cords a day for his employer or else pay for his board. The early death of his father was the event which necessitated him starting out in life so young. After working in the manner thus described for a time, Mr. Calley later engaged in boiling salt at the Liverpool (New York) salt works, where at that time all the salt of the United States was made. He afterward became a boatman on the Erie canal, and was thus employed for eight years, in which time he worked his way upward until he became a captain. He carefully hoarded his earnings until he was able to purchase a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Onondaga county, New York, where he lived for several years, after which he purchased another farm of one hundred and ten acres in Oswego county, upon which he spent his remaining days. He was a hard-working, industrious man, thrifty, active and energetic, and as a result of his well-directed labors became prosperous. His judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault in business matters, and he seemed to recognize readily the

value of any business situation and to utilize it to the best possible advantage. He belonged to the Baptist church and in early life was an old-line whig, but when that party ceased to exist he joined the ranks of the new republican party, which he continued to support until his death. For two terms he served as collector of his township. Mrs. Allen Calley was in her maidenhood Miss Axie Crandall. She was born in Chenango, New York, and died in the spring of 1872, at the age of fifty-eight years. She, too, held membership in the Baptist church and led an earnest Christian life. The family numbered six children: Caroline, who is the widow of Frank Vickery, a merchant of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, who died in March, 1907; Alonzo E., of this review; Angie, the wife of Frank Covile, who followed farming in early life but is now a druggist in Cicero, New York; Elizabeth and Mary, now deceased, and Hosea, who is living in Bear Grove township, this county.

In taking up the personal history of Alonzo Edward Calley we present to our readers the life record of one who is very widely and favorably known in Guthrie county, being a foremost representative of its agricultural interests. He was reared to farm life and acquired his education in the country schools of Oswego county, New York, spending about three months each year as a student. He received ample training at farm labor, for at an early age he began work in the fields, and soon acquainted himself with all the labors necessitous to carrying on the development and cultivation of the fields. He remained a resident of the east until 1872, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he made his way to Iowa, settling in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county, in the spring of that year. He bought a small herd of cattle, but after a year sold the cattle and purchased a store at Bear Grove, which he conducted successfully for ten years. He then sold the store and looked after his land, for he had made extensive and judicious

investments in realty, having become owner of one thousand acres in Bear Grove township. He located at Adair, where he conducted a lumberyard for about five years, after which he disposed of that business and gave his undivided attention to the management of his farming interests for about ten years, living, however, in Adair during this period. In the spring of 1900 he removed to a farm, part of which lies within the corporation limits of Guthrie Center, and hereon he has since made his home. He now owns eighteen hundred acres of land in Guthrie county, being one of the most extensive property owners of the county. He has also been a stockman, and while carrying on his store at Beaver Grove handled live stock, grain and lumber in connection with general merchandise. He displayed keen foresight in determining the value of land, and has placed his investments most judiciously, so that he now derives a splendid annual income from his property holdings.

On the 18th of March, 1875, Mr. Calley was married to Miss Mary Eby, who was born in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1851, a daughter of John H. and Lucinda (Pilcher) Eby, the former an early settler of Illinois and one of its pioneer farmers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Calley have been born five children, but Hilbern, the second, is now deceased. The others, in order of birth, are as follows: Allen H., at home; F. Rex, who is in the office of the labor bureau at Chicago; John Herbert, and Bruce. Mrs. Calley is a member of the Presbyterian church and a most estimable lady.

Mr. Calley belongs to the Odd Fellows society. In politics he is independent, preferring to support candidates rather than party. His ideas concerning the advantages of education have led him to give his children excellent opportunities in that direction. His eldest son was sent to the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated from the law department in the class of 1903. His career has

ever been such as to win the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His life has been a busy one, and as a result of his close application he is now one of the most prosperous farmers of central Iowa.

CAPTAIN LUMAN G. PIERCE.

It is now almost thirty-nine years since Captain and Mrs. Luman G. Pierce became identified with Yale, and they won for themselves an enviable distinction by their honest service in building up the village. This high reputation was in no way diminished by the death of Captain Pierce, for his memory is treasured by all who knew him. He was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, March 10, 1838, and came to this county in 1868, when he settled on the prairie one mile south of Yale. Not a house then stood between his place and Jefferson, Greene county. His was the first farm fenced in that locality, so that he was in the true sense of the word a pioneer. It was entirely by his own energy and his own industry that he made this one of the best farms in the county. When the town of Yale started Captain Pierce's house was nearest the village and in consequence was always full of carpenters and others employed there. It was this fact which induced him to erect a two-story frame hotel, which he conducted up to the time of his death and which his widow is still managing. Mr. Pierce realized that no business enterprise or industry more clearly indicated the commercial and social status of a place than its hotel. In consequence of this he made every effort to furnish the visitors, traveling men and strangers who came to Yale an entertainment and accommodation which would insure their good opinion of the place and their early return. It was in this regard that his hotel be-

came an index of the character and advantages of the village and has always ranked favorably with those of many a larger place. In the early history of his hotel life the first freight to be set off at the village was a barrel of Pillsbury's flour directed to L. G. Pierce.

Mr. Pierce not only served his locality, but his country. At the opening of the Civil war he left his home in Ogle county, Illinois, where he had lived for about three years, and enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three months. He then enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Veteran Cavalry, where he served six months as orderly and was then commissioned as second lieutenant. It was not long before he was made captain of Company A of that regiment, with which he served until the close of the war in 1865, when he was mustered out. He participated in all the important engagements of the Army of the Potomac and was in the grand review at Washington.

Mr. Pierce's life partner bore the maiden name of Alta Francis, and was born in Erie county, New York, December 8, 1848. She is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Thompson) Francis, who came to Guthrie county in 1868. These worthy people are both dead. Mr. Pierce and his wife were the parents of five children: Charles, who married Myrtle Philbrick, is living in Yale, where he has charge of the telephone central; Mrs. Della Stair is residing at Toronto, Canada, at which place her husband owns the largest theater; Winifred is the wife of John French, of Yale, Iowa; Frederick, who was born in Yale, September 5, 1885, went to Ouray, Colorado, for his health. There he secured employment at Brigham Junction as brakeman on a motor train. He was unfortunate enough to fall between the cars and under the wheels, and though he was immediately taken to the hospital, where he underwent two operations and where everything possible was done for him, he died October 28, 1906. His body was brought

back to Yale, where it was interred. Daniel, a graduate of the Guthrie county high school, attended business college at Des Moines and became a trusted bank cashier. A little over a year ago he went to Toronto, Canada, being employed by his brother-in-law in the theater.

Captain Pierce had as his friend every man who knew him. His comrades of the old days held their affection for him, though in later years their paths of duty lay apart. He had a wide knowledge of men and things and was well and favorably known among the traveling public. He was a strong supporter of the republican party. Fraternally he was a member of the following Masonic orders: Yale lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M.; Milton chapter, No. 98, R. A. M., of Guthrie Center; Emmons commandery, No. 35, K. T., of Jefferson, Iowa; and the Za Ga Zig Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Des Moines. The G. A. R. post, No. 37, of Panora, still remember him as one of its most genial members. The death of Captain Pierce occurred October 3, 1905. His widow is still living and conducting the hotel at Yale. She is a most interesting woman, with a memory which goes back to the earliest history of the place and who is always ready to entertain her friends with the interesting stories of those days.

JOHN MUELLER.

An excellent farm of three hundred and sixty acres on sections 7 and 17, Grant township, pays tribute to John Mueller, who was born in Germany on the 13th of July, 1850.

His parents were Hartman and Gertrude (Moeller) Mueller. The mother died in Germany, after which the father came to America, in 1864, and settled near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where his remaining days were passed. He died there in 1891. In the family were six children, of whom John,

Katherine and Andrew are all living in Iowa, while the others are deceased.

John Mueller was a youth of fourteen years when brought to the United States by his father, and he has since lived in Iowa. He early became familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and further improvement of a new farm here, and his time and energies were devoted to the work of tilling the soil until his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated in 1876. He wedded Miss Louisa Karten, and unto them were born three children: William, who has departed this life; Elizabeth, who was born August 1, 1878, and is the wife of Ernest Bloenker, a resident of Casey, Iowa; and Gertrude K., who was born in 1881 and is now deceased. The wife and mother died February 15, 1881, and Mr. Mueller was later married to Dora T. Stepputat, who was born in Germany June 20, 1856. Her parents both died in that country. In their family were nine children, of whom only three are living: Martin, who still resides in Germany; Catherine, of the same country; and Mrs. Mueller. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Mueller there have been born eight children, as follows: George H., who was born February 21, 1883; Andrew W., who was born June 10, 1885; John T., Jr., who was born November 30, 1886; Anna A., August 16, 1888; Carl H., April 20, 1890; Katie E., born February 11, 1892; William, who was born in 1893 and died January 4, 1894; and Christopher A., who was born December 21, 1894.

The home farm of the family is an excellent tract of land of three hundred and sixty acres on sections 7 and 17, Grant township. The soil is rich and productive and annually good crops are harvested. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and in connection with the tilling of the soil he is quite extensively engaged in feeding stock, which constitutes an important source of revenue to him. He and his

family are members of the Lutheran church and are most highly esteemed people. In politics he is a republican and has served for six years as a school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. Like the great majority of the successful and substantial citizens of the present day, he started out in life without financial assistance, but in America "labor is king," and, recognizing this fact, Mr. Mueller has made steady progress, accumulating a nice fortune since coming to Guthrie county. His farm is an excellent property, and he and his family are now enjoying the benefits of his earnest and untiring labor. They have many friends in the township and county, the hospitality of the best homes being freely accorded them.

GEORGE MOORE.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to take their place among the well-known agriculturists and stock-raisers of this county is George Moore, who was born in Kent, England, May 20, 1835, his parents being Thomas and Mercy (Spice) Moore, also natives of Kent, England.

It was in the common schools of his native land that Mr. Moore acquired his early education. In 1857, at the age of twenty-two, he left England for the United States, hoping to benefit his financial condition thereby. This hope of success has been amply fulfilled and his life demonstrates what can be accomplished by industry and talent in a land where the individual is unhampered by caste or class. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that it cannot but be of interest to the agricultural world.

His first home in the new world was in Peoria county, Illinois, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, following the same for some time, but agricultural pursuits were

more attractive to Mr. Moore, and in May, 1875, he came to Dodge township, Guthrie county, Iowa, where he at first bought forty acres. So successfully did he manage his little farm and so frugally did he live that in 1876 he added eighty acres to his land, which he bought of Charles Hill, and a little later purchased eighty acres more of Dewey & Rogers on section 6, Dodge township. It was on the latter piece of land that he built a small home and began to break up the ground—a task which took energy, time and patience. He has set out all the shade trees around the place and has also planted two and a half acres with apple and other fruit trees. Step by step Mr. Moore added to his little fortune until he was able to erect a twelve-room house, a large barn and all of the necessary sheds and buildings. From a boy his interest in farming and stock-raising made this pursuit a delight to him. He has the reputation at present of raising the best Poland China hogs shipped from this section of the country.

At Elmwood, Peoria county, August 16, 1863, occurred the marriage of George Moore and Josephine Horine, a daughter of Samuel T. and Rebecca (Palmer) Horine and a sister of George Horine, of Bagley, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. There were five daughters born to this union: Luella, the wife of E. B. Smith; Mary, the wife of William Corsant; Nora, who married George Corsant, and Maud, who is Mrs. J. N. Dobson, all of Dodge township, and Bernice, who is living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the grandparents of ten children, of whom they are extremely proud.

Political honors and offices have never attracted Mr. Moore, although he has often had them offered to him. He gives his support to the republican party and is willing to help in all of its campaigns, but his chief interest centers in his family and his home. He has a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres which speaks well for



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MOORE

the industry and enterprise of its owner. Coming to this country with absolutely nothing but his own willing hands and indomitable courage, he has made his way to success and prosperity. He has gained it all by upright, honorable methods, which have won him the warm regard of an extensive circle of friends.

CLAUDE P. COWMAN.

Claude P. Cowman, editor of the *Vindicator*, a local newspaper published in Casey, is a native son of Iowa, and throughout his entire business career has been identified with the paper of which he is today the head, so that he is well and favorably known not only in the village in which he resides, but also throughout Guthrie county. He was born in Prairie City, Iowa, September 6, 1877, a son of William P. and Martha J. (Rogers) Cowman, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. The son was but two years of age when he was brought by his parents to Casey, so that practically his entire life has here been passed.

Claude P. Cowman pursued his early education in the public schools of this place, while his more advanced education was obtained in the Casey Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. Ambitious to acquire further knowledge, he then entered Drake University, at Des Moines, expecting to complete the full course of study, but in one year after he entered that institution the Spanish-American war was inaugurated, and, loyal to the best interests of his country, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company F, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Going with his regiment to San Francisco, he there spent about five months, subsequent to which time he went to the Philippines, where he remained for

one year and then returned to the United States, being mustered out of service in San Francisco.

At the close of his military career, Mr. Cowman returned once more to his home in Iowa and entered into partnership with his father in the printing business and the publication of the *Vindicator*, with which he has since been connected. Upon the father's death, which sad event occurred on Christmas night of 1906, the son succeeded to the management of the business, while his mother still retains the father's interest, the business being conducted under the firm name of Mrs. W. P. Cowman & Son. The mother is an intelligent and active business woman, further mention being made of her in connection with the sketch of the husband and father. The *Vindicator* is a six-column quarto, published weekly, and it has an extensive circulation, not only in Casey, but throughout Guthrie county. The firm also does a job-printing business and in this connection enjoys a large trade.

Politically Mr. Cowman has allied himself with the republican party, supporting the same through the columns of his paper. He is a man of exemplary habits, strict integrity and has a strong personality. He is a great reader and keeps in close touch with the affairs of the world. He makes his home in Casey with his mother and is numbered among the young and rising business men of this city.

WILLIAM WILSON SHAEFER.

William Wilson Shaefer, as a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Guthrie county, is too well known in Guthrie county to need any introduction to the readers of this volume. He was born on the old family homestead in Grant township, on the 23d of September, 1876, and is a son of Ephraim F. Schaefer, one of the most respected, prominent and prosperous

agriculturists of this locality. His youth was passed under the parental roof, and the district schools afforded him his educational privileges. When twenty years of age he entered business life on his own account and for one year was employed as a farm hand. During the following year he began farming on leased land, renting from his father. He today cultivates one hundred and ninety acres of the rich soil of Guthrie county and is classed with the practical and progressive agriculturists of Grant township.

On the 22d of January, 1902, Mr. Shaefer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Maxwell, of Adair, Iowa. They took up their abode upon section 1, Grant township, which property belongs to his father, and here they are pleasantly located, Mr. Shaefer carrying on the farm work in able and energetic manner. Unto him and his wife has been born an interesting little daughter, Marie. Mr. Shaefer is a republican in politics and is ever loyal to his honest convictions, but does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. He has a wide acquaintance in Guthrie county and is popular with many friends.

MATTHEW H. KIRKPATRICK.

That the soil of Guthrie county is naturally rich and productive and will yield large crops in return for the care and labor bestowed upon it is evidenced in the farm of Matthew H. Kirkpatrick, who is one of the leading and progressive agriculturists of Thompson township. He has always been a resident of the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Livingston county, Illinois, on the 22d of March, 1860.

His parents were Alexander and Sarah (Williams) Kirkpatrick. The father was born in Ireland on the 22d of June, 1826, and was there reared to manhood. When twenty-one years of age he emigrated to the United States to seek his fortune, having

heard most favorable reports concerning the business opportunities here enjoyed and the excellent return which could be secured for labor. On his arrival he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and secured employment in a wholesale mercantile establishment. On the 27th of April, 1855, he married Miss Sarah Williams and soon afterward removed to Livingston county, Illinois, where he turned his attention to farming, being thus engaged until February, 1870. At that date he crossed the Mississippi with his family and came to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Grant township. There he purchased a quarter section of land, upon which he lived for seven years, after which he bought a half section in Thompson township, removing to the new farm, whereon he resided up to the time of his death. He passed away January 14, 1901, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he had long been a consistent member. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party and he served for several years as a member of the school board. He was deeply interested in the cause of education and he gave a section of land for the erection of the school building in his district. He believed in the maintenance of good schools and the employment of competent teachers, and was, furthermore, of a most progressive spirit in regard to other matters of citizenship, giving his aid to every movement that he believed would prove of benefit to the community. His wife, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on the 9th of September, 1826, emigrated to America on reaching young womanhood. She located in Philadelphia, where she had relatives living. She still survives and is now in her eighty first year, being a remarkably well preserved woman who appears to be many years younger. She belongs to the United Brethren church and has led a consistent Christian life, characterized by devotion to all of the duties of the home and to all other

obligations which have devolved upon her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were born eight children, of whom six are yet living, namely: James Francis, who resides in Baker township, this county; John William, who is postmaster at Menlo; Matthew H., of this review; Mary J., the wife of J. E. Morrison, of Thompson township; Samuel R., a resident farmer of Thompson township; and I. A., a resident farmer of Thompson township.

Matthew H. Kirkpatrick spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, remaining a resident of Illinois until about ten years of age, when the family removed to Iowa. He has since been a resident of Guthrie county and is indebted to the public schools of Illinois and of this state for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was early trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty and these have proved valuable elements in his later life. Following his marriage he located on a farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he acquired at this time on section 19, Thompson township. There he lived for ten years, after which he removed to his present home, which he had purchased two years before. He owns both these farms, together with a tract of land of eighty-seven acres in Adair county, which he purchased in 1904. His landed interests in this part of the state are therefore quite extensive and very valuable, for the land has constantly increased in value, owing to the settlement of the state and to the improvements which have been made upon it. He lived in Stuart from 1900 to 1906, where he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. In December, 1906, he returned to the farm and is now giving his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was married in 1887 to Miss Maggie Holland, of Livingston county, Illinois, and unto them have been born three children: Earl H., Eugene M. and Edna May. In politics Mr. Kirkpatrick is a

republican but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are consistent and worthy Christian people, who enjoy in large measure the confidence, good will and high regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Kirkpatrick is numbered among the successful and energetic business men of Guthrie county, where for thirty-seven years he has made his home, and he has, therefore, been a witness of much of the growth and development of this part of the state as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all of the evidences of advanced civilization.

JOHN B. SHEEHY.

John B. Sheehy, born in Mahaska county, Iowa, November 23, 1872, is a son of James and Anna (Coakley) Sheehy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Indiana. At an early day the father came to this country and worked in a hat factory in New York, finishing fine silk hats which have been worn by many prominent citizens of our country—by our own Abraham Lincoln and also by Pope Leo. Coming to Iowa, Mr. Sheehy purchased a farm in Mahaska county and after his marriage turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Later he removed to Marion county, this state, but afterward returned to Mahaska county and subsequently went to Des Moines, where his wife died in March, 1881. He bought a farm in Polk county, but now makes his home in Pella, Iowa.

At the age of twenty-one John B. Sheehy rented a farm and began the occupation which his father had followed so successfully. His own success is shown by the fact that he very soon bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres in Dallas county, where he lived for three years. In 1904 he purchased

eighty acres of the Ewing estate and eighty acres of Mr. Allen—land on section 15, Richland township—which he has spent much time and money in improving. Much of it he has drained, having put in eight hundred rods of tiling. He is a successful raiser of white hogs and of draft and road horses, and has one of the best kept farms in the township. In the fall of 1906 his fellow citizens showed their confidence in his ability by electing him to the position of township trustee, which he holds at the present time.

In 1899 Mr. Sheehy was married in Marion county, Iowa, to Miss Jozina Vanderlinden, of that county, and four children have been born of this union, namely: James Donald, Celia Agnes, Ralph Jerome and Nora Frances. One has only to pass Mr. Sheehy's farm to be convinced that he has a deep interest in the welfare of the county in which he lives. Everything about the place gives one the impression of the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

D. L. CHANTRY.

D. L. Chantry was at one time one of the most enterprising and energetic business men of Guthrie county. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1836, his father being Thomas Chantry, a native of England, who made his way to America at the age of twenty-one years and settled in Lancaster county, where he engaged in the occupation of farming. He married Hannah Passmore and became the father of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child. In the year 1855 Thomas Chantry moved with his family to Guthrie county, Iowa, locating on a farm two miles north of Casey, where he resided until his death.

D. L. Chantry, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and was obliged to work during his spare hours

upon his father's farm. He supplemented his early education with a broad reading and diligent study. When the Civil war broke out he was not satisfied to be a mere spectator and consequently enlisted in the service, giving his valuable assistance to the cause of the north until the close of the war. Before entering the army he had taught school in Guthrie county and when he returned home he resumed that profession. His pupils speak of him as having been kindly in his sympathies, always inspiring them to what was noble and best. -

In 1866 Mr. Chantry was married to Margaret J. Pearson, a daughter of John Pearson, of Guthrie county. Eleven children were born to this union, nine of whom are now living. At the time of his marriage he and his bride took up their abode on a farm five miles north of Casey, Iowa, where they remained until 1876, when he took charge of the Pearson mill four miles north of Stuart. In his first year here he was manager of the mill and later entered into partnership with the owners. The mill was one of the oldest institutions of its kind in this part of the state and Mr. Chantry continued in the business until 1886. At that date he saw large opportunities in the stock-raising business and removed to Rapid City, South Dakota, where he is at the present time raising stock of a superior grade which brings him large returns financially.

Although only interested in politics, as a citizen anxious for good government, Mr. Chantry has made a careful study of political matters and none of the citizens of this county are better informed upon national affairs. He has been prominent in republican politics and has served the party in several offices of trust, among which was that of road supervisor. In 1896, true to the dictates of his conscience, he followed the man whom he considered the standard bearer of the democracy—William Jennings Bryan, and does not feel that his vote was lost, for every measure advocated by that man has

been carried out today with the exception of free silver, and the correctness and importance of this measure, has been amply emphasized by the realization of additional currency put into circulation. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands today as one of the representative men of this county.

A. C. HESS.

Among the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Guthrie county is numbered A. C. Hess, who owns a well improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated on sections 20 and 29, Thompson township. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Wayne county, on the 18th of April, 1847, his parents being Reed and Eliza (Caltrider) Hess, the former born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and the mother's birth occurred in New York in 1822. In the year in which the father attained his majority he removed from the Keystone state to Ohio, there making his home until 1870, when he removed to Iowa, where he lived until called to his final rest in 1893. He had survived his wife for a number of years, her death having occurred in 1882. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, five of whom still survive, namely: A. C., of this review; Sarah J., a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Clementine, of Colorado; and Eliza M. and Charles, who reside in Montana.

A. C. Hess, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the common schools of his native state and was a young man of twenty-three years when he accompanied the parents on their removal to Iowa. Upon starting out upon an independent business career he chose the occupation of farming, which has always been his life work. He has worked earnestly and persistently in his efforts to acquire a com-

petence and that his labors have been crowned with success is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated on sections 20 and 29, Thompson township. He has placed the land under a high state of cultivation, has erected good buildings and everything about the place shows the care and supervision of a practical and progressive owner. In addition to raising the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, Mr. Hess is also engaged quite extensively in the raising of stock and in that connection is well known throughout this portion of the state.

In September, 1873, wishing to establish a home of his own, Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Anderson, who was born in Burlington, Iowa, her natal day being August 8, 1855. Her parents were William and Sarah (Simons) Anderson, the former born in Ohio in 1821, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania in the following year. The father was numbered among the worthy pioneers of Iowa, for he arrived in this state in the early '30s, and passed away here in 1877, while his wife had preceded him to the home beyond, her death having occurred in 1872. Of the nine children born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, five still survive, namely: Edward H., of Walnut, Iowa; Mary J., now Mrs. Hess; Florence, a resident of Oklahoma; Sadie, of Walnut, Iowa; and Eunice, who is still single and makes her home in Des Moines, Iowa. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hess has also been blessed with nine children, of whom eight still survive: W. R., who was born September 9, 1874, is married and lives in Guthrie county; Grace, born July 22, 1876; Lottie, who was born October 22, 1879, and is now the wife of Edward Bolz, a resident of this county; Ed-die, who was born November 11, 1881, and died January 18, 1885; Homer, who was born January 20, 1885; Blanch, born June 25, 1887; May, born July 4, 1890; Faith,

born August 8, 1892; and Hope, who was born February 17, 1897.

Mr. Hess gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and for several terms served as school director, but aside from this has filled no public offices, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business interests. He is everywhere known as a reliable and trustworthy citizen and he and his family enjoy the high regard of a host of warm friends in their home locality.

GILES C. MILLER.

Giles C. Miller, who was connected with educational and commercial interests in Guthrie county, was born near South Bend, Indiana, December 14, 1848, and was of Scotch and German lineage. His father removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1865, and Giles C. Miller therefore continued his education in the schools of Des Moines, while later he pursued a course in the Iowa Business College. The year 1870 witnessed his arrival in Guthrie county. Here he engaged in teaching school for three years, or until 1873, when his worth as an educator met public recognition in his election to the office of county superintendent of schools. He was re-elected and continued in the position for eight years, during which time he did much for the improvement of the schools, raising the standard of education and introducing many new and approved methods. After his retirement from that office he engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued until his death, and was well known as an enterprising merchant whose business integrity was above question.

Mr. Miller was married on the 22d of June, 1875, to Miss Lucia A. Stutsman, who was born in Polk county, Iowa, November 21, 1850. The Stutsman family is of German origin, and Solomon Stutsman, an

uncle of Mrs. Miller, was a soldier in the Civil war. An uncle in the maternal line, Elijah Koons, was also numbered among the boys in blue. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was blessed with four children: Lucian C., Dalton G., Harold A. and Leota A. The eldest son, Lucian, born April 19, 1876, was graduated from Drake University in the year 1897, and while a senior there was president of the State Athletic Association, and president of the I. I. C. Athletic Association. He is now a civil engineer and draftsman in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, with headquarters at Minneapolis. He was married October 12, 1898, to Miss Lilian Cruise, of Delaware county, and they have two children: Roger Giles and Louise Helen. Dalton G. Miller, who was born at Guthrie Center, May 7, 1880, is a graduate of the State University of Iowa City of the class of 1905, completing a four-year course in civil engineering. He is now in the irrigation and drainage department of the United States department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and was married April 11, 1907, to Cecilia Grandrath, of Iowa City. Harold A. Miller, born in Guthrie Center, October 26, 1881, pursued a course of study in the State University at Iowa City and in 1908 will enter the civil engineering department of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. The daughter, Leota A., is now a sophomore in Grinnell College.

The death of Mr. Miller occurred October 7, 1890, when he had reached the age of forty-one years, nine months and twenty-three days. He was a member of both the subordinate lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity. His political support was given to the republican party, and he was at one time president of the Guthrie county high school and also a member of the school board of Guthrie Center. The cause of education found in him strenuous support. He was himself a



GILES C. MILLER

man of scholarly attainments and he left his impress for good upon the community in which he made his home. He was liberal in citizenship, strong in friendship and devoted to the welfare of his wife and family, and his death was therefore the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Mrs. Miller survives her husband and makes her home in Guthrie Center. She is a member of the Central Christian church of Des Moines, and she and her family are much esteemed in the county in which she resides.

CHARLES OWEN.

Charles Owen, one of the most prominent and wealthy farmers of Bear Grove township, who in his life has demonstrated the effectiveness and power of unremitting industry and unabating energy in the active affairs of life, was born in a log cabin of two rooms in what is now Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1851. His parents were Shubel D. and Mary (Brungess) Owen, in whose family were six children, all yet living, namely: Alonzo J., Charles, Frances, Mary J., Emma M. and Elmer.

The father was a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, born February 24, 1823, and in early manhood he sought a home in the west, reaching Wisconsin in 1847. He located in that state prior to its admission to the Union, having made the journey by team and wagon as far as Buffalo and thence by boat to Sheboygan. He brought his team and wagon with him around the lakes by boat and when he reached Sheboygan county he located on a farm near Dartford, which he entered from the government. That place has since been his home but it bears little resemblance to the tract of land which he entered from the government more than six decades ago. His labors soon wrought a marked transformation in the farm, for he changed the wild land into rich and product-

ive fields and put upon them many modern improvements, which made this place a good farm property.

At the usual age Charles Owen was sent as a pupil to the public schools of his native county and displayed special aptitude in the mastery of the studies which he there pursued. At eighteen years of age he began his career as a teacher, following that profession for five years in the Wisconsin and Minnesota schools and afterward for five years in Iowa. He proved a capable educator, for he not only was able to maintain discipline but also imparted clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired.

Mr. Owen was married in Wisconsin, on the 29th of December, 1873, the lady of his choice being Anna M. Parker, a daughter of William L. and Emeline (Swift) Parker, of Dodge county, Wisconsin. Her father was born in the state of New York on the 23d of May, 1820, the place of his nativity being Scipio, Cayuga county. He removed to Kelloggsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, when two years of age, in company with his parents, and while a young man he spent the summer months as a sailor on the lakes and was twice shipwrecked. On one occasion he was one of only three survivors among the crew and passengers. After attaining his majority he went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of blacksmithing. In 1845 he went with his family to Milwaukee, but after a few months' residence there he walked to the town of Trenton, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and took up a claim. He then brought his family to his new home, unloading his household effects in the midst of the forest at dusk. The family sought shelter for the night with a neighbor, who the following day called in all the settlers of the neighborhood to assist in building a log cabin for the newcomer. Mr. Parker resided on that farm for ten years, after which he removed to Beaver Dam, where for seven years he conducted a

livery stable. He then took up his abode on a large farm at the edge of the city, where he resided up to the time of his death. This property was the pride of his declining years, being a model farm noted for its flock of fine Merino sheep, which were among the best in the state, and for some years Mr. Parker was president of the Wisconsin Spanish Merino Sheepbreeders Association and took an active interest in all work appertaining thereto. He was sheriff of his county in 1865-6 and was a member of the city council for a number of terms, while for several years he served on the board of education. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and in his death on the 27th of May, 1887, his community lost one of its best known and most influential citizens. His wife was born at Italy Hill, Yates county, New York, August 13, 1824, a daughter of Dan and Mercy Swift, and when twelve years of age she accompanied her parents to Sheffield, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. She was married December 29, 1842, and she died February 14, 1905,—a worthy Christian woman and a kind and loving wife and mother. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, five of whom are living: William E., of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Charles S., living in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county; Anna M., now Mrs. Owen; Emma, who is the widow of Thomas Taylor and lives in Jasper, Minnesota; and Edward E.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Owen has been born a son, Fred B., who married Rose Chapman and has one son, Shubel D. Fred Owen resides on a portion of his father's farm and assists in its able management.

Prior to his marriage, Charles Owen had made a trip to Iowa and had purchased eighty acres of land in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county. In the spring of 1874 he brought his bride to his new home, making the journey in a covered wagon, in which they also carried their household effects with which to begin housekeeping. They camped

in their wagon temporarily while Mr. Owen hauled lumber and built a rude frame structure, in which they were sheltered until the completion of a more pretentious building was realized. Their first location was on the eighty acres on which in later years he built his present handsome and substantial dwelling. There are few if any men in Iowa who have been more industrious than Charles Owen, who, ambitious to acquire prosperity, has lived to see his ambition realized, for to his small farm of eighty acres he has added from time to time in tracts of eighty and one hundred and sixty acres until the farm now comprises six hundred and forty acres of very rich and valuable land, including an eighty-acre tract owned by his son. This property, moreover, is one of the most fertile tracts of farm land to be found in the state of Iowa. The farm lies for a distance of a mile and a half along gently undulating fields of meadow and grain and its modern improvements, its well kept fences and many excellent equipments make it a very desirable property. The farm is kept clear of weeds and the green of early spring promises golden harvests in the autumn. A glance at the place indicates the industry and skill of the owner, who is regarded as a most progressive, practical and successful farmer. He is also a heavy cattle-feeder and in this work has gained prosperity, as he has in all other lines of activity to which he has directed his attention.

Mr. Owen votes with the republican party and for years has continuously served either as township clerk or township trustee. He was elected to the office of county supervisor in 1892 or 1893 and to the discharge of his duties in this connection he gave the same care and business thought that he did to his own private interests. His individual business affairs, however, require his undivided attention and he has since refused further political honors and offices. He is now justly classed with the most prominent and prosperous farmers of Bear Grove township and

in an analyzation of his life and work it will be found that there is not a single phase but which will bear close investigation and scrutiny. He has ever been reliable and honorable in his business undertakings and his business interests have made him a leading citizen of this district, which derives its greatest source of income from its agricultural interests.

WILLIAM W. HIDLEBAUGH.

Without special educational or other advantages at the outset of his career, William W. Hidlebaugh has gained a place among the substantial agriculturists of Dodge township. He was born June 8, 1834, in Virginia, being the son of John and Susan (Williams) Hidlebaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania. This worthy couple were early settlers in Jackson county, Ohio, but removed later to Rock Island county, Illinois, where the wife and mother passed away. Mr. Hidlebaugh then moved to Louisa county, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death. Of the seven children born to them only two are now living: William and Alexander, the latter a resident of Louisa county, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch pursued his education in the public schools and remained under the parental roof, living on the farm, where in the summer he was able to give his father valuable assistance. At the age of sixteen he obtained a position on a farm in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he remained for eight years, learning the details of the work which he had not already acquired at home. With this training he moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he invested the savings of his eight years' work in a farm, which he was operating when the Civil war broke out.

Mr. Hidlebaugh could not selfishly remain at home when his country was fighting for

its life, and accordingly, on August 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, which was a part of the famous Crocker's brigade. War was a stern reality to him for he saw its hardest service, being in the siege of Vicksburg and at Atlanta, and accompanying Sherman in his famous march to the sea. His company returned to Washington, D. C., where the subject of this sketch was honorably discharged.

With the feeling that he had fulfilled his duty as a loyal American, Mr. Hidlebaugh once more returned to his chosen pursuit. He settled first in Muscatine county, Iowa, removing from there in 1869 to Guthrie county, where he located in Dodge township on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. This farm is now well improved with all the modern equipments and indicates in its neat appearance his careful supervision. In 1893 he felt that he had earned a rest and so retired to spend his remaining years at Bagley, Iowa.

It was on May 17, 1874, that Mr. Hidlebaugh was united in marriage to Elizabeth E. Davis, who was born in 1843 in Washington county, Indiana. She was a daughter of James Davis, who was born in Ohio in 1797 and died in 1845, and Elizabeth (Rippey) Davis, who was born in Virginia, December 11, 1808, and died in 1891. There were four children in this family, only two of whom are now living: David N. Davis, of Dodge township; and the wife of the subject of this sketch. The parents of these children were married in Washington county, Indiana, where Mr. Davis followed the occupation of farming until his death. His wife then came to Muscatine county, Iowa, where she lived on a farm until 1869, when she removed to Dodge township, Guthrie county, and conducted her farm up to the time of her death, leaving to her children a large estate. Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hidlebaugh are the parents of four children: James D., who married Bertha Cornelius and lives in Dodge township; Mary E., who died

at the age of eleven years; Frederick W., who passed away in infancy; and Effie A., the wife of John Peer, of Greene county, Iowa.

Mr. Hidlebaugh exercises the right of franchise in the support of the republican party and has served as township trustee for several terms. His official duties have always been promptly and capably discharged. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he and his wife are loyal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has, moreover, made an excellent record in his life as an enterprising agriculturist and has acquired a large measure of success through his own labors.

FRED W. LAND.

Farming interests claim the time and attention of Fred W. Land, who owns a good tract of eighty acres on section 7, Thompson township. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, on the 11th of January, 1864, his parents being William P. and Sally K. (Knox) Land. The father was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, born November 29, 1829. There he was reared and in early manhood he went westward to Ohio, where he made a temporary home. Subsequently he removed to Henry county, Illinois, where he continued to reside until 1868 and was there engaged in mining coal in connection with farming. In 1868 he came with his family to Iowa and spent the succeeding fall and winter in Redfield. When spring came again he located in Dexter, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and in 1877 he removed to Thompson township, where for eleven years he resided on and cultivated the old John M. Burke farm. In the spring of 1888 he purchased the present Land homestead, where his widow now resides, and there he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on the 23d of Sep-

tember, 1906, when he was almost seventy-seven years of age. He had lived an upright, honorable life, characterized by fidelity to duty in every trust reposed in him. For a long period he voted with the republican party but in 1886, on account of his views on the tariff question, he joined the ranks of the democracy. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to several minor offices. He served as assessor and also on the school board and he was always alert and active in support of the various movements advanced for the public good. For thirty-five years he was a faithful member and worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and was widely recognized as one of the well known and progressive men of Thompson township. His wife, too, was highly esteemed and they reared a family of four children who are a credit to their name, as follows: Frank P., who is engaged in farming in Thompson township; Fred W., of this review; Minnie M., living in Casey; and Bert K., who resides in Adair, Iowa.

Fred W. Land was reared at home, acquiring his education in the district schools, and lessons of industry, perseverance and probity were early impressed upon his mind. His practical training was that of the farm and he has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. On the 13th of November, 1889, he won a companion and helpmate for life's journey by his marriage to Miss Lucy Lutz, a daughter of Charles B. Lutz, of Thompson township, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which is still their home. Mr. Land having previously purchased eighty acres adjoining the old homestead. Here he and his wife have since lived and three children have come to bless the union but they lost their first born, Harry C. The two daughters, Josie L. and Nellie C., are now attending school.

The family is prominent in the community and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Land is a member of Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., and his political views are in accord with the principles of democracy. He was only four years of age when brought by his parents to Iowa and his interests have therefore been thoroughly identified with those of Guthrie county, while along agricultural lines he has contributed to its substantial improvement.

LEONARD KINNEY.

Leonard Kinney, now deceased, was for long years a resident of Guthrie county and his life was so honorable and upright that his demise was the occasion of deep and sincere regret to the great majority of his fellow citizens. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 20th of June, 1836, and departed this life in Jamaica in 1898. His parents were William and Jane (Gaugh) Kinney, in whose family were eleven children, of whom four are yet living, namely: Mrs. Mary Craig, a resident of Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Bunn, living in Belmont county, Ohio; Mrs. Mary J. Wright; and Mrs. Louisa Malone, whose home is in Herndon, Iowa.

Leonard Kinney was reared in the state of his nativity and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, receiving in practical experience the training that well qualified him to carry on a successful business along agricultural lines in later life. While still living in Ohio he was married, on the 29th of September, 1859, to Miss Sarah Frost, who was born February 23, 1837, in Belmont county, Ohio, and is still living, her home being in Jamaica. She is a daughter of William R. and Jenetta (Arson) Frost, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Her

grandparents were early settlers of Ohio and hewed out their farms in the midst of the forest. The parents of Mrs. Kinney died at a comparatively early age of cholera, the father passing away in 1851, at the age of thirty-six years, while the mother's death occurred in 1850, when she was thirty-five years of age. In their family were six children, of whom two died in infancy, while three are yet living, namely: Mrs. Kinney; H. S. Frost, who is living in Belmont county, Ohio; and Aaron E., whose home is in Sidney, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney were married in Ohio and settled on a farm where they lived for a time. Then they came to Guthrie county, settling in Dodge township in 1880. Mr. Kinney operated a farm in that locality for five years or until 1885, when he removed to Richland township. He labored diligently in the pursuits of the farm and as the years went by he brought his land under a high state of cultivation, making many modern improvements and adding all of the accessories and equipments of a model farm. He continued active in business until called to his final rest in 1898. Mrs. Kinney made her home on the farm until 1904, when she removed to Jamaica and is now living retired, deriving a good income from the rental of a farm of two hundred acres of fine land which she still owns. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kinney were born eight children, of whom five are yet living: Chink W., who married Susan Funk and lives in Jamaica; Ulysses G., who is with his mother; Amon E., a resident of Perry, Iowa; Jeannette, at home; and Josiah, who married Alta G. Hemphill, of Jamaica.

For thirty-five years Mr. Kinney was a Mason, recognized as a worthy exemplar of the craft, and when death claimed him his funeral services were conducted by his brethren of that order. During the long years of his residence in this county he sustained an excellent record as a reliable and enterprising business man and in his life work he

proved that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable energy. In his family he was a devoted husband and father and his neighbors and acquaintances recognized in him a faithful friend, while the county classed him with its representative citizens.

JOHN ROBERTS.

The farm on which John Roberts resides comprises four hundred acres of valuable and productive land in Seely township, which he purchased in 1901, and here he is raising thoroughbred white faced cattle. By birth, by training and preference he is a resident of the middle west and possesses the alert, enterprising spirit which has always been manifest in the development and up-building of this section of the country. He was born in McLean county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1872, his parents being A. A. and Sarah E. (Daniels) Roberts. The father died February 13, 1897, at the age of fifty-six years, but the mother is still living and resides on the home place in Seely township.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John Roberts in his boyhood days. At the usual age he entered the common schools and therein mastered the branches of English learning. When not busy with his textbooks his time was largely given to the work of the fields and he remained at home with his father until twenty-three years of age. Desiring to engage in farming independently, he then rented land for three years, since which time he has been engaged in buying and selling land, owning at different times five or six farms in Seely township. In 1901 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, comprising four hundred acres in Seely township. It is excellent property, showing all of the equipments and access-

ries of a model farm of the twentieth century. He uses the latest improved machinery and follows modern methods in tilling the soil. He is perhaps even more widely known as a stock-raiser and has gained an excellent reputation in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred white faced cattle. He also owns two draft stallions, both three-year-olds. One is a black Percheron, "Echo," imported direct from France, which has been pronounced by many expert horsemen as the best horse of his kind ever brought to Guthrie county. The other is a Clydesdale named "Logan."

On the 21st of March, 1895, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Nora Ellen Kester, a resident of Guthrie county, and they have three children—Lena May, born in April, 1896; Nellie Pearl, born March 15, 1903, and Jennie Marie, born September 9, 1904, all at home. Mr. Roberts votes with the republican party and is interested in its success, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. Most marvelous advancement has been made in farm life within the last third of a century and Mr. Roberts has kept pace with the changes that have been wrought. He stands today as a progressive farmer and an energetic business man, who carries forward to successful termination whatever engages his attention.

D. W. TIMMONS.

D. W. Timmons, who carries on general farming in Thompson township, was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 7, 1838. His parents, John and Barsheba Timmons, were natives of Delaware and in their family were eleven children, namely: Diantha, now living in Knox county, Illinois; Minerva, Sena Ellen and Matilda, all deceased; D. W., of this review; Phebe Jane, who has also

passed away; John W., a resident of Oklahoma; Hannah, who is living in Iowa; and three who died in infancy. On leaving the east the father made his way to Ohio, where he took up his abode, and in 1852 became a resident of Knox county, Illinois, where his death occurred three years later. His widow came to Iowa in the '70s and died in Carroll county in 1884.

D. W. Timmons spent his early youth in the Buckeye state and acquired his early education in the public schools there. He was a youth of fourteen when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Illinois, where he lived for many years. He has always been a farmer and early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1878 he removed to Iowa, settling first in Carroll county but in 1892 he came to Guthrie county and purchased one hundred and two acres of land on section 35, Thompson township. To this he has since added twenty acres and later he bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 27 of the same township. He is therefore the owner of two hundred and eighty-two acres of valuable land at the present time and his farming interests are bringing him an excellent financial return, for he has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and is most active and energetic in the management of the farm. In addition to this property he has five acres of land and a fine residence adjoining Casey, together with an excellent dwelling in the village.

Aside from his business interests there have occurred in the life record of Mr. Timmons other events of importance. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting in 1863 as a member of Company G, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. With that command he went to the front and served until the following year, when he was discharged on account of disability. It was following his return home that Mr. Timmons was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Rayborn, who was born in Sum-

mit county, Ohio, December 3, 1837. Her parents were also natives of the Buckeye state. Her father was born February 17, 1817, and died June 15, 1902, while his wife, whose birth occurred on the 16th of January, 1819, died June 15, 1879. They became the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Timmons; Harriet and Isaiah, both deceased; Julia Ann, now living in Pike county, Illinois; Mary Jane, of the same county; and William, deceased. Both the father and mother died in Pike county, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Timmons have been born three children, but they lost their eldest, Ida E., who was born October 29, 1866, and died May 6, 1869. William S., born August 24, 1870, married Miss Anna Dillia and now lives on the old homestead. Walter, born September 7, 1873, married Miss Ellen Jane Betts and is living on one of his father's farms.

Mr. Timmons votes the republican ticket and for several years has served as school director but has never held other office. He and his wife attend and support the Christian church and he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 256, of Casey. For many years actively connected with farming, he is now practically living retired, while his sons carry on the work of tilling and cultivating his land. He is enjoying a well earned rest, for his life has been one of untiring activity and enterprise, whereby he has gained the property which now returns to him a gratifying annual income.

JAMES W. LATIMER.

James W. Latimer, a farmer residing on section 34, Richland township, was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 25, 1846. His father was Samuel Latimer, who was born in 1807 in Stark county, Ohio, and passed away in 1874. His mother, Eliza (Neely) Latimer, was born March 1, 1810,

and passed away in 1885. This couple were married in Ohio but in 1846 they moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where Mr. Latimer purchased a large tract of land and built the first sawmill in the county, which he operated in connection with his farm for eighteen years. In 1869 he sold out and moved to Richland township, Guthrie county, Iowa, where he bought two hundred and forty acres of land with no improvements—unless a small shanty might be so termed. There were nine children born to this couple, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Margaret J. Wright, of Manilla, Iowa; and James W., the subject of this review.

Educational advantages were meager during his boyhood and Mr. Latimer was obliged to gain most of his knowledge in the hard school of experience. In the days when the Indians roamed over the western plains and when those plains were well termed wild because of the dangers and hardships which life there entailed, Mr. Latimer was driving a six-mule team across them for the government. Often singly and many times in company with others he had to fight both for liberty and life. After his varied experience there he went back to St. Louis for a short time and then spent a year and a half in Clinton county, Illinois. After this he returned to Wisconsin, where he lived with his parents for two years. At the end of that time they all removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where they began farming on the one hundred and sixty acres upon which Mr. Latimer is now living and which was given to him by his father. The place is well improved and in every respect a model farm, but it was brought to its present condition through the efforts of Mr. Latimer. Since 1900 he has rented his farm to his son and has given up active farming.

His wife was Frances M. Coleman, whom he married November 10, 1871. She was a native of Muscatine county, Iowa, where she was born in 1848, and in 1888 was called to the home beyond. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer

had a family of seven children: John S., who married Minnie Reed and is now operating the home farm for his father; Mrs. Hettie A. Anthony, of Dallas county, Iowa; Mrs. Lilly J. McKean, of the same county; Eliza E., who lives at home; William G., who married Bertha Harris, of Panora, Iowa; Chester A., also on the home place; and Nina A., who is living with her sister in Dallas county.

Mr. Latimer is not and has never been an office seeker but he gives his hearty support to the republican party. With his family he worships at the Methodist church and contributes generously toward its maintenance and its charities. He has served the community well in every duty which it has been his lot to perform and is one of the hardest workers for and most earnest advocates of every measure which will promote the welfare of the county in which he lives.

GEORGE W. MERRILL.

George W. Merrill is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war and in all matters of citizenship has been equally loyal, manifesting the same spirit of fidelity to his country and to his home community as he displayed when he followed the stars and stripes on southern battle-fields. His life work has been that of teaching and farming but he is now living retired upon the home farm, which comprises two hundred and forty-seven acres of excellent land on sections 23 and 26, Bear Grove township. Mr. Merrill is a native of Ohio. He was born in Delaware county on the 14th of July, 1841, his parents being Adrian and Nancy (Kelly) Merrill, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, born in the years 1800 and 1806 respectively. After living for some time in Ohio they came to Iowa in 1857, settling in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county, where the father purchased a farm that continued

to be their home until they were called to their final rest. He met the usual experiences incident to the development of a new farm from wild, unbroken land but was ably assisted by his sons. In the family were nine children but only three are now living: Mary E., a resident of Illinois; Alfred H., who lives in the state of Washington; and George W., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Merrill we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Guthrie county. He came hither with his parents in 1857, having spent the first sixteen years of his life in the state of his nativity. Farm work early became familiar to him, for he gave his attention to the work of the fields until after crops were harvested in the late autumn, when he entered the public schools and thus acquired a good education. He continued to assist in the operation of the home farm in Iowa until about twenty-two years of age, when in 1863 he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, joining the boys in blue of Company A, Fifth Independent Battalion of Ohio Cavalry. He served until 1864, when he received an honorable discharge. When the war was ended he came to this state and for seven years thereafter engaged in teaching school, proving a factor in the early educational development of this county. Later he gave his attention exclusively to general agricultural pursuits and continued the active work and management of the farm until his son and namesake took charge, since which time he has been living retired, having fully earned and merited the rest which he is now enjoying from the arduous labors of the fields.

In 1865, Mr. Merrill was married to Miss Mary L. J. Warden, who was born in Ohio in 1840, her parents being George B. and Mary L. (Whitney) Warden. Her father was born in New York in 1817, and the mother's birth occurred in Ohio in 1819. They lived for some time in the latter state

and unto them were born nine children, of whom seven are yet living, Mrs. Merrill being the eldest. She was but two years old at the time of the removal of the family to Iowa in 1842, a location being made in Fairfield, where the father, who was a saddler, worked at his trade. Later he removed to Des Moines and in 1846 established his home in Dallas county, Iowa, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have been born eight children. Arthur M., born July 25, 1856, is now living in Benton county, Arkansas. Mary, born November 23, 1868, is a resident of Colorado. Edith Anna is deceased. George W., Jr., is the next of the family. Willard E., born April 3, 1878, is also living in Colorado. Thomas B., born August 11, 1881, makes his home in Arkansas. Dayton E., born April 11, 1884, is now attending the university at Iowa City, Iowa. Clinton C., born March 10, 1888, is deceased.

Politically Mr. Merrill is a prohibitionist, being a stalwart advocate of the cause of temperance in practice and at the polls. He has served as assessor and also school director for twenty-five years. Both he and his wife are members of the Free Methodist church and their lives are in consistent harmony with their principles. They do everything in their power to advance the best interests of the community along material, social, political, intellectual and moral lines. Mr. Merrill was for many years an active and valued factor in agricultural circles and is still the owner of an excellent property of two hundred and forty-seven acres on section 26, Bear Grove township. In addition his son, George W. Merrill, Jr., owns forty acres, making a total of two hundred and eighty-seven acres. This son, who is now operating the home farm, was born September 19, 1875, in Guthrie county. He wedded Mary E. Kirkwood, a daughter of R. R. Kirkwood, who is mentioned on another page of this volume, and they have become the parents of three children: Mary J., born

in 1899; George W., in 1900; and Ross K., in 1904. In his political views George W. Merrill, Jr., is a republican and has filled the offices of township clerk and road overseer of Bear Grove township, discharging his duties in a most capable and trustworthy manner. Throughout the community he is regarded as a young man of excellent business ability and executive force and in addition to the cultivation of the fields he makes a specialty of raising high-grade stock. The name of Merrill has ever figured honorably in the community as a synonym for business enterprise and reliability and the work which was begun by the grandfather and continued by the father is now being carried on by the son.

S. A. SMITH.

S. A. Smith is one of the most extensive land owners of Guthrie county, being the possessor of five hundred and twenty acres of the rich farming land of Iowa, from which he derives an income that today places him among the prosperous and well-to-do residents of his section of the state, his home place being located on section 26, Orange township. Mr. Smith was born March 31, 1841, in Monroe county, Ohio, near Woodsfield, a son of Aaron and Sarah Ann (Jones) Smith, the former also a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Guernsey county, while the latter was born in Virginia, but was married in the former state. The father was a stone-cutter and followed his trade in Athens county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1894, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-two years. He had survived his wife for about a year, her death having occurred in 1893.

S. A. Smith is the eldest in a family of nine children, the others being Mrs. Mary P. Randolph, who resides in Washington county, Ohio; Thomas Osborne, who died in the army after he had participated in the

battle of Shiloh; Amanda, a resident of Marietta, Ohio; Mrs. Matilda Beebe, who likewise resides in that city; Ira, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Ellen Fawcett, a resident of Bartlett, Ohio; Sardine, of Miner county, South Dakota, and William P., who is acting as cashier of the Amesville Bank at Athens, Ohio.

The subject of this review acquired his education in the common schools of his native state, and in early life learned and followed the carpenter's trade. When a young man of twenty-three years he left his native state and came to Iowa, locating in Linn county, near Springville, but remained there for only a brief period, continuing his journey to Tama county. He took up his abode near Toledo, where he remained for eighteen years, and during a part of that time worked at his trade. In 1882 he came to Guthrie county and invested in land in Orange township, to which he has since added as his financial resources permitted until he is today the owner of five hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land, situated on sections 24, 25 and 26. He has been judicious in placing his investments, and in all his work displays a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness. With the assistance of his sons he is now engaged in general agricultural pursuits upon an extensive scale, and each year adds to his income through the harvesting of abundant crops. He has improved his place with good buildings, including a fine country residence and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and everything about his farm is kept in a good state of repair.

On the 6th of April, 1862, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Parkins, a resident of Athens county, Ohio. They have become the parents of eight children, but the eldest, Lineas Osborne, is now deceased. Those still surviving are: Erastus L., who operates a farm belonging to his father; Celista Rosetta, the wife of George W. Doty, a traveling salesman for the Medisized Stock Food Company, and a resident



S. A. SMITH

of Council Bluffs, Iowa; William Finley, who follows farming south of Guthrie Center; Minerva May, the wife of J. W. Doty, who follows farming west of Guthrie Center; Aaron S., who is associated with his father in the management of the home farm; Maria Mabel Gertrude, at home, and Samuel J., who also assists his father on the home farm.

Mr. Smith's political views endorse the principles of the republican party, and by his fellow townsmen he has been called upon to fill some local offices, having served as justice of the peace and as a member of the Guthrie county high school board for eleven years, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart friend. For twenty years he served as postmaster at Erastus, but this office has been discontinued. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Smith and his family are prominent in the community where they have so long resided, and he is everywhere known for his reliable and straightforward methods in all business transactions, thereby enjoying the full confidence of his fellowmen. His success in the business world is richly merited, for it has been acquired only through the most honorable methods, and he is therefore deserving of mention in this volume.

J. B. POWELL.

A well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 14, Thompson township, is the home of J. B. Powell, who was born in Blackhawk county on the 16th of October, 1872. He is a son of Thomas and Isabel Powell, the former a native of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Upon emigrating to the new world, the father located in Ohio, but later made his way to Scott county, Iowa, while in 1882 he came to Guthrie county, where he owns a

fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and he likewise owns a house and lot in Casey. The marriage of this worthy couple was blessed with four children, the surviving members being: Martha L., now a resident of California; Mary A., who lives in Thompson township, Guthrie county; and J. B., whose name introduces this review.

J. B. Powell enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools, while in the duties of the farm he received practical training, which later enabled him to engage in farming on his own account. Upon completing his education, he engaged in farming, and that he has met with success in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 14, Thompson township. This is a valuable piece of property, having been made so through the efforts of Mr. Powell, who in his labors follows most practical and progressive methods. He has placed the land under a high state of cultivation and has erected good buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, everything about the place presenting a neat and attractive appearance.

On the 15th of November, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Powell and Miss Montana Neifert, a daughter of Daniel Neifert, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Powell has proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate and much of his success is due to her capable management of the duties which devolve upon her in the care of the household. By her marriage she has become the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Clarence M., who was born August 11, 1894; Thomas C., who was born November 14, 1895; Luella I., born June 25, 1897; Leola B., born March 2, 1899; Gertie M., born September 2, 1900; and Charles B., whose birth occurred on the 16th of May, 1902.

The political views of Mr. Powell accord with the principles of the republican party.

He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, belonging to lodge No. 283, at Casey; to Cyrene chapter at Adair; Stuart commandery; and Des Moines consistory, No. 3; and he also affiliates with the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Powell is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are worthy and respected people of Thompson township and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes of this section of the state.

PATRICK LALLEY.

The rich farming land of Iowa has furnished the means whereby through a life of activity and usefulness Patrick Lally is now enabled to live retired in a beautiful home in Adair, while from his landed possessions, comprising seven hundred and twenty acres, he derives the income that now supplies him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is a native son of the Emerald isle, his birth having occurred in County Galway, in March, 1849, and is one of the four survivors of a family of six children born of the marriage of Thomas and Honora A. (Riley) Lalley, the others being John and James, who still reside in County Galway, Ireland; and Bridget, the widow of Dennis Kane, and a resident of Adair, Iowa. Both the father and mother were likewise natives of Ireland, where their entire lives were passed, the father passing away there when he had reached the advanced age of about eighty-three years, while the mother departed this life when about seventy years of age. The father was a carpenter by trade and it was under his direction that the son Patrick acquired a good practical knowledge of the builder's art.

At the early age of fourteen Patrick Lalley left his native country and went to England, where he engaged in carpentering in Chester for four months, subsequent to which time he returned to his home in Ire-

land, but after a few months there spent once more made his way to England, this time locating in Sheffield, where during the greater part of the subsequent three years he followed his trade. In the spring of 1866, being then a youth of eighteen years, he decided to try his fortune in the new world, for he had heard of the advantages that were here afforded to young men of ambition, determination and enterprise. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and at once made his way to the state of Illinois, locating in Peoria, where he remained for four or five months, acquainting himself with the manners and customs of this land. Eventually he continued his journey westward, locating in Davenport, Iowa, where he resumed his work at the carpenter's trade, being thus engaged for a decade. Believing that the rich farming lands of Iowa offered splendid opportunities, Mr. Lalley then made his way in the spring of 1876 to Guthrie county, where for two years he operated leased land in Grant township, and with the money thus gained during this period he invested in a farm of his own, making purchase of the northeast quarter of section 35, Grant township, which he improved and on which he located. About four years subsequent to his first purchase he added to his original holdings, this time coming into possession of the southeast quarter of section 26, Grant township, situated across the road from his home place. He later added additional tracts, one of eighty acres on section 26, a second eighty on section 21 and a third on section 23, while in 1900 he purchased a quarter section in Eureka township, Adair county, his landed possessions thus aggregating seven hundred and twenty acres of valuable farming land, all of which is cultivable. All that he today possesses has been acquired through his own diligence and perseverance for all that he possessed at the time of his arrival in the United States was a knowledge of his trade and when he made his first purchase of land, which amounted

to four hundred and sixty dollars, he was obliged to borrow one hundred dollars, on which he had to pay ten per cent interest. He, however, possessed good business management and keen foresight, so that from a humble beginning he has worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the wealthy and substantial landowners of the state of Iowa. He was actively and successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1902, when he retired to Adair, where he purchased a beautiful residence, which he is now occupying and in which he enjoys all the comforts and conveniences of life.

On the 30th of September, 1878, Mr. Lalley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kelly, who was born in County Galway, Ireland, in the same parish in which the birth of her husband occurred, but her marriage occurred in Davenport. She became a resident of the United States in 1875 and by her marriage became the mother of fifteen children, of whom three are deceased, all having died within eight days and only a week after the location of the family in Grant township. The surviving members of the family are: James, a resident farmer of Grant township, who is mentioned on another page of this work; John, a farmer of Adair county; Thomas, also following farming in Grant township and who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Michael, of Denver, Colorado; Timothy, who follows carpentering in Denver; Connor, who is attending Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska; Catherine, the wife of James McDonald, a druggist of Adair; Anna, the wife of Daniel Fagan, of Adair; Mary, the wife of Christopher Bateman, of Denver; Nellie, who is engaged in teaching in the district schools and resides with her parents; Loretta, also at home; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas Farrell, a resident of Mead, Kansas.

Mr. Lalley gives his political support to the men and measures of the Democratic

party but is not radical in his views. He is a communicant of the Catholic church. His life should serve to inspire others of resolute spirit and determination, for the success which today crowns his efforts has been acquired through his own capable management and well directed labor, as he came to this country a young man, ignorant of the manners and customs of American people but in due time gained a position of prominence, being classed today among the substantial and retired citizens of his section of the state.

ELIJAH J. REYNOLDS.

Elijah J. Reynolds is now living retired, but the name of no resident of Panora has been more closely or honorably associated with its business development and financial interests. He was for many years closely associated with enterprises that contributed to its growth, progress and prosperity, and through the careful conduct of his individual interests he achieved a measure of success that makes possible his present rest from labor. His birth occurred near Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, on the 5th of July, 1832, and he traces his ancestry back to an early period in the colonization of the new world. The first representative of the name in this country came from England, and the grandfather of our subject, espousing the cause of the colonies, participated in the Revolutionary war and aided in the establishment of the republic.

Gillium Reynolds, father of E. J. Reynolds, was born in North Carolina in 1806 and when a young man established his home upon the frontier in Owen county, Indiana, developing a farm there in the midst of the wilderness, for at that time almost that entire portion of the state was covered with heavy timber. He experienced the usual hardships and privations of frontier life, but aided in the reclamation of a wild district

for the purposes of civilization. He was married in Owen county to Miss Winnie Beman, also a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Jacob Beman, who was born in the same state, of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds continued to make their home in Indiana until the 10th of May, 1852, when, with the children that had been added to the household, they started for Iowa, journeying after the primitive manner of the times with an ox team and covered wagon. They also brought with them three horses and twenty-five head of cattle, and were twenty-three days upon the way. On reaching Guthrie county they stopped on a hill just south of Panora, and the father purchased a claim on which a log cabin had been built. In July following he entered forty acres of government land and resolutely undertook the task of developing his farm, but his life's labors were terminated in death in October, 1856, when he was fifty years of age. When he became a voter he supported the democracy and remained one of the stalwart advocates of the party, the only exception to his support thereof being when he cast a ballot for General Taylor, of whom he was a great admirer. Mr. Reynolds was a man of strong physique and high moral courage, and his influence was an element for good in every community in which he lived. Unto him and his wife were born thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy, while the others reached adult age.

Elijah Jackson Reynolds was a young man of about twenty years of age when the family came to Iowa. He had been reared in the county of his nativity, and his youth was largely a period of unrelenting toil, for he worked strenuously on the frontier farm, chopping, grubbing and log-rolling. As a pupil in one of the old-time log school-houses he conned his lessons from primitive text-books while sitting on a slab seat. The writing desks were made of slabs laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall and the

room was heated by an immense fireplace, but school was held for only about two and a half or three months each year, so that the educational advantages which Mr. Reynolds received were very limited. However, he has made good use of his opportunities in later years and by reading, experience and observation has become a well informed man. He remained with the family for a year or two after their arrival in Iowa and was then married and established a home of his own.

It was on the 23d of June, 1853, that he wedded Miss Eliza Anderson, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 27, 1837, her parents being John and Elizabeth C. (Roe) Anderson, early residents of Guthrie county. Her father, of English descent, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother's birth occurred in Ohio. In 1852 they came to Iowa, establishing their home northwest of Panora, where Mr. Anderson died in March, 1854, at the age of sixty years, leaving a widow and nine children. The mother died at the age of fifty-four years. The members of their family were as follows: Delilah, the widow of Miles Gammill; Samuel, a minister of the gospel, residing in California; Rachel, the wife of William Queen, of Kansas; Mrs. Reynolds; Mary, the wife of Isom Reynolds; Sarah Jane, who married John West, of Hitchcock county, Nebraska; Lucinda, the wife of Alexander Trent, of Panora; Rebecca, the wife of Daniel Diehl, of Panora; and Elizabeth C., the wife of Jacob Robinson, of Gentry county, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds began their domestic life upon a home farm adjoining Panora and there lived continuously with the exception of two years spent in Guthrie Center. Mr. Reynolds not only supervised his farming interests, but also extended his efforts into other fields of business activity. For eight years he operated a gristmill west of the town, and for a long period he was

actively associated with the Guthrie County National Bank at Panora, of which he became vice president. He was also owner of a store, but disposed of that in order to enter the grain trade, in which he continued for six or seven years. He possesses the strong determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In recent years, however, he has lived retired, having acquired by his former toil and activity a handsome competence that now enables him to rest from further business cares.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were born six children: Martha J., the wife of William Spurgeon, a resident of Texas; Marshall M., president of the Guthrie County National Bank at Panora; Sarah Ellen, the wife of H. M. Pentecost, proprietor of the Panora Brick & Tile Works; George M., president of the Continental Bank of Chicago; Arthur, president of the Des Moines National Bank; and one now deceased.

In the business world the sons have made most enviable and creditable records, gaining positions of distinction in financial circles.

In politics Mr. Reynolds has ever been a stalwart republican and has wielded a wide influence in political circles in the county, serving frequently as a delegate to county, state and congressional conventions. In 1870 he was elected county treasurer and was twice re-elected, filling the position altogether for six years in a manner highly satisfactory and winning for him uniform commendation. He has likewise filled other positions of public trust and has ever been most loyal to the duties of municipal and county offices. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Panora. His is a progressive spirit that has found tangible evidence in his active co-operation in many movements to advance the temperance cause and to promote educational and church work. He always stands for progress and development and his labors have been directly beneficial to the county in their far-reach-

ing influence. He and his wife now reside upon the old homestead where they began their married life, although in the meantime, as the growth of Panora has extended its boundaries, they have sold off much of their land. They have a pleasant home, which has always been celebrated for its warm-hearted and gracious hospitality, and both Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are numbered among the most highly respected residents of this part of the state.

PETER HILLGREN.

Peter Hillgren, now accounted one of the substantial and influential citizens of Guthrie county, actively connected with farming and stock-raising interests, was born in Sweden in 1860. His parents were Eric and Katherine (Ericson) Hillgren, who were likewise natives of Sweden. The father carried on farming with prosperity and was a faithful member of the Lutheran church up to the time of his demise, which occurred in his native land on the 15th of December, 1880, when he was sixty years of age. His wife still survives him and is now living in Sweden at the age of seventy-five. Her son Peter visited her in 1900 and his sojourn at the old home was most pleasant. Mrs. Hillgren has done her full part in rearing her family of two sons and a daughter, of whom Peter Hillgren is the eldest. The brother, Eric, is farming the old home place in Sweden, while the sister, Anna, is the wife of Daniel Danielson, a farmer of the same country.

Peter Hillgren was reared in his native land and attended the common and high schools of his native place. He early became familiar with the farm work and has made agriculture his life occupation. Hearing favorable reports concerning the opportunities of the new world, he resolved to try his fortune in the United States and in 1882 crossed the Atlantic, locating first in Jasper

county, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand and at other labor which would yield him an honest living. In the winter months he was employed in the coal mines. He came to Guthrie county in 1886 and took up his abode in Jackson township, where he lived upon a rented farm until 1895. In 1893 he bought a tract of land of one hundred and thirty acres on section 5. Since that time he has added eighty acres to the farm and now owns one of the best stock farms in Guthrie county. He came to this country without a dollar and by industry and frugality has accumulated a handsome competence, being one of the substantial, influential and prominent agriculturists of the community. In connection with the tilling of the soil he raises stock and has found this a profitable source of income.

In 1883 Mr. Hillgren was married to Miss Christina Larson, who was born in Sweden in 1858 and is a daughter of Oliver and Britta Larson, who came to this country in 1887 and are now living on a farm adjoining the Hillgren place. Mrs. Hillgren came to America in the same ship with her future husband. They had long been acquainted in their native country and the acquaintance ripened into love, which was consummated in marriage. Their union has been blessed with six children: Lillie, who is now a teacher; George, a high school student in Panora; Oscar, also attending the high school; Fernando, Allison and Dewey, all at home.

The parents are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Hillgren has served as trustee, steward and class-leader. He takes much interest in the work of the church and contributes generously of his means to its support. In politics he is a republican and has held all of the township offices, while at the present time he is a member of the board of supervisors, to which he was elected in the fall of 1906. In a review of his life we find much to commend. With brave and resolute spirit he

bade adieu to his native country and set out alone for the new world, knowing not what awaited him on this side the Atlantic. He understood, however, that diligence is the key which unlocks the portals of success and as the years have passed by he has so conducted his interests that he has not only prospered but has gained the trust of his fellow-men and become a leading and representative citizen of the community.

JOHN C. HEADLEE.

John C. Headlee is one of the extensive landowners of Guthrie county, his holdings embracing nine hundred and twenty-seven acres. He has accumulated this handsome fortune through his own labors, and is now practically living retired, his home being on section 9, Baker township. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 28, 1835. His parents, Francis and Mary (Cree) Headlee, were natives of Virginia, who at an early day removed to Ohio, where they lived for many years. They came to Iowa in 1865, settling in Guthrie county, where the father devoted his remaining days to general agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in 1876, when he was seventy-six years of age, while his wife died in 1883, at the age of eighty-four years.

John C. Headlee was the sixth in order of birth in a family of eleven children. He was reared in the state of his nativity, early becoming familiar with farm work in all its departments. He remained a resident of Ohio until he attained his majority, when, in 1856, he came to Iowa, settling in Guthrie county, since which time he has been identified with farming interests, covering a period of more than a half century. When he located here there were still a great many deer in this region and Indians were often seen. He purchased two hundred and forty acres of land where he now resides, for which he paid six dollars per acre, and at once be-



MR. AND MRS. J. C. HEADLEE

gan its improvement and cultivation, using oxen in breaking the land. Upon his place was a log house in which he kept bachelor's hall for some time, and later erected his present residence in the same yard. The first hogs which he ever sold he drove to Ottumwa, where he received two dollars and a half per hundred. Panora was his trading point for a number of years, but a part of the time he hauled his grain to Pearson's mill, a distance of eighteen miles.

Mr. Headlee has worked persistently and earnestly to gain his success and has made judicious investments in property as his financial resources have increased until his holdings comprise nine hundred and twenty-seven acres of rich and productive land in this county, all well-improved. He is an extensive stock-feeder, handling Hereford cattle. In late years he has largely left the work of the farm to others, but he still gives it his personal supervision, making his home on section 9, Baker township, and although he has passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey he is still an active, energetic man of good business discernment and marked ability.

Mr. Headlee married Miss Mary D. Heron, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, July 9, 1850. Her parents were likewise natives of the Buckeye state and unto them were born eighteen children, of whom Mrs. Headlee is the third in order of birth. Four children were born at one birth in this family. The mother died in 1893, but the father is still living, making his home with a son-in-law in Guthrie Center. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Headlee has been blessed with seven children: Theresa, who was born May 9, 1870, and married Daniel Lobdell; Hally, who was born August 22, 1872, and married Logan Rice; John C., who was born December 21, 1873, and wedded Cora Sandford, by whom he has two children; Abbie, who was born February 16, 1876, and is the wife of Charles Millholand; Willard, who was born April 10, 1877, and died

in infancy; Lettie, who was born December 25, 1881, and is the wife of Iona Morgan, and Thurman, who was born February 3, 1884.

Mr. Headlee gives his political support to the democracy, for he believes that its principles are most conducive to good government. He served for several years as school director and as trustee, and yet he has not been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to lodge No. 23 at Guthrie Center, in which he has filled all of the chairs. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Guthrie Center and are most highly esteemed people, giving their influence and aid to all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral development of the community. Their united efforts have brought them splendid success. Mr. Headlee has accumulated a handsome fortune through his own labors and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed been a helpmate to him. Furthermore he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished because of the fact that he has gained his success through honorable methods. In all business transactions he is trustworthy and reliable and his business integrity is above question.

WARREN A. CALTRIDER.

Warren A. Caltrider owns and operates an excellent farm of one hundred and fifty acres which is divided by the Thompson and Grant township line. This property came into his possession through purchase in 1892. It is one of the old historic farms of Guthrie county, having been included in the Dalmanutha settlement, and one of the early houses built thereon stood on the site of Mr. Caltrider's residence. He also owns a farm of two hundred acres about a mile east of the home place, which is a part of

his father's original holdings, and he likewise has ten acres of timber in Thompson township, so that his landed possessions aggregate three hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Caltrider was born in Williams county, Ohio, January 7, 1864, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Dohner) Caltrider, who had three children, all yet living, namely: Laura F., the wife of Sylvester McClaran, of Des Moines; Warren A.; and Della F., the wife of Jesse Gingery, of Thompson township. The father was born in the state of New York about 1827, and in early manhood went to Ohio with his brother John. Together they purchased land in Williams county and were identified with the pioneer development of that locality. Some time afterward Samuel Caltrider made his way to the frontier of Michigan, where he entered a homestead. The Indians were still found in that locality and the country was in the condition in which it was left by the hand of nature. He remained there for only about two years and then returned to Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1869. In that year he brought his family to Iowa and purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land on section 6, Thompson township, Guthrie county, constituting a part of the Dalmanutha settlement. South of this there was but one house between him and Casey. His wife died two years following the removal of the family to Iowa, and Mr. Caltrider afterward married Miss Sarah Leidigh, by whom he had three children: Addis J., who is living on the old homestead in Thompson township; Sumner S., and Nellie N., both at home. Late in the '90s Mr. Caltrider removed to a farm in Grant township, where he continued to reside until his demise, which occurred in 1902. His widow still survives him and resides upon the farm which he left to her.

Mr. Caltrider was a very successful business man and possessed the energy and determination which enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he

undertook. In the early days of his residence in Iowa the prairies were unfenced, and numerous herds roamed at will over the range. With remarkable prescience he foresaw what the future had in store for this great and growing country and made extensive investments in property, acquiring twelve hundred acres of Iowa's valuable farm land. He was a man of much influence in the community, his opinions carrying weight in public affairs and in business circles as well. In politics he was an ardent and unfaltering republican, and while he never had any aspiration for office he was called to most of the local township positions by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and fidelity and sought his service in behalf of the public. He left to his family not only an untarnished name, but also extensive and valuable farming interests.

Warren A. Caltrider was reared under the parental roof and was a youth of but five years when brought by his parents to Iowa. He acquired his education in the common schools and when not busy with his textbooks his time was largely occupied with the duties of the home farm. On the 26th of February, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cline, a daughter of James Cline, of Cass county, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

For four years after their marriage the young couple resided on his father's farm in Grant township, which Warren A. Caltrider cultivated and improved. In 1893 he removed to his present home farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which is divided by the Thompson and Grant township line. He had purchased this property in 1892, and it has since been his place of residence. He also owns a farm of two hundred acres a mile to the east, which was included in his father's original holdings, and this, together with his ten acres of timber land, makes him one of the large landholders of the community. He has brought his fields under a

high state of cultivation and made many excellent and modern improvements upon his place, equipping it with all of the accessories and conveniences which are found upon the model farm of the twentieth century.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Caltrider have been born six children: Ivol D., Olan R., Elsie I., Fay M., Charlie M. and Hazel F. Mr. Caltrider is a democrat in politics, and in religious faith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is regarded as one of the substantial and highly esteemed residents of the county, in which he has made his home for thirty-eight years, and in an active business career he has gained very gratifying and honorable success. An analyzation of his life work shows that he has ever followed straightforward, honorable methods and that his business dealings have been guided by sound judgment.

J. A. PIERCE.

The rich farming lands of Iowa afford excellent opportunity for the acquirement of a competence, and to this end J. A. Pierce has worked earnestly and persistently from the time when he first started out upon an independent business venture until today he is the owner of land amounting to three hundred and twenty acres, a portion of which lies on sections 1 and 12, Union township, on which he resides, while the remainder is situated on sections 25 and 24, Orange township.

Mr. Pierce was born in the state of Indiana, December 4, 1842, a son of Sion and Sarah E. (Jackson) Pierce, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, the latter born in the year 1816. The father became a resident of Indiana when a youth of fourteen years and there grew to manhood, after which he took up his abode in Illinois about 1850, there remaining for four years,

subsequent to which time he removed to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he lived for a quarter of a century, and then removed to Guthrie county, where his death occurred in 1903. There were five children in his family, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others being Elizabeth, Tillman, Areena and Franklin.

J. A. Pierce accompanied his parents on owns three hundred and twenty acres of twelve years when the family located in Iowa. Upon starting out upon his own responsibility he chose farming as a life work, and that he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he today owns three hundred and twenty acres of farm land, all of which has been placed under a high state of cultivation and improved by the erection of good buildings and fences, so that his farm constitutes one of the valuable properties of this section of the state. He has ever followed the most honorable methods in all his business transactions and therefore his success is richly merited and he today enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellowmen.

Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Levina Brown, who was born in New York in 1845. She was a little maiden of five years when she accompanied her parents from her native state to Illinois, and was but nine years of age when she arrived in Iowa. It was in the latter state that she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Pierce. By her marriage she has become the mother of three sons and two daughters: Ethie, the widow of John Rukes, and who now resides on her father's farm in Union township; Oscar, who wedded Lydia Kester and follows farming in Orange township; Clark, who wedded Maud Holroyd and also follows farming in Orange township; Emma, the deceased wife of William Luckinbill, who follows farming; and Emmet, who operates his father's farm in Union township.

Mr. Pierce is independent in his political views, voting for the men whom he deems

best qualified for office regardless of party affiliation. He has been called by the vote of the people to a number of local offices, having served as justice of the peace, trustee and school director and has served as president and secretary of the school board at different times. He is highly respected in the community where has so long made his home, and in the management of his business affairs he displays keen discernment and sound judgment and has thereby won a gratifying measure of prosperity.

JOHN W. BROWN.

John W. Brown, well known in republican circles in Guthrie county as a local leader of the party and justly accounted one of the substantial and enterprising farmers, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, on the 17th of October, 1844. His parents were William and Susan (Ellis) Brown, in whose family were nine children, but only one sister and one brother of our subject are still living, namely: Catherine, the wife of Hilburn Zitler, of Jefferson, Iowa; and James S., who is engaged in the real-estate business at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 1815 and was there reared but soon after his marriage he removed westward to Crawford county, Ohio, where he continued to make his home until the fall of 1855. He then came to Iowa, settling in Cedar county, where he bought eighty acres of land. In 1868 he removed to Lyon county, Iowa, being among the pioneers of that section, where he entered from the government four hundred and eighty acres of land which he improved and developed into an excellent property. He made his home thereon until his death, which occurred in 1888, and he left to his family not only a goodly estate but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His life

was ever honorable and upright, in harmony with his professions as a member of the Protestant Methodist church. In politics he was a radical republican and was frequently called a "black abolitionist" in the stirring times prior to and during the Civil war because of his pronounced opposition to slavery.

Reared in such an atmosphere, it was not strange that John W. Brown should offer his services to the government in his nineteenth year when the south attempted to overthrow the Union, acknowledging no longer the supremacy of the national government at Washington. He joined the boys in blue, enlisting as a member of Company G, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, with which he served until after the close of the war or until February, 1866, when with the others of his regiment he was mustered out. He was on active duty throughout the entire period of his stay in the south and made an excellent record as a soldier whose bravery and valor were never called into question. When the country no longer needed his aid he returned to Cedar county and began farming on his own account as a renter. He lived in that county until 1877, when he came to Guthrie county and purchased the northwest quarter of section 9, upon which he has since resided. In 1902 he built one of the most substantial and imposing farm residences in Guthrie county. He has been very successful and progressive in his agricultural pursuits, keeping in touch with the ideas of modern farming, and a glance at his property indicates his careful supervision and his resultant methods. He believes in living and letting live, never taking advantage of the necessities of others, at the same time carefully looking out for his own rights.

On the 22d of March, 1868, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Jennie E. Lane, of Poweshiek county, Iowa, a daughter of John and Nancy (Harry) Lane. The father was a well known farmer of Poweshiek county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born four

children: Daisy A., at home; Earl P., who is a stock-buyer in Guthrie Center, Iowa; Guy H., who is living in Valley township; and Edith C., the wife of Robert B. Cassells, of Grand Junction, Colorado. The wife and mother died on the 4th of May, 1903, her death being deeply deplored by many friends who had come to know and esteem her in this county.

Mr. Brown is a prominent republican and in 1891 was elected on the party ticket to the office of sheriff of Guthrie county. He has served for two terms as township trustee and has repeatedly been a delegate to state and county conventions. He has also been an influential factor in party councils, where his opinions carry weight, and in public affairs, as in private life, he has at all times manifested a most practical, enterprising and progressive spirit. He gives the same loyalty to his country in days of peace as he manifested when he wore the blue uniform upon southern battle-fields and he keeps well informed on all the questions and issues of the day, so that he is well fitted for the position of leadership that is accorded him.

J. T. OVERMYER.

Thirty-one years have come and gone since J. T. Overmyer arrived in Guthrie county. Here he follows the occupation of farming, owning and cultivating one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 19, Thompson township. The farm is well tilled and in its neat and attractive appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner, who, in addition to the tilling of the soil, makes a specialty of raising full-blooded Poland China hogs.

Mr. Overmyer is a native of Henry county, Illinois, born on the 8th of March, 1861. His parents were George and Ellen (Thompson) Overmyer, both of whom were natives

of Ohio. On leaving the Buckeye state they removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, and subsequently to Henry county, where the death of the mother occurred on the 23d of December, 1872. The father continued to reside in Illinois until 1876, when he came to Iowa, now making his home in Casey. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, namely: Luella E., of Henry county, Illinois; Jennie, who makes her home in Putnam, that state; Walter E., a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa; William and Barbara, both deceased; J. T., of this review; George A., Jr., Kate and Nellie, all of whom are residents of Casey.

In the place of his nativity J. T. Overmyer spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields upon the old homestead farm through the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the public schools, thus acquiring a fair English education. He was a youth of fifteen years, when, in 1876, he accompanied his father to Iowa, where he has since lived. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and as the years have gone by he has prospered in his undertakings and has made judicious investment in property, so that he now cultivates one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which he owns eighty and rents forty acres, that is pleasantly situated on section 19, Thompson township, not far from Adair. The farm is well equipped with modern accessories and conveniences and an important branch of his business is the raising of full-blooded Poland China hogs, of which he annually sells a large number.

On the 26th of March, 1889, Mr. Overmyer was married to Miss Mary Wagner, a daughter of Edward and Freda (Lempke) Wagner, both of whom were natives of Germany. In the year 1867 they bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for the new world. After some time they removed to Wisconsin and subsequently came to Adair county, Iowa, where they arrived in

1879. The mother died on the 15th of February, 1905, but the father is still living and now makes his home in Casey. His residence in this state covers about twenty-eight years, and he has therefore witnessed much of the growth and development of western Iowa. Unto him and his wife were born five children, namely: Mary, who was born June 6, 1871, and is now Mrs. Overmyer; Minnie, who makes her home with her father; Anna, of Casey; and Amelia and William, who reside in Adair county, this state.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Overmyer has also been blessed with five children, as follows: Etta, who was born November 8, 1890; Perry E., who was born June 1, 1892; Leroy, January 24, 1894; Wayne, August 9, 1901; and Harley, whose birth occurred on the 16th of August, 1903.

Mr. Overmyer has always carried on general agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family and now has his farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 19 under a high state of cultivation. He is practical and systematic in all that he does and his labors have brought him creditable success. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party, and while he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking he has capably served for three years as constable. He and his wife attend and support the Presbyterian church and are much esteemed in the community where they reside, occupying an enviable position in social circles.

WILLIAM PORTER MOULTON.

It is not often that a man can point to so interesting an ancestry as can the subject of this sketch. His father, William Moulton, a native of Wenham, Massachusetts, and a well known dyer and later an agriculturist,

was a direct descendant of Deacon James Moulton, a shipwright, who came to America from England in 1637. He landed in Salem, Massachusetts, and the following year was made a freedman, one of the original sixteen to whom Governor Endicott patented the plantation of Wenham in 1638. Our subject's mother, Mary Ann Porter, the eldest daughter of Colonel Paul Porter, was a descendant of Captain John Porter, to whom Governor Endicott patented the plantation of Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1640. This same Captain Porter was the father of Commodore Porter, of the ship Essex, which saw service in the Revolution.

William P. Moulton was born in Wenham, Essex county, Massachusetts, where he received his education in the common schools. During the summers he learned the shoemaker's trade and in the winter attended school. At fifteen he gave up school and went to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he devoted all his time to his trade. He later worked at Stoughton, Massachusetts, and other towns south of Boston. But the west seemed to hold out larger opportunities and greater attractions and we find him a little later in Milwaukee, Chicago and Racine, and in January, 1870, he settled in Stuart, Iowa, where he conducted a shop for some little time. It is not often that a man finds exactly the business for which he is suited. Many times he feels compelled to follow what he first began. It takes enterprise and daring to leave an early trade in which a man feels secure and strike out into new and untried paths, but Mr. Moulton possesses not only these qualities but the discrimination which discerned at once his own talent. He began the newspaper business in Stuart in 1876—a business which he has since followed in this same town. He was the first editor of the *Locomotive* at the time that Captain Stuart was publisher. After this he edited the *Head Light*. Soon afterward he was able to buy the *Locomotive* in company with J. E. Thode and changed the

name of the paper to the Herald. This business he continued up to the time of his retirement from active life, May 1, 1907. In every way Mr. Moulton proved a success in the newspaper business, holding the high ideal of its service which makes it a leader and guide in the community.

But despite the time and strength that must be given to such an enterprise, Mr. Moulton was the popular postmaster of the town from 1882 to 1886 and again from 1890 to 1894. He also served as justice of the peace from 1872 until 1880. His personal support as well as that of his paper has always been given to the republican party. In fact he voted for Lincoln in 1860 and has voted for every republican president since that time.

Fraternally Mr. Moulton is connected with many organizations. In 1868 he joined Racine lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. He was a charter member of Stuart lodge, No. 214, organized in 1871, and also a charter member of Stuart encampment, No. 81, Columbia R. D. lodge, No. 6, and Canton Stuart, No. 37. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge and encampment and has held the office of treasurer of Stuart lodge for twenty-two years. He is not a member of any church but finds his views best expressed by those of the Unitarian.

On September 6, 1862, at Beverly, Massachusetts, he was married to Rebecca Sylvester Dudley, who was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, May 30, 1838, and died in Stuart, April 4, 1897. The following children were born to this union: Nettie Louise, who married Albert C. Griffin; Benjamin Crofoot, who married Ruth Leighton; and Ruth A., the wife of Charles H. Dixon.

Mr. Moulton has always appreciated the value of the local newspapers in the up-building of the best interests of any community. His rule has been that good papers are found in good towns, inferior journals in towns of stunted growth and uncertain future. He has not paid so much at-

tention to the size of the paper as he has to the excellence and adaptability to the needs of the locality. Having met these conditions, the size of his paper has taken care of itself in a way mutually satisfactory to publishers and patrons.

M. N. CHANTRY.

M. N. Chantry is the owner of two hundred and eighty-five acres of excellent land on sections 22 and 27, Thompson township, and his industry and diligence have been to him the key which has unlocked the portals of success. His life record began in Henry county, Iowa, on the 19th of August, 1847, his parents being Thomas and Hannah (Passmore) Chantry, the former a native of England and the latter of Chester county, Pennsylvania. The father was born February 27, 1795, and died on the 23d of November, 1864, while his wife, whose birth occurred on the 1st of April, 1805, passed away May 13, 1893, at the very venerable age of eighty-eight years.

The Chantry family was established in Iowa in early pioneer times, and in 1855 a removal was made from Henry county to Guthrie county, where they cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers. Here M. N. Chantry has since lived, continuously occupying the old family homestead, and there has never been but one transfer of the property. He was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life and shared in the hardships and trials always incident to the settlement of the frontier. In his youth the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist early became familiar to him and as his years and strength increased he aided more and more largely in the farm work until eventually he took possession of the farm which is now his property and which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. The fields are

well tilled and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, giving indication of the careful supervision and practical methods of the owner.

On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Chantry was united in marriage to Miss Amanda L. Danks, who was born in Lee county, Iowa, December 25, 1851. Her parents were J. O. and Roxy (Barrymore) Danks, natives of the state of New York, born in 1822 and 1827 respectively. In the year 1839 they came to Iowa and were closely identified with the early development and progress of the state. They became the parents of nine children, the eldest being Mrs. Chantry. The others still living are: Fremont, a resident of this state; and Blanche, who resides in Newcastle, California. The father died in Iowa, May 15, 1890, while the mother's death occurred in South Dakota in 1885. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chantry have been born five children: John P., who was born February 24, 1871, married Minnie Davis and now lives at Los Angeles, California. Eva B., born May 18, 1873, married Stuart Reed and now lives near Menlo, Iowa. Jessie and Bessie, twins, were born June 1, 1880, and the former is now cashier in a bank at Los Angeles, California, while the latter is the wife of A. W. Strong, of Menlo, Iowa. Chester C., born February 13, 1883, is married and lives upon the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Chantry are self-made people, and although their advantages in youth were somewhat limited they have provided their children with good opportunities, and all three of their daughters have taught school. Jessie was graduated from Highland Park College and was also a teacher of music. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chantry hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are people of genuine personal worth. In politics he is a republican, giving hearty endorsement to the principles of the party. Theirs is a valuable and well improved farm which returns to them a good income, supplying them with the com-

forts and some of the luxuries of life, and, moreover, they have gained the warm esteem of all with whom they have come in contact by reason of upright lives.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER.

George A. Carpenter is numbered among the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Dodge township. He was born November 19, 1847, in Boone county, Illinois. His father, Daniel L. Carpenter, was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1818, and died in 1880, while his mother, Sabry Tillotson, was born April 5, 1817, and is still living in Delaware county, Iowa. Of the six children born to this worthy couple only five are now living: George A., the subject of this review; Mac D., living in Marion county, Oregon; Frank L., Elisha J. and Mrs. Carrie B. Long, all of Delaware county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter came to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1860, and located on a tract of one thousand and eighty acres, three hundred and twenty acres of which Mr. Carpenter purchased from his brother, James A., and the balance he received from the government in 1854. In 1868 they moved to Kansas, where they spent three years, returning to Earlville, Iowa, where the husband and father passed away.

Like the average boy of his time, George A. Carpenter attended the district schools in winter and in summer received a practical education from the assistance which he gave his father on the farm. This enabled him, when he had arrived at the age of twenty-three years, to farm a portion of his father's land in Delaware county, Iowa. He went to Wisconsin at one time, returning later to Boone county, Illinois, and subsequently to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1884, where he bought eighty acres of land. He took great interest in the improvement of this farm and little by little, by wise frugality and per-



GEORGE A. CARPENTER.

sistent labor, he added to his original purchase until he owned a two-hundred-and-forty-acre farm. In 1900 he had so good an offer for this place that he felt he could not afford to refuse it, and so gave up the farm and removed to Earlville. Town life, however, was too stifling for him, and he longed for the free and independent life of the farm. Consequently he bought eighty acres west of Bayard, which he subsequently sold, purchasing six acres of his old place, where he now lives. In addition to his agricultural interests he has for years conducted a business of loans and chattel mortgages, and is considered a shrewd business man. He owns at the present time two hundred acres of land in Kossuth county, Iowa.

His political duties are in accordance with those of the republican party, and although he has never sought its offices or honors, he has given his most loyal support to the men who have. It is not often that a successful agriculturist is found to be a shrewd business man, but this rare combination is found in Mr. Carpenter. His keen insight into conditions of the future has made him always a wise investor, and success and prosperity have followed naturally. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Ella Snober, but in the all too brief span of fourteen months was called upon to mourn her death.

NICHOLAS STOFFEL.

Nicholas Stoffel, whose intense and well directed activity has gained him gratifying success in business, is the senior member of the firm of Stoffel & Earl, proprietors of a clothing and furniture establishment at Casey. He was born in Rhenish, Prussia, on the 17th of March, 1862, his parents being John Peter and Magdalena (Biehl) Stoffel. The father was also a native of Prussia, born in 1822, and there he was reared to manhood, learning the weaver's trade in early

life. In 1869, thinking to have better business opportunities in the new world, he came to the United States with his wife and five children. The middle west attracted him and he took up his abode in Casey, Iowa, where he was employed for a short time on railroad construction work. Later he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred in 1874, five years after he had come to this country. His widow still survives him and yet resides in Casey. Their family numbered seven children, five of whom came to the new world, while four are yet living, namely: John; Nicholas; Mary, at home; and Catherine, the wife of J. D. Wollensack, of Minnesota.

Nicholas Stoffel spent the first seven years of his life in the fatherland and then came with his parents to the new world. He was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools of Casey but his educational privileges were somewhat limited, owing to the early death of his father, which threw a portion of the burden of the maintenance of the family upon his shoulders. Thus at the early age of fifteen years he was compelled to discontinue his studies and start out in business life on his own account. He accepted a position as clerk in a Casey restaurant, where he was employed for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he went to Atlantic, Iowa, to learn the baker's trade, but he did not like the business and after a year returned to Casey. Here he secured a clerkship in a general store, where he was employed as a salesman until 1889. He was ever watchful of opportunities, however, and thinking he saw a chance of bettering his condition he went to Helena, Montana, in 1889 and was there employed for two years in a grocery store. On the expiration of that period he returned to Casey, where he again served as a salesman until 1902, when in partnership with J. C. Earl he organized the present firm of Stoffel & Earl. They established a clothing store in Casey and during the five interven-

ing years have built up a large and prosperous business. They carry a complete and well selected stock of goods and are enjoying a liberal patronage.

Mr. Stoffel is a member of Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M., and has also become connected with the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Politically he is a republican and is recognized as one of the representative business men of Guthrie county, owing his success to his own labors. He has placed his dependence upon the safe, substantial qualities of enterprise and determination and as the years have gone by he has utilized his opportunities to the best advantage and is now one of the most highly esteemed, worthy, respected and successful business men of the town.

CHARLES A. REEVER.

It is always a pleasure to read the biography of the industrious, energetic agriculturist, whose life is natural, simple and true. It is to a man of this type that we refer in the life record of Charles A. Reeve, born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1852. His father was Ulrey Reeve, born in Pennsylvania, January 6, 1816, where he followed the pursuit of farming up to the time of his death, February 6, 1860. His mother, Maria Houghtelin, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1810, and passed away at the same place on the 12th of October, 1865. Her first husband was Daniel Diehl, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born January 26, 1807, and died in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1837. By this marriage there were three children: John W. Diehl, a farmer and early settler of Cass township; Lovina, who passed away December 31, 1906, and was the wife of James Hensel; and Daniel, who is enjoying a retired life in Panora, Iowa. By her second mar-

riage there were six children: Ephraim, who died in Carroll county, Iowa, January 27, 1892; Leander, who died in Pennsylvania, September 19, 1863; Abraham, who died in Pennsylvania, August 9, 1863; William, who passed away October 3, 1860; Reuben, residing at present in Salt Lake City, Utah; and Charles A. Reeve, the subject of this sketch.

Most boys are fortunate enough to be well started in life by the wise judgment and guidance of their parents, but Mr. Reeve was left an orphan at the time when he had most need of a father's and mother's love. At the early age of seventeen he and his brothers displayed the pluck and manliness which have since earned them their success and prosperity. They came to Guthrie county, Iowa, where they learned all the details of farming while working for James Hensel and John Diehl. This did very well until Mr. Reeve reached the age of twenty-one. His ambition was then to own a farm and this he accomplished by purchasing the one hundred and twenty acres where he now lives. At that time there was no improvement upon the place and no buildings but a little old tumble-down shanty. From this modest beginning the place has grown to its present proportions. He has a modern two-story frame house, a large barn and many other buildings. One of the attractive features of the place is its situation on a rise of ground that gives a splendid view of the surrounding country, but this is not its greatest attraction, for the buildings and the fences are well painted, the lawn is always in good condition, the large and beautiful shade trees and the nice garden combine to make this as fine a home as any to be found in Guthrie county. Mr. Reeve's farm now comprises two hundred acres and is situated on section 16, Cass township. It must be a great satisfaction to him when he contemplates his beautiful farm and home and realizes that it is all his own individual work.

In 1880 Mr. Reeve was married to Miss May Stillson, a native of Indiana. She is a daughter of Hulbert Stillson, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve are the parents of four children: Alberta, a graduate of the Guthrie county high school and now teaching school; Roscoe; Pearl, a graduate of the high school of Guthrie county; and Lester. These children are all unmarried and are living at home, where they comprise a jolly, interesting family. They are all members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give a very hearty support. Mr. Reeve is a staunch supporter of the republican party. All honor is due him for his well-spent life and his improvement of all his time and of every opportunity which came in his way. To his own efforts is due the credit for all that he has made of himself and for the prosperity which has crowned his straightforward life of industry.

GEORGE H. HUBBARD.

George H. Hubbard, a representative of the farming interests of Thompson township, was born in Madison county, Iowa, on the 5th of January, 1871, his parents being Peter and Mary E. (Lee) Hubbard. His paternal grandparents were Andrew and Rachel (Allen) Hubbard. The former was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and was a blacksmith by trade. He died on the old homestead in Madison county, Iowa, while his wife passed away in Casey, Iowa.

Peter Hubbard, the father of our subject, was born in Indiana about 1842 and with his parents removed to Madison county, Iowa, when about five years of age. They were among the first settlers of that portion of the state and there amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life he was reared. Following his marriage he bought a farm, upon which he resided for fourteen years.

and then removed to Adair county, Iowa, in the spring of 1881, purchasing a quarter section of land four miles southwest of Casey. For one hundred and twenty acres of this land he paid seventeen dollars per acre and for the remaining forty acres he paid eight dollars per acre. Upon this place he continued to make his home until 1902, when he sold his farm for sixty dollars per acre. Today it could probably not be purchased for one hundred dollars per acre. On disposing of the farm he removed to Monteith, Guthrie county, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land for thirty-nine dollars per acre. Land values were greatly appreciating, owing to the settlement of the county and the improvements being made, and Mr. Hubbard two years later sold the property for sixty dollars per acre. He then removed to Gallatin, Davis county, Missouri, where he invested in a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he still makes his home. He is one of the most zealous advocates of the cause of temperance and votes with the prohibition party. He is a fluent and interesting writer and is a contributor to various prohibition publications, while in Adair county he was a candidate for one of the county offices on the prohibition ticket and such was his personal popularity that though the party is largely in the minority, he was defeated by only a few votes. He is a most earnest and untiring worker in the Christian church, with which he has long held membership, and his life is in accord with the highest principles of manly conduct. He stands for all that is upright and just in his relations with his fellowmen, and to know Peter Hubbard is to respect and honor him.

Unto him and his wife have been born eleven children, of whom nine are yet living: Harvey A., a resident farmer of Adair county, Iowa; George H., of this review; William E., who is living in Guthrie Center; Nicholas J., a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Eva A., the wife of John Snyder, of

Michigan; Peter S., whose home is in Casey, Iowa; Rosa B., Arthur C. and Joseph E., who are still with their parents.

The boyhood and youth of George H. Hubbard were quietly passed. He acquired a common-school education and assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm until twenty years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career. The occupation to which he was reared he chose as a life work and for one year he cultivated rented land. It was about that time that he won a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 17th of February, 1891, to Miss Mary C. Johnson, a daughter of Hiram Johnson, one of the prominent old residents of Thompson township.

In 1892 Mr. Hubbard removed to a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Thompson township belonging to his wife, and there made his home for seven years. He afterward had charge of the county bridge work for four years and in 1903 he located in Guthrie Center, where for three years he was employed by a farm implement firm. Subsequent to that time he was engaged in the pump and windmill business on his own account for one year and in the spring of 1907 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Thompson township, to which he removed. Here he is now pleasantly located and in connection with the cultivation of his own land he is also operating the Logan Seeley farm of eighty acres, which adjoins his own place. He is practical in all that he undertakes and carries forward to successful completion whatever he begins. He possesses energy and strong purpose and as the years have gone by he has made for himself a creditable name in business circles, while his property now stands as a monument to his thrift and enterprise.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have been born three children: Grace M. and Esther Pearl, at home; and Adaline, deceased. The family are prominent socially in the com-

munity, having many friends in this part of the county. Mr. Hubbard usually votes with the republican party, but is liberal in his views and does not consider himself bound by party ties at local elections. He holds membership in the Christian church and his belief therein largely shapes his policy and molds his conduct. He is a self-made man, owing his business advancement entirely to his own labors, and as the years have gone by he has won a creditable name as well as a good property.

ROBERT THARP.

Robert Tharp is numbered among the old settlers of Guthrie county, dating his residence here from the 1st of June, 1866. He had but recently returned from the Civil war, having rendered active service to his country on the field of battle in defense of the Union. His birth occurred in Orange county, Indiana, on the 5th of September, 1838, his parents being William and Susanna (Cleghorn) Tharp, of whose family but two are now living, the sister of our subject, being Mrs. Melvina Albright, the widow of Thomas Albright, and a resident of Martin county, Indiana. The father was born May 10, 1790, and was reared and married in Virginia, his native state, whence he removed to Orange county, Indiana. After a number of years there passed he took up his abode in Martin county, Indiana, in 1841, and there continued to live until his life's labors were ended in death on the 6th of June, 1855. He always carried on the occupation of farming in order to provide for his family.

Robert Tharp was in his seventeenth year at the time of his father's demise. He then left home to provide for his own support, going to Morgan county, Indiana, where he worked as a farm hand. He was thus employed until after his marriage, which was

celebrated on the 29th of September, 1859, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary J. Hutcheson, of that county, and a daughter of Alexander and Rachael (Davison) Hutcheson. Her father is still living and is a hale and hearty man in his eighty-ninth year, his home being now in Melbourne, Osage county, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Tharp began their domestic life in Morgan county, where they continued to reside until 1866, but in the meantime Mr. Tharp put aside all business and personal considerations in order to champion the Union cause, enlisting in 1863 in Company E, Seventy-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days' service. In 1864 he re-enlisted as a member of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He returned home in the fall of 1865 to take up the pursuits of civil life, but soon afterward made arrangements to change his place of abode.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Tharp started for Iowa, arriving in Guthrie county on the 1st of June. He spent a few days in Dalmanutha, after which he rented a tract of land in Grant township. He continued farming as a renter for twenty years, spending fifteen years of this time on the Jeannette Porter farm in Thompson township. In 1882 with the capital acquired through his own labors he purchased a farm of one hundred and ten acres on the west line of Thompson township, and in 1892 bought forty acres across the road in Grant township, on which he now resides. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way, for his diligence and enterprise constitute the salient features of his prosperity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tharp have been born eleven children, eight of whom are yet living: Alexander, who resides in Adair county, Iowa; William S., a resident of Thompson township, Guthrie county; Laura, the wife of George Floyd, also of

Thompson township; Charles B., who makes his home in Baker township, Guthrie county; Rachel, the widow of Frank Porter, of Thompson township; Mattie, the wife of Henry Tomlinson, of Adair county; Frank, a resident of Thompson township; and Sarah, the wife of James Sloss, also a resident of this township.

A republican in his political views from the organization of the party to the present time, Mr. Tharp stands firm in support of his convictions and his position upon any essential question is never an equivocal one. He served in the office of road supervisor for fifteen years or more and has been school director for seventeen or eighteen years. Community affairs awaken his deep interest and he withholds his support from no movement or measure calculated to prove of public good. Mr. Tharp is a member of Stanfield post, No. 359, G. A. R., at Casey, and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades, while in all matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal as he was when he followed the stars and stripes upon southern battle-fields.

C. T. KIRKWOOD.

The name of Kirkwood figures largely in connection with the agricultural records of Guthrie county and is especially well known in Bear Grove township, where various representatives of the family reside, being prominent and influential residents of the community. Mr. Kirkwood of this review was born upon the old homestead farm in Bear Grove township March 20, 1883, his parents being R. R. and Mary Kirkwood, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for C. T. Kirkwood in his boyhood and youth. He attended the common schools, thus acquiring

a fair English education, and during the periods of vacation he aided in the work of the farm, being thus well trained to carry on the occupation which he has chosen as a life work. He is now engaged in the operation of eighty acres of land and he raises and feeds cattle and hogs, his live-stock interests being an important branch of his business and bringing to him a good financial return annually. An air of neatness and thrift pervades his farm and in all of his business life he is progressive, alert, enterprising and energetic.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Kirkwood chose Miss Jennie Rogers, to whom he was married on the 18th of January, 1905. The young couple are well known in the community, having a large circle of warm friends here. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute to its support, while Mr. Kirkwood is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Adair. His political allegiance is given to the democracy, but the honors and emoluments of office have little attraction for him, as he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his agricultural interests.

CHARLES O. HAGER.

Back to the pioneer epoch in the history of Guthrie county goes the memory of Charles O. Hager, for he was born within the borders of the county on the 26th of July, 1855, a son of J. W. and Martha A. (Woolford) Hager. He saw this section of the state, therefore, when much of its land was still wild and unimproved, and when the most of the settlers were widely scattered. In fact there were few evidences of a modern civilization here, but many enterprising farmers made their way into this section of the state, with the result that Guthrie county is now classed with the leading counties of this great commonwealth.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Mr. Hager in the days of his boyhood and youth. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields and when the harvests were gathered in autumn he attended school, thus acquiring a fair English education. In early manhood he devoted two years to railroad work as a brakeman, and in 1879 he went to Colorado, where for two years he engaged in freighting. He afterward went to the mines, spending three years in bringing the silver out of the earth. On the expiration of that period he removed to a ranch in Colorado, whereon he lived for seven years, after which he again came to Iowa, driving across the plains with a mule team. On once more reaching Guthrie county he took up his abode in Thompson township, where he has since lived. Here he now owns a good farm of ninety acres on section 32 and the place presents a neat and attractive appearance, owing to the care and labor which he has bestowed upon the fields and the practical, systematic methods he has followed in his farm work.

On the 9th of March, 1881, Mr. Hager was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Graham, who was born in Poweshiek county, on the 2d of June, 1868. Her parents were Washington and Catherine (Williams) Graham, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they came to Iowa, but later removed to Colorado, where the death of the father occurred. The mother afterward went to the state of Washington, where she is still living. In their family were twelve children but only four survive, namely: Ferdinand, a resident of Colorado; May and Bishop, who make their home in the state of Washington; and Louisa, now Mrs. Hager. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hager has been blessed with seven children, namely: Herbert H., who was born June 10, 1883, and is now in Washington; Maud M., born June 26, 1886; David G., who was born January 4, 1888, and is at home;

Edith G., born December 11, 1892; Edna V., born March 27, 1896; Ray E., born February 16, 1898; and Leslie H., who was born August 28, 1900.

Mr. Hager votes with the democracy and is a stalwart champion of its principles, believing them most conducive to good government. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office and he has ever discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was supervisor for four years, school director for four years and treasurer for two years. He and his family are now pleasantly located in a nice home about two miles west of Casey, and his farm is an excellent property, from which he derives a good annual income. He had many interesting and some exciting experiences during his sojourn in the west, but is now giving his time and energies to the quiet pursuits of the farm, which, however, in their capable management demand the same business ability, enterprise and keen discernment as are necessary for success in other walks of life.

WILLIAM A. REED.

William A. Reed, to whom has been vouchsafed well-earned retirement from the active work of the farm, having acquired a handsome competence through his carefully directed and managed agricultural interests, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 5th of May, 1834, his parents being Samuel and Anna (Rose) Reed. The father was born in Ohio, where he continued to make his home until 1859, which year witnessed his removal to Iowa. He located on land in what is now Victory township, Guthrie county, for which he traded his Ohio property. For several years he continued to develop and improve his Iowa farm and then took up his abode in Guthrie Center, where he conducted a hotel for many years—a hostel-

ry that will be remembered by all of the old pioneers. He was a popular landlord and he continued to make his home in Guthrie Center up to the time of his death, having many friends in the county seat and throughout the surrounding country. Upon the organization of the republican party he became one of its stalwart advocates and continued to march under its banner. He was several times elected to the office of county supervisor and was recognized as one of the influential citizens of Guthrie Center, his opinions carrying weight with those who knew him. In his family were eleven children, of whom six are living: William A.; Theodore P., who resides in Palisades, Colorado; George W., whose home is in Panoira, Iowa; Hannah, the widow of George McClune, of Valley township, this county; Hester A., the wife of Luther Motz, of Colorado; and Mary, the wife of William McKelvey, of Colorado.

The home farm of the father in Ohio remained the place of residence for William A. Reed through his boyhood and youth and in the public schools he acquired a limited education, such as could be obtained in one of the old-time pioneer schoolhouses with its slab benches, its huge fireplace and its primitive furnishings. He was twenty-five years of age when he came to Iowa and in the following spring he went to Pike's Peak with the thousands of other gold seekers. The summer was spent in the mountains there and in the fall he returned to Guthrie county. In the winter of 1861 he took another trip to Pike's Peak with a load of freight. There were eight wagons in the train, he and his brother George W. each having charge of a wagon. The winter was one of the most severe in years and the trip was made with much difficulty and attended with many hardships, for a large amount of snow fell and the roads were so greatly blocked as to be almost impassable. After his return from the trip Mr. Reed settled down to farming on a tract of land of eighty acres in Victory

township, which he had acquired some time previous. His real life work has been that of general farming and the close application and unfaltering diligence which he has manifested have constituted the basis of a gratifying prosperity.

In January, 1863, however, Mr. Reed felt that his first duty was to his country and enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. The campaign of the Twenty-ninth was a vigorous one and Mr. Reed took part in numerous engagements, in which he proved his valor and his fidelity to the stars and stripes. When the war was ended and victory had perched on the Union banners he was mustered out, being discharged at New Orleans on the 13th of August, 1865. He then returned home and for two years thereafter was engaged in teaming in Guthrie Center.

In 1867 Mr. Reed traded his Victory township farm and his town property in Guthrie Center for one hundred and twenty acres in Bear Grove township, where he now resides. He removed to his new home and has since continued here. Some time later he sold forty acres of the farm, which was across the road from the eighty-acre tract on which he resided, and purchased another eighty acres adjoining his home place. Subsequently he added a similar amount, so that his farm now comprises two hundred and forty acres on sections 22 and 23, Bear Grove township. In his business he has steadily advanced, his financial resources increasing as his labor in the fields has brought forth good crops that made his work very profitable.

On the 14th of October, 1860, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Mary A. Rose, a daughter of Ayers and Jane (Thompson) Rose, of Guernsey county, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born four children, of whom three are living: Elmer E., who is manager of the home farm; Hattie J., the wife of Richard Clark, of Audubon county,

Iowa; and Millie A., the wife of Andrew Long, of Grant township.

Mr. Reed is a republican in politics and for years has been recognized as a most ardent advocate of the principles of the party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is among the highly esteemed of the early settlers who has been upright in his dealings and reliable at all times in business transactions. In more recent years, because of ill health, he has left the active management of his farm to his son, who has ably succeeded his father, being now recognized as one of the successful agriculturists of Guthrie county. Mr. Reed has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten and in the evening of his life receives the respect which should ever be accorded one who has advanced thus far and whose record has always been that of a worthy citizen. He proved a faithful soldier and in the pursuits of civil life has displayed equally commendable qualities.

GEORGE W. KING.

George W. King, who devotes his time and energies to general farming on section 23, Richland township, was born July 4, 1843, in Jefferson county, New York. He is a son of Elijah King, a native of Herkimer county, New York, where he was born in 1805 and died in 1888. The mother of our subject was Annie Corss, whose birth occurred in Montpelier, Vermont, in 1806, and who passed away in 1894. This worthy couple removed to Wisconsin from New York state in 1853. There they bought land and the father carried on general farming until 1871. In that year the larger fields and the freer atmosphere of the west led them to move to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farming until his death. There were five children born to this union, two of whom are



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. KING

now living: Asher N., whose home is in Washington, and George W., the subject of our sketch.

Boys of that day received but little schooling, but soon gained the more arduous lessons to be learned in the school of experience. At twenty-one years of age George W. King left home and began farming for himself in Wisconsin. In 1869 he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, and settled on the farm on which he has since lived, with the exception of two years spent in the carpenter's trade at Perry, Iowa. When he first came to Richland township and looked across the plains from the windows of his home he could sight but three houses. The first time he voted in this township he found there were only eleven voters in the place. From that time to this Mr. King has participated in the slow, persistent work of developing the county, and has seen it grow to a rich agricultural district. He has a farm with all modern improvements—improvements which he can point to as his own work. A picture of his farm and home come to mind with the mention of the appropriate name which he has given it—Maple Lane farm. How much this fine maple grove means to Mr. King may be imagined when we learn that he planted the seed of every tree that grows there. Much of his land he has sold to his son, so that at present he owns only eighty acres.

As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Mr. King chose Miss Celia J. Mott, their wedding being celebrated August 28, 1864. Mrs. King was born August 31, 1842, in Genesee county, New York. Her father was William H. Mott, who was born December 9, 1813, and passed away in 1889, while her mother, Sally (Plato) Mott, was born October 7, 1815, and died in 1890. This family settled in Guthrie county in 1868, where Mr. Mott followed farming until a few years before his death, when he retired and lived in Perry, Iowa. There were five children in this family: Mrs.

King; Charles N., of Washington; Mrs. A. D. Haskins, of Perry; George, who lives in Decorah, Iowa, and John, a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. King had five children, four of whom are now living: Charles P., who married Clara Pickerel and lives in this township; Nellie, the widow of S. Williams, who is at present living at home with her parents; Annie, who became Mrs. Levi Williams, of Dallas county, Iowa; Hattie A., who died at the age of twenty-five, and Thomas J., who is at home.

Mrs. King takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of the Baptist church, of which she is a faithful member. With his independence of character and his strong individuality Mr. King votes for the man, not the party, and may be classed with the independent voters of America. He has always taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of his county, encouraging and financially aiding all enterprises tending to benefit the public, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

JOHN W. CORNISH.

The history of the business community of Guthrie county would be incomplete without mention of John W. Cornish, who although now living retired in Bayard, was at one time closely associated with farming interests and later with banking. He is honored and respected by all, not alone because of the enviable position which he attained in agricultural and financial circles, but also because of the honorable, straightforward business policy he ever followed. In his business life he possessed untiring energy and keen perception, formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution, while his close application to business and his excellent management brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is his today.

Mr. Cornish was born in Schenectady, New York, in September, 1844. His father, Joseph Cornish, was a native of the Empire state and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. The grandfather, John W. Cornish, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cigars in New York city. Joseph Cornish spent his early youth in his father's home, but when sent to college he frustrated the parental plans by running away and going to sea. Soon after he enlisted in the navy and took part in the Mexican war. He died in 1851, at the age of fifty-two years, and the last that John W. Cornish saw of his father was when he took supper with him on board a man-of-war in New York harbor. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Joyce, was born in Schenectady, New York, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years, her home being in Ottumwa, Iowa. Her mother was in the block-house at Schenectady when it was burned by the Indians—an event memorable in the history of the Empire state. Mrs. Cornish is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been a devoted mother to her family of two sons and a daughter, namely: John W.; Elizabeth, the wife of William Bowker, a resident farmer of De Kalb county, Illinois; and James V., a physician and surgeon of Quincy, Illinois.

John W. Cornish was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death. In his youth he made his way to De Kalb county, Illinois, and lived there with an uncle for a year or two. He was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining the army in October, 1861, as a member of Company C, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for four years. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas, and a number of others of lesser importance. At Shiloh, in 1862, he was transferred to Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery, as gunner and sergeant chief of piece. He

served as such until the war was over and he was very fortunate in that he sustained no wounds nor was he captured. For almost four years he was at the front, valiantly defending the old flag as the symbol of the Union cause, and at St. Louis, in August, 1865, he was mustered out. He never answered the sick call nor was he absent from his command. At Helena he had two horses shot from under him, but though he was often in the thickest of the fight, he seemed to bear a charmed life. He was but a boy when he went to the front and he returned a man—not only in years, but also because of the developing process of war, which brings out all the true manhood and strength of character of the individual. The soldier must necessarily learn the value of life and rate courage at its true worth and there is never room for the shirk nor the coward at the front.

With a creditable military record, Mr. Cornish returned to De Kalb county, Illinois, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he lived for a year, cultivating the soil and improving the property. He afterward clerked in the store of Colonel Hiram Ellwood in the city of De Kalb for four years, and it was during that time that he was married.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cornish and Miss Kate Nellis, who was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1850, a daughter of Jacob and Lavinia (Klock) Nellis, the former a farmer and hotel-keeper and one of the pioneers of Whiteside county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cornish have been born nine children: Emma, the wife of Porter Clark, a resident farmer of Orange township; Herbert, who is living in Dodge township; Clinton, who makes his home in Dodge township; John and Clyde, of Highland township; Dora, who was a graduate of the Bayard high school, and died July 8, 1904, at the age of twenty-one years; Harry, who is teaching school; and Eva and Everett, twins, at home.

The year 1869 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Cornish in Iowa. He was a resident of Greene county, this state, from 1869 until 1881, coming to Guthrie county the latter year, at which time he settled at Bayard and opened a hardware store. This he conducted until 1886, when he traded his store for land in Dodge township and took up the active work of the farm, there residing until 1900, when he again came to Bayard. He acted as cashier of the Bayard Savings Bank for eighteen months and was one of the organizers of the bank. He needed no bondman as cashier, for his honesty is proverbial, his word being as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. His business reputation is such as any might envy, for he has not only won a gratifying measure of success, but has also gained the unqualified confidence and trust of his fellowmen. He is now living retired from business cares, but derives a good income from four hundred and eighty acres of land in Dodge and Highland townships, which he owns.

His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office, so that he has filled most of the township positions, and in the fall of 1906 was elected supervisor of Guthrie county, which position he is now filling. He has affiliated with the Masonic order since 1866 and is a Royal Arch Mason. He likewise belongs to Robert Henderson post, No. 196, G. A. R., of Bayard, and has several times been its commander. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and no one more justly deserves the esteem and good will which are given them than do Mr. and Mrs. Cornish.

Deprived in his youth of many of the advantages and opportunities which most boys enjoy, he has from an early age been dependent upon his own resources, not only for the success he has achieved, but also for

the principles which have guided his life. He has been the architect of his own character as well as his fortunes. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

W. E. LAIR.

W. E. Lair, who by his intense and well directed business activity has contributed in no small degree to the commercial prosperity of Jamaica, was born in Greene county, Iowa, in 1881. He was educated in the common schools and lived on the farm with his parents until he attained his majority. His father, Edward Lair, came to this state from Illinois in 1868, settling first at Pannora, and in 1878 he removed to Greene county, where he purchased a tract of land and began farming. He was thus busily engaged for a number of years and he still resides upon the old homestead farm in that locality. In early manhood he married Zel-da Durand and unto them were born two children: W. E. and George E.

No event of special importance varied the routine of farm life for W. E. Lair in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields through the summer months and with the coming of winter was found as a student in the public schools. After putting aside his text-books his entire time and attention were given to the tilling of the soil until 1902, when he came to Jamaica. Here he purchased the livery business of J. N. Thornburg and continued in that line for nineteen months. He then turned his attention to the produce business, which he has since conducted, buying butter, eggs and poultry and making quite extensive ship-

ments. He is also engaged in the real-estate business and is thoroughly well informed concerning property values in Jamaica and this part of the county. He has now for more than a year conducted a restaurant and confectionery establishment and this has proved a good source of income, for he has secured a liberal patronage and has a well appointed store, wherein he carries a good line of goods, neat and tasteful in arrangement.

Mr. Lair was married in Guthrie county, February 28, 1906, to Miss Clara Bryan, and unto them has been born a daughter, Zelda. Mr. Lair is a member of the band in Jamaica and is well known in musical circles here. He is also a valued member of the Masonic lodge, No. 585, and is true and faithful to the teachings of the craft. His political views are in accord with republican principles and he is now serving as a member of the city council. During the five years of his residence here he has won his way to popular favor by reason of his business activity, his political service and his social qualities, and is regarded as one of the representative men of the town.

JOHN FLOYD.

For more than three decades the name of Floyd has been closely associated with the development and progress that has been made in Guthrie county, for the family was established here in 1876. John Floyd, whose name introduces this record, is a worthy representative of agricultural interests here, owning a farm of eighty acres, in addition to which he leases land, operating in all two hundred and forty acres. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, December 14, 1865, a son of Johnson and Eleanor (Eichor) Floyd, likewise natives of the Buckeye state. The father was born June 6, 1835, while the latter was born on the

15th of November, 1831. On leaving his native state, the father came to Iowa in 1876, establishing his home near Guthrie Center, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest on the 7th of March, 1887. His widow, however, survived for a number of years, passing away August 31, 1906. Their union was blessed with seven sons, but the youngest is now deceased, the surviving members being: James W., who makes his home in Colorado; George W., of Guthrie county; Allen, who resides in Warren county, Iowa; John, of this review; Aaron, of Guthrie county; and Charles, who lives in Mexico.

John Floyd was a lad of eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Ohio to Guthrie county, Iowa. He acquired his education in the common schools and upon starting out in life on his own account followed agricultural pursuits, whereby through his thrift, industry and economy he acquired the capital that eventually made him the owner of eighty acres in Thompson township, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, each year yielding abundant crops as a reward for the labor he bestows upon the fields. In addition to his own land he likewise leases a tract, operating at the present time two hundred and forty acres, thus being numbered among the substantial agriculturists of his section of the state.

Mr. Floyd was a young man of twenty-four years when he established a home of his own by his marriage on the 18th of December, 1889, to Miss Josie Burns, who was born October 5, 1866, a daughter of Al and Martha (Osborn) Burns, who were numbered among the early settlers of Iowa, their home having been established in Marion county, where they lived until 1880, in which year they removed to Guthrie county. The father was born January 8, 1827, and is still living, but the wife and mother passed away May 12, 1898, at the age of sixty years, her birth having occurred on the 7th of January,

1838. Their family numbered eleven children, of whom Mrs. Floyd is the fourth in order of birth. She successfully engaged in teaching for several terms prior to her marriage, and has become the mother of seven children, of whom the first born were twins, but one is now deceased. The living members of the family are: Minnie E., who was born February 2, 1891, and is now attending school at Casey, Iowa; Mamie G., who was born December 6, 1892, and is at home; Elmer L., born March 28, 1894; Lulu J., born July 4, 1898; Gracie M., born December 27, 1900; and Goldie M., whose birth occurred March 27, 1903.

Mr. Floyd gives his political support to the republican party, and at the present writing is serving as assessor, while he has likewise filled the office of school director. He and his family are consistent members of the United Brethren church and they are highly esteemed in the community where they reside, while the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by a host of warm friends.

JOHN KLAHS.

John Klahs, who carries on general agricultural pursuits on section 30, Thompson township, is a native of the Rhine province of Germany. He was there born on the 9th of November, 1845, his parents being Christof and Elizabeth (Munsell) Klahs. Upon the home farm in the fatherland John Klahs spent the days of his boyhood and youth and was early trained to habits of industry, perseverance and economy.

On reaching manhood he acquired a farm of his own, but ambitious to better his financial conditon he came to the new world in 1882 with his family, for he had heard excellent reports concerning the opportunities and advantages afforded in the United States. Land-

ing in New York, he made his way westward until he had reached Fontanelle, Adair county, Iowa, on the 5th of November, 1882. He brought with him the capital which had accrued from the sale of his farm in Germany and three days later he bought an eighty-acre tract of land a mile from where the village of Bridgewater now stands. For two years he resided upon that farm and then discovered that his deed was worthless. Many a man of less resolute spirit would have been utterly discouraged and disheartened under such circumstances, but Mr. Klahs readily set to work to make a home for his family despite the obstacles and difficulties which he had encountered. Through the succeeding four years he rented land north of Greenfield and on the expiration of that period he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land five miles southeast of Casey. There he lived for four years, when he traded that property for a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres nine miles south of Casey. Taking up his abode thereon, it continued his place of residence for seven years and later he sold this and bought eighty acres about four miles west. A year later he again sold out and purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land on section 30, Thompson township. It has since been his home and upon it he has made substantial improvements, bringing the farm under a high state of cultivation. His fields are now richly cultivated and the farm in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his care, labor and practical methods. He keeps in touch with modern ideas of progressive agriculture and his labors are now bringing to him a good return.

Mr. Klahs is a democrat in his political views and always votes with the party. He is a member of the Catholic church and in that faith has reared his family. It was in 1871 that he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Tiedl, who was born in the same

section of Germany in which her husband's birth occurred. They traveled life's journey together for about a quarter of a century and were then separated by the death of the wife on the 7th of May, 1896, the interment being made in Adair cemetery. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Klahs were born seven children: Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Ludwick, a resident of Casey; Lena, who is married and lives in Nebraska; Peter, who is operating the home farm; Margaret, Nicholas, Anna and Barbara, who are yet at home. The family are well known in the community and are much esteemed by many friends.

Mr. Klahs has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he found the business opportunities which he sought and which, by the way, are always open to ambitious, energetic men. He has met with some difficulties and discouragements but these have seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort upon his part, and as the years have gone by he has labored so persistently that he is now one of the substantial farmers of the community.

CARL F. LUTT.

Carl F. Lutt, who is residing on section 19, Grant township, where he has lived since 1897, is engaged largely in raising stock and in this connection is widely known. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 3d of September, 1848, his parents being W. H. and Charlotte Lutt, who spent their entire lives in the fatherland. In their family were seven children: Dora, a resident of Shelby county, Iowa; Catharine, who still resides in Germany; Mary and Henry, also living in Germany; Emma, a resident of Peoria, Illinois; and Sapphira, of Iowa.

Carl F. Lutt, the other member of the father's family, in his boyhood days mastered the common branches of learning as taught

in the public schools of his native country. He remained a resident of Germany until about nineteen years of age, when he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, for the favorable reports which he had heard concerning business opportunities in America were sufficient inducement to him to try his fortune in the new world. He made his way at once to Iowa, settling in Davenport, where he lived for seven years. He worked on a farm by the month throughout all that time, after which he went to Moline, Illinois, where he remained for one year. He then removed to Shelby county, Iowa, where he lived for twenty-four years, and in 1897 he came to Guthrie county, purchasing a farm on section 19, Grant township. Here he has since lived and he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of arable, productive land, the excellent soil being indicated by the large crops which are annually raised. He is also an extensive stock-raiser and keeps on hand good grades of cattle and hogs, making large annual shipments.

Mr. Lutt has been married twice. He first wedded Catharine Romferld and to them were born three children, but Agnes, now of Adair, alone survives. The wife and mother died in 1881, and in 1883 Mr. Lutt was again married, his second union being with a cousin of his first wife, Miss Catharine Romferld. Unto them have been born eight children: Louisa M., who now resides in Canada; Mata; Alma; Alvina; Harry; Lottie; Ernest; and Eileen.

Mr. Lutt has devoted his entire life to farming and he is a typical representative of that class of men of foreign birth who, prompted by laudable ambition, came to America to enjoy its broader business opportunities and many excellent advantages. His labors have been crowned with a goodly measure of success, and, moreover, he has won and deserves the respect and good will of all with whom he has been brought in

contact. He and his wife attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has served as school director for several years, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success.

A. P. LEWIS.

A. P. Lewis is a well known farmer living on section 16, Highland township, and in connection with the further improvement of the fields he is also engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Lewis is one of the native sons of Iowa, his birth having occurred September 11, 1859, in Polk county, about four miles west of Des Moines. His father, Jonathan Lewis, was born in Indiana and came west to Iowa in the later '40s. He pre-empted land in Polk county and later removed to Dallas county, while in the year 1881 he arrived in Guthrie county, where he still makes his home, being a resident of Highland township. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Eveline Newton, who was born in Indiana, in which state the wedding was celebrated. She is also living and they are a highly esteemed couple in Guthrie county. Of their family of nine children seven are still living in this county.

A. P. Lewis spent his boyhood and youth upon the home farm and when a lad of six summers he was sent to school, where he mastered the branches of learning which usually constitute the curriculum of the district school. When not occupied with his text-books his time was largely devoted to farm labor and he remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when he entered a general store in Booneville, spending the succeeding four years as

a clerk and bookkeeper in the store, the post-office and the express office at that place. On leaving there he went to Rawlins county, Kansas, where he spent one year on a ranch, but believing that Iowa furnished better advantages he returned to this state. After about six months spent in Bayard, he bought a farm in Cass county, Iowa, and resumed the occupation to which he had been reared, making his home there for five years. At the end of that time he sold his place in Cass county and purchased eighty acres of land on section 16, Highland township, Guthrie county. This farm is still his property and he now operates it with good results, annually harvesting gratifying crops because of the practical care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. He likewise raises shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and his place in all of its appointments is well equipped for general farming and stock-raising.

On the 15th of November, 1883, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Flinn, a daughter of D. N. Flinn, a resident of Dallas county, Iowa. They now have one son, Ivyl E., who was born January 15, 1892. The parents attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute to its support. Mr. Lewis is a republican in his political views and for four years he has served as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity and basing his decisions upon the law and the equity in the case.

A. S. MILLER.

The home farm of A. S. Miller is situated on section 28, Thompson township, and comprises one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land. The owner was born in Belmont, Ohio, April 13, 1830, and is a son of Milton and Cineh (Plummer) Miller. Both parents were born in Pennsylvania, the

father's birth occurring in the year 1794. In their family were eight children: Alonzo P., deceased; Anna E., now living in Custer county, Nebraska; A. S., of this review; Byron, whose home is in Kansas City; Alva P., Ada E. and Laura B., all deceased; and Milton M., who died while serving his country in the Civil war. The mother died on the 29th of February, 1840, and the father afterward came to Iowa in 1855. He spent his remaining days in this state and was called to his final rest in March, 1874. The family is of German lineage and the grandparents of our subject died in Ohio.

A. S. Miller was reared to farm life, the public schools affording him his educational privileges, while he received ample training in the work of the fields through the assistance which he rendered his father. He first came to Iowa in 1852 and after spending two years in this state returned to Ohio, where he was married. It was on the 4th of October, 1854, that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Michal D. Wilson, whose birth occurred in Ohio, December 7, 1829. She was the daughter of Nicholas P. and Sarah Wilson, who removed to Iowa in 1857 and spent their remaining days in this state. They had a family of seven children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Miller. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children: Wilber L., who was born September 11, 1855, was county superintendent of schools of Guthrie county for three terms and died August 9, 1894, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Albert O., born June 1, 1858, is a minister of the gospel and is now living in Boonton, New Jersey. Elmer, born in 1861, is a resident of Guthrie Center. Mary A., born in March, 1864, died February 28, 1883. Florence E., born July 4, 1867, is now engaged in teaching school in Marshalltown, Iowa.

For about two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller continued to reside in Ohio, but in 1856 came to Iowa, locating in

Louisa county, where they lived for thirteen years. On the expiration of that period they came to Guthrie county, where they have since made their home, residing upon the farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 28, Thompson township. It is a well improved property, neat and attractive in its appearance and giving every indication of the thrift and careful management of the owner. The parents have given their children good educational advantages, ever realizing the value of thorough mental training. Mr. Miller was a school teacher in his younger years for seven years and also taught in Casey, and all of his children have successfully engaged in teaching. Mr. Miller and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He served as trustee of the county high school for eight years and has ever been a stalwart champion of the cause of education and of advancement and improvement in all lines. Whatever success he has achieved has come to him entirely through his own labors. He has worked his way upward since his removal to Iowa, taking advantage of the opportunities here for the conduct of successful farming interests and is now comfortably situated in life.

JOHN C. REMMELE.

Germany has furnished the United States many bright, enterprising young men who have left the fatherland to enter the agricultural circles of this country, with its more progressive methods, its lively competition and advancement so quickly secured. Among the number was John C. Remmele, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 11, 1829, and was reared and educated in that country. It was in July, 1852, that he came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. REMMELE

America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought, which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man, and making the best of these, he has steadily worked his way upward.

Mr. Remmele lived for a time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but in 1873 came with his family to Guthrie county, Iowa, and settled on section 8, Richland township, where he now lives and where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of raw prairie ground. Little we can realize the hard work involved in bringing such a farm to the condition in which we now find it. He broke the ground, put all the improvements on the place, built the house, the barn and out-buildings. His perseverance and hard work brought substantial returns and he added eighty acres to his original purchase and a little later one hundred and twenty more acres adjoining. In addition to this he owns one hundred and sixty acres in Greene county. He has always followed general farming and has raised grade cattle, draft horses and fine Poland China hogs, but within the past year Mr. Remmele concluded that his long tenure of work had earned him the privilege of retirement for the remainder of his life, and he shifted the responsibility of his farm upon the younger shoulders of his son.

In his work Mr. Remmele was always ably assisted and encouraged by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Hoffman. She was born in Germany in 1830 and died in November, 1906. They became the parents of nine children: Charles, now a resident of Greene county, Iowa; John, of Kansas; Cassie, the wife of Walter Adams, of Greene county; Fred, also of Greene county; Rose, who married Frank Moss, of Bagley; George, of Dodge township, Guthrie county; Lizzie, the wife of Albert Keebler, of Greene county, and William and Henry, who conduct their father's farm.

Early trained to habits of industry and frugality, Mr. Remmele has gained a rich reward as the years have gone by, and his name is now on the roll of the representative citizens and prosperous farmers of Dodge township.

JOHN COATES EARL.

Although the clothing and furniture establishment owned and conducted by the firm of Stoffel & Earl has existed for but a brief period it has already demonstrated its right to be ranked with the leading commercial undertakings of Casey, for at its head are young men of determination, ability and laudable ambition. He whose name introduces this review was born in Casey, February 8, 1877, and is one of the four children of George Clement and Adelia (Coates) Earl, all of whom are yet living. These are: Harry, a resident of Chadron, Nebraska; Angus, a farmer of Baker township, this county; Edna, who is living with her brother Angus; and John C. The father, a native of the state of New York, was born in 1843, was there reared and on attaining his majority sought the business opportunities of the west. He first located in Downers Grove, Du Page county, Illinois, where he engaged in the stock business, continuing his residence in that locality for about two years. In 1866, however, he came to Iowa and established his home in Baker township, Guthrie county. For a year he there lived and when the railroad was built through Casey he took up his abode in the village, where he continued to deal in live stock. He was identified with that business throughout his active life and gained very desirable success in the work. In fact he was an expert judge of stock and handled much of the stock shipped into and out of Guthrie and Adair counties. He was widely known as an extensive stock-dealer and

there was possibly not a man in either county who enjoyed in larger degree the favorable regard of all with whom he came in contact through business or social relations. He was upright in his dealings, never being known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction. His known integrity, his kindly purpose and his genial disposition combined to make him one of the most honored and respected residents of this part of the state. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the republican party and, while he was never a politician as the word is accepted in common parlance, he yet held various offices in the town and township. He served for some time as justice of the peace and was filling that position at the time of his death, which was occasioned in a railroad accident at Casey on the 19th of December, 1894. His wife, who was born in the state of New York in 1841, is still living and resides upon a farm in Baker township.

John Coates Earl was reared in his father's home and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he continued his studies through successive grades until he became a high-school student. As early as his fourteenth year he began providing for his own support, buying his own clothing and earning his spending money. When sixteen years of age he entered a harness store with the intention of learning the trade but he did not like the business and after a year he withdrew. He then went to work as a farm hand and was employed in that way for four years, after which, in the spring of 1898, he began farming on his own account. For four years he rented land but in the spring of 1902 he withdrew from general agricultural pursuits and turned his attention to merchandising, forming a partnership with Nicholas Stoffel under the firm style of Stoffel & Earl. They opened a clothing store in Casey, which they have since conducted and are meeting with most

gratifying success. Mr. Earl is a young man of genial disposition and pleasing manners and has been very successful in his business experiences. The firm of Stoffel & Earl are numbered among the well known and progressive merchants of Guthrie county and their trade is constantly increasing along substantial lines. Mr. Earl is also secretary of the Casey Mutual Telephone Company.

On the 8th of February, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of John Coates Earl and Miss Jessie Hillman, of Walnut, Iowa, a daughter of Thomas Hillman, a well known retired farmer of Walnut. He proudly cast his first presidential vote for the republican candidate and has since been a stalwart champion of the party. He is now treasurer of the school board and is interested in community affairs, giving active aid and support to all measures which promise to prove beneficial to the community.

NELSON JOSEPH SHAEFER.

Nelson Joseph Shaefer occupies a prominent place among the leading agriculturists of Guthrie county, now operating land on section 1, Grant township, which is the property of his father, Ephraim Shaefer, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. Mr. Shaefer is a native son of Guthrie county, his birth having occurred in Grant township October 19, 1877. He was early trained to the duties of the home farm, assisting in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting in their season, while during the winter months he pursued his education in the common schools near his father's home. The training which he received at farm labor is now proving of value to him, for in his work he follows modern and progressive ideas of agriculture and each year harvests abundant crops as a re-

ward for the care and labor he has bestowed upon his fields.

Mr. Shaefer was a young man of twenty years, when, on the 16th of September, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Dawson, a popular young lady of Grant township and a daughter of John Dawson. Following their marriage the young couple located upon a farm of eighty acres belonging to his father, this land being located on section 1, Grant township, and here they have continued to reside to the present time, Mr. Shaefer successfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits, while his home is graciously presided over by his estimable wife, who is proving a faithful companion and helpmate to him. Their marriage has been blessed with a son and two daughters, William Earl, Edna May and Gertrude Irene.

Mr. Shaefer's study of the political issues and questions of the day leads him to give earnest support to the principles of the republican party. Although one of the younger representatives of agricultural interests in Guthrie county, he has already gained a leading place among its residents and receives the high regard of all with whom he is associated either in business or social life.

HARVEY LINCOLN BALL.

Among the various business activities which contribute to the commercial growth and development of Casey is numbered the business of which Harvey Lincoln Ball is owner. He now conducts a furniture and queensware establishment and has secured a growing trade which has already reached quite extensive and profitable proportions.

The life record of Mr. Ball began in Carroll county, Indiana, on the 2d of May, 1862, his parents being Josiah and Mary (McMahan) Ball. The father was born in

Carroll county, Indiana, in 1830 and was a son of Amos and Ann (Condron) Ball, both of whom were natives of Ohio and became pioneer settlers of Carroll county, Indiana. They removed to that section of the country by wagon and established their home in the midst of the wilderness. There they improved and cultivated a tract of land, upon which they continued to reside until called to their final rest. In later years Josiah Ball came into possession of the old homestead in Carroll county, Indiana, and it continued to be his place of residence until 1878. In that year he removed to Iowa, although he had three times visited the state at a previous date. On two occasions he drove through with a team and on its first trip he made his way as far west as Des Moines. This was some time in the late '40s. On his second trip in the early '50s. he entered a quarter section of land near Ballard's Grove in Story county but later he sold this land to his brother John, after which he purchased the old homestead in Indiana, but Iowa proved to him alluring and attractive and his desire to become a resident of this state was too strong to resist, so that in the winter of 1878-9 he removed his family to Guthrie county, locating six miles north of Casey in Thompson township. Shortly afterward, in 1880, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land and there he began the further development and improvement of the farm, which he continued to cultivate with gratifying success until 1901. Failing health then forced him to retire from active business life and he removed to Casey, where he died two years later, passing away in February, 1903. His widow still survives him and yet resides in Casey. They were the parents of four children: Josephine, now the wife of Samuel Allen, whose home is in Bear Grove township; Samuel C., a ranchman of Oklahoma; Benjamin F., who is also a ranchman there; and Harvey L., of this review.

The old homestead farm in Indiana constituted the playground and the training school of Harvey Lincoln Ball. There he enjoyed such sports as most boys take part in and he was also trained to the work of field and meadow. He acquired his education in the public schools, supplemented by a commercial course in the Dexter Normal School after he came to Iowa. He was a youth of sixteen at the time of his parents' removal to this state and, becoming a student in the Dexter Normal, he was there graduated in the class of 1888. From the time of the purchase of the farm in Thompson township by his father in 1880 he assumed the management of the property and continued active in its control and development until the removal of the family to Casey in 1901. He then took a trip through the southwest as far as Oklahoma and, returning in the fall of that year, he accepted a clerkship in the hardware store of R. H. & H. L. Marshall of Casey, with whom he continued until the following May. In June of the same year he accepted a position in the store of Shaffer Brothers, where he remained until an accident happened to his father in January, 1903, when he returned home to care for his father, whose death resulted in February following. In the following March Mr. Ball embarked in the furniture and queensware business, opening a store in Casey, which he has since conducted profitably. He now has a well appointed establishment and his enterprise and aptitude for successful management constitute the strong and salient elements in his success.

Mr. Ball belongs to Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to lodge 286, A. F. & A. M., and the chapter at Adair. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics a republican, he served for one term as township assessor but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs. He has made a creditable name as one whose

force of character and commendable purpose are the strong elements in his business advancement.

CLAUDIUS L. KNOX.

Claudius L. Knox, of the firm of E. W. Miller & Company, grain dealers and elevator men at Casey, was born in Nemaha county, Kansas, on the 24th of December, 1873. His parents were Samuel A. and Laura B. (Miller) Knox, whose family numbered seven children, but only three are living, the brother of our subject being H. Lamont Knox, now of Palisades, Colorado, while the sister is Myrtle L., the wife of Warren Pine, of Pleasanton, Kansas.

Claudius L. Knox was a young child at the time of his parents' death and was reared by his uncle, A. S. Miller, of Thompson township, Guthrie county, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority. His early education was supplemented by study in the Casey high school and by a business course in Highland Park College, from which he graduated as a member of the class of 1895. In 1893 he went to work in the grain elevator owned by Miller Brothers at Guthrie Center and was there employed for a year. In 1894 the firm of Miller Brothers purchased the elevators of J. W. Woods in Casey and Mr. Knox was transferred to this place. In the same year, W. L. Miller, one of the brothers, died, after which the business was conducted by E. W. Miller alone until 1902, when it was re-organized and Mr. Knox became a partner under the firm style of E. W. Miller & Company. From the time of his arrival in Casey in 1894 he had gradually worked into the management of the business until he assumed full control. Today the firm have one of the largest grain trades in the county and have splendidly equipped elevators at Casey, from which point they handle a large

amount of the grain raised in this portion of the state. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Knox has been connected with the grain business, with which he is thoroughly acquainted in principle and detail, and his efforts have resulted in the acquirement of gratifying success.

On October 21, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Claudius L. Knox and Miss Alberta E. Clark, of Casey, Iowa, a daughter of Joel H. Clark, a prominent farmer of Thompson township. They now have one child, Lloyd V., who was born November 6, 1904. They are greatly esteemed in the community where they reside and occupy an enviable position in social circles. Of the Methodist Episcopal church they are worthy and interested members and Mr. Knox is now serving on the board of trustees. He also belonged to W. H. H. Jobses camp, No. 301, Sons of Veterans, until its disbandment, and in politics is a republican. At the present writing he is serving as a member of the town council of Casey and brings to the discharge of his duties the same spirit of enterprise and dispatch which characterizes his business interests. He has made an excellent record for one of his years in business, in social and political circles and is accounted one of the representative citizens of Casey.

A. L. WINEBRENNER.

A. L. Winebrenner, a resident farmer of Baker township, was born in West Virginia on the 10th of June, 1855, and dates his residence in this county since 1887. His parents were Michael and Mary Winebrenner, both natives of West Virginia, whose family numbered twelve children, A. L. of this review being the seventh in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Winebrenner continued to make their home in West Virginia until they were called to their final rest.

Throughout his business career, A. L. Winebrenner has made farming his chief occupation and has led a life of thrift and industry, while in all of his dealings he has been thoroughly honest and reliable. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Cooper, to whom he was married on the 29th of December, 1876. Her parents, who were natives of Ohio, are both now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winebrenner were born seven children: William M., who was born November 5, 1877, and is now living in Kansas; A. F., who was born October 10, 1879, and is married and lives in Oklahoma; Rose E., who was born December 12, 1881, and is the wife of David Mathis, of Guthrie county; Effa L., who was born March 12, 1884; Eliza C., who was born January 24, 1886, and died in infancy; Minnie S., who was born August 2, 1887, and is married and lives in Guthrie county, Iowa; and Samuel H., who was born April 5, 1891, and resides in the Indian Territory. After losing his first wife, A. L. Winebrenner was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Delany, who was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, February 19, 1855, a daughter of Benjamin and Louisa Delany. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, April 14, 1825, while her mother's birth occurred in Canada on the 28th of January, 1835. In 1848 Mr. Delany removed from the east to Illinois, where he lived until 1856. In that year he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, where his remaining days were passed. He was numbered among the early settlers and his labors were an element in the growth and development of the county as it emerged from pioneer conditions to take on all the evidences of a modern civilization. In 1857 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, but he survived for almost a half century and passed away December 15, 1905. Their only child, Mary, was reared in this county and gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Winebrenner on the 14th of September,

1892. This union has been blessed with one son, Lewis O., born February 10, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Winebrenner are members of the Free Methodist church and take a most active and helpful part in its work, leading earnest, consistent Christian lives and doing all in their power to advance the moral development of the community. His views upon the temperance question are indicated by the support which he gives to the prohibition party at the polls and by his efforts to suppress the liquor traffic. He has been a school director for several terms and is interested in the intellectual progress of the community. He owns a good farm of eighty-two and a half acres on section 8, Baker township, and from this derives the income which provides him with the necessities and the comforts of life. He is an honest, upright man, whose life is not given to money making to the exclusion of the higher, holier duties, and while he is gaining a good living at the same time he finds opportunity for the development of a character in accord with those principles which recognize man's obligations to his fellowmen and to his Maker.

JOHN SWAB.

A farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 4, Thompson township, pays tribute to John Swab. One of Iowa's native sons, he was born in Cedar county, on Christmas day of 1855. His parents were Samuel and Susan (Weimer) Swab, who were natives of Ohio, and whose family numbered ten children, John being the second in order of birth. The year 1845 witnessed the arrival of the parents in Iowa and the establishment of a home in Cedar county. The father was a cooper by trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years. He continued a resident of Cedar county until called to his final rest, since which time

his widow has become the wife of Donald Kellog and is still living.

John Swab is indebted to the public-school system of his native county for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He has always followed farming and has placed his dependence upon the safe, reliable qualities of industry and enterprise in his efforts to achieve success and win a comfortable competence. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Eliza Delong, whom he wedded in 1874. Both her father and mother are now deceased. By this marriage there have been born five children: A. J., who was born October 27, 1875, and is a druggist of Wiotia, Iowa; Frank, who was born November 2, 1877, but is now deceased; J. L., who was born January 29, 1881, and is now a resident of Utah; C. L., who was born December 23, 1886, and is also a resident of the latter state; and Maude Viola, born March 13, 1893.

The family home is pleasantly situated in the midst of a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land, for which Guthrie county is noted. It is located on section 4, Thompson township, not far from Casey, and upon it are found all of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century. In addition to the tilling of the soil, Mr. Swab raises and feeds stock and this branch of his business is proving quite remunerative. At the polls he never fails to give his support to the democracy, and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. However, the schools find in him a warm and stalwart friend, who has done effective work in behalf of the cause of education, while serving for several terms as a school director. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of lodge No. 283, at Casey, and in his life exemplifies its beneficent spirit. His attention and energies are chiefly given

to his farm work, however, and for twelve years he has lived upon the place which is now his home and which in its attractive appearance gives evidence of his careful supervision and practical methods.

GEORGE J. BOYD.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington county, Maryland, where he was born December 25, 1836. His father was Samuel Boyd, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to this country when very young, with his father, Joseph Boyd, and became the owner of a large plantation in Maryland, where he had many slaves at the time of the Rebellion. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Margaret Bender, and was of German descent.

In the place of his nativity George J. Boyd attended the public schools, and later continued his education in similar schools at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He was reared to manhood upon his father's farm and in early boyhood worked in the fields. After leaving school he began farming in Maryland on his own account, a vocation which he followed for several years. At one time he was on the road selling agricultural implements.

In 1872 Mr. Boyd came to Iowa, and first located in Benton county, but in 1880 came to Guthrie county, settling in Richland township, where he again engaged in farming. Here he bought one hundred and twenty acres of M. W. Lair, which he operated for three years. In 1883 Mr. Boyd became convinced that there was no better criterion of the growing and prosperous condition of a town or city than its hotel interests, and that the enterprising villages and cities must have pleasant accommodations for visitors and traveling men. It was on this account that he bought the hotel in Herndon and made it a comfortable home for all those who were

its guests. In 1895 he sold out and bought a house in block 1 in Herndon, where he lived until 1896, but the hotel business was still attractive to Mr. Boyd, and during this year he purchased a hotel in Linden, Dallas county, which he conducted on the same high principles which characterized his first enterprise of this kind. Here he remained until 1898, when he went to Stuart for a short time, but Herndon still held out attractions for him, and here he returned and bought back his old home, where he has since lived. Besides these various enterprises in which he has been engaged, he has found time to do some very successful work in the real-estate and insurance business.

Mr. Boyd was married in Washington county, Maryland, November 18, 1858, to Hester J. Mathews, a native of Berkeley county, Virginia. Four children of this union still survive, namely: Samuel, who is living in Tacoma, Washington; Fanny, who married Albert Kinney, of Richland township; Lyda, the wife of E. B. Crosswait; and Lulu, who is at home.

Mr. Boyd votes with the republican party, and his labors have been very effective in advancing its work. His life has been a busy, useful and honorable one. He has been justice of the peace since 1883, and for four years was the efficient coroner of this county. Those who know him have ever held him in the highest regard, and in Guthrie county's history he well deserves representation.

ELMER EDMUND SHAEFER.

Elmer Edmund Shaefer is a progressive and enterprising young farmer of Grant township, operating one hundred acres of land belonging to his father, Ephraim F. Shaefer, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. Mr. Shaefer has knowledge of the best methods of farming, for from his early youth he was trained in

carrying on the work of the fields during the period of his residence under the parental roof. He uses only the latest improved machinery to facilitate his labors and has placed the land under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvests good crops. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and keeps the buildings about the place in a good state of repair, so that the property gives evidence of a progressive and up-to-date occupant. Until the 1st of March, 1907, he engaged in farming in partnership with his father, but is now alone in business.

The birth of our subject occurred in Grant township, February 9, 1883, and his education was acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood, where he received the training which now enables him to manage his business affairs in a capable manner. He remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, which event in his life took place on the 12th of December, 1906, when Miss Martha Krause became his wife. She is a daughter of Charles Krause, a prominent farmer of Grant township. Following their marriage they took up their abode upon the farm which is still their home, and in the locality where they reside they are popular by reason of the many social qualities which they possess, and also from the fact that their entire lives have here been passed.

EDWARD A. IVERS.

The history of a community is best told in the lives of its citizens, and it is the enterprising business men who are the real founders and promoters of a city's growth and progress, in which connection due mention should be made of Edward A. Ivers, the senior partner of the firm of Ivers, Ettinger & Company, general merchants of Casey. He was born in this city on the 8th of April,

1872, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Teller) Ivers. Of their three children only two are living, the sister of our subject being Flora, the wife of C. E. Ettinger of the firm of Ivers, Ettinger & Company. The father was born in Chandlerville, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 4th of December, 1835, and his parents were Eli D. and Martha (Grimes) Ivers, who had a family of eight children, six of whom are yet living, as follows: Elvina, the wife of C. C. Nesselroad, of Guthrie Center; Ann, the wife of Thomas Johnson, who is living at Oberlin, Kansas; Jane, the wife of Frank Dilly, of Des Moines; John, whose home is in Guthrie Center; Lawrence, who is located at Des Moines, and James, who is living at Loveland, Colorado.

William Ivers, the father of our subject, was reared at the old home in his native county, acquired his education in the public schools and for some years thereafter was engaged in teaching in the district schools. During his early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade and in 1857 he came west in search of a better field for operations in that line. He was accompanied by C. C. Nesselroad and they located on a farm six miles north of Guthrie Center but now the town of Wichita. They acquired the land in conjunction and Mr. Ivers, who was a millwright as well as carpenter and builder, found ample opportunity to exercise his skill as a mechanic. He possessed good business ability and executive force and as the years passed he prospered greatly in his business ventures. He was the contractor and builder of the first court house of Carroll county and of many of the best buildings of this section of the state. In 1871 he came to Casey, Iowa, where he erected a residence that he occupied up to the time of his death and which is still the home of his widow. After his removal to Casey he gave up carpentering and in the following years was identified with various business enterprises, being successively a farmer, banker, grain



RESIDENCE OF E. A. IVERS.

dealer, postmaster, general merchant and again a farmer, and in all of these he met with gratifying prosperity. He was remarkable for his thrift, energy and general business ability and could well be ranked among Guthrie county's best business men. He died suddenly of heart failure on the 16th of June, 1904, while on his way to the farm, and his death was deplored not only by his family but by the entire community. His wife and children lost a kind and loving husband and father and the neighborhood one of its most respected, esteemed and progressive citizens. He voted with the democracy and by appointment served out an unexpired term as a recorder of Guthrie county, while for years he held one or more of the township offices, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that none questioned. He was ever ready to assist in any possible way to further the interests of the community in which he lived. For a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace and his decisions were characterized by the utmost justice.

On the 30th of June, 1861, William Ivers was married to Miss Elizabeth Teller, then a resident of Carroll county, Iowa, but a native of Marion county, Ohio. Her parents were Benjamin and Margaret (Sexton) Teller, who came to Iowa in 1853 and were among the earliest pioneers of this section of the state, settling here when many difficulties and obstacles had to be surmounted in order to establish a good home on the frontier. He pre-empted a quarter section of land in the eastern part of the county near Coon Rapids and resided upon that farm up to the time of his death. His daughter, Elizabeth Teller, was a teacher in early womanhood and was thus engaged in Guthrie county at the time of her marriage. She still survives and resides in Casey.

Edward A. Ivers, the only living son of the family, was reared at home and was educated in the public and high schools of Casey, being graduated from the high school

with the class of 1890. He then pursued a business course in Highland Park College of Des Moines, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1891. Thus well equipped for the practical and responsible duties of a commercial career, he returned to Casey and for a short time was employed as bookkeeper in the Farmers Bank. In March, 1892, he became associated with T. J. Burns in the establishment and conduct of a general mercantile business under the firm style of T. J. Burns & Company. This partnership existed for three years but in March, 1895, it was dissolved. Mr. Ivers then, in company with his father and his brother-in-law, C. E. Ettinger, organized the firm of Ivers, Ettinger & Company and erected the present substantial brick business block. On the 11th of June of the same year they opened their doors for business in their new store. The father retired from active life in 1903. Mrs. Ettinger, however, acquiring his interest. The business has continuously prospered and the firm has today one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Guthrie county. They carry a large and well selected stock of goods, make earnest efforts to please their patrons and by their reasonable prices and honorable dealings have secured a most gratifying trade.

Mr. Ivers is a stalwart democrat in his political views and is the treasurer of the incorporated town of Casey. Prior to this time he was town clerk for four years. He is also treasurer of the Casey Mutual Telephone Exchange and is interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of the community.

Mr. Ivers was married on the 14th of June, 1894, to Miss Effie Cissne, a daughter of Joseph A. and Martha A. (Ullery) Cissne, of Adair county. Her father is a retired farmer, now sojourning in Colorado and in California. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ivers has been born a daughter, Grace. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Ivers attends and supports this

church. He has recently erected one of the handsome residences in Guthrie county, which is presided over in most charming and gracious manner by his wife. They are most highly esteemed people, being accorded a position of leadership in social circles, and Mr. Ivers has led a most busy and useful life, being at all times earnest and active in business. He is, moreover, one who has never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, being ever a considerate and genial friend and one whom it is a pleasure to know and meet under any circumstances.

CHARLES D. ANSBERRY.

Charles D. Ansberry, a prominent farmer and stockman, has extensive landed interests, owning and operating seven hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land on sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, Union township, Guthrie county. All is improved, and, moreover, Mr. Ansberry is recognized as one of the largest and most prosperous stock-raisers of the county, his farm being well adapted to this purpose. He was born in Guthrie county on the 21st of September, 1868. His father, Isaac Ansberry, was a native of Ohio and was a farmer and stockman, who in the year 1864 came westward to Iowa, settling in Guthrie county. He married Caroline Potts, also a native of Ohio. He died August 28, 1892, at the age of sixty-four years.

Upon the old homestead farm Charles D. Ansberry was reared, and in his boyhood was a pupil in the public schools, his time being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields, for during the periods of vacation he largely assisted his father upon the home farm. He has never desired to engage in any other pursuit than that to which he has been reared, and it is certainly the one for which nature intended

him, as he has been most successful in his farm work. As stated, his property comprises seven hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land in Union township. The entire tract is improved, and he is one of the largest stock-raisers of the county, making very extensive annual shipments. The farm provides excellent pasturage, and Mr. Ansberry is numbered among those who have gained for western Iowa its splendid reputation as a stock-raising center.

In March, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ansberry and Miss Sarah Frances Shackelford, who was born in Indiana in 1867, a daughter of John H. and Haley (Williamson) Shackelford. Her father was a farmer by occupation and removed from the Hoosier state to Guthrie county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ansberry have been born five children, of whom two are now living: Winfield Francis, born in 1894; and Johnnie Edward, born in 1896.

Mr. Ansberry is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, yet without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. On the contrary, he feels that his time and attention are fully occupied by the supervision of his extensive farming and stock-raising interests, and the success which he has gained in his business is certainly most gratifying.

ORRIN C. COFFMAN.

Orrin C. Coffman, one of the largest stock farmers in this county, now residing on section 8, Union township, was born on the 8th of March, 1856, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Samuel and Rachel Agnes (Williams) Coffman, also natives of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, the former born in 1826 and the latter in 1834. The father came to Audubon county, Iowa, in 1878, where he was a successful

farmer until he retired to enjoy his remaining years in Larland, Audubon county. There were six children in this family: Willis and Joseph, both well known farmers in Guthrie county; David, living at present in Audubon county; and Orrin C. Of the two daughters born to this union only one is living, Mary Margaret, the wife of W. B. Palmer, of Guthrie county.

Orrin C. Coffman was reared on his father's farm, where in his boyhood he enjoyed the advantages, freedom and independence that only farm life can give. His education was acquired in the district schools but his interest in stock-raising made his farm life an education to him in the pursuit which he has since followed. In 1900 he purchased a half-section of land in Union township, where he now lives, and today owns five hundred acres of rich and arable land which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. The farm is now well improved land, and all this has been done by Mr. Coffman or under his direction. He makes a specialty of raising blooded Hereford cattle and Chester White hogs.

In 1878 Mr. Coffman was married to Mary Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Eli and Mary (Van Venter) Miller. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, is still living in that state. Nine children were born to this union, of whom seven are living: Edith Nora, who was born in the spring of 1879, and married W. B. Reid, is now residing in Union township; Lawrence Earl, born in 1882, is now at home; Alice Maud, born in 1885, is also with her parents; Laura Jane, born in 1889, and living under the parental roof, is a teacher at the Hague school in Union township; Orpha Esther, born in 1894, is also at home; Hildred Olive and Mildred Agnes, twins, born in 1899, complete the family.

Politically Mr. Coffman has always cast his vote with the republican party and has done much to promote its interests. He has done much for the cause of education, and

has served as director of the township schools for ten years. In religion he is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Coffman is at present the owner of five hundred acres of well improved farm and grazing land, which by his thrift and wise management he has been able to purchase at different times between the years 1882 and 1901. This makes him one of the largest landholders of the county, and he is also one of the most extensive stock-raisers, both branches of his business proving profitable. Moreover, he owes his prosperity to his intense and well directed activity, his sound judgment in making investments and the careful control of his interests.

SAMUEL WHETSTONE.

Samuel Whetstone is one of the most extensive and most successful farmers of Guthrie county, and, moreover, has made nearly all that he possesses through his own labor. He has lived a life of unremitting industry, realizing that perseverance and hard work are the basis of all desirable prosperity, and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

Mr. Whetstone was born in Warwickshire, England, March 31, 1835. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Flowers) Whetstone, were also natives of that country and there spent their entire lives. In their family were nine children, but Samuel is the only one now living. The days of his childhood and youth were passed in his native land, and he acquired his education in the public schools there, principally at night school, having had to work at an early age. He remained a resident of England until 1872, when, thinking that he might have still better business opportunities in the new world, he came to Iowa, taking up his abode

in Guthrie county, on the farm where he has since lived. His first home was a log house. He has always followed farming, and in his methods is practical, systematic and progressive. As his financial resources have increased he has added to his holdings from time to time, purchasing more property as he has seen a chance for advantageous investment, until he now owns twelve hundred acres of land in Guthrie county. He is, moreover, the largest stock-raiser and feeder of Thompson township, making large shipments of stock annually, whereby his income is materially increased.

In the year 1857 Mr. Whetstone was married, in England, to Miss Mary Smith, who was born in Warwickshire, England, May 9, 1835. Her parents, Thomas and Ann (Stew) Smith, died there. In their family were ten children, of whom the following are living: Ann and Bessie, who are yet residents of England; Emma and Edward, who also live in the "merrie isle"; and Mrs. Whetstone. Unto our subject and his wife have been born ten children: William, who was born March 8, 1862, and is now deceased; Arthur, who was born December 22, 1864, and is married and operates one of his father's farms in this county; Anna, who was born May 3, 1866, and is now living in Casey; Charles Henry, who was born June 6, 1872, and works for his father; Mrs. Eliza Hubbard, who was born in 1874; Cluneys, born March 8, 1860; Ida, born in 1882; and three who died in infancy.

Mr. Whetstone exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church and are much esteemed in the community where their many good qualities have gained for them warm regard. There have been no exciting chapters in the history of Mr. Whetstone, and on the contrary his life has been quietly passed, largely in the routine of farm work. He has eagerly embraced the opportunity of advancing his

business interests, however, and owes his success to capable management and keen discernment. As the years have gone by he has added more and more largely to his possessions until he is one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of all western Iowa.

JOSEPH W. ERB.

Joseph W. Erb is a grain dealer carrying on business at Yale. The rich agricultural interests of Iowa offer splendid opportunities to the man who sells and buys grain, and Mr. Erb is conducting a large, profitable and constantly growing business. He was born in Johnson county, Iowa, May 6, 1868. His father, Jacob H. Erb, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a miller by trade. In his younger days he came to Iowa, where he settled in 1856, taking up his abode on a farm in Johnson county. He died there in 1881, and thus was terminated a useful and active life, for during many years he had been a member of and minister in the German Baptist Brethren church. He was an earnest Christian, faithful and true to his belief and his professions, and wherever known he was highly esteemed. He married Susan Zug, also a native of Pennsylvania, who still survives and is making her home with her children, being at the present time at the home of her son Henry, in Cass township. In the family were six children, of whom five are yet living: Henry, a prosperous farmer of Cass township; Mary A., the wife of J. C. Barcus, a resident farmer of Cass township; Ira J., who is a rural mail carrier with route out from Yale; Joseph W.; Lizzie E., the wife of Joseph A. Benner, who follows farming in Cass township; and one who died in infancy.

Joseph W. Erb spent his boyhood days to the age of sixteen years in Johnson county, Iowa, and was educated in the country

schools, having no other opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge from textbooks. In the school of experience, however, he has learned many valuable lessons, and is today a well informed man. In 1885 the mother and her family came to Guthrie county, where Mrs. Erb purchased land in Victory township. Joseph W. Erb, however, assisted in the development and improvement of the home farm, which he continued to cultivate for some time, and then purchased a part of the farm. He thus started out in agricultural life on his own account and was busily occupied until December 7, 1903, when he came to Yale and took charge of the grain elevator for the Neola Elevator Company. As manager he continued to serve until the spring of 1907, when he leased the property and began buying grain on his own account. He is located in one of the most fertile regions of the state of Iowa, many thousands of bushels of grain being shipped from here every year. He still owns his farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres on section 1, Victory township, from which he derives a good income, and he likewise has a fine residence in the village of Yale. As a grain dealer he is recognized as an enterprising man, having excellent knowledge of the value of the cereals raised in this locality. Moreover, his business is an important one to the community, furnishing an excellent market for the producers.

In 1894 Mr. Erb was united in marriage to Miss Ara B. Derry, who was born in Illinois, and when a young child came to Iowa with her parents, Milton and Lizzie Derry, who are now residents of Panora. In the family of our subject and his wife were four children: Carrie E., Elmer J., Helen S. and Bertha D., but the second daughter, Helen, died at the age of eighteen months.

The parents are members of the German Baptist Brethren church. Mr. Erb is well known in this community, having for many years been a resident of Guthrie county, and

he has always placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of careful management, close application and unremitting diligence. Upon this foundation he has builded the superstructure of his present success, whereby he is classed with the leading business men of the county.

W. E. LOWER.

W. E. Lower has gained the distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man, and he deserves all the praise which that term implies, for in the face of various difficulties and obstacles, such as are usually confronted in the business world, he has made steady progress and is now classed with the substantial farmers of Guthrie county. He was born in Johnson county, Kansas, on the 5th of December, 1859, and is therefore a western man by birth as well as by training and preference. His parents were Samuel and Anna (Erwin) Lower, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in 1821 and the mother in 1832. The year 1850 witnessed their arrival in the middle west, at which time they settled in Bureau county, Illinois, but subsequently removed to Kansas, where they lived for two years. They then returned to Bureau county, where they resided until 1885, at which time they came to Iowa. The father died in Poweshiek county, but the mother is still living, making her home in Stuart. In the family were six children, of whom W. E. was the first in order of birth. The others are: Rosanna C., now a resident of Idaho; Horace L., who is living in Des Moines; Ada, whose home is in Keokuk county, Iowa; Blanche, deceased; and Mary, who is with her mother in Stuart.

W. E. Lower was but an infant when his parents returned to Bureau county, Illinois, so that he was reared in that locality. Farm work has been familiar to him through ac-

tual experience from his early boyhood days. He acquired a common-school education, and when not occupied with his text-books was busy with the work of the fields. He has always been a farmer and now owns and operates two hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land on sections 24 and 25, Bear Grove township. Here he raises good crops and he is also engaged in raising and feeding live stock. Both branches of his business are proving profitable, and he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of his community.

On the 24th of December, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lower and Miss Flora O. Mohr, who was born in Dallas county, Iowa, in 1862. Her parents were Samuel and Margaret (Culp) Mohr, who were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1832 and the latter in 1835. They came to Iowa in 1855, casting in their lot with the pioneer residents of Dallas county, and there the father aided in its development along agricultural lines. His wife died in 1882, while his death occurred in 1898. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children: Hannah, who is now living in Herndon, Iowa; Charlotte A., whose home is in Dallas county; Mrs. Lower; Ella V., a resident of Stuart, Iowa; Carrie M., whose home is in Dallas county; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Lower was reared in her parents' home, where she was trained to the work of the household, and she was also liberally educated, having been a student in the Adel high school, after which she successfully engaged in teaching for seven terms. She is a lady of culture and refinement and presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Monroe L., born May 26, 1887, is a graduate of the high school at Panora, Iowa; Milo S., born January 23, 1889, is a high-school student at Panora; Vera M., born July 19, 1892, is a graduate of the public schools and is now ready for entrance

into the high school; Orville E., born March 22, 1896, and Edith E., born June 19, 1902, are at home.

Mr. Lower votes with the republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office. His life has been one of unfaltering activity, and his intense and well directed energy has brought to him the measure of success which he is now enjoying. He and his wife are highly esteemed people, having made many friends throughout Guthrie county.

NEWELL J. SAWYER.

Newell J. Sawyer, one of the versatile and energetic residents of Herndon, Iowa, and a staunch supporter of the republican party, was born May 6, 1851, in New Hampshire, and is a son of Moses and Catherine P. (Ladd) Sawyer, also natives of that state. This worthy couple went to Illinois in 1857, locating in McHenry county, where Mr. Sawyer followed the carpenter's trade until 1873. At that time he came to Guthrie county, locating on a farm in Richland township, where he was not only a good farmer, but where he found opportunity to work at the carpenter's trade up to the time of his death, in 1876. He was the first person to be buried in a cemetery in Richland township. Mr. Sawyer enlisted in Company H, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, in 1861, and was detailed on the hospital corps, but owing to an injury to his back was discharged for disability. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were born six children, three of whom are now living: W. A., whose home is in Jamaica, Iowa; Newell J.; and Mrs. Mary Morrison, a resident of Mason City, Iowa.

Newell J. Sawyer was educated in the public schools, dividing his time between the schoolroom, the farm and the playground. At the age of eighteen he left the parental roof, going to Boston, where he was em-

ployed by his uncle as foreman in the factory of the Page Box Company. That his services were satisfactory is evidenced by the fact that he remained there five years. In November, 1873, in company with a brother, W. A., he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, where the two farmed for a year. At the end of that time Newell J. Sawyer entered into mercantile business, which he continued for a number of years. For twelve years he was the efficient deputy postmaster in Herndon and is at present occupying the office of constable, a position he has held for some time. Mr. Sawyer has not confined himself to the services of these offices, but has engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and for many years has been a pension attorney. His generosity and public spirit were manifest at the time the railroad was built through Herndon, for he gave the company the right of way across his farm in order to induce them to build the road.

On December 25, 1881, occurred the marriage of Newell J. Sawyer and Millie J. Rice, who was born in Ripley, Ohio. Their only son, Leo L., born January 1, 1885, is at present a telegraph operator at Waterloo, Iowa, in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad. In the various offices which he has filled Mr. Sawyer has proved most competent and faithful, discharging his duties with conscientious regard to the obligations that have thus devolved upon him.

JOSEPH T. HANLEY.

Joseph T. Hanley, who carries on general farming on section 29, Thompson township, is of Irish lineage and birth. His life record began in County Roscommon, Ireland, on the 3d of February, 1865. He is one of four children, whose parents were Thomas and Ellen (Lyons) Hanley, and all are yet living, namely: Mary, at home; Patrick, M

of Adair, Iowa; Joseph, of this review; and Ella, who is now "Sister Mary Isadore" in Holy Cross convent in New York city. The father, also a native of County Roscommon, came to the United States in 1865, and located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was employed as a track foreman by the Providence Street Railway Company. He remained there for four or five years, after which he made his way westward to Des Moines, Iowa, and was employed in the construction work of the Rock Island Railroad from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. For eight or nine years he continued to act in that capacity, after which he went to California, and for some time acted as an ore smelter in connection with mining interests of the far west. He was made foreman of the smelter, which position he continued to fill until he returned to Casey. With the money he had saved from his earnings on the coast he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, where his son, Joseph T., now resides, and afterward added to this a tract of twelve acres. With characteristic energy he began its development and improvement and in course of time transformed it into an excellent farm property. It remained his home until 1907, when he removed to Adair, where he is now living retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits. He owns another farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 28, Thompson township, and his landed interests are therefore extensive and bring him an excellent income annually. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, while his political support is given to the democracy.

Joseph T. Hanley was only about a year old at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world, and was still a young lad when brought by his parents to Iowa. He was reared under the parental roof, and his education was acquired in the common schools. From an early age the

farm work devolved upon him and he gradually assumed the management, displaying keen discernment and sound judgment in carrying on the work of the fields. He has always engaged in general agricultural pursuits, and it has been along legitimate business lines that he has attained the success which now crowns his labors.

On the 11th of November, 1890, Mr. Hanley was married to Miss Margaret Manion, of Summitt township, Adair county, a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Martin) Manion, natives of County Mayo and of County Galway, Ireland, respectively. They came to the United States in early childhood, spent some years in New Jersey, and afterward became residents of Davenport, Iowa. It was there they were married, and all of their six children were born in that city. About 1873 or 1874 they removed to Adair county, where Mr. Manion died in 1875. The mother still survives and is living on the old home farm in Adair county.

Following his marriage, Mr. Hanley continued his residence on the old home farm, which he rented and which he still cultivates as a renter. In the meantime, however, he has acquired eighty acres of land on section 30, Thompson township, which he purchased in 1899 and which he cultivates in connection with the old homestead. He also has eighty-five acres on section 28. He raises Hereford cattle and Jersey hogs, and has been very successful in his farming and stock-raising enterprises. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Company at Casey and in the Casey Lumber Company.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have been born five children: Thomas Leroy, who was born February 25, 1894; Mary Isadore, who was born January 26, 1896, and died on the 26th of March, 1907; Ellen, who was born March 11, 1898; Leo Patrick, born August 4, 1900; and Joseph Francis, who was born February 19, 1904.

The family are communicants of the Catholic church, and Mr. Hanley is serving as a member of the building committee for the erection of the new parsonage. He is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and in his political affiliation is a democrat. He is now serving on the school board, and is greatly interested in community affairs, his co-operation being an element in the general improvement and advancement of this part of the state. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

JAMES C. THOMPSON.

At a time when people of moderate means are moving from the city to the country and are building their homes where they may have the trees and flowers like the ordinary country folk, who through their ancestors and by themselves have been raising stock and cultivating the fields for generations, we turn with particular interest to one who has been a successful farmer of Richland township for many years.

Mr. Thompson was born May 30, 1853, in Franklin county, Indiana. He was a son of John and Mary (Jenkins) Thompson, both natives of Franklin county, Indiana. The father was born in 1822 and passed away in 1902. The mother was born in 1828 and is still living on the old homestead in Indiana, where her husband had lived from the time he was eleven years of age. He bought land patents of the old soldiers of the war of 1846 for one dollar an acre, and in 1855 came to Guthrie county, where he located a section, so that when he returned home his land had cost him a dollar and twenty cents an acre, including his expenses to Iowa. He followed the occupation of farming all his life, and during the Civil war added to these duties those of a



MR. AND MRS. J. C. THOMPSON.

dry goods and grocery merchant. Mr. Thompson was a man of large wealth, a great part of which was made by raising an unusually fine breed of Poland China hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of five children: Orpha, who married L. L. Biddinger, of Franklin county, Indiana; Viola, whose loss the parents were called upon to mourn when she was only thirteen years of age; James C., the subject of our sketch; W. J., living in Guthrie county, and John A., a successful physician of Cincinnati, Ohio.

James C. Thompson is indebted to the public schools of his home locality for his early education, and for three years he was a student at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Panora, Iowa, where he taught school for one year, but the farm offered greater attractions and he bought of his father one hundred and sixty acres of the land which had been purchased in 1855. Every improvement on the place today Mr. Thompson has made by his own labor and industry, and he now owns three hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. In 1885 he was tempted to buy a hardware business in Jamaica, to which town he moved. For two years he conducted this business but at the end of that time was glad to return to his former home and to the pursuit of farming. In 1892 he again bought out the same business, but in 1897 he once more sold and returned to the farm in 1898. He makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Shetland ponies, of which he has at present a herd of about thirty. He has the most beautiful full-blooded Shetland stallion in Guthrie county, whose sire is No. 1 in the register book, dam No. 16. He is No. 351—a beautiful specimen of his kind. Of equal importance is Mr. Thompson's specialty of full-blooded Scotch collie dogs.

On the 16th of January, 1878, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Generva

Faucett, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, August 8, 1855. She is a daughter of John and Sarah (Gillespie) Faucett, both natives of Butler county, Ohio. The mother died in 1881, at the age of seventy, while the father passed away in 1886, having attained the sixtieth year of his age. Mrs. Thompson has one sister, Mrs. A. C. Zartman, living in Perry, Iowa. The rest of the family are still living in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of four children: Winifred, who is teaching in the public schools in Panora, Iowa; J. Irwin, who was educated at Ames and is teaching the agricultural course in the Panora high school; Mary E. and Lena F., who are at home.

Mr. Thompson and his family are attendants of the Methodist church and are among its chief and earnest supporters. His political support is given to the democratic party. An intelligent and well educated man, he has taken an active interest in educational work, has served as township trustee for five years and as township clerk for nine years, being the present incumbent in the latter office. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, who has always been ready to contribute to the general good, and his labors have greatly advanced the material progress and prosperity of Guthrie county.

MARTIN S. VARLEY.

Martin S. Varley, editor and proprietor of the Casey Record, a paper of wide circulation, was born in Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, May 16, 1865, a son of Henry H. and Sarah J. (Motz) Varley. Henry H. Varley was born in or near Wheeling, West Virginia, and when a young man ran a lime-kiln in Clayton county. For the past thirty years or more he has lived in Casey, while for the past twenty years he has lived retired. His wife comes of English parentage and was the first white child born in this state. The family of this worthy couple

numbered four sons and two daughters, but one of the number is now deceased. Those living are: Andrew M., a resident of Casey; Linnie, the wife of B. North, of Longmont, Colorado; Josie, the wife of H. M. Thompson, a resident of Grant City, Missouri; Marion M., of Casey; and Martin S., of this review. The parents are consistent members of the Methodist church and are much esteemed in the community where they have so long made their home.

Martin S. Varley, whose name introduces this review, spent his early boyhood days in Clayton county, and there began his education in the common schools. He was a lad of ten years, when he accompanied the parents on their removal to Casey, and here he continued his studies in the public schools, completing his course in 1885. He then entered the office of the *Vindicator*, where he learned the printer's trade. Leaving that office he then went to Wilbur, Nebraska, and learned the jeweler's trade, but this business proving too confining for him he then sought other employment where he might enjoy outdoor life, and accordingly he and his brother, M. M. Varley, formed a partnership and engaged in the livery business, which they conducted with good success for a decade. In 1897 he disposed of his interest in that business and with his brother-in-law established a job printing and newspaper business in Casey, the journal being known as the *Casey record*. After this partnership had existed for two years, Mr. Varley purchased his brother-in-law's interest in the paper and has since conducted business alone. This paper is a weekly edition, having a wide circulation. Through its columns it supports the principles and policy of democracy, and it is also an excellent advertising medium. In connection with the publication of the paper, Mr. Varley likewise does job printing and in this connection has built up a lucrative patronage.

On the 27th of May, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Varley and Miss Rosa Udy,

a daughter of J. W. and Sarah (Wilson) Udy, the wedding being celebrated at the home of the bride in Stuart, Iowa. They have become the parents of four children, Carrie, Millie, Bryan and Claire.

As above stated, Mr. Varley is an advocate of the democratic party, while his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, having served for fifteen years as councilman, while for several years he was a member of the school board. He is well known in both business and social circles, and as editor of the *Casey Record* is meeting with gratifying success.

GEORGE W. JARNAGIN.

Forty-one years have come and gone since George W. Jarnagin arrived in Guthrie county. This county was then in its infancy and throughout the intervening period he has been a prominent factor in the advancement of its agricultural interests, upon which the growth and prosperity of a county always depend. Widely known, his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this record of his career to our readers.

He was born on July 12, 1831, in Highland county, Ohio. His father, Eli Jarnagin, born in 1793, in Grainger county, Tennessee, died in 1876, while his mother, Mary (Franklin) Jarnagin, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1799, and died in 1892. This couple, among the early settlers in Indiana, reared a family of twelve children, only four of whom are now living: John W., of Winchester, Indiana; Maria Miller, of Randolph county, Indiana; Mary Bayles, living in Jay county, Indiana; and George W., of this review.

Mr. Jarnagin was educated in the public schools and helped his father in all the interests of the farm. Imbued with unusual spirit of patriotism, at the time of the Mexican war, when only sixteen years of age, he displayed American pluck by running away from home and enlisting in Company H, First Infantry Regulars, but war was not all that he dreamed it, for no one saw harder service than did he from the time he entered the army until his discharge February 9, 1849. Yet he stuck to it with a devotion and an energy that made him a brave and plucky soldier. After the war he returned home and engaged in farming on his own account, having rented a farm which he operated up to the time of his marriage. In the spring of 1867 he came to Guthrie county and bought one hundred and twenty acres in Penn township. Here he labored hard to bring the fields under cultivation, but in 1879 traded this piece of land for his present farm, on section 13, Victory township, on which he has lived ever since. In 1895 he gave up active farming, renting his place but still living upon it.

Mr. Jarnagin was married October 5, 1854, to Miss Nancy Jane Kent, who was born October 26, 1835, in Rush county, Indiana. Her father was Merrill Kent, who was born April 2, 1804, in Connecticut, and passed away in 1896, while her mother, Mary (Bradley) Kent, was born February 20, 1805, and died in 1843. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kent: Mrs. Margaret M. Lumpkin, of Nebraska; Thomas E., who was killed in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, in the Civil war; and Nancy Jane, the wife of our subject. Mr. Kent was an influential farmer in Indiana until the death of his wife, when he moved to Iowa, living there with his daughter until his demise.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarnagin have seven children: Theresa, who married Joseph M. Couch, of Guthrie county, Iowa; Fred L., who was married to Minnie Fitz, of Pa-

nora, Iowa; Chester E., who was married to Ina Fairholm, and now living in Cass township; Mrs. Cora M. Lacon, of Richland township; Mrs. Maggie Mathison, of Pannora, Iowa; William, who married Rose Kever, and lives in North Dakota; and Beryl K., who married May Hood, and lives with his parents.

Mrs. Jarnagin is an active and earnest member of the Methodist church. Politically Mr. Jarnagin is a stalwart republican, whose close study of the issues of the day causes him to give an earnest support to his party. His heroic service in the Mexican war entitles him to gratitude and reverence but he also deserves great honor for his heroism in braving the hardships which the pioneer farmer must meet. The mighty states of the west, with their improvements and enterprise and tokens of civilization, are monuments to the labors of such men as Mr. Jarnagin.

CHARLES F. THEURER.

The broad prairie land of Iowa affords splendid opportunity to the farmer and stock-raiser, and it is in these lines of business that Charles F. Theurer is winning a gratifying competence that numbers him among the men of affluence in Thompson township. He was born in La Salle county, Illinois, and has spent his entire life in the Mississippi valley. His natal day was February 15, 1867, and he comes of German lineage, his parents, John and Barbara (Bishop) Theurer, being natives of Germany, the former born in 1826 and the latter in 1836. They are still living and are now residents of Guthrie county, Iowa. They arrived in this state in 1889 and are now classed with the venerable and respected citizens of this locality, Mr. Theurer having reached the age of eighty-one years, while his wife has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and is now seventy-one years

of age. Their family numbered fifteen children, ten of whom are living, Mr. Theurer being the sixth in order of birth.

Charles F. Theurer was reared in La Salle county, Illinois, where he early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he carried on the work of the fields. From the time of early spring planting until crops are harvested in late autumn he worked in the fields, but in the winter months he attended the public schools and thus acquired a fair English education. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1889, being at that time a young man of twenty-two years, and he remained at home until the time of his marriage. That important event in his life occurred on the 11th of February, 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha A. Mains, who was born May 5, 1873. She is a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Mains, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Theurer have been born four children: Bert L., who was born July 17, 1893; Mamie F., who was born November 22, 1894; Forry M., born January 28, 1896; and James L., who was born May 4, 1903.

Following his marriage Mr. Theurer rented a farm, which he cultivated for two years, and then with the money which he had saved from his earnings he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he lived until 1894. He then sold that property and again rented land for six years. Once more he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and it has since been his home. He has built a very commodious, attractive and comfortable residence here and has improved the farm in general ways, making it an excellent property, typical of the progressive spirit which has ever characterized the farming people of this community. He is now quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of Duroc Jersey hogs, and he also conducts a dairy business, keeping on hand twenty-five milch cows. He is justly ac-

counted one of the enterprising farmers of Thompson township, and has been very successful in an active business life.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Theurer are consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Theurer belongs to the democratic party and to Modern Woodmen lodge, No. 5239, at Casey. He has served as school director for four years and is interested in all progressive measures for the welfare and advancement of his community. His life has been characterized by unfaltering perseverance and unabating energy, and it is these qualities which have enabled him to gradually work his way upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path until now he is numbered among the substantial residents of this part of the state.

CHARLES W. HEATER.

Charles W. Heater, who follows general farming and stock-raising, on section 12, Beaver township, was born in Ohio in 1872 and is a son of Jacob Heater, who removed from Grand Rapids, Ohio, to Dale, Iowa, in 1875. His grandfather, John Heater, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and thence drove across the country to Clay county, Iowa, with ox teams in the early days, but later returned to Ohio. In 1873, however, he again drove to Iowa, locating at Dale City in Jackson township, Guthrie county, where he continued to reside until his death, when he was about seventy-five years of age. His wife was about seventy-three years old when she died. In early life he had learned the weaver's trade, which he followed to some extent in Ohio, but later turned his attention to farming and after locating in Dale City practically lived retired.

On coming to Iowa, the father of our sub-

acres of land of Bishop Brothers, constituting the south half of section 12, Beaver township. It was entirely wild and unimproved and he at once began to break the prairies. He built a house and other buildings and had all modern equipments on his farm. There he carried on the work of tilling the soil and raising stock. Later he bought a farm of his father. This piece comprised a good tract adjoining his own, and thus he conducted his farming interests, carrying on his business until his death in 1888. He married Mary J. Ludwig, who was born in 1846 in Ohio. She is still living, making her home with her son Keddy. In the family were twelve children, of whom eight are still living. Edward, who resides in Canada; Grant, who is living in Menlo; Rose, who is the widow of John List; Charles W., of this review; Lalie, now Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Tena Keeler; Mrs. Becky List; and Keddy, at home. The death of the father occurred when he was forty-seven years of age.

Charles W. Heater was educated in the schools of Beaver township and lived at home during the days of his boyhood and youth. He worked on the farm when not engaged with the duties of the school-room and he afterwards went to the state of Washington, where he remained for two years. He then returned to this county, to which he had been brought when only three years of age, so that the greater part of his life has been passed here. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of the old home place together with one hundred and twenty acres in Jackson township. He follows general farming and also raises stock, and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Charles W. Heater was married in Guthrie county in 1892 to Miss Bertha McCarl, of Guthrie county, a daughter of Isaac McCarl, who was one of the early settlers here, arriving in the '70s. Charles W. Heater and his wife are the parents of two

children: Rena and Isaac. They are well known in the county and have won the friendship of many with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Heater votes with the republican party, but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs in which he is meeting with success.

MRS. SARAH CALTRIDER.

Mrs. Sarah Caltrider, greatly esteemed in Grant township, where she makes her home, the family residence being on section 16, was born in Perry township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of July, 1848. Her parents were David and Catherine (Brownwell) Leidigh, who were of German and English descent. The father was a farmer by occupation and continued his residence in the Keystone state until 1848, when he removed from Pennsylvania to Knox county, Ohio, where he resided for a short time. He afterward became a resident of Morrow county, Ohio, where he remained until his death on the 6th of November, 1856. Not long afterward his widow removed with the family to Williams county, where she reared her children to adult age.

It was there that Sarah Leidigh gave her hand in marriage, on the 18th of October, 1872, to Samuel Caltrider, who was born in the state of New York December 14, 1827, and in early manhood went to Ohio with his brother John. Together they purchased land in Williams county and subsequently they made their way to the frontier of Michigan, where Samuel Caltrider entered a homestead. The Indians were still numerous in that part of the country and every evidence of pioneer life was to be found there. Mr. Caltrider continued in that locality for only about two years, after which he returned to Ohio, where he lived until

1869. He then came to Iowa with his family and purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land on section 6, Thompson township, forming a part of the Dalmanutha settlement. To the south there was but one house ere reaching Casey. His first wife died in 1870 and, as stated before, on the 18th of October, 1872, he wedded Miss Sarah Leidigh, who accompanied him to her new home in Guthrie county.

Mrs. Caltrider was educated in the public schools of Ohio and in the Normal School at Bryan, that state. She began teaching prior to her seventeenth year and taught nine terms of school before her marriage. For some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Caltrider lived upon a farm and his time and energies were successfully given to general farm work. Late in the '90s he removed to a farm in Grant township, where he made his home up to the time of his death on the 28th of August, 1902, while his widow still resides upon that place. He was a very energetic and prosperous business man. In the early days of Iowa's history the prairies were unfenced and his herds roamed at will over the range. His careful supervision of his business interests, his keen discernment and his enterprise brought him a goodly measure of prosperity and his judicious investment made him the owner of twelve hundred acres of valuable farm land in Iowa. He was, moreover, a man of influence as well as of wealth and his opinions carried weight among his friends and also in the councils of the republican party. He was a most ardent champion of that party and while never an office seeker he held most of the local township offices. His many excellent traits of character won him the warmest regard, so that his death was uniformly regretted throughout the entire community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Caltrider were born three children: Addis J., who is living on the old homestead in Thompson township; Sumner S., who is operating the home farm

in Grant township for his mother; and Nellie N., at home. Mrs. Caltrider is a consistent Christian woman and in early life was a member of the Baptist church but in later years has not been identified with any denomination. She is a lady of culture and refinement and the studious habits of her earlier years have largely continued through her life, making her a well informed woman. She is, moreover, a lady of many natural graces of character and is greatly esteemed by all with whom she has come in contact.

WILLIAM H. NEAL.

The successful men of the day are they who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of obstacles. This class of men has a worthy representative in William H. Neal, a native of Davis county, where he was born March 2, 1864. He is a son of David Neal, a native of Ohio, who came to Guthrie county in 1864 and lived for a short time in Victory township but later bought forty acres of John Clark in Dodge township. He subsequently purchased one hundred and sixty acres more, broke the land and added all the improvements as well as the buildings. He set out every shade tree on the place and also a fine orchard, which is such a valuable addition to any farm. He lived here until 1893, when he moved to Bayard, where he has since enjoyed a well earned rest. His wife was Margaret Dixon, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had five children, namely: William H.; Calvin E.; Elmer; Dora, deceased; and Samuel, deceased.

William H. Neal was educated in the common schools of the county and at the Panora public schools. He lived at home until he was twenty-one years old, when he began teaching school, an occupation which he followed for several years. In 1902 he gave up that pursuit, returning home, where he

has since lived, following general farming and the raising of white-faced cattle, Poland China hogs and draft horses. Like his father, he is an active republican and has served that party in many capacities. For the past ten years he has been assessor and was school director and road commissioner for some time.

In 1885 Mr. Neal was married, in Bayard, to Lettie Wallbridge, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Andrew and Alice Wallbridge. Eight children have been born to them: Clyde, deceased; Mabel, Lula, Ray, Carrie, Grace, Orville and Laura, all at home.

Mr. Neal is a member of the Modern Woodmen. He is a man of indefatigable enterprise, whose faithfulness to duty has won him his present prosperous condition. From a small beginning he has worked his way steadily upward to success and represents the result of a life of integrity and fidelity to purpose.

NICHOLAS N. JABERG.

Nicholas N. Jaberg derives his income from a farm on section 4, Thompson township. It is a well tilled tract of land and the soil, naturally rich and arable, responds readily to the care which he bestows upon it. Mr. Jaberg is of foreign birth, but there is no citizen in Guthrie county more loyal to its interests. He was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, October 28, 1844, his parents being Nicholas and Mary (Hugi) Jaberg, in whose family were eight children, but only three of the number are now living: John, who resides in Holmes county, Ohio; Nicholas; and Adolph, who is also living in Holmes county, Ohio. The parents were both born in Canton Berne, and in the year 1851 they came to the United States with their family, landing at Castle Garden on the 7th of October. They did not remain in the east, however, but went to

Holmes county, Ohio, where the father continued to reside until his death. He was a distiller by trade and followed that business for a number of years after coming to the new world. Later he was employed in various ways whereby he might earn an honorable living for his family. In politics he was a democrat and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the German Reformed church.

Nicholas Jaberg was but seven years of age when he came with his parents to America. He was reared in Ohio and learned the trade of a baker and also of a shoemaker. He followed those pursuits in Ohio throughout the years of his minority and for some years after attaining his majority.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Jaberg was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Ashbaugh, who died in 1877. Unto them were born two children: Anna May, who resides in Holmes county, Ohio; and Louise C., the wife of John Bigler, who is engaged in the grocery business in Millersburg, Ohio.

Following the death of his wife, Mr. Jaberg came to Iowa in 1878 and for several years worked at his trades in Grand Junction, Cedar Rapids, Greenfield and Stuart, Iowa, and in Tarkio, Missouri. In 1892, however, he returned to Iowa, and after one year spent in Adair county he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Guthrie county, taking up his abode on this property until the spring of 1894. This was the year of the great drought, but Mr. Jaberg raised more corn and potatoes than any man in the county owing to his watchfulness, care and labor. He has been very successful in his farming operations and is one of the substantial men of Guthrie county, carefully conducting his business affairs, while his farm presents every evidence of his prosperous and progressive spirit.

Mr. Jaberg proved his loyalty to his adopted country at the time of the Civil war, enlisting for service on the 22d of February, 1863, when but eighteen years of age. He

joined Company C of the Sixth Independent Regiment of Ohio Sharpshooters and served until the close of the war under Generals Sherman and Thomas. He was in the thickest of the fight and on every occasion proved a brave and valiant soldier. He is a republican in politics, having given his support to the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the German Reformed church and is a man of many excellent traits of character, much esteemed by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Jaberg has been married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Folkers, of Guthrie county, and they now have two children: John H., who operates his father's farm; and Cory B., the wife of Lewis Pruninger, of Guthrie Center. Mr. Jaberg is a self-made man, whose enterprise and diligence have constituted the basis of the success which is now his. He has worked persistently and untiringly to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that always confront the business man, and as the years have gone by he has gained a great many substantial friends in the county.

S. B. CHANTRY.

S. B. Chantry, who follows farming as a life work, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1829. He has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and in the review of his record there will be found many admirable characteristics. His father, Thomas Chantry, was a native of England, born in Lincolnshire in 1795, and in 1816 he came to America. In this country he married Hannah Passmore, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and was a representative of an old colonial family, her grandfather having come to this country at the time William Penn crossed the Atlantic to the new world.

It was as early as 1837 that Thomas

Chantry brought his family to Iowa, and on his arrival here he took up a claim in Van Buren county, but the land did not come into market until 1846. The family lived in true pioneer style, growing their own flax, which was converted into clothing, and often selling bacon for two and a half cents per pound. After residing in Van Buren county for ten years, they removed to Henry county, this state, and in 1855 came to Guthrie county, casting in their lot with the early settlers who aided in the reclamation of this district for the uses of the white race. The father entered a tract of government land in Thompson township and as the years passed transformed the wild tract into productive fields, continuing actively in the work of the farm until his death in 1864. His wife survived him, passing away in 1893. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Sarah, Eliza and William A., all now deceased; S. B., of this review; Esther, deceased; T. E., a resident of California; D. L., who makes his home in South Dakota; Hannah, a resident of Dallas county, Iowa; A. J., of Mills county, this state; and Marcus, a resident of Thompson township, Guthrie county.

S. B. Chantry early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was reared in this state and experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He remembers to have seen the old chief Black Hawk in a canoe when a boy. During those early days he drove hogs to Ottumwa and has driven cattle from Henry county to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He has also hauled wheat to Des Moines and hauled dressed pork to Council Bluffs, where it was sold for two and a half cents per pound. Mr. Chantry was educated in the subscription schools, the little temple of learning being a log structure heated by fireplace. On the removal of the family to Guthrie county in 1855, he entered a tract of



MR. AND MRS. S. B. CHANTRY

government land in Grant township, but did not locate thereon at that time. He spent about five years in Warren county, this state, and in 1860 took up his residence here, building a log cabin of one room on the stage road, where he conducted a tavern for a time. In 1866 he purchased a farm on section 26, Thompson township, and the care and labor which he bestowed upon the fields converted it into a valuable and productive place. He resided there until 1885, when he removed to Casey and has since lived retired, enjoying a well-earned rest. Besides his farm property he owns eight lots and a fine residence in the village.

Mr. Chantry has been twice married. On the 9th of May, 1860, he wedded Miss Sarah E. Colman, who was born in Indiana, March 15, 1840, her parents being Lemuel and Rosanna Colman. This marriage was blessed with eight children, namely: Thomas, who was born February 3, 1861, and is now a resident of California; Jennie, who was born January 26, 1863, is married and makes her home in Nebraska; Allen, who was born June 9, 1864, and is a resident of Thompson township; Nettie, who was born October 27, 1866, and resides in California; Arbie, who was born January 10, 1869, and resides in Nebraska; Rhoda, who was born March 6, 1871, and also resides in Nebraska; Robert, who was born July 26, 1874, and lives in California; and Hattie, who was born September 15, 1876, and died in infancy. In 1891 Mr. Chantry was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 11th of November of that year.

On the 25th of March, 1899, he married Mrs. Rebecca L. Hampton, a sister of ex-Governor Lewelling of Kansas. She was born in Henry county, Iowa, January 13, 1839, the first girl born in that county. Her parents were William and Cyrena Lewelling, the former born in North Carolina in 1818, and the latter in Henry county, Indiana, in the same year. Their family numbered five children, as follows: Rebecca,

now Mrs. Chantry; Elvina, who was born in the year 1841 and makes her home in Kansas; Anna, who was born in 1843 and also resides in Kansas; Asa, who was born in 1845 and lives in Oregon; and L. D., who was elected governor of Kansas in 1892 but is now deceased. The father of this family was a minister of the Society of Friends or Quakers. By her first marriage Mrs. Chantry had seven children, namely: Sylvester G. and Elijah Gilbert, both deceased; Llewelling, a resident of Kansas and the only one now living; Cyrena, who has passed away; and three who died in infancy.

Mr. Chantry is a republican in politics but has never cared for official positions. He and his wife are most pleasantly located in a comfortable home in Casey and throughout the community they have many friends. They are members of the Quaker church and their lives have been characterized by those qualities of gentleness, kindness and forbearance which have ever marked the people of that religious faith.

N. P. CLAYTON.

N. P. Clayton, whose entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits, has lived for twenty-six years in Guthrie county and is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land situated on section 21, Thompson township. He is a man of the middle west by birth, training and preference and possesses the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the state. He was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, April 18, 1859. His parents were James A. and E. H. (Hartley) Clayton. The father's birth occurred in 1827 and he is still living, while his wife, who was born in 1838, died in 1894. They were the parents of seven children: Jennie, now the wife of John F. Thompson, a resident of Casey,

Iowa: Paradine, now living at Fontanelle, Iowa; E. W., whose home is in Greenfield, Iowa; N. P., of this review; A. B., who is living in Mississippi; Ella, whose home is in Adair county, Iowa; and one who died in infancy. The parents were both natives of Kentucky and after living for some years in Illinois they became residents of Iowa in 1868, settling in Adair county.

N. P. Clayton was at that time a youth of nine years. He was largely reared in Adair county, where he remained until he attained his majority and the work of the farm early became familiar to him, while in the public schools he acquired his education. In 1879 he sought and won a companion for life's journey in his marriage to Miss S. V. Thompson, a daughter of John and Cynthia Jane (Coward) Thompson, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Indiana. They removed to Iowa in 1855, locating in Guthrie county, where their remaining days were passed. Mr. Thompson departing this life in 1890, while his life's death occurred in 1872. They were the parents of the following children: Margaret, now living in Adair county, Iowa; James F., a resident of Casey; Sarah and Mary, both deceased; Mrs. Clayton; Angeline, living in Casey; Lydia, who has departed this life; Amanda, whose home is in Casey; John, deceased; and one who died in infancy. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton has been blessed with three children but they lost their first born, Cora E., whose birth occurred on the 29th of July, 1883, and who died in March, 1886. Gertie G., born September 25, 1885, is still at home. Leroy, born July 21, 1889, is also under the parental roof.

The family home is pleasantly situated in Thompson township, not far from Casey, where Mr. Clayton owns two hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land. Annually he gathers good harvests and he is also engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, making a specialty of high-grade

Hereford cattle, Poland China hogs and Norman horses. He sold the highest priced team ever sent out of the county and his stock is of excellent grades, thus enabling him to command splendid prices. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy. He has served as township trustee, while for fourteen years he was school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart champion. Wherever known he is much respected as a business man of enterprise and integrity and in the community where they reside both he and his wife have many warm friends.

WILLIAM B. REID.

William B. Reid, an agriculturist of Union township, was born January 7, 1870, in the north of Ireland in the county of Fermanagh. He was a son of James and Rebecca (Armstrong) Reid, both natives of Ireland, the former born in 1850. The large farming prospects of America so attracted James Reid that he came to this country and in 1883 took up his abode in Iowa. So successful was his venture that in 1899 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Union township, Guthrie county, where he still resides. Four daughters and two sons were born unto him and his wife. Sarah Olive, who married Charles E. Stemm, of Iowa, died two years after her marriage. Margaret J., married Charles H. Whaley, and now resides in Carroll county, Iowa. Mary E. is the wife of Thomas Buchanan and is living in Canada. The fourth child died in infancy. James Edward is living at present on the home farm in Union township.

William B. Reid was educated in the common schools and later spent three months at Glidden Business College. He owns and farms one hundred acres of well improved land and is a well known raiser of graded

On the 10th day of January, 1900, Mr. Reid was married to Edith N. Coffman, whose father, Orrin C. Coffman, is represented on another page of this volume. Four children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Reid; Ethel Gertrude, born November 3, 1900; Morris William, born February 23, 1902; Edward Earl, born August 22, 1903; and Mervin Clark, born June 30, 1907.

Politically Mr. Reid has always held the views of the republican party and he has been elected to the offices of constable and assessor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Coon Rapids and enjoys in large measure the esteem of his brethren of that fraternity. By the faithful discharge of his official duties he has demonstrated his loyalty to the best interests of his community and although one of the adopted sons of America he is ever found most true to the free institutions of this land.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

George W. Thompson, manager of the Casey Lumber Company, is one of Guthrie county's native sons. He was born May 16, 1856, his birthplace being on the present site of the town of Casey. He is a son of Samuel Thompson, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the history of John F. Thompson. The subject of this review was reared under the parental roof and at the usual age he became a student in the public schools, mastering the usual branches of English learning therein taught. He had the advantage of further educational training and discipline in the Iowa State College at Ames, being graduated on the completion of a course in civil engineering with the class of 1884.

Mr. Thompson worked for six months at railroad surveying following his graduation and then located on a farm in Adair county,

Iowa, which he had purchased in 1879. Here he farmed for five years and then came to Casey, accepting the appointment of principal of the Casey school. He remained in charge of the educational interests of the town for four years, after which he went to Baxter, Iowa, where he was engaged in the lumber business, conducting a lumberyard at that point for four years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and accepted a position with the Standard Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, as manager of its retail interests, there remaining for two years, after which he went to Medford, Wisconsin, to assume charge of the retail business of the Medford Manufacturing Company. About a year later, however, the plant there was destroyed by fire and Mr. Thompson then went to Chicago and for a short period he represented the Hines Lumber Company on the road. On the purchase of the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company at Hayward, Wisconsin, by the Hines Company, Mr. Thompson was sent to Hayward as billing clerk and estimator, in which capacity he remained for three years. On severing his connection with the firm he started for Verdi, Nevada, to accept a position with a large lumber company, with which he was to act as manager of their shipping interests and also inspect their grades of lumber, but on reaching Des Moines he was persuaded to abandon his western trip and remain in that city. There he engaged in the bakery business but he did not find it congenial and after eight months he came to Casey to assume charge of the business of the Casey Lumber Company, in which position he has since remained. His worth as a manager is widely acknowledged, as is well indicated by the responsible positions which he has filled. He is one of the well known lumber men of Casey and is conversant with every detail of the business.

In 1884 Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Hettie Walters, of Guthrie county, and unto them were born a

daughter and two sons: Grace, who is now residing with her grandfather, Robert Walters, in Casey; Ray, who resides on a farm with his uncle, Isaac Thompson, in Thompson township, this county; and Robert, at home. The wife and mother died on the 7th of December, 1892, her death being deeply regretted by many friends for she had many excellent traits of character which endeared her to all who knew her. In 1894 Mr. Thompson was again married, his second union being with Miss Catherine Grace, of Des Moines, and they now have two interesting daughters, Helen and Ruth.

Mr. Thompson is a member of Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F. In politics he is independent but in all matters of citizenship he is progressive and is a co-operant factor in many measures that have proven directly beneficial to Casey and Guthrie county. In his business life he has sustained an unassailable reputation for reliability as well as enterprise and has thus always been enabled to command excellent positions involving large responsibility and also bringing to him a gratifying financial return.

DANIEL B. NEIFERT.

Daniel B. Neifert is now living retired in Casey, and the rest which he is enjoying is richly merited, for through many years he was extensively engaged in dealing in live stock. He worked persistently year after year, and his capable management and unremitting industry constituted the basis upon which he builded the superstructure of his prosperity. He has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, for he was born on the 26th of September, 1836, in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

His parents were Jacob and Lydia (Bats) Neifert, in whose family of eleven children five are yet living, namely: John, a resident of Knoxville, Iowa; Daniel B.; David,

who is located in Attica, Iowa; Polly, whose home is in Linn county, Kansas; and William, of Knoxville, Iowa. The family was established in Pennsylvania at an early day and Jacob Neifert, the father of our subject, was born in Berks county, on the same farm on which the birth of his son Daniel occurred. There he was reared to manhood, and eventually came into possession of the old homestead. At a later date he severed his business connections in the east and came to Iowa, settling in Marion county, near Knoxville, in the year 1857. There he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he lived until the time of his death. He was a democrat in his political views, and was an active member of the Lutheran church. He passed away about 1864, and was long survived by his wife, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1890.

Daniel B. Neifert was reared at home until his twenty-second year, and attended the district school as opportunity offered, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited, as his labors were needed upon the farm. He thus early became familiar with all of the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he plows his land, plants his crops, cultivates his fields and eventually gathers his harvests. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Neifert went across the plains to Virginia City, Nevada, making the journey with ox teams. He there remained through the following winter and in the spring of 1860 he continued his journey to the coast, spending the summer at Sacramento, California. In the fall, however, he returned to Virginia City, Nevada, and worked in the silver mines until the fall of 1861, when he returned to Marion county, Iowa. Soon afterward he made his way again to Berks county, Pennsylvania, where the winter was passed.

It was there, in the spring of 1862, that Mr. Neifert was married to Miss Sarah A. Kisler, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and soon afterward he returned with

his bride to Iowa. For two years thereafter he operated his father's farm in partnership with his brother David and in 1864 he purchased a farm of forty acres near the old home place, to which he then removed. A year later he bought an adjoining tract of land of forty acres but he afterward sold his farm property. Through the succeeding year he was identified with the live-stock business and then made investment in one hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining his former farm. He lived upon this place for four years, carefully cultivating the fields, and on the expiration of that period he disposed of the property and took up his abode in Knoxville, where he carried on merchandising. This business, however, was too confining for him and after four years he sold out and came to Guthrie county, where he has since resided. He now owns four hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land in Thompson township and was energetically and successfully engaged in farming until 1893, when he removed to Casey, where for thirteen years he was one of the leading buyers and shippers of cattle and hogs. He carried on that business very extensively and it proved to him a most remunerative department of labor. During the past year, however, he has given up active work and has been living retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits. He was regarded as one of the best judges of stock in the county and he carried on his business on a large scale, meeting with most enviable success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Neifert were born six children: Reuben, who resides at Anaheim, California; Matilda, a resident of Thompson township; Jonah, who operates the old home farm for his father; Susan A., the wife of A. L. Dickey, of Spokane, Washington; David C., who resides in St. Anthony, Idaho; and Montana, the wife of Joseph Powell, of Thompson township, this county. The son, David C. Neifert, is principal

of the schools of St. Anthony and has recently been honored by the state in his appointment as one of the members of the textbook commission, which is composed of seven members who choose the text-books for the schools of Idaho. In 1874 Mr. Neifert was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. He was again married on the 23d of September, 1875, when he wedded Mrs. Eliza J. Maddy, formerly a Miss Newby, of near Richmond, Indiana. Of the six children born of this union four are yet living: Harry D., who is now in Adair county, Iowa; Frank L., living in Casey; and Walter J. and Fay Ethel, both at home.

Politically Mr. Neifert is a democrat, but of liberal views. He has served for one term as treasurer of the school board but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs. He is one of the well known men of Guthrie county who made a splendid record in business and is now classed with the highly esteemed citizens of this part of the state. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors, and his force of character has enabled him to overcome many difficulties and obstacles. He has won notable victories in the field of business and today well merits the rest which has come to him, making him one of the men of affluence in Guthrie county.

ZWINGLE B. SPANGLER.

A wide acquaintance in Bear Grove township has resulted in bringing to Zwingle B. Spangler the high esteem in which he is uniformly held, his strongly marked personal traits of character being such as commend him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he is associated through business or social relations. He was born in Wil-

liams county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1850, his parents being Elias and Catherine (Slayman) Spangler, of whose family of six children, four sons are yet living, namely: Harrison, a resident of Audubon county, Iowa; Zwingle; William U., who is living in Junction City, Kansas; and Alpheus M., of Springfield, Massachusetts.

It was on the 16th of November, 1822, that Elias Spangler, the father of our subject, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and there he was reared to the work of the farm, while subsequent to his marriage he located in Williams county, Ohio, where he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he spent his remaining days. For an extended period it was his home place and there he died on the 3d of February, 1906. He was married when but eighteen years of age, and when twenty-five years of age he began preaching the gospel as a minister of the German Reform church. Throughout the active years of his life he was a local preacher, covering a period of almost a half century, and his honorable, upright life won him in unlimited measure the esteem and confidence of those who knew him. His many good deeds, his kindly spirit and his charitable opinions remain as a living example to those who knew him. His wife, who was born August 3, 1822, in Stark county, Ohio, died September 10, 1876. After losing his first wife Elias Spangler wedded Mrs. Salina Bowersox, nee Hall.

Zwingle B. Spangler came to manhood as a farm boy, the duties and labors of the farm devolving more and more largely upon him as his years and strength increased. In the public schools of Williams county he acquired his early education, and in the high school at Butler, Indiana, he continued his studies. On attaining his majority he started out in business life on his own account, and as the only occupation with which he was familiar was that of farming, he went up the White river in Michigan, where he

engaged in logging. He did not fear hard toil nor that earnest application which is the basis of all financial success.

On the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Spangler secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey by his marriage to Miss Martha M. Coutts, of Williams county, Ohio, and settled down to farming as a renter. He continued in Ohio for three years, or until 1877, when he came west to Iowa and purchased the southwest quarter section of section 26, Bear Grove township, Guthrie county. Land values were then less in Iowa than in the older east, but the rapid settlement and development of the state has made Iowa land equal in price to that found elsewhere, while in fertility and productiveness it far exceeds much of the farming land found in the country. Upon this first place Mr. Spangler lived for four years, after which he sold out and went to Adair. There he engaged in the hardware business, but while he was successful in the conduct of that enterprise, he did not find it congenial, and in 1888 he purchased his present farm, constituting the southwest quarter of section 9, upon which he has since lived. He now carries on general agricultural pursuits and finds enjoyment in this occupation, which George Washington termed "the most useful as well as the most honorable work of man."

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have been born two sons and a daughter: Clifton E., who is now living in Sterling City, California; Harrison Earl, a prominent attorney at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who was graduated at the State University of Iowa in liberal arts in 1903 and in law in 1905; and Estell P., who attended the State Normal School and is now a teacher in the public schools at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Politically Mr. Spangler is a republican and has served for two terms as township trustee and for several years as a member of the school board. He manifests a public spirited interest in community affairs and

both he and his wife are active and earnest members of the Presbyterian church. There have been no exciting chapters in his life history but his record is that of a man who has made good use of his opportunities and through the every day interests of this work-a-day world has gained a goodly measure of success, enabling him to enjoy all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

J. L. ROSENBLADT.

The German element in our American citizenship has always been an important one and the Teutonic race has ever been very prominent in advancing the civilization of the world. From the fatherland have come to the United States many young men of determined purpose and laudable ambition and through their ready adaptability to the altered conditions here found they have worked their way upward, gaining success as the year have gone by. To this class belongs J. L. Rosenblatt, who is identified with agricultural interests, his home being on section 29, Highland township.

He was born on the 20th of February, 1846, in northern Germany, and is a brother of Adolph Rosenblatt, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The educational privileges which our subject received were those afforded by the common schools and when still a youth he learned the carpenter's trade, becoming an expert workman in that line. He continued in business until 1892, when the favorable reports which he heard concerning America and her advantages attracted him to the new world. Accordingly he made arrangements to cross the Atlantic and after landing on the eastern coast he continued his journey at once to Guthrie county, Iowa. He has since lived in Highland township and that he has prospered is indicated by the fact that he now has a valuable farm of two hundred acres of rich

and arable land. It is well improved with modern equipments and accessories and is devoted to general agriculture. He carefully tills his fields and cares for his crops and is now numbered among the substantial farmers of this part of the state.

On the 21st of April, 1872, Mr. Rosenblatt was married to Miss Margaret Magnusen, and they have become the parents of two sons: Fritz R., who is a general medical practitioner at Audubon, Iowa; and Ever, a resident farmer of Highland township. In his political views Mr. Rosenblatt is independent. He does not regard himself as bound by party ties but casts his ballot as he sees fit for men and measures. While in his native country he joined the army and served in the Danish navy on the battleship Haimdal and Lindorm. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church and are interested in its growth and success. They are highly esteemed by many friends, having become widely and favorably known during their residence in this county. Mr. Rosenblatt as a farmer has been successful and as years have passed has made an excellent record for business activity and for reliability as well.

E. H. HARDT.

E. H. Hardt, an enterprising and successful representative of the farming interests of Thompson township, was born in Scott county, Iowa, November 22, 1868. As the name indicates, the family is of German lineage. The parents, Herman and Maria Hardt, were both natives of Germany, the former born in 1825 and the latter in the year 1841. Coming to America they established their home in Scott county, Iowa, where the death of the father occurred. There were two children by that marriage: E. H., of this review; and Oscar, now deceased. After losing her first husband, Mrs. Hardt was again married, becoming the wife of Charles

Falessler, and unto them were born four children, Ella, Bert and two now deceased. The death of the mother occurred in 1906.

E. H. Hardt acquired a common-school education and worked on the home farm through the period of his boyhood and youth when not occupied with his text-books. He early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and of raising crops, and chose as a life work the occupation to which he was reared. In fact he has always followed farming and is now associated with his brother Bert in the ownership and conduct of a valuable tract of land of two hundred and twelve acres on section 36, Thompson township. The soil is very rich and productive, responding readily to the care and labor which has been bestowed upon it, and annually they harvest large crops, the sales of which have secured them classification with the leading and successful agriculturists of this community. Mr. Hardt is a republican, but without aspiration for office. However, he is never neglectful of the duties of citizenship and is a co-operant factor in various public measures that promote the welfare of the community. In manner he is genial, and his friends in this part of the county are almost co-extensive with the number of his acquaintances.

ROBERT N. WILLIAMS.

Robert N. Williams, who left an estate of three hundred and sixty acres in Dodge township and one hundred and sixty-eight acres in Bourbon county, Kansas, was born in the year 1831 in Kentucky and passed away in Guthrie county, Iowa, February 8, 1906. He was the son of John and Nancy Williams, and was one of a family of seven children, only two of whom are now living: Mrs. Margaret Doran, of Iroquois county, Illinois, and Charles, residing in Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the common schools of his native county and was reared to manhood upon his father's farm. It was here that he spent his hours outside of school, learning the many details of the work of the farm. He further made arrangements for the establishment of a home of his own on the 11th of June, 1861, when he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Loghry, who was born in Michigan, April 18, 1850, a daughter of John and Elichtie (Foster) Loghry. Her mother, a native of New York state, passed away in March, 1852, while her father died in Kankakee county, Illinois, in 1860. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living: Alvin, Amos, Mrs. Adeline Cawkins, all of Nebraska, and the wife of our subject.

Mr. Williams followed agricultural pursuits in Kankakee county, Illinois, until 1882, when he brought his family to Guthrie county, Iowa, and they located in Dodge township on three hundred and sixty acres of the wildest land in that vicinity. It was only by persistent and diligent work that he was able to bring the land into a condition that would warrant him a competency, and the model farm which is seen today is the result of these long years of labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams reared a family of eight children: Mrs. Rose Gardner, of Scranton, Iowa; Mrs. John Mengus and Mrs. Viola Clarke, of Dodge township; Edward, who married Lulu Clark and is now living in Dodge township; Mrs. Nancy Wingert, of Bagley, Iowa; Mrs. Alina Knowles, of Dodge township; Robert and Laura, who still reside at home.

No man was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people of his township or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held than Mr. Williams. He was honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, manly in his actions, and true to the best interests of his family. His widow,



MR. AND MRS. R. N. WILLIAMS

who is now living in Bagley in a very beautiful home of her own, is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land in Dodge township.

STEPHEN DAY.

Stephen Day, who since 1886 has owned and operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 18, Grant township, was born August 5, 1856, in Scott county, Iowa, his parents being George W. and Sarah (Parcell) Day. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and was there reared and married. The opportunities of the west attracted him in 1848 and, coming to Iowa, he located in Scott county, where he remained for three years. He then worked as a farm hand, after which he invested the money that he had saved from his earnings in eighty acres of land, continuing its further development and improvement up to the time of his death in 1884. In politics he was a republican, and was a member of the Baptist church, his life being guided by his Christian faith and belief. Everywhere he was known as an honest, honorable man. Of the seven children of the family, only two are living, the daughter being Mrs. Dorcas Murrison, the widow of George Murrison, and a resident of Davenport, Iowa.

Stephen Day was reared on the old homestead and acquired his education in the common schools. He continued upon the old home farm until his twenty-eighth year and for two years thereafter, subsequent to his father's death, he operated the home place for his mother. In the spring of 1886 he came to Guthrie county and purchased the southeast quarter of section 18, Grant township, took up his abode thereon and has since made this place his home. The excellent appearance of the farm is indicative of his alert and enterprising spirit and at all times he keeps in touch with progressive agriculture.

Mr. Day was married on the 2d of March, 1886, to Miss Maria E. Arnborg, of Scott county, Iowa, and unto them have been born two children, Ethel S. and Stephen W. Mr. Day is a republican in politics, but has no aspiration for office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success. Throughout his entire life he has carried on general farming and now has a well improved property, which indicates in its excellent appearance his careful supervision and progressive methods.

GEORGE STAMMER.

George Stammer has for many years successfully carried on general farming interests and has been known as a worthy representative of the agricultural life of Thompson township and of Guthrie county, but he expects soon to retire to enjoy the fruits of his former toil without recourse to further labor. The German-American element has ever been recognized as an important one in our citizenship and it is of this that Mr. Stammer is a representative. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 9th of July, 1853, and is a son of Jurgen and Dora (Paulson) Stammer. The father was born in 1828 and the mother's birth occurred in 1829. They came to America in 1866 and first located in Scott county, Iowa, hoping to improve their opportunities for financial advancement in the new world. For three years they lived in Scott county and in 1869 came to Guthrie county, where for a long period the father was connected with general agricultural pursuits. He was a man of diligence and industry and whatever success he achieved and enjoyed resulted entirely from his own labor and well directed energy. His wife died on the 12th of August, 1889, while he survived for about sixteen years, passing away in 1905. They were the par-

ents of four children, as follows: George, of this review; Sophia, a resident of Adair county, Iowa; Marcus, of South Dakota, and Anna, who lives in Adair county, this state.

George Stammer spent the first thirteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and then came with his parents to the new world. He has since lived in Iowa, covering a period of forty-one years, and for thirty-seven years he has been a witness of the changes which time and man have wrought in this county, bearing his full share in the work of public improvement, and at the same time carefully conducting his business interests. He was reared to the occupation of farming, so that he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil, planting the crops and caring for the harvests.

Mr. Stammer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kraft, a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Henn) Kraft, in whose family were seven children, the brothers of Mrs. Stammer being: Henry, who makes his home in Iowa Falls, Iowa; Christian, of Nebraska; William, a resident of Peru, Illinois; Jacob, of Nebraska, and two who have passed away. The parents were both natives of Germany, the father born in 1824 and the mother on the 12th of June, 1828. She was a native of Roth in the province of Nassau, was married in the fatherland and in 1866 went with her husband to Illinois. Later they removed to Iowa, where her remaining days were passed. She died at her home in Casey, on the 10th of December, 1895, at the age of sixty-seven years and six months, and her death was deeply regretted by all who knew her. All of the five children who survive her were present at the funeral, assembling to pay their last tribute of love and respect to her who had ever been a devoted and faithful mother. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and a consistent Christian woman, who shaped her life by the teachings of the

Bible. To her husband she was a most faithful wife and helpmate and to those who lived in this vicinity was a kind and generous neighbor. All who knew her respected her and her loss was thus deeply deplored by many in this part of the county.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stammer was celebrated on the 10th of September, 1878, and has been blessed with a family of nine children, namely: Marcus F., who was born August 14, 1879, and is now deceased; Christina, who was born April 8, 1881, and is now the wife of Charles Roll, a resident of Adair county, Iowa; Dora T., who was born March 9, 1883, and is the wife of Claus Reise, of Casey, Iowa; Josephine, who was born April 25, 1885, and is the wife of Charles Thaler, of Casey; William, who was born April 11, 1889, and is at home; Sophia, who was born October 30, 1891; Clara, born February 15, 1893; Oscar, born March 27, 1896, and Elizabeth T., whose birth occurred on the 5th of August, 1901.

Mr. Stammer has always followed farming and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-six acres of land on section 36, Thompson township, together with a fine residence in the village of Casey. He has worked untiringly and persistently to achieve success and has won the right to be classed with the self-made men. As the years have passed he has accumulated a handsome fortune and expects soon to remove to Casey to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. Politically he is a democrat, who for four years served as school director and is a warm advocate of the cause of education. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church at Casey and are much interested in the moral development of the community. Mr. Stammer has long witnessed the changes that have been wrought in this part of the state, and events which are to others a matter of history are largely to him a matter of personal knowledge and experience. He possesses many good traits, including a

genial manner and kindly disposition and wherever he is known he is held in high regard.

JOHN PARKINSON.

John Parkinson is the owner of a fine farm on section 11, Dodge township, and is a representative agriculturist of this county. He was born June 12, 1844, in England, the country which has sent us many honorable citizens. His father was James P. Parkinson, who passed away just one year after the birth of his son John. His mother, Ann (Calverly) Parkinson, died in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. This worthy couple were the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and William, a resident of South Dakota.

John Parkinson's early education was acquired in England and in 1871 he struck out for himself. The larger opportunities of America had attracted his attention and thither he came to try his fortune in the new world. In the following year his mother joined him and afterward made her home with him. He first settled in New York state, where he worked on a farm for one year, and then rented a piece of land on which he worked so persistently and diligently to acquire a competence that would enable him to engage in farming on his own account, that he was, in February, 1882, able to buy eighty acres in Guthrie county, Iowa. To this he was later able to add forty acres, a large portion of which was pasture land. He has since sold all but forty acres here, though he has a half section of land in South Dakota. It is only necessary to drive past his place to be sure that an industrious, careful agriculturist conducts the farm. He is thoroughly progressive in all of his methods, has an intimate knowledge of the science of agriculture and keeps in touch with the ad-

vancement that is constantly being made by the followers of his calling.

Politically Mr. Parkinson is not identified with either of the large parties, but has always remained an independent voter, deeming it wiser to vote for the man than for the party. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, to which he has ever remained true. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, an organization which receives much of his attention and time. His manly devotion to his mother from his earliest years and her hearty companionship with her son were ideal. To all the interests of the county Mr. Parkinson has ever given his support, both in time and money, and is regarded as one of the popular farmers of his locality.

C. B. LUTZ.

C. B. Lutz is an honored veteran of the Civil war, who for many years was actively and successfully engaged in general farming, but is now living retired, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has richly earned and truly merits. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February, 1838, his parents being Isaac and Lucy (Bates) Lutz. The father's birth occurred in the same county, while the mother was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The family was established in America in colonial days and is of German lineage. The great-grandfather at the time of the outbreak of the war with the mother country in 1775 espoused the cause of the colonists and rendered effective aid in defense of liberty in the Revolutionary war. Again he joined the army at the time of the second war with England and proved his valor and loyalty in the engagements which again proved the supremacy of American arms in the contests with England.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lutz were five children, but only C. B. Lutz, of

this review, is living. The father died in 1880 and the mother passed away in 1885.

C. B. Lutz was reared to the occupation of farming and was a public-school student in the winter months. He remained a resident of Pennsylvania until 1856, when, at the age of eighteen years, he came to the middle west. He first located in Marion county, Iowa, where he spent one year, and subsequently lived in various places, but in the fall of 1880 he removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he has since made his home. With the blood of Revolutionary ancestry flowing in his veins and the spirit of patriotism strong within him, he offered his services to the government at the time of the Civil war, enlisting in defense of the union in 1862 as a member of Company F, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served for three years, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, and was in a number of important engagements under Generals Banks and Shields. He came out, however, without being disabled, although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight, and made a most creditable military record. When the country no longer needed his aid he returned to Iowa and resumed the occupation of farming, which he made his life work. He was thus engaged in Marion county until 1880, when, as stated, he came to Guthrie county. Here for twenty-one years he followed farming but in 1901 put aside the more arduous duties of the field and is now living retired.

In 1867 was celebrated the marriage of C. B. Lutz and Miss Eliza Neifert, a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Fry) Neifert, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and in 1860 removed to Marion county, Iowa, where they lived until their deaths. They had a family of eleven children, of whom eight are yet living, as follows: Mary, who resides in Allentown, Pennsylvania; Lydia, a resident of Iowa; Sarah, of Nebraska; Jacob, of Kansas; Eliza, now Mrs. Lutz; Amanda and Benjamin, who make their home in Iowa; and John, a resident of

Kansas. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lutz has been blessed with four children: William F., who was born June 10, 1868, is married and lives in Adair county, Iowa; Lucy Rebecca, who was born July 25, 1870, and is now the wife of Fred Land, a resident of Guthrie county; Charles L., who was born August 30, 1873, is married and lives in Oregon; and Josie M., who was born September 13, 1881, and is now the wife of Emmet Smith, a resident of Guthrie county.

Mr. Lutz is interested in the political questions and issues of the day and gives evidence of his political sympathy in his stalwart support of the republican party at the polls. He has served as school director for several years and filled other local offices. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church. They are worthy people who by earnest labor, diligence and careful management have accumulated a goodly fortune and are now enjoying the fruits of their former toil. In all matters of citizenship Mr. Lutz is as true and loyal as when he followed the old flag upon southern battle-fields, and in his business life has ever been straightforward and honorable.

ANDY ZARUBA.

Among the young, ambitious and prosperous agriculturists of this county is the subject of our sketch. He was born June 13, 1877, a son of Joseph Zaruba, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. Mr. Zaruba passed his early years in acquiring an education in the public schools and in helping his father during his time out of school. After laying aside his textbooks the large agricultural interests of his father made it necessary that he stay at home and assist in the general farming which the father carried on.

In 1901 Mr. Zaruba married Mary Blezek, who was born in Richland township and a

daughter of Joseph and Anna (Choloupka) Blezek. Her father was an early settler and pioneer farmer of that township. Mr. Zaruba felt that it was time for him to establish himself upon a place of his own. He consequently bought eighty acres of his father's land in Richland township and has taken great interest in putting this in fine shape. He is making a specialty of raising Duroc Jersey hogs. In all of his work on the farm he follows only the most practical and progressive methods, while he uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate his labors. He and Mrs. Zaruba are the proud parents of three children: Myrtle, Bessie and the baby.

Mr. Zaruba gives his political support to the democratic party and although he has never sought its offices or honors, he has always been ready to assist those who have. He is an industrious young man who understands the science of agriculture and has kept abreast of all the modern improvements in his line. He is highly respected in the community where he lives.

FRANK PRESTON LAND.

Frank Preston Land, associated with agricultural interests in Thompson township, and finding therein ample opportunity for the exercise of his industry and perseverance—his dominant qualities—has lived in this township since 1877. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, on the 5th of July, 1862, and is a son of William P. and Sally K. (Knox) Land, of whom further mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of Fred W. Land. Upon the home farm he was reared and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. When twenty-three years of age he left the parental roof and started out upon an independent business career, working for one year as a farm hand. About

that time he was married and began farming on his own account.

It was on the 20th of October, 1886, that Mr. Land led to the marriage altar Miss Ada Seeley, a daughter of William and Mary (Webb) Seeley, then of Thompson township, this county. Her father is now residing in Montgomery county, Missouri, but her mother died in 1900. In the spring following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Land located on the farm which is yet their home, comprising one hundred and twenty acres on section 7, Thompson township. For three years he rented this and in 1890, with the capital he had acquired through his own labor, he purchased the farm which is beautifully located and is one of the most valuable and productive farm properties in Guthrie county. During the period of his occupancy he has erected a modern residence and all the substantial farm buildings which are seen here today. The place is splendidly improved and the latest machinery is used in the cultivation of the fields. Everything about the farm is indicative of his careful supervision and his progressive spirit. Mr. Land is agent for the United States cream separator in Guthrie county and a part of Adair county and, having sold more separators than any other man in the state, he was recently offered the position of assistant to the general agent, but did not accept because of the pressure of other business interests.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Land have been born two children, Nora F. and Edward W., both at home. The family are well known in the community and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them. Mr. Land is a democrat in his political views and has always taken an active part in local politics, frequently serving as a delegate to the county conventions, where his opinions carry weight, but he has never been an office seeker, though official positions have been offered him. He is justly accounted one of the well known and representative men of

this part of the state, where he has long resided and where his sterling characteristics have gained for him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

HENRY BENTON.

The feeling that comes to one who has made his own way in the world gives rise to a strength of character which can be gained in no other manner. To a citizen of this kind in the person of Henry Benton, Exira, Iowa, can point with pride. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on January 2, 1867. His parents were Isaiah and Tranquilla Benton, the father being a native of Ohio and the mother of Canada. They came to Iowa at a very early date and located in Audubon county. The father died in 1903, while the mother passed away in 1887. They were parents of the following children: G. W., of Guthrie county; Charles, who is now living in Kansas; Henry, of this review; Emma, a resident of Kansas; Edward, Nathaniel and Samuel, all of Guthrie county; Frank, who lives in Menlo, Iowa; James, a resident of this county, and Hattie, now living in Audubon county, Iowa.

Mr. Benton received his education in the public schools, but he came of a large family and early felt that he must make his own way. Very naturally, with the life and experience he had enjoyed on his father's farm, he turned to the same pursuit. By steady industry and untiring devotion to the hard work that farm life entails he is now the proud owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land on section 31, Bear Grove township. In addition to the work of ordinary farming Mr. Benton has made a specialty of raising and feeding high-grade stock, which are in great demand. He has also made a specialty of breeding and raising mules.

On November 20, 1890, he was married

to Miss Minnie Richey, who was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on October 5, 1869. She was a daughter of James and Margaret Richey, both natives of Stark county, Ohio. Mrs. Benton was the youngest of a family of twelve children. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benton have been born ten children: Chester, born December 20, 1892; Clara, born May 1, 1894; Katie, born August 1, 1895; John, November 12, 1896; Frank, June 1, 1897; Oscar, November 15, 1898; Nellie, October 1, 1901; Charles, May 28, 1903; Flossie M., November 2, 1904; and Wilber, November 22, 1905.

Mr. Benton has always been a supporter of the republican cause. He has served efficiently as school director and has always given his aid to all that would make his county a pride to its citizens. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benton are self-made people, who have made much of themselves, and as a result have reaped a success that is well merited. They are held in the highest respect and esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances and Mr. Benton ranks among the ablest farmers of this county. As a citizen he has always been honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and in his family has set forth a model worthy of imitation. Mr. and Mrs. Benton are unassuming in manner, sincere in their friendships, steadfast and unswerving in their loyalty to what is right.

J. B. MAAS.

J. B. Maas, a resident farmer of Thompson township, owns and cultivates one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 4 and 5. This is a neat and well improved farm, which has been brought under a high state of cultivation by Mr. Maas. He has lived in Guthrie county since 1896 and is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Johnson county on the 18th of

April, 1867. His parents were Fred and Mary (Lartz) Maas, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America in 1848, locating first in New Jersey. In 1849 they removed to Johnson county, Iowa, where the father engaged in blacksmithing. In the family were seven children: Fred, who makes his home in Riverside, Iowa; August, of Johnson county, this state; Albert, a resident of Washington county, Iowa; J. B., of this review; Bertha, of Washington county; and two who have passed away. The death of the father occurred in 1875, while the mother, surviving him for twenty years, passed away in 1895.

J. B. Maas spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity and is indebted to the excellent public-school system of Iowa for the educational privileges he enjoyed. In early life he entered the railroad service, becoming an engineer, and followed that pursuit until 1896, when he removed to Guthrie county and with the capital he had saved from his earnings made purchase of a farm. He has since carried on general agricultural pursuits and his labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of success. His farm now embraces one hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land on sections 4 and 5, Thompson township, and here in connection with the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to climatic conditions and the soil, Mr. Maas also raises and feeds stock, and this constitutes no unimportant branch of his business, but on the contrary, brings to him a good return.

It was on the 3d of September, 1891, that J. B. Maas was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Knauer, whose birth occurred in Johnson county, Iowa, on the 16th of March, 1868, her parents being John and Ann (Jones) Knauer, natives of Germany and Wales, respectively.

They came to America and settled in Johnson county, Iowa. The children, how-

ever, are all now living in Guthrie county, and since the death of the father the mother has made her home with her children. She owns two hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land in Thompson township, which provides her with a good income. She has ever been a loving and devoted mother, a kind friend and a considerate neighbor and is well liked by all who know her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knauer were born seven children: William, who was born June 18, 1863; Charles, who was born April 8, 1865; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Maas; Sarah Ann, who was born April 7, 1870; John D., born May 21, 1872; Alice, born August 2, 1876, and Robert, who was born May 18, 1879. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Maas has been blessed with five children: Albert, who was born June 26, 1892; Robert, born November 4, 1894; Alice, born June 27, 1898; Merle, born January 1, 1903; and Ruby, born November 20, 1904.

Mr. Maas regards it the duty as well as the privilege of citizenship to support his political views at the ballot-box and he casts his vote for the men and measures of the republican party. Both he and his wife attend and support the United Brethren church. They are people of many congenial qualities, well known throughout the township, where they are regarded as royal neighbors. They are ever kind and considerate of their fellowmen and possess a social, genial nature that has won for them the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

JAMES FRANCIS LALLEY.

That Guthrie county offers excellent opportunities to the agriculturist is indicated by the fact that although James Francis Lalley made an extended trip through the west, going as far as the Pacific coast, he found no country which to him was more attractive than his native state, and he is here success-

fully engaged in carrying on general agricultural pursuits on one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated on section 35, Grant township, whereon he resides, this property belonging to his father, while he also leases an eighty-acre tract located on section 23, Grant township, likewise belonging to his father.

Mr. Lalley possesses many of the sterling characteristics of his Irish ancestry, he being the eldest son of the twelve surviving members of a family of fifteen children born unto Patrick and Mary (Kelly) Lalley, both of whom claim County Galway, Ireland, as the place of their nativity. Extended mention of Patrick Lalley is made on another page of this work. James F. Lalley was born on the old homestead farm in Grant township, Guthrie county, October 19, 1879, and was there reared to farm life, assisting his father in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting in their respective seasons, while during the winter months he pursued his studies in the public schools of Grant township, this knowledge being supplemented by a course in Augustana Business College, at Rock Island, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in April, 1900. Soon after his graduation he made an extended trip to the west, going he made an extended trip to the west, going as far as the Pacific coast, the object of his trip being to study the possibilities which might there be enjoyed. After a year, however, he returned to Guthrie county, and on the 4th of June, 1902, was married to Miss Leonora Kelleher, of Audubon township, Audubon county, Iowa, and a daughter of John Kelleher, who was a prominent farmer of that county, but is now deceased.

Following their marriage the young couple located upon a farm belonging to his father, this being situated on the northeast quarter of section 35, Grant township, and comprising one hundred and sixty acres, and he also operates another tract of eighty acres lying on section 23, Grant township, thus it

will be seen that he is carrying on farming on quite an extensive scale, operating in all two hundred and forty acres. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is also engaged in the breeding of polled Angus cattle, and this branch of his business is proving a profitable source of income to him. In all his work he is practical and progressive and finds a valuable assistant in his estimable wife, who capably manages the household affairs. Mr. Lalley follows in the political footsteps of his father, giving stalwart support to the democratic party, while at the present time he is serving as trustee of Grant township. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Lalley has spent his entire life in Guthrie county and is therefore well known to our readers. Although numbered among the younger members of agricultural life in this section of the state, he has already attained a position of prominence and is justly classed among the prosperous young farmers of Grant township.

JOB CHAMBERS.

No history of Guthrie county would be complete without a personal and somewhat extended reference to Job Chambers, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who is now living retired but is the owner of extensive farming and stock-raising interests, his home being on section 30, Dodge township. In his business career he has displayed untiring energy, quick perception and a readiness in forming and executing his plans, while his close application to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which is today his.

He was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 28th day of July, 1837, and



JOB CHAMBERS

is a son of R. T. and Lydia Ann (Hultz) Chambers. The father was also a native of that state. On leaving the east he removed with his family to Indiana when twenty-five years of age, and in 1854 he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Dodge township. For almost forty years thereafter he remained a resident of this county, where his death occurred on the 3d of August, 1893. He carried on general farming and was a respected and worthy citizen who did not seek to figure prominently in public life but commanded the esteem of all who knew him by reason of his excellent traits of character and his devotion to an active business career. His wife died on the 13th of April, 1885.

Job Chambers of this review was but a young lad when his parents removed to Indiana and was a youth of seventeen when they came to Iowa, where he has since made his home. In early life he worked in a sawmill, being thus employed until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861, when twenty-four years of age, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company C, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took an active part in many important engagements, including the battles of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Taylor's Ridge. He remained at the front until 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned home with a most excellent record for faithful and honorable service, his loyalty ever being above question. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Taylor's Ridge and still carries the rebel lead.

When his military experience was over Mr. Chambers returned to Guthrie county and for a year thereafter worked in his father's sawmill. He then purchased a small tract of land in Dodge township and he has since embraced every opportunity for extending his landed possessions. He has worked diligently, saved his earnings, and through the careful husbanding of his resources has become the owner of a large

and valuable farm. He now owns four hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Dodge and Highland townships. This is a valuable property, owing to the excellent improvements that have been placed upon it and to the gradual rise of land values in this section of the state. In connection with the tilling of the fields Mr. Chambers has been extensively engaged in dealing in stock and is represented to have been one of the largest raisers of hogs in Iowa. He continued in the active work of the farm until 1902, when he assigned the more arduous duties to others on account of the wound which he had sustained while defending the stars and stripes upon southern battle-fields. He has since lived retired save for the supervision which he gives to his business affairs.

Mr. Chambers has never married, his sister, Harriet S. Chambers, a native of Owens county, Indiana, having acted as his housekeeper for twenty-five years. In his political views Mr. Chambers is an earnest and stalwart republican and has served as trustee of Dodge township. He is a man of generous and beneficent spirit, of kindly purpose and good will—qualities which are ever manifest in his relations with his fellowmen. In his business dealings he is thoroughly reliable and straightforward and his salient characteristics are such as ever command regard and respect. He is indeed one of the leading citizens of Guthrie county and it is with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers.

J. P. TAYLOR.

In the matter of progressive farming and stock-raising Guthrie county has always been in the front rank. Prominent among the men who have helped to put it there is J. P. Taylor. He is a native of England, born in Nottinghamshire, June 23, 1850, a son of Samuel Taylor, who came to the United

States in 1856 and located on a farm near Iowa City, Iowa. He and his brother John were largely engaged in freighting in early days. Our subject accompanied the family on their emigration to America and remained with his father until 1862, when he went to Colorado and spent eight years in South Park, carrying mail and mining.

Returning to Iowa in 1880, Mr. Taylor settled in Panora. For many years he was in the railroad service and then turned his attention to farming. In 1881 he moved to Jamaica, where he purchased ten acres of land. Upon this he began market gardening and made so great a success of it that he later furnished garden truck for all the miners at Angus and Dawson. Financially the enterprise was so successful that in 1890 he was able to buy one hundred and twenty acres of the Brown estate on section 2, Richland township. Here it was that Mr. Taylor feels he began life, for here he built his house and home, set out all the trees and lived until 1905. After adding all that was necessary to his farm he was interested in doing the same for other land. In consequence he sold his home and bought one hundred and forty acres of the Godfrey estate, on section 1, Richland township, which was one of the first settled farms in this section. With his usual interest in adding to the value of the land he owned, Mr. Taylor began the many improvements which are to be seen today on this place. He has fenced it all, has greatly improved the land and has also engaged in raising shorthorn cattle and red hogs.

At Centerville, Iowa, in 1873, occurred the marriage of J. P. Taylor and Susannah Bowman. Eight children were born to this union: James, who is at home; John, a resident of South Dakota; Ida, who married William Pitsor, of Ames, Iowa; William, who is a railroad employe in Nebraska; Samuel, a section boss in the same state; George, a well known and successful farmer; and Grover and Alice, who are at home.

Politically Mr. Taylor has always given his support to the republican party. His success in all his undertakings has been marked by sound business principle, by industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a representative agriculturist in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in the history of Guthrie county. What he is today he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy to aid him.

* M. E. SHARON.

M. E. Sharon is one of the native sons of Guthrie county, operating the old homestead farm on section 4, Thompson township. The family has been represented in this part of the state for almost forty years and the work of improvement and advancement has been materially augmented by the labors of our subject and his father. It was upon the farm which is still his home that M. E. Sharon was born, his natal day being November 20, 1876. He is a son of S. P. and C. M. Sharon, the former a native of Illinois, born in 1830, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day in Ohio in 1843. By this marriage there were born ten children, of whom M. E. Sharon was the seventh in order of birth. The year 1856 witnessed the arrival of S. P. Sharon in Iowa. He was attracted by the broader opportunities of the new but rapidly growing middle west, and took up his abode in Marshall county, where he lived for twelve years. He then came to Guthrie county about 1868 and has here since made his home. He found many evidences of pioneer life at that day and he took an active part in promoting the work of progress and up-building. He was especially well known in agricultural circles and for a long period continued the work of tilling the soil and

harvesting crops, thereby gaining the comfortable competence which now enables him to live retired. At the present time he resides in Casey, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

M. E. Sharon has lived a life that has been quiet and uneventful in many respects, but he displays the sterling traits of a creditable business career and is classed with the energetic and successful young farmers of the county. He is now operating the old homestead farm on section 4, Thompson township, adding to it various improvements and bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation. He works diligently and persistently as the years go by and has made a creditable record. He votes with the republican party.

JOHN W. ODDY.

Iowa largely derives her income from her farming and stock-raising interests. The broad prairies are splendidly adapted to these lines of activity, for the soil is rich and productive and brings forth good crops or serves as excellent pasturage. There has been afforded thereby also excellent opportunity for the dealer in live stock, who puts the stock on the market and brings into the county the financial returns therefor. It is to this class of business men that John W. Oddy belongs and he has made an excellent record as a dealer in live stock.

His birth occurred in Yorkshire, England, on the 7th of June, 1856, and his parents were Joseph and Mary (Scott) Oddy. The father learned his trade in the woolen mills of his native country and in June, 1866, having bade adieu to friends and relatives on that side of the water, he sailed for the new world to accept a position at Dale City, Iowa, becoming superintendent of the Dale City woolen mills, which were owned by his

wife's uncle, John Lonsdale. He remained there, however, for only a short time, when he met his death by drowning. The mother kept the family of five children together and provided for their support, carefully rearing them to the best of her ability.

Owing to his father's early death John W. Oddy was thrown upon his own resources when a young lad and from his eleventh year has earned his living. He also assisted in the maintenance of the family and his youth was a period of earnest and unremitting toil. He took up the work of the farm and was identified with general agricultural pursuits for a number of years. With the exception of a period of three years he has been continuously a resident of the county since 1866. In 1880 he purchased a farm in Audubon county, where he lived until 1883, when he sold that property and returned to Guthrie county, purchasing what is known as the old Joe Betts farm in Thompson township. This he later traded for a farm adjoining Atlantic and subsequently he purchased another tract of land of eighty acres in Thompson township. Both of these properties he still owns and derives therefrom a good income. For the past twenty-five years or more he has given his attention largely to the breeding and raising of stock and during the past five years he has been widely known as a heavy buyer and shipper of stock. For two years he has been associated with S. R. Reed in the feeding of cattle and his live stock interests are now most extensive and profitable. He has been connected with this line of business for so many years that he is thoroughly acquainted with it and displays excellent management in the conduct of his interests. He is seldom, if ever, at error in placing a correct estimate on the value of stock and has thus been enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales.

Mr. Oddy affiliates with Casey lodge, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the en-

campment. He is prominent in democratic circles and has twice been a candidate on the democratic ticket for the office of sheriff, but although the republican party is largely in the majority in this county he was defeated at the last election by only a small vote—a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

On the 22d of February, 1881, Mr. Oddy was united in marriage to Miss Luella Speer, of Guthrie county, and they became the parents of five children, but only two are living, Maudie B. and Joseph F. Mr. Oddy possesses all the salient characteristics of the strong and successful business man, who realizes his weakness as well as strength, and is thus enabled to determine with accuracy what it is possible for him to accomplish. As the years have gone by he has so directed his efforts along well defined lines of labor that he has come to be recognized as a leading business man and a representative citizen.

CLAUS REISE.

Claus Reise is one of the expert mechanics of Guthrie county, carrying on an extensive and successful business in carpentering in Casey. He is yet a young man, but his diligence and persistency of purpose have enabled him to work his way rapidly upward and he is now closely associated with building operations in his locality. One of Iowa's native sons, his birth occurred in Brighton township, Cass county, on the 13th of November, 1876.

His parents were John D. and Caroline (Hamann) Reise, of whose family of four children he was the eldest. The father was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, born in 1832. In his early childhood he was left an orphan by the death of his parents and was reared by older brothers. He

afterward went to Hamburg, Germany, where he entered upon his business career in a large wholesale and exporting house, where his fidelity and industry soon won him recognition in promotion. He rose to the position of head shipper, having entire charge of the extensive exporting and shipping department. For eleven years he remained with that house as a most trusted and trustworthy employe. During these years Mr. Reise loaned his savings to a party who slipped away to America without liquidating his financial obligations, and when John D. Reise learned of his whereabouts he followed him to this country. This was in 1868. He located his man at Davenport, Iowa, and secured from him a portion of the money due him. After a brief stay in Davenport he made his way to Cass county, where he purchased a farm near Marne. Upon that place he took up his abode and on the 26th of March, 1873, he was married to Miss Caroline Hamann. He brought his bride to the new home and resided upon his eighty-acre farm until 1890, when he traded this tract of land for a quarter section in Guthrie county. The deed, however, was involved and the property was in litigation for some years. In 1896 Mr. Reise lost one hundred and twenty acres, owing to this, and was thus left but forty acres of the farm, together with the farm buildings. In 1898 he purchased eighty acres in Thompson township and the same summer he erected thereon a comfortable residence and good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. In the following fall he removed to his new home and there continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of January, 1901. After he became a naturalized American citizen he supported the republican party at the polls, but was never an office seeker. He was a man of genuine worth, of unfaltering diligence and perseverance and was one of the highly esteemed and honored citizens of Guthrie county.

His wife was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 2d of April, 1840, and came to the United States about 1870, at which time she settled in Atlantic, Iowa. There she resided up to the time of her marriage to John D. Reise and her life was a long and useful one. She died very suddenly from heart disease on the 26th of April, 1907, all of the members of the family being absent from home at the time. She was ever a dutiful and loving wife and a kind and indulgent mother and an obliging neighbor. Her good qualities of heart and mind drew to her the esteem and confidence of all who knew her and her death was deeply deplored by many friends, as well as her immediate family. The three brothers of our subject are: Adolph, who was born May, 8, 1878, and is now living in Bellingham, Washington; John, who was born December 3, 1880, and operates the home farm; and Otto, who was born November 29, 1883, and is engaged in the lumber business in Cumberland, Iowa.

Claus Reise was carefully reared in his parents' home, receiving the training which has made the German race noted for its thrift and diligence. He was educated in the district schools and when eighteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in Adair. He completed his apprenticeship in Casey and has since been connected with building interests.

On the 7th of May, 1902, Mr. Reise was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Catherine Stammer, a daughter of George Stammer, a prominent and well known farmer of Thompson township. On the 9th of June, following their marriage, the young couple went to Denver, Colorado, but after residing there for six months returned to Iowa, settling at Casey, where Mr. Reise purchased property and has since made his home. He is an expert mechanic and his capability as a carpenter has secured to him a good business in this department of industrial activity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reise has been born

one son, Harold Arthur, who was born May 29, 1903. Mr. Reise is a member of Casey lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., and his brothers are also identified with the same organization, and with the exception of John all of the brothers are connected with Highland encampment, No. 139, I. O. O. F., of Adair. Claus Reise gives his political allegiance to the republican party. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and they are both highly esteemed young people, who are accorded a prominent position in social circles in Casey and this part of the county. Mr. Reise possesses determination and energy and with these as his salient characteristics one may safely predict for him a successful future.

JOHN D. KNAUER.

John D. Knauer, a practical and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Thompson township, was born in Johnson county, Iowa, on the 21st of May, 1872, his parents being John and Ann (Jones) Knauer, who were natives of Germany and Wales respectively, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. In his life work John D. Knauer of this review displays many of the sterling characteristics of his Welsh and German ancestry. His parents having come to Iowa in an early day, he was reared here amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, and as the years have passed he has aided in the development and progress of western Iowa, and at the same time has carefully conducted his business interests. He has always followed farming and today operates two hundred and forty acres of land on section 9, Thompson township. This is the old homestead and he has been in charge here for six years, successfully carrying on the farm work and also promoting the improvement here made. He raises consider-

able stock of good grades and thereby adds materially to the income which he derives from his fields.

On the 14th of September, 1898, Mr. Knauer was married to Miss Ruby Ross, who was born June 18, 1875, and is a daughter of J. W. and Rebecca Ross, who are also mentioned on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knauer have been born two children: H. L., who was born February 26, 1900; and Truman C., born August 4, 1903. The parents are members of the United Brethren church and are highly esteemed people whose genuine personal worth is acknowledged by many who know them. They have a large circle of warm friends in this part of the county and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them. Since attaining his majority Mr. Knauer has exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party.

JAMES BOOTS.

James Boots, the son of Eli Boots, was born June 11, 1856, in St. Clair county, Missouri, where he lived until he was six years of age. At that time he came with his parents to Guthrie county, where his boyhood was spent in acquiring an education in the public schools. During the summer months and his spare hours in the winter he learned the blacksmith's trade and assisted in the work of the farm. In 1884 he was able to open a shop at Linden, Dallas county, Iowa, where he lived for one and a half years, removing then to Dale, Guthrie county, Iowa. Here he became a registered veterinary in 1900, and, having practiced in this profession for three years at that place, he located in Bayard in November, 1903, where he has since lived. He is the only veterinary in the vicinity and has an extensive practice in both Guthrie and Greene counties.

Mr. Boots married Mahala Williams. Dennis E. Boots, a son of this marriage, born December 22, 1884, in Dale, came to Bayard in 1903, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for three years in connection with his brother Lawrence, who is now in Greene river valley, Utah, being interested in the development of that region. Considering his age, Dennis has remarkable mechanical ability, having taken the highest prize on a case of horse shoes which he exhibited at the Iowa State Fair in 1906. When we consider that he was at that time less than twenty-two years of age we feel that much may be expected of his ability in this line. He is at present conducting a shop at Bayard, where he has an extensive trade, shoeing many horses that are brought to him from a distance. Both the son and father have always done their work honestly and they have in consequence never lacked custom. It is such citizens, although they do not figure in the public eye, living straightforward, honest lives, that contribute so much to the good of the world; the men to whom home and family are better than glory.

J. C. EDSON.

An excellent farm of two hundred and ten acres on section 5, Thompson township, pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by its owner, J. C. Edson, who is a young man, but possesses excellent business ability, executive force and keen business discernment. He also has a life lease on thirty-three acres in Baker township. His life record began in Baker township on the 2d of February, 1880. He was one of the seven children of Luther and Minerva (Wheeler) Edson. The father was born in Indiana on the 26th of January, 1848, while the mother's birth occurred in Vermont in 1840. At an early period in the develop-

ment of Iowa Luther Edson came to this state and took up his abode in Guthrie county. He has since borne his part in the work of general development and improvement here, his life being given to agricultural pursuits, wherein he has attained a goodly measure of success. The sons and daughters of the family are as follows: Warren, Sumner S. and Abigail, all residents of Guthrie county, Iowa; Mary V., of Oklahoma; George W., a resident of Guthrie county; and J. C., of this review.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for J. C. Edson in his boyhood and youth. At the usual age he was sent to the public schools, where he acquired a knowledge of those branches of learning which usually constitute the curriculum of such educational institutions. His training at farm labor was not meager, for from an early age certain tasks of the fields were assigned him, and as his years and strength increased he aided more and more largely in carrying on the farm work. He is now a prosperous agriculturist of the community, cultivating two hundred and forty-three acres of land on section 5, Thompson township. He is a stock-raiser and also a stock-feeder and has good grades of cattle and hogs upon his place, from which he makes large shipments annually. He raises, too, the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and his farm presents an excellent appearance with its well tilled fields, its good buildings and its many substantial improvements.

On the 12th of August, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Edson and Miss Mary Martin, who was born in 1881, and is a daughter of John and Anna Martin, whose family numbered ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Edson have but one child, Marie, who was born February 15, 1905. The parents attend and support the Lutheran church and in the community have a wide and favorable acquaintance. Mr. Edson possesses the laudable purpose of becoming one of the

leading representative farmers of Thompson township and already he has gained an excellent record in this regard.

GARRARDUS J. CRAMER.

While the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Garrardus J. Cramer, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, August 9, 1854. He was a son of Hiram and Calista (Deyoe) Cramer; both natives of New York state. His father came to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1882 and purchased twelve hundred and twenty acres of land in Dodge township, but returned to New York. Before his death he retired from business and died in Saratoga in 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother passed away in 1905, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Cramer is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his early education and to his father for the acquirement of all the details of farming. In 1877 he came west to Marshall county, Iowa, where he farmed until December, 1881. In June, 1882, he settled south of Bagley, in Guthrie county, where he remained for ten years. He then removed to his present home on section 3, Dodge township. The farms were somewhat improved, but he has carried on the work of development and cultivation. Some of the land he has broken and on much of it has made all of the improvements. He has followed general farming and stock-raising, giving his time particularly to short-horn cattle, hogs and Percheron horses. He drives one of the finest registered imported Percheron horses in the county. Of late years he has farmed only the two hundred and sixty acres where he lives and rents the

balance of six hundred and forty acres. In connection with his agricultural pursuits and to advance their interests he helped to organize and build the creameries at Yale and at Bagley.

In 1878 Mr. Cramer was married in Saratoga county, New York, to Matilda Barker, a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Weston) Barker. They have eight children: Hiram W., a well known hardware merchant in Toledo, Iowa; Chester, who follows agricultural pursuits in Dodge township; Mrs. Susan Young, also of Dodge township; Mrs. Dora Wallace, of Dallas Center, Iowa; Charles, Rose, Frederick and Dewey, who are at home.

In spite of the busy life which Mr. Cramer has lived he has had time to serve his locality as road supervisor and school director. The republican party has always been able to count upon his active support. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Masonic blue lodge, No. 476, at Bagley, in which he has filled all the chairs, and with the chapter and commandery at Jefferson and the shrine at Des Moines. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, to which they give most loyal support. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life have advanced Mr. Cramer's interests until he is counted as one of the leading farmers of this county. He belongs to a class of men of whom America is proud—men who have attained their prosperity through their own efforts.

L. R. MORRIS.

L. R. Morris, who has been vice president of the State Savings Bank at Jamaica since its organization in 1906, is well-known in financial and political circles, being recognized as one of the active and prominent republicans of Guthrie county. Moreover, in his business life he has attained the suc-

cess which results from earnest, persistent effort carefully directed, and he has found that prosperity is ambition's answer. He was born in Union county, Indiana, April 4, 1840, and acquired his education in the country schools.

His father was Enoch Morris, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed westward to Indiana about the time that the state was admitted to the union in 1816. There he followed his trade of shoemaking, going from house to house, where he made and repaired shoes, it being the custom in those days on the periodical visit of the traveling shoemaker to have shoes made for each member of the family. Mr. Morris continued a resident of Indiana until his death, which occurred in 1850. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Clauser, and they were the parents of ten children, of whom four are now living, namely: Mrs. Margaret Thurston, of Indiana; M. T. Morris, of College Corner, Ohio; J. E. Morris, of Jamaica, Iowa, and L. R. Morris, of this review.

L. R. Morris was reared in the state of his nativity and his educational privileges were those afforded by the pioneer schools of an early day. On leaving Indiana he made his way to Chicago and took his departure from that city on a Monday morning as a passenger on a Northwestern railroad train, and arriving at Boonesboro on Friday night. He there paid twenty-five dollars for a team to take him a distance of forty miles to Panora, where he settled. He was a resident of Cass township from 1866 until 1873, when he purchased eighty acres of land from G. H. Moore, situated south of Panora on section 14, Richland township. Later he added two hundred acres to this property, which he improved, breaking the sod, planting his crops and in due course of time gathering good harvests. He added many modern equipments and accessories to the farm and for a long period made his home there. He has since been engaged in the cultivation of the cereals



MR. AND MRS. L. R. MORRIS

best adapted to soil and climate and also raised Galloway cattle and Poland China hogs. Ten years ago he removed to Panora, that his children might have the better educational advantages of the town, and there he lived for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Jamaica and purchased a home here. He has since lived at this place and is now vice president of the State Savings Bank, which was organized in 1906. It is a strong and reliable institution, having back of it a number of substantial citizens of Guthrie county.

After having spent about a year in Iowa, Mr. Morris returned to Indiana for his bride. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mattie J. Foster, a daughter of Aaron and Phoebe (Hunt) Foster. She was born in Indiana in 1843 and died in 1905. By this union seven children were born, namely: Albert L., who is now living in South Dakota; Enoch Ellsworth, at Angus, Iowa; Mrs. Alta Johnson, Walter, deceased; Clinton, who is a rural mail carrier of Guthrie county; Mrs. Mabel Curtis, of the state of Washington; Maud, at home. Mr. Morris gave his children good educational privileges, realizing how valuable is the opportunity for mental discipline and the acquirement of knowledge.

In his political views Mr. Morris has ever been an earnest and unfaltering republican, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. For six years he served as county supervisor and over the record of his official career there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Moreover, as an early settler of the county he has done much to advance its material interests and welfare. In the early days when he carried on farming he marketed his crops at Des Moines, but in later years a market was furnished at Stuart. When he first came to the county there were only three houses in what is now Richland township, but the township was not organized for two years afterward. In his agricultural pursuits he was energetic and

determined, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook in a business way. He met with success as the years passed, and though he came to Iowa with no capital, he is today one of the prosperous residents of Jamaica and of Guthrie county. He has ever been watchful of indications pointing toward prosperity, and one of the elements of his advancement is the fact that he has been able to recognize the opportune moment.

MRS. MARY C. GEE.

Mrs. Mary C. Gee, one of the earliest settlers of Richland township, was born September 23, 1832, in Hamilton county, Indiana. She was a daughter of Josiah and Rachael (Clemmens) Black. Her father, who was born in 1826 in Kentucky, passed away in 1882, while her mother, who was born in 1812 in Kentucky, died in 1902. There were seven children born to this union, only four of whom survive: Mary C.; Richmond, of Spokane, Washington; John, a resident of Missouri; and Mrs. Vina Hunter, of Seattle, Washington. The parents were early settlers of Indiana and in 1854 journeyed across the country to Clarke county, Iowa, in a wagon, a trip which occupied five days. There they remained until the next spring, when they came to Guthrie county and located upon their farm of two hundred and forty acres in Richland township, where they spent the rest of their lives.

Mrs. Gee was first married to Jackson Heater, who passed away in 1862, leaving five children: Rachael, Sarah, Luthala, Joseph and Thomas. It is perhaps hard for us to realize today the condition in which the widow and mother was left. The country was wild, the farm was not yet improved to its fullest extent. Mrs. Gee's nearest neighbor was miles away and all the dangers which life in this western country entailed

were around her. However, she proved a plucky mother and made the best of the conditions as she found them. Her second husband was James Measures, who died in 1878, at the age of fifty-nine years. There were two children born of this second marriage: James, at home; and Eva, who is married. By her third husband, Luther Gee, who passed away in 1890, she had no children.

Mrs. Gee is at the present time owner of eighty acres of land, upon which she first located in 1855. She has in her possession a very interesting paper—the land patent that was issued to her first husband for this piece of eighty acres, and was signed by President Franklin Pierce.

We honor the man who is plucky enough to begin life in a new and wild country, but we often forget that more than half his success is due to the courageous helpmate he has in his wife. The women of America are world renowned for the homes they have made in the great west and for the worthy sons and daughters they have reared, and the history of this county would be incomplete without the sketch of Mrs. Mary C. Gee.

JOHN WARK.

Among the enterprising and prosperous agriculturists of Guthrie county is numbered John Wark, who follows farming on eighty acres of land which constitutes a part of his father's old homestead property and which is situated in Grant township. Mr. Wark was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, March 23, 1848, the eldest of eight children born of the marriage of Alexander and Elizabeth (Williams) Wark, the other members of the family being: Esther, the wife of Robert Carney, a resident of Adair, Iowa; Mary J., the wife of Frank Hough, of Corning, this state; Elizabeth, the wife of William Harris, and a resident of South Dakota.

ta; Laura, the wife of William Herman; Samuel and Alexander, both residents of Adair, Iowa; and the youngest, who died at the age of two years.

The father was born in the north of Ireland but left that country when a youth of only fifteen years, after which he followed the sea for three years. Eventually locating in St. Johns, New Brunswick, he there associated himself with a Mr. Clark and engaged in draying and teaming. In 1855, however, he made his way westward and located in Princeton, Illinois, where he followed general agricultural pursuits until the early '80s, when he continued his journey to Iowa, having purchased two hundred acres of land in Guthrie county and a tract of eighty acres in Adair county, prior to his removal to this place. After removing to Adair he retired from active business life and throughout the remainder of his days enjoyed the fruits of his former toil. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. He was never active in public affairs, but lived a life in harmony with his professions, so that his death, which occurred in Adair in 1892, was the occasion of deep regret among his many friends and acquaintances, as well as to his immediate family. The mother was a native of New Brunswick, where she was reared, and it was there that she gave her hand in marriage to Alexander Wark. She, too, has departed this life, the date of her demise being July 4, 1898.

John Wark, whose name introduces this review, was reared under the parental roof and it was during the period of residence of the family in Bureau county, Illinois, that he acquired his education in the common schools. In 1861 he apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade and the year following in 1862, he offered his service to the government in defense of the Union cause, during the Civil war, but because of his youth he was rejected. The shoemaker's trade not

proving congenial to him, he then engaged in farming, working on the farm in the summer, while during the winter months he continued his studies in the schoolroom. In the spring of 1872, when a young man of twenty-four years, Mr. Wark made his way to Iowa, where he found a new and undeveloped district, the town of Adair having not as yet been established. He located in Cass county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, lying just south of the town of Anita. Locating upon that property he there resided until the winter of 1875-6, when he made purchase of an eighty-acre tract of land in Guthrie county.

This property had not yet been improved and with characteristic energy the owner undertook the task of developing and improving the land. He erected a residence thereon, to which he removed in the spring of 1876, and there made his home until 1889, when he retired from agricultural life and took up his abode in Adair, where for two years he was engaged in the implement business. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his interests in that connection and invested his money in a general mercantile enterprise, with which he was connected for eighteen months, when he once more resumed farming, this time making purchase of land in Adair county, situated south of the town of Adair. After being engaged in general farming there for four years he disposed of that property and purchased eighty acres on section 28, Grant township, Guthrie county, this constituting a part of the old homestead property. This tract was unimproved when it came into the possession of Mr. Wark, but he erected a house and good outbuildings and has placed all of the improvements which are here seen and now has one of the best improved and most valuable farms of this portion of the state. He is practical in his methods of agriculture, using the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields, and each year he gathers rich and abundant crops

as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon his land.

It was during his residence in Bureau county, Illinois, that Mr. Wark was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Fisher, the ceremony being performed in the year 1871. She was a native of that county and by her marriage became the mother of three children: Harry F., a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Ina Maud, a milliner at Prescott, Iowa; and Blanche, at home. The wife and mother passed away in 1890, and in the following year Mr. Wark was again married, his second union being with a Mrs. Sisson, who in her maidenhood was A. Maria Foster, of Adair, Iowa.

Mr. Wark gives his political support to the republican party and holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, while his fraternal relations are with Adair lodge, I. O. O. F., and Adair encampment. He is one of the well known citizens of Guthrie county, where he is known for his reliability in all trade transactions, and he thereby enjoys the high regard of all with whom he is associated.

N. J. WILLIAMS.

N. J. Williams is well known as a successful farmer. He carries on this business upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 18, Thompson township, and his fields are well tilled, bringing to him good annual harvests. Mr. Williams is a native of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, his birth having there occurred on Christmas day of 1837. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Jones) Williams, who spent their entire lives in Wales and there passed away. Their family numbered four children: Thomas, Mary, John and N. J., of this review.

Reared under the parental roof and educated in the district schools, N. J. Williams

thus spent the days of his boyhood and youth and was early trained to habits of industry, economy and perseverance. He continued a resident of Wales until 1862, when at the age of twenty-five years he came to the new world, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning its business opportunities and advantages. He did not remain long on the Atlantic coast but continued his journey into the interior of the country until he reached Wisconsin. There he established his home and remained for five years. In 1867 he arrived in Iowa and has since lived in this state. In early life he learned and followed the wagonmaker's trade, being thus engaged during his residence in Wisconsin, but since coming to Iowa he has given his attention to farming.

On February 24, 1870, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jones, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, November 29, 1848, her parents being David and Susan (Evans) Jones. In their family were five children: Ann, now deceased; Mary; Hugh, living in Iowa City; Leah, whose home is near Iowa City; and one who passed away in infancy. Both parents were natives of Wales and in the year 1841 they crossed the briny deep to the new world, establishing their home in Johnson county, Iowa. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been blessed with seven children: Hugh, who was born November 21, 1871, and is at home; William J., who was born September 24, 1872, and resides in Guthrie county, Iowa; David R., who was born July 10, 1874, and is living in Casey, Iowa; John, who was born April 10, 1876, and is married and resides in this county; Elizabeth A., who was born July 25, 1878, and is the wife of Cluney Whetstone, a resident of Guthrie county; Susan, who was born May 29, 1880, and is the wife of Charles Larsen, also of this county; and one who died in infancy.

The home farm is pleasantly situated on section 18, Thompson township, not far from Casey, and is a well equipped property.

Within its boundaries are comprised one hundred and sixty acres of land and upon this farm Mr. Williams produces good crops of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and has good stock. His political views are in accord with the platform of the republican party, but he has never sought or desired office. He has served, however, for several terms as school director and is much interested in the cause of education, believing in the employment of competent teachers and the maintenance of good schools. He and his family are members of the United Brethren church and are much esteemed in this community. Mr. Williams arrived in America, a young man of twenty-five years, possessing no capital save determination and energy. Gradually he has worked his way upward, making good use of his business opportunities and so placing his investments that he is now numbered among the men of affluence in his county.

DANIEL W. LARGENT.

Daniel W. Largent has throughout a long period been an able representative of the agriculturists of Guthrie county, where he owns a fine farm, situated on section 20, Grant township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, and he is also an honored veteran of the Civil war, having been a loyal defender of the Union cause.

Mr. Largent was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 15th of March, 1848, a son of Randall and Rachel (Cox) Largent. The father was born in Indiana, where he was reared and married, and in the '40s he came with his family to Iowa, settling on a farm in Rogers Grove, Linn county, the land being located seven miles southeast of Cedar Rapids. There he continued to make his home throughout his remaining days, his death occurring from cholera in 1855. Following the death of the father, the mother was again married, her second union being

with John Arford, but the former is now also deceased, her death having occurred in Linn county in 1884. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Randall Largent there were born twelve children, seven of whom survive, as follows: William, a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Isaac Newton, of Webster City, this state; James Nelson, who makes his home in Portland, Oregon; John M., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Daniel W., whose name introduces this record; Joseph Isaiah, of Woodward, Oklahoma; and Ellen, the widow of Joab Thurston, and a resident of Shelbyville, Indiana.

Daniel W. Largent was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the district schools near his father's home. He was but a youth, however, when, on the 28th of January, 1863, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was with Sherman on the raid up to Atlanta, and on the 22d of July was captured by the Confederates, being then confined to Andersonville prison for two months, after which he was transferred to Macon, Georgia, where he was confined for one month, subsequent to which time he was taken to Savannah, where he was paroled on the 28th of November, 1864, and during that winter was at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was at the capitol building during the time that President Lincoln's body lay in state there. Mr. Largent rejoined his regiment on the 1st of May, 1865, and continued with the command until mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, August 6, 1865. Mr. Largent also had two brothers who were soldiers of the Civil war. His brother John was a member of the same company to which our subject belonged, and he was wounded in the battle of Shiloh. Following his recovery he re-enlisted and served until the close of hostilities. The other brother, Nelson Largent, was a member of Company A, Twentieth

Iowa Regiment, and served in the army for three years.

Following the close of the war Daniel W. Largent returned to Linn county, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. The year 1876 witnessed his arrival in Guthrie county, and with the exception of five years spent in Adair county, has resided here continuously since. He has worked earnestly and persistently in his efforts to acquire a competence, and is now the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 20, Grant township. He has placed his land under a high state of cultivation and has improved the place with good buildings, including a good farm residence and numerous out-buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and everything about his place is kept in a good state of repair, thus making him one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Grant township.

On the 16th of December, 1869, Mr. Largent was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Grimes, a daughter of Isaac and Eliza A. (Cox) Grimes, who, upon their removal from the state of Indiana to Iowa, located first in Linn county at an early day, while in 1876 they made their way to Guthrie county and located upon the farm which is now the home of our subject, and here they continued to reside until Mr. Grimes was called to his final rest on the 12th of February, 1902. His widow then removed to Adair, where she is now living. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Largent has been blessed with seven children: Harry Herman, a machinist of Valley Junction; Otis, who resides in Loveland, Colorado; Ernest Daniel, of Valley Junction; Henry Vernon and Charles Milton, still under the parental roof; Orvilla Belle, the wife of William Spitler, and a resident of Loveland, Colorado; and Flora Estelle, the wife of J. M. Bechtol, a resident of Adair county, Iowa.

Mr. Largent gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party, and at the present time is serving as road overseer of his district. His fraternal relations are with Adair lodge, No. 193, Knights of Pythias, and Washington post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He and his estimable wife are numbered among the prominent residents of Guthrie county, where they are widely and favorably known, while as an honored veteran of the Civil war he deserves the high regard which is uniformly accorded him.

JOHN BURR.

John Burr is a retired farmer living in Casey, and the rest which he is now enjoying is well earned, for through many years he was closely associated with agricultural pursuits, and he based his dependence upon unfaltering industry and perseverance to attain success. He was born in Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, on the 21st of March, 1827, his parents being Bradley and Polly (Sherwood) Burr. The father was born in Connecticut, and when a young man went to the state of New York, where he spent his remaining days, passing away there at the age of eighty-four years. He was a carpenter by trade, but owned and lived upon a farm in Sullivan county. However, he followed his trade while his son carried on the work of the farm. His political views were in accordance with the principles of the whig party during its existence, and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party and marched under its banner until called from this life. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a man of influence and prominence in the district in which he lived. All who knew him respected him, for his life was honorable,

and in all of his dealings with his fellowmen he was just and considerate. In the family were fifteen children, but only three of the number are yet living: John, of this review; Emily, now the widow of Amos Hall, who is residing in Cattaraugus county, New York; and Isaac, whose home is in Berkshire, New York.

John Burr was reared upon the old homestead farm in the county of his nativity, and his education was acquired in the district schools. When twenty-one years of age he began work at the carpenter's trade and also followed the millwright's trade. He built three mills in the state of New York, and in 1852 he came to Iowa. In the spring of 1853 he pre-empted one hundred acres of school land in Muscatine county. In the fall of 1853 he returned to New York, was there married and in the spring of 1854 came to Iowa with his bride. He then built a house and settled on his farm, where he remained for twenty years. In the spring of 1874 he went to Adair county, buying half a section of land about three miles southwest of Casey. He then took up his abode upon that place, where he lived for twenty years, or until 1894, when he rented this farm and removed to Casey, where he has since lived a retired life. His labors were attended with a goodly measure of success, and thus he became possessed of a competence sufficient to allow him to enjoy a well earned rest at the present time.

In 1853 Mr. Burr married Miss Martha Hill, a native of Sullivan county, New York, and a daughter of Philo Hill, a well known lumberman of that county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burr have been born eight children, of whom six are yet living: William H., a hardware merchant engaged in business in Adair; Edward B., who is engaged in insurance business in Lansboro, Carroll county, Iowa; Frank E., a resident farmer of Faulkton, South Dakota; Harriet and Lyda, both at home; and Clara B., who is the wife of John Valentine, of Boulder, Colorado. Mrs.

Burr passed away in September, 1903, leaving behind her many warm friends.

Mr. Burr has always been a staunch republican, and his fellow townsmen have frequently called him to local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his life has ever been in harmony with his professions and belief. He is known as one who is reliable and trustworthy at all times and under all circumstances, and is accounted one of the leading residents of Casey, having many friends in this part of the county.

E. W. BURRIS.

E. W. Burris, living on a farm on sections 3 and 4, Thompson township, comprising one hundred and forty-two acres of rich and productive land, dates his residence in Guthrie county from 1880, or for a period of twenty-seven years. He was but a young lad at the time of his arrival, his birth having occurred in Marion county, Iowa, on the 25th of February, 1873. His parents were Allen and Martha Burris, both of whom were natives of Indiana, and unto them thirteen children were born. Coming to Iowa at an early day they were for many years residents of this state, but the mother died on the 12th of May, 1897. The father is still living but now makes his home in Kansas.

E. W. Burris was reared under the parental roof and practical training at farm labor well qualified him to take up the business which he has made his life occupation. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools, and after arriving at years of maturity he was joined in wedlock to Miss Amelia Shaefer, the marriage being celebrated on the 22d of December, 1897. The lady is a daughter of E. F. and Rachel Shaefer, of whom mention

is made elsewhere in this volume. Unto this marriage have been born three children: William E., who was born October 5, 1900; Bernie J., born February 5, 1902; and Nellie Mae, who was born February 5, 1906.

Mr. Burris has always followed farming, and, as stated, has lived in Guthrie county since 1880. His landed possessions now embrace one hundred and forty-two acres, constituting one of the excellent farms of Thompson township, his land being very arable and productive, so that it responds readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it. He uses quite a little, too, for pasturage, for he is an extensive stock-raiser, keeping on hand good grades of cattle and hogs, for which he finds a ready sale on the city markets. Both he and his wife attend the United Brethren church, and he contributes to its support. Mrs. Burris is a lady of culture and refinement, who was educated in the county schools and also attended the normal school, and for several terms prior to her marriage successfully engaged in teaching school. They have ever been stalwart champions of the cause of education, and Mr. Burris is now serving as a school director. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party, but he has had neither time nor inclination for public office, as he has always preferred to give his attention to his business affairs. He has realized that in America labor is king, and acknowledging the power of this sovereignty he has worked persistently and energetically, gaining for himself the enviable position which he now occupies in agricultural circles.

ARTHUR WHETSTONE.

Arthur Whetstone operates two hundred and twenty acres of land in Thompson township, which is finely improved and under a high state of cultivation. He is classed with the substantial agriculturists of the commu-

nity and his labors are bringing him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Mr. Whetstone is a native of England. He was born on the 27th of December, 1863, of the marriage of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Whetstone, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early being trained in the work of the fields, while his mental discipline was received in the public schools. He is now well known as a stock-raiser and feeder and keeps on hand high grades of cattle, which he fattens for the market. He has a farm of two hundred and twenty acres in Thompson township, which is finely improved, with all modern equipments and accessories, and the fields through his earnest labors have been brought under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvests good crops.

The lady who is now Mrs. Arthur Whetstone bore the maiden name of Clara Warner. She was born in Linn county, Iowa, in 1868, and is a daughter of Peter and Josephine Warner, who were natives of France. Their family numbered six children, of whom their daughter Clara was the youngest. On the 20th of December, 1883, she gave her hand in marriage to Arthur Whetstone and they have since become the parents of five children: Lola, Ray W., Pearl, Mamie and Callie. The parents are members of the United Brethren church, are interested in its work and contribute liberally to its support.

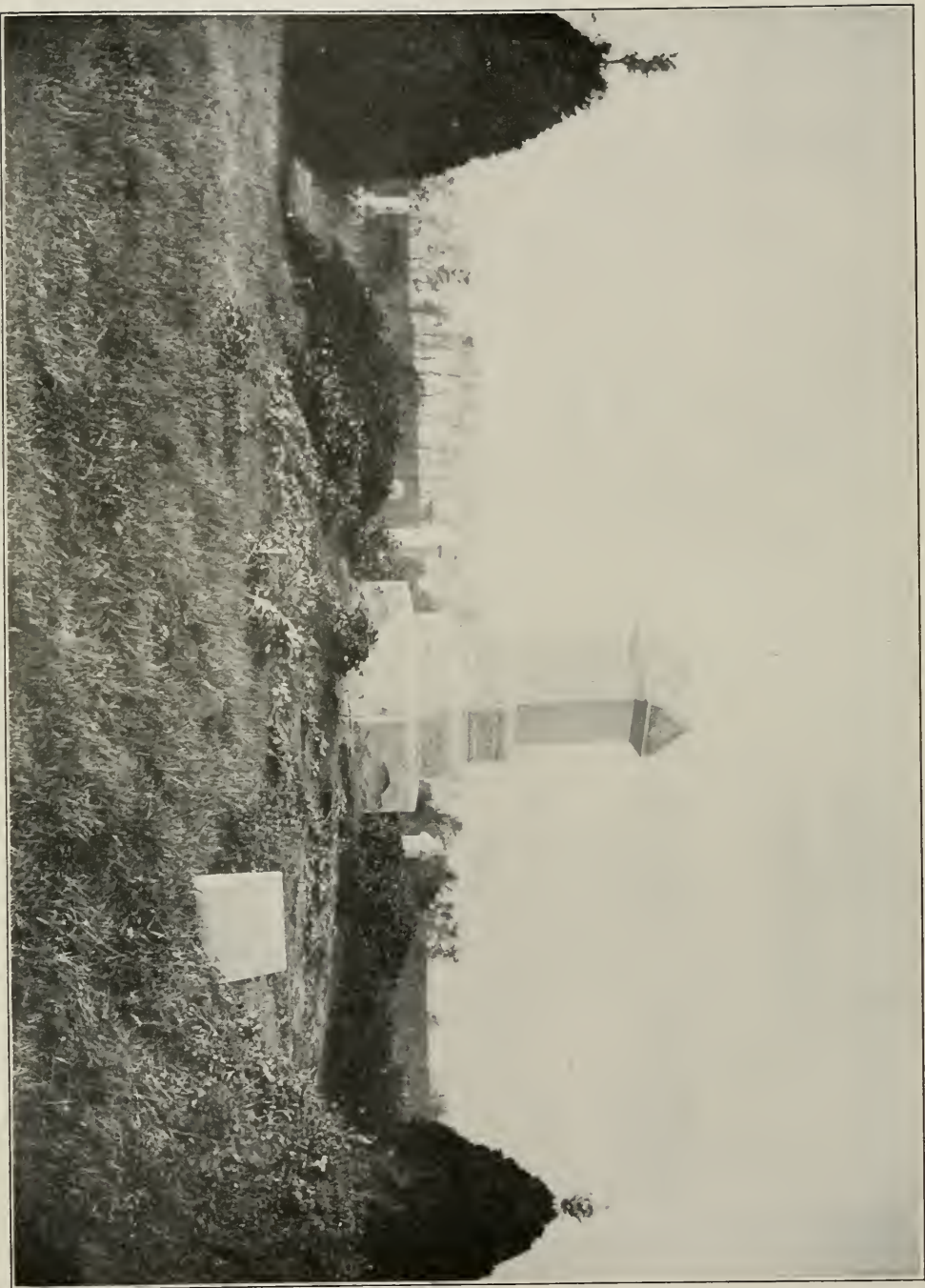
Mr. Whetstone has always exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He has served for three terms as a school director. As the years have gone by he has prospered in his business undertakings and is now one of the substantial agriculturists of Thompson township. In 1905 he took a trip to his native country, where he spent two months, greatly enjoying his visit to England, where

he renewed many of the acquaintances of his early years and also formed new friendships, but while he has a deep and strong attachment for England, as the land of his birth, he has a still greater love for America, the land of his adoption, and is most loyal to the stars and stripes.

WILLIAM C. FRINK.

The commercial and industrial interests of Guthrie Center find a worthy representative in William C. Frink, who is conducting a marble business. Starting out in life without any special family or pecuniary advantages to aid him, he early came to realize the value of industry and perseverance in winning success, and upon these substantial qualities he has placed his dependence. He was born in Dresden, Yates county, New York, in 1852, and is a representative of one of the old New England families. Three brothers of the name of Frink came from England to this country in 1623 and settled in Connecticut. The great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, valiantly defending the cause of independence, while the grandfather, William Frink, was equally loyal as a soldier in the war of 1812.

DeWitt C. Frink, the father of our subject, was a native of Rochester, New York, and learned and followed the miller's trade. For some time he was quite prosperous, but later financial reverses overtook him. In politics he was a democrat and strongly championed the war because he had no sympathy with the system of slavery and believed that the southern states had no right to secede. He possessed a kindly nature and generous disposition, which was manifested in many acts of charity, and the high principles which governed his life won him warm esteem. He married Cordelia Dasher, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and



THE CHARLES ASHTON MONUMENT

The largest monument in Guthrie County. Designed and erected by W. C. Frink.

was of French and German descent, while among her ancestors were numbered some who fought for American liberty in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Frink belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. The death of Mr. Frink occurred January 1, 1861, when he was only thirty-eight years of age, so he did not live to see the adoption of the principles for which he stood in regard to slavery. His wife long survived him and died in 1891 in her sixty-third year. They were the parents of three children: Mary E., wife of Hudson Mickley, a retired ranchman of North Dakota, now living in West Virginia; William C., of this review; and Robert S., who is engaged in the grocery business at Rochester, New York.

William C. Frink attended school at Geneva, New York, up to the time of his father's death. The educational privileges afforded him were such as the common schools offered, and at the age of seventeen years he entered an apprenticeship to learn the trade of marble cutting. He followed that pursuit in New York city, Syracuse and Buffalo, New York; in Cleveland, Ohio; in Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee; in Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa, and in Omaha, Nebraska. As the years passed he advanced in efficiency, becoming an expert in his line. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in Guthrie county, at which time he located in Guthrie Center, and with the capital he saved from his earnings he established a marble shop, becoming a pioneer in this business in this place. He has made a success in this field of labor, being a skilled workman in marble and granite and a designer of more than ordinary merit. He designed the Charles Ashton monument now standing in the new cemetery in Guthrie Center, Iowa, which has been admired by all who have seen it; also designed and executed a monument of Captain Burns in the Dunkard cemetery, north of Panora, and others of note, including the Giles Miller monument in Casey cemetery and another of ex-Sheriff Galbreath, in Menlo cemetery.

The beauty of his designs and artistic work and his superiority of finish all combine to gain for him a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. From the beginning of his residence in Guthrie Center, now covering a period of nearly twenty years, he has enjoyed a constantly growing success, his business having long since reached profitable proportions.

In May, 1889, Mr. Frink was married to Miss Ida R. Hall, who was born in Dallas county, daughter of David and Pamela (Young) Hall, the former a farmer and early settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Frink have one son, Charles R., who was born in 1890 and is now attending school. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Frink is independent in politics. In his character there is something he obtained in the primitive schools where he was educated and in his early business experiences, something that might be termed solidity of purpose and which is a characteristic worthy of emulation. Although his educational opportunities were meager, yet in the school of experience he has learned lessons which have made him a well informed man, broad-minded and liberal in his views. His carefully directed labors have gained him a gratifying financial return, so that he is now numbered among the substantial business men of Guthrie Center.

HULBERT STILLSON.

One of the earliest pioneer farmers of this county, now enjoying a well earned rest in his beautiful home at Panora, is Hulbert Stillson, a native of Onondaga county, New York, where he was born April 30, 1835. He is a son of Daniel W. and Ann (Foster) Stillson, both natives of New York. The father died in 1855, at the age of fifty-four, while the mother passed away at the age of seventy-six on the old homestead in Laporte

county, Indiana, where they settled when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. The father followed the pursuit of farming and both he and his wife were influential members of the Christian church. Hulbert Stillson was the third of four children, only two of whom are now living.

Mr. Stillson was educated in the public schools and spent his hours when out of the schoolroom in the fields. Up to the age of twenty-one he assisted his father in all the pursuits of agriculture, but at that time he bought land for himself and engaged in farming it until 1867. He then came to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land on section 21, Cass township. That he was a pioneer in the true sense of the word is evidenced by the fact that when he built a residence in this township he was obliged to haul the finished lumber from Des Moines. Here he continued his farming until 1898, when he retired. He still owns his farm of one hundred and sixty acres and to his untiring efforts is due its present improved condition.

In 1859 Mr. Stillson was married to Rachel A. Shead, a native of Indiana, born in Laporte county July 18, 1841. She is still living. Three children were born to this union: Grove L.; Ella May, the wife of Charles A. Reeve; and Harry, who married Birdie Rogers and lives on Mr. Stillson's farm, where he is rearing his family of two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Stillson have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than thirty years and are numbered among the most liberal contributors to its cause. No political office has ever attracted Mr. Stillson, but he has always been ready to give his support to the republican cause.

This couple now own a beautiful home in Panora, where they are enjoying a well earned rest. Mr. Stillson's health has broken some as a result of the hard work which his pioneer farming entailed and to the fact that all of which he has accomplished has been

done by his own efforts, but he has never swerved from the straightforward path. He has never built up his own prosperity or happiness upon another's misfortune or unhappiness, but has always lent a helping hand to his neighbors and friends.

JOSEPH ZARUBA.

Among those who have left Europe to identify themselves with American life and institutions and who have pushed their way to the front as agriculturists and are a credit alike to the land of their birth and of their adoption, is Joseph Zaruba, born in Bohemia, November 1, 1839.

His early childhood and youth were spent in his native land and there he acquired his education. At the age of twenty-seven years he determined to seek a home in America, where there were larger fields to cultivate and larger opportunities of advancement. Landing upon our shores, he came directly to Johnson county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and lived until 1872. He then removed to Dodge township, Guthrie county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land. He erected a house, fourteen by twenty feet, and went to work to break the land and put it in shape for cultivation. Success soon crowned his well directed labor and he was able to erect a larger and a better home, but misfortune overtook him, his home being blown away by a cyclone. It has been said that calamity always introduces better conditions, a saying which was found true in this case, for the owner built upon the ruins of his second home the fine, spacious house in which he now lives. He has also erected a barn which is well equipped in all modern improvements, has sunk several wells and has everything in a model condition. So successfully has he conducted his agricul-

tural pursuits that he is today a prosperous farmer and has been able to settle his two sons upon a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Richland township. He has made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Zaruba was united in marriage, in Johnson county, Iowa, to Anna Zitka, a native of Bohemia, who passed away in 1898, leaving him with eight children: Joe, of Calhoun county; Anna, who married John Blakely, of Delta, Iowa; Andy, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume; Charles, of Richland township; Sarah, the wife of Ed Kuntz, of Richland township; Rudolph, Ludia and Leo. Three of the sons are now assisting their father on the home farm.

In an analyzation of the life work of Joseph Zaruba we note many prominent characteristics—perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that he has marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained him his success and made him one of the valued agriculturists of his township.

A. B. COPE.

Prominent among the energetic and reliable agriculturists of this section of Iowa is numbered A. B. Cope, who is a native of Stark county, Ohio, his birth having occurred there December 2, 1872. He is a son of Cyrus and Mary Cope, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. More than a century ago George Washington said, "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which a man can devote his energies," and the truth of this stands today as it did then. The men following this pursuit are the honest, upright citizens of America, whose lives are seldom given to speculation or questionable business methods. A stanch representative of this type of citizen is to be found not only

in Mr. Cope, but in the long line of ancestors to which he can point with pride. His grandfather was a pioneer farmer who cut his farm of two hundred and eighty acres out of the wilderness. His father, Cyrus Cope, was reared on the home farm and became an extensive and successful farmer, who made a specialty of raising red polled cattle, a line in which he was unusually successful.

A. B. Cope received his education in the Panora schools, and with this history behind him it is no wonder that he early gave his best efforts to farming. He owns and operates eighty acres of fine farming land on section 10, Bear Grove township. Here he is starting an enterprise which bids fair to grow rapidly, being a breeder and raiser of full-blooded Hereford cattle, of which he intends to make a specialty. He is now line-man for the North Branch Telephone Company, which work he has followed for six years.

In 1897 Mr. Cope was married to Electa Jenkins, a native of Indiana, who was a daughter of John and Mary Jenkins, both natives of Indiana, but who at a very early date took up their abode in Iowa. They were blessed with eleven children, of whom Mrs. Cope was the second in order of birth. She was in delicate health for many years and died in Colorado in 1905. In his political views Mr. Cope is a republican. The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history. But the names of those who have distinguished themselves by the possession of qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence for the

multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed. Such are the thoughts which involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him whose name initiates this sketch.

J. F. BROCK.

J. F. Brock, postmaster in the village of Bear Grove, where he is also conducting a general mercantile enterprise, was born in McLean county, Illinois, on the 10th of October, 1850, his parents being Mosby and Evelyn (Rhodes) Brock. The father was born in Kentucky, while the mother was a native of Illinois. The death of Mr. Brock occurred on the 22d of February, 1903, but the mother had long since passed away, having died in 1856. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1854 had removed from Illinois to Iowa, settling in Hamilton county. After the death of his wife he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1868, when he again came to Iowa, this time establishing his home in Polk county. On the expiration of that period he went to Madison county, Iowa, and there his last years were passed.

In the youthful days of J. F. Brock, his time was divided between Illinois and Iowa, and the work which taught him the value of industry and perseverance in the active affairs of life was that of the farm. His mental discipline was received in the public schools, and after arriving at the years of maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Weaver, who was born in Indiana in 1852, her parents being George M. and K. Weaver, who at an early period in the development of Iowa came to this state. They are still living and now make their home in Stuart. Their daughter Mary was the first-born in their family of six children, and in October, 1890, she gave her hand in marriage to J. F. Brock. There is one child of this marriage, Carl William, who was

born August 26, 1891, and was named for his uncle, who now lives in Madison, Iowa.

For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Brock continued to engage in farming, and thus provided for his little family, but in more recent years he has turned his attention to merchandising and now has a good general store at Bear Grove, where he supplies many of the wants of the farming community adjacent. He is also acting as postmaster at that place. In politics he is a republican, having continuously supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He realizes that persistent labor is the basis of all financial advancement and in this manner he is qualifying for success.

MRS. ANN HAYES.

Mrs. Ann Hayes is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and forty acres in Baker township. She was born in Essex county, New York, January 1, 1845, and is a daughter of Alexander and Amy (Wood) Kaidy. In the paternal line she comes of an old New York family, her father having been born in New York on the 10th of July, 1806. He died March 20, 1867. Her mother, who was born October 18, 1822, died July 15, 1907, at the age of eighty-five years, eight months and twenty-eight days. In the Kaidy family were four children, of whom Mrs. Hayes was the second in order of birth.

Mrs. Hayes spent her girlhood days in the east, and acquired her education in the public school near her parents' home. She remained under the parental roof until she gave her hand in marriage to Monroe D. Hayes, on the 1st of January, 1863. Unto them were born eight children, namely: Roby A., who was born December 24, 1863, and is now deceased; George M., who was born December 14, 1864, and is living in South Dakota; Mary A., who was born

December 18, 1865, and is living in Iowa; Harvey J., born March 5, 1867; one who died in infancy; William, whose birth occurred June 19, 1870; Jessie A., who was born October 24, 1873, and died April 13, 1874; and Elmer, who was born February 2, 1875, and lives in Guthrie county, Iowa; The death of the husband and father occurred on the 20th of February, 1878, when he lost his life by accident in a stone quarry. Two years prior to this he had removed with his family to Guthrie county, Iowa.

Mrs. Hayes reared and educated her children, by whom she has done a mother's full part. She located on section 18, Baker township, and now owns one hundred and forty acres of land here. With the growth and settlement of the county this has greatly increased in value and is now an excellent farm, equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences. Mrs. Hayes has displayed superior business ability in its conduct and management, and in the control of her agricultural interests has shown also keen sagacity and unfaltering perseverance. She has gained many friends here during the long period of her residence in Guthrie county and enjoys the warm regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought her in contact.

EDWARD J. KILGORE.

Edward J. Kilgore is the proprietor of a meat market, and also conducts an ice business at Guthrie Center. His life record began in Athens county, Ohio, in 1867. His father, Robert Kilgore, was born in Ireland and was a farmer by occupation. He worked diligently and persistently in tilling the soil, and the rich crops which he annually garnered brought to him a goodly measure of success, so that he was a prosperous man at the time of his death, which occurred in Ohio in 1886, when he had reached the age

of eighty years. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Kinney, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and died on the 8th of March, 1886, at the age of sixty years. She was a member of the Christian church. In the family of this worthy couple were five children: George, who died in early life; Augusta, the wife of Fred Frink, a farmer living in South Dakota; Edward, of this review; Nettie, the wife of William Beck, a printer of Arlington, South Dakota; and Charles, who is a speculator and fruit farmer at Grand Junction, Colorado.

Edward J. Kilgore early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was reared to farm life, and in his youth attended the district schools. He came to Guthrie county in 1886 and worked on a farm until 1893, when he desired to follow other pursuits than that of agriculture and entered the meat market of D. P. Williams, where he was employed for a year. On the expiration of that period he began business on his own account, and he now has a thoroughly modern meat market, well equipped with all up-to-date appliances. He receives a liberal patronage, so that his business is profitable. He also feeds cattle and hogs upon a farm of eighty acres in Valley township, and he owns an ice house and conducts a wholesale ice business at Guthrie Center.

Mr. Kilgore was married to Miss Blanche E. Smith, who was born in Illinois in 1872 and is a daughter of Ernest and Arminda Smith, the former a farmer who came to Iowa in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore had three children: Orpha Cecil, Earl and Merl. The last two were twins, but Merl is now deceased.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and are interested in its work and upbuilding. Mr. Kilgore belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is independent in politics, but is now serving as a

member of the common council, and in matters of citizenship he is progressive, withholding his support from no movement which will benefit the community. He is recognized by those who know him as a man of good traits of character, of sterling worth and integrity, who is incorruptible in his business and social relations.

F. K. NELSON.

One of the young but representative agriculturists and stock-raisers of Iowa is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Nelson was born in Freeport, Illinois, on April 29, 1869, and comes of a long line of honorable farmers. He was a son of G. B. and M. J. Nelson, both natives of Canton, Ohio, who came to Guthrie county in 1872, where they have since resided. Mr. Nelson served in the Civil war for eighteen months in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio. He has always followed farming, but is now living a retired life at Guthrie Center. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of five children. C. H., who lives at Guthrie Center; F. K., of this review; Elizabeth, who resides at South Dakota; G. B., Jr., of the same state; and Emma, who lives at Guthrie Center.

F. K. Nelson was united in marriage, in 1898, to Miss Rose A. Barney, who is a daughter of F. D. and Mary Barney, now living at Grand Junction, Colorado, on a fruit farm. There were four children in this family: William S., who lives at Adair, Iowa; Lillian, in Colorado; F. E., a resident of the same state; and Mrs. F. K. Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of an only daughter, Frances L., who was born January 29, 1901.

Mr. Nelson had a common-school education, following this by twelve years of teaching. His wife was a graduate of the county high school and had taught for thirteen

terms. This experience has been the best kind of an education and has given them both the culture and the love of good reading which has made their life in the country larger and broader than that of most young people whose lives are so occupied with the daily duties of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson now own thirty-five acres in Colorado, which is given up to fruit farming, and he operates seven hundred and twenty acres of land in Bear Grove township, this county. Mr. Nelson is an extensive stock-raiser and feeder, and is said to have the best grade of horses in the township.

This worthy couple are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they have always given their hearty support. They have prospered from year to year because they have conscientiously attended to all their business pursuits, and they have also enjoyed life, not allowing farm duties to so get the best of them that they should lose their interest in the affairs of the world at large.

BURTON M. SEARLES.

Burton M. Searles, a retired farmer, was born May 4, 1837, at Bainbridge, New York, a son of Reuben Searles, who was born in New York in 1799, and Ruth (Meade) Searles, a native of the same state. His father passed away at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Of the six children born to this union, only two are now living, the subject of this sketch and his brother, Thomas E., of New York.

Mr. Searles's educational advantages were limited, as were those of most boys of that time, but he has more than made up for this lack by the education he has received in the school of life. He was one of the youthful citizens whose patriotism inspired them to take part in the struggle between the north and the south. He enlisted in Company B, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, in 1864.

and did his duty faithfully as a soldier until June 9, 1865, when he was discharged at New York city.

At the close of the war Mr. Searles secured employment in a spoke factory at Bainbridge, New York, and a little later conducted a livery stable. By frugal living and close attention to the interests of his employers he early won success. With the capital which he accumulated he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1868, looking for land, but not finding what he wanted he returned home. This plan, however, of farming in the west remained with him and he came back to look over a number of states, but again returned to New York. In 1879 he found the farm for which he was looking in Richland township, Guthrie county, and here he located on one hundred and sixty acres on section 16. It was raw prairie land and Mr. Searles has brought it to its present improved condition. He worked diligently at general farming and stock-raising up to the year 1899, when he retired to spend his remaining days in well earned ease. He still owns his farm, but has rented it to his son. In politics Mr. Searles has always been a stanch republican, and he served the locality as township trustee for a number of years. He is a member of Mays post, No. 164, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bagley.

In 1879 he was married to Viola Merri-
man, who was born April 27, 1857, and died in 1888. Her father was Levi Merriman. Three children have been born to this union: Mrs. Ella A. Godfrey; Frank H., who married Florence Hollar and lives on the home place; and Ray M., a citizen of Des Moines.

J. E. MORRISON.

J. E. Morrison, whose life work has been that of farming and stock-raising, is now well known in this connection in Thompson township, where he owns and cultivates eighty acres of land on section 18. The

spirit of enterprise and progress which have ever dominated the middle west and have brought about its wonderful development and improvement are manifest in his life. He is a native son of this section of the county, for his birth occurred in Cedar county, Iowa, on the 15th of January, 1860.

His parents were Isaiah and Rachel (Smith) Morrison, both natives of Vermont. The father was born in Rutland county, December 9, 1809, and the mother's birth occurred October 20, 1814. They were married January 2, 1832. They came to Cedar county, Iowa, in the early '50s, making the journey by wagon route, and in 1893 removed to Guthrie county, where their remaining days were passed. The father died on the 14th of March, 1899, and the mother's death occurred on the 20th of August, 1896. They had long traveled life's journey together and were separated by death for only a brief period. Both attained a very advanced age, and in the communities where they lived they were always held in high esteem.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for J. E. Morrison in his boyhood and youth. He worked diligently and persistently in the fields under his father's direction and thus gained practical knowledge of farming methods which well equipped him to take charge of a farm of his own at the time he started out in life for himself. His education was afforded by the public schools.

On the 25th of December, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Kirkpatrick, who was born December 9, 1863, and is a daughter of Alexander Kirkpatrick. Five children have graced this union: William A., who was born March 31, 1887, and died March 23, 1888; Sarah E., born April 22, 1889; Guy E., born November 6, 1892; Harry E., born March 3, 1903; and Nellie M., born September 14, 1905.

Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison began their domestic life in Cedar county, but at the end of two years removed

to Adair county, and in 1890 came to Guthrie county, locating on section 18, Thompson township. He has always been a farmer and is engaged quite extensively in raising stock. In all of his business interests he is energetic and determined, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He owns eighty acres of good land on section 18, Thompson township, constituting an excellent farm, which is supplied with all modern equipments and accessories.

Mr. Morrison gives his political allegiance to the republican party, being in hearty sympathy with its principles and platform. For seven years he served as township trustee, and he is interested in everything pertaining to the intellectual and moral development of the community, as well as its material and substantial progress. He and his family are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Morrison is classed with the self-made men, having accumulated his possessions through his own earnest and untiring efforts. He has manifested good judgment in his business undertakings, and in all he has been ably assisted by his wife, who is indeed a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey.

J. F. McMAHON.

Among the native sons of Iowa who have gained prominence in agricultural circles is numbered J. F. McMahon, now the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of farm land in Guthrie county, of which four hundred and eighty acres is comprised in the home place. Mr. McMahon was born in Union township, Cass county, Iowa, on the 11th of September, 1872, and comes of Irish ancestry, his parents being Michael and Anna (Fitzpatrick) McMahon, both natives of the Emerald Isle, the former born in 1842 and the latter in 1845. The father was but a

youth of seventeen when he emigrated to the new world. He proved his loyalty to his adopted country by a four years' service in the Civil war, being a brave and valiant soldier. Following his return from the army he located in Iowa and engaged in farming, which has continued to be his occupation to the present time. The mother, however, is now deceased, her death having occurred October 4, 1903. In the family of this worthy couple were born ten children, all of whom still survive, namely: J. F., of this review; Minnie, the wife of Mike Talty and a resident of Guthrie county; Teresa, who is engaged in teaching in Cass county, Iowa; Edward, who is married and also lives in Cass county; Nellie, who makes her home in that county; Stephen and Philip, who reside in Adair county, Iowa; Thomas, of Cass county; Etta, who is engaged in teaching school, and Leo, a resident of Buffalo, New York.

J. F. McMahon, the eldest member of his father's family, received his education in the common schools and was reared to the occupation of farming, being assigned to the various tasks which fall to the lot of the farmer boy, so that he was well fitted for carrying on agricultural interests on his own account when starting out upon an independent business venture. He started in a humble capacity, however, operating rented land for five years, during which time, through his careful management and keen discrimination, he secured the capital which enabled him to become the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Adair county, Iowa. After six years, however, he disposed of that tract of land and in the spring of 1907 purchased four hundred and eighty acres on section 10, Thompson township, Guthrie county, to which he removed. He also bought an eighty-acre tract in Beaver township, this county, so that he owns altogether five hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land. His home place is well improved with good buildings and

everything about the house is conducive to the comfort of the inmates. Mr. McMahon is here engaged in raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and in addition to carrying on general agricultural pursuits he is also engaged in raising good grades of stock, a portion of his land being devoted to pasturage. In both branches of his business he is meeting with gratifying success and is numbered among the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Guthrie county.

Mr. McMahon established a home of his own by his marriage on the 14th of October, 1896, to Miss Myrtle Scarlett, who was born in Cass county, Iowa, on the 25th of August, 1874. She is a daughter of B. L. and Anna (Ellis) Scarlett, the former a native of Tennessee, while the mother's birth occurred in Ohio. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Illinois, in the year 1871, and it was in the same year that they located in Cass county, Iowa. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Scarlett there were ten children, of whom eight still survive. The record is as follows: Virginia, who has passed away; Myrtle, now Mrs. McMahon; Sarah, the wife of Charles Stockings, and a resident of Canada; Fred, a resident of Nevada, Missouri; Daisy, the wife of Jo Smith, a resident of Cass county, Iowa; Adda, the wife of Marion White, and likewise a resident of Cass county; one who died in infancy; Ruby, the wife of Will Whited, and also a resident of Cass county, and Bert and Kate M., who are still under the parental roof.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McMahon has been blessed with five children, but their first born, Mary, died in infancy. The other members of the family are: Anna Frances, who was born January 13, 1900; Cecil E., born October 30, 1902; William B., born July 2, 1904; and James E., born July 29, 1905.

Mr. McMahon gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party, but is not active in public affairs, preferring to give his undivided attention to

his private interests. He is a self-made man, possessing the thrift, enterprise and diligence so essential in the acquirement of a competency. Much of his success, however, is due to the untiring efforts of his estimable wife, for she has indeed proved to him a valuable assistant in his business affairs, and although still numbered among the younger residents of Guthrie county they have attained a position of prominence and enjoy the high regard of all with whom they are associated. They have worked earnestly and persistently and now enjoy an excellent income derived from their extensive landed possessions, now comprising five hundred and sixty acres. Both Mr. and Mrs. McMahon are communicants of the Catholic church.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS.

The Campbell Brothers, Frank H. and Clark V., are now engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Beaver township, Guthrie county. The former was born in Prairie City, Illinois, in 1870, and the latter in Page county, Iowa, in 1882. They are the sons of James and Ida (Hoyt) Campbell. The mother was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1848, and died in March, 1900. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in April, 1846, and at an early day removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he was married. Subsequently he went to Kansas, where he lived for nine years, and then took up his abode in Page county, Iowa, making his home there for twelve years. He was next a resident of Nebraska, and in 1899 came to Guthrie county, Iowa, purchasing the John Hoops farm of eighty acres in Beaver township, which was improved. He only lived one month after coming here, dying in March, 1900. In his family were five children, of whom three are living: Frank H. and Clark V., of this review; and Myrtle I.,

who was born in 1884 and now acts as housekeeper for her brothers. Those deceased are: T. Milton, who was born in 1871 and died in January, 1894; and Anna E., who was born in 1875 and died at the age of five years.

Since the death of the father the sons have carried on the work of the farm, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation and adding many modern equipments to the place. In connection with the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, the Campbell Brothers are now raising stock, and also conduct quite an extensive dairy business, sending their milk to the Menlo creamery. They are enterprising and progressive farmers and wide-awake young business men, meeting with success in their undertakings. They carry on farm work along progressive and practical lines and thus accomplish good results. Although they have resided in the county for only a brief period, they are well and favorably known in Beaver and other townships, and have many friends here.

ROSS WINTER.

Ross Winter, a resident farmer of Cass township, makes his home on section 25, and is now the owner of one hundred acres which constitutes a well improved and valuable farm. He was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, July 14, 1870. His father, Isaac Winter, a native of Maryland, was born March 22, 1821, and died on the farm where his son now resides in the year 1892. In his younger days he was a miller, and ere he left his native state he was married to Miss Ellen Billenger, who was also born in Maryland. They came to Iowa at an early period in the development and improvement of this state, the father devoting his time and energies to general farming in Keokuk county. His first wife died in Jefferson county, leaving one son, E. T. Winter, who now resides in

Des Moines. The father afterward married Miss Mary E. Evans, a native of Van Buren county, Iowa, and two children were born to them, one dying in infancy. The other is Ross Winter. When he was twelve years of age he accompanied his father and brother on their removal from Keokuk county to Greene county, where they resided upon a farm until 1884, when the father gave his property there to his son, E. T., and came to Guthrie county, purchasing the farm upon which our subject now resides. He was a man of good business judgment and keen discernment, and in his agricultural pursuits met with gratifying success. Although not a member he was a regular attendant at church and lived a true Christian life. In politics he was independent and voted for men and principles rather than party. The farm which he bought in Greene county he gave to his elder son and the old homestead in Guthrie county to the subject of this review. The mother died in Keokuk county in 1882. A short time prior to his death the father took his sons on a trip east, to Chicago, Washington, D. C., Baltimore and other places, visiting his old home at Linwood, Carroll county, Maryland, where his boyhood was spent.

Ross Winter acquired the greater part of his education by attending the country schools of his native county. He also spent one winter in attendance at the high school at Grand Junction, Greene county, Iowa. Throughout his boyhood and youth he made his home with his father, and eventually came into possession of the home farm in Guthrie county of one hundred acres, which he still owns and on which he has made many improvements. He has built a new barn and corn crib, remodeled the house, built fences, put in tile, and now has one of the best farms in Cass township, lacking in none of the equipments and accessories of a model property.

On the 24th of September, 1893, Mr. Winter was united in marriage to Miss Mar-

tha E. Jones, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Richard Jones, a coal miner, who resided in Panora for many years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winter have been born six children, two dying in infancy. Those living are: Lillie May, Orville R., Earl Elias and Vernia Ross. The parents and the elder daughter are members of the Christian church at Panora, and in politics Mr. Winter is a republican. He carries on general farming and is recognized as a good man and neighbor as well as an enterprising agriculturist. His farm presents an excellent appearance, indicating his careful supervision and progressive methods, and annually he harvests rich crops as a reward of his labor.

ROSS R. KIRKWOOD.

Ross R. Kirkwood, an agriculturist of Bear Grove township, living on section 21, where he owns and cultivates two hundred and sixty acres of rich land, dates his residence in Iowa from 1870. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 2d of March, 1851, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Eckman) Kirkwood, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Under the parental roof the days of his boyhood and youth were passed to the age of nineteen years, when, attracted by the opportunities of the rapidly developing west, he sought a home in Iowa. The year 1870 witnessed his arrival, and he has since lived in Guthrie county, where as the years have passed he has steadily advanced to a prominent place in agricultural circles. The careful husbanding of his resources, combined with the exercise of his energy and perseverance—his salient characteristics—have brought to him a comfortable competence, and his farm of two hundred and sixty acres is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise.

On the 12th of July, 1871, Mr. Kirkwood was united in marriage to Miss Mary R.

Stonebrake, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1853, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Beasor) Stonebrake, both of whom are now deceased. Unto our subject and his wife were born the following named: Zellie M., born July 30, 1872; Elnora C., born January 30, 1874; Edd R., born November 10, 1876; Lizzie M., born December 19, 1879; Bert C., whose birth occurred March 1, 1882; Clarence T., March 20, 1885; and Ada M., August 1, 1888. All of the children live in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood are members of the Baptist church, and their many good qualities of heart and mind constitute the secret of their popularity with their many friends and neighbors. Mr. Kirkwood is a democrat in his political views. He has served as school director for several years, and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion and a practical, helpful friend.

ANDREW J. MURPHY.

Andrew J. Murphy, a retired farmer now living in Herndon, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 14th of February, 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Avis) Murphy, both of whom were natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Indiana at an early day. The father died in 1840 and the mother in 1855. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and during his boyhood and youth received practical training at farm work that has been invaluable to him in his later life. Since 1871 he has been a resident of Guthrie county, Iowa, first locating in Cass township, where he purchased forty acres of land. He made his home there until 1893, when he removed to Richland township and operated a rented farm of one hundred and sixty acres until ill health compelled his retirement. He then located in Herndon, where he purchased res-

idence property, and here he expects to spend his remaining days.

Mr. Murphy was married in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Colson, a native of Indiana and a daughter of James and Eliza (De Long) Colson. Of the ten children born of this union, six are now living: Eli Edgar, of Yale, Iowa; Mrs. Ida May Hulbert; Henry Shelton, of Richland township, this county; Charles Edgar, of Panora; Mrs. Minnie Matilda Honshelt; and Lewis V., of Omaha, Nebraska.

True to the interests of his country, when the Civil war broke out, Mr. Murphy enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, with which he served for three years, taking part in all of the important engagements in which his regiment participated until wounded at Henderson Hill in 1865, when he was forced to remain in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, for six months. At the close of the war he was mustered out and returned to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for two years. He then removed to Marengo, where he conducted a grocery store for a time, and in 1871 came to Guthrie county, as previously stated. The success which he has attained has been due entirely to his own efforts, his strong character and individuality. His unselfishness in political affairs is well shown by his devoted service to the republican party. Many times has he helped to elect his candidate to office against heavy odds. Although he has never aspired to office himself, he has not only had them offered to him, but almost forced upon him.

CHARLES HUGH PRYOR.

Charles Hugh Pryor is the junior member of the firm of Motz & Pryor, at Guthrie Center, and because of his prominence in commercial circles deserves mention in this volume. Moreover he is one of the native sons

of Guthrie Center, his birth having here occurred in 1876. His parents were Carson and Junetta (Motz) Pryor. The father was born in Ohio and came to Iowa with his parents in his boyhood days, the family home being established upon a farm in Guthrie county. Mr. Pryor carried on a jewelry business after attaining his majority, and for some time was in partnership with William Swank under the firm style of Swank & Pryor. Some time prior to his demise he suffered an injury in the Stuart machine shops, which was the primary cause of his death. He passed away in June, 1885, when about thirty-three years of age. He was prosperous owing to his close application and unfaltering diligence and his personal traits of character were such as won him esteem and popularity. He belonged to the Odd Fellows society, and in his political views was a stalwart republican. His wife is still living in Guthrie Center. She is a daughter of John and Mrs. Motz, and since the death of her first husband has become the wife of Charles Phillips, who is engaged in the insurance business in Guthrie Center. By her first marriage she had two children: Minnie, the wife of H. H. Mercer, clerk of the district court, and mentioned elsewhere in this volume; and Charles Hugh, of this review. The children of the second marriage are Bessie and Harry Phillips.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for Charles Hugh Pryor in his youth. He was sent to the public schools, and in 1893, when a lad of seventeen years, he entered the store of Stover Brothers & Motz as a clerk, continuing in that capacity until 1904. In that year he inherited an interest in the estate of his maternal grandfather, John Motz, and the firm of Motz & Pryor was then formed, Ulysses Grant Motz being the senior partner. Business has since been carried on by this firm, and the house is one of the leading commercial establishments in Guthrie Center.

In 1905 Mr. Pryor was married to Miss Grace Louise Lane, a daughter of E. C. and Etta Lane, her father being the president of the First National Bank of Guthrie Center. Mrs. Pryor was born in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1882, and is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Pryor belongs to the Odd Fellows society, and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. In his business life he has made good use of his opportunities, and although numbered among the younger, he is also one of the more successful merchants of his native city. His life has been manly, his actions sincere and his manner unaffected. He has thus gained the favorable regard of many friends, who desire his future success and who predict for him further prosperity, knowing that he is determined, resolute and reliable.

J. M. KIRKWOOD.

J. M. Kirkwood, who owns eighty acres of land on section 22, Bear Grove township, and is an extensive raiser of high grade stock, was born in Richland county, Ohio, May 20, 1845. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth (Eckman) Kirkwood, natives of Pennsylvania, born in the years 1809 and 1813 respectively. Their family numbered ten children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Amos, a resident of Ohio; Susan, who is living in Nebraska; Mary, whose home is in West Virginia; J. M., of this review; R. R., who resides in Adair, Iowa; and Abner and Wesley, who are residents of Ohio. In the year 1864 the father bought land in Iowa. His life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits, and he died in the year 1900. The mother still survives and is now living on the old homestead in Ohio.

J. M. Kirkwood was reared in Ohio and as a farm boy worked in the fields and attended school as opportunity offered. He

remained a resident of the Buckeye state until 1882, when he came to Iowa, settling in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county. In early life he had learned and followed the carpenter's trade, devoting fourteen years to building operations, but since coming to this state he has always engaged in general farming and now owns eighty acres of land on section 22, Bear Grove township. The soil is tillable and rich and good crops are annually gathered, but, moreover, he is extensively engaged in raising high grade stock and this brings to him a good annual revenue.

In early manhood Mr. Kirkwood wedded Miss Jennie Woodford and unto them was born a daughter, Edith, who is now deceased, while the mother passed away in 1877. After losing his first wife Mr. Kirkwood wedded Mary Fulton, who was born in 1862 and is one of the six children whose parents were William and Mary Fulton. Her father died in 1892, while the mother is still living. The children of the second marriage are: Ralph W., born in 1894; Constance, in 1897; and Louis and Lois, twins, in 1903. The family are pleasantly located in a comfortable home on the farm and are well known and worthy people of the community. They attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church and upright lives have gained for them warm regard, while the industry, activity and probity of Mr. Kirkwood in business affairs have gained for him a very desirable measure of success.

WILLIAM WARRINGTON.

William Warrington, who built the first building in Guthrie Center, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 15, 1819, and died July 30, 1905, in Guthrie county. He came to the United States in 1850, when a man of thirty-one years, and settled in La Salle county, Illinois, where in 1853 he was

united in marriage to Miss Julia Cooper. Thinking to find still better business advantages farther west, he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1856 and settled on the town site of Guthrie Center. There was no city here at the time, however, and with the upbuilding of the embryo village he was closely associated. He erected a small log structure at the corner of State and Ninth streets, which he occupied many years as a blacksmith shop, and in the spring of 1857 he put up the first frame house on the town site, building it of native timber which he cut and which was sawed at Crooks & McEwen's mill at Bear Grove. This house stood about south of the present site of the Motz opera house and was rather a primitive affair. At a later date, however, he bought a tract of land of forty acres adjoining Guthrie Center on the west and there his last days were passed in an honorable retirement from active business pursuits.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Warrington were born four children: Bert, who took up blacksmithing when his father retired and is continuing in that business; Mrs. John Hollister, of Guthrie Center; Mack a newspaper man of Mason City, Nebraska; and Mrs. Campbell, of Colorado.

Mr. Warrington, in his capacity of village blacksmith, was a valuable acquisition to the early settlers of Guthrie Center and that section of the county. It was given to him to witness the beginning and the growth of the county seat for a half century and in its early days he bore an active part in its industrial affairs. He also saw the old Rocket, the first locomotive that was run on the first railroad, making trips from Liverpool to Leeds, England. This was long before there was a railroad in the United States. Mr. Warrington, on the 8th of March, 1864, was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Orange lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Guthrie Center, and his funeral services were conducted by that order. In his political be-

lief he was a democrat and in his religious faith a Baptist. His was a most kindly and genial nature and he won friends of all who knew him. No history of the county seat would be complete without mention of him, for during many years he figured actively in connection with its business interests and then retired to enjoy an honorable old age at a pleasant home adjoining the town. There he departed this life July 30, 1905, respected by all with whom he had been brought in contact.

WILLIAM A. SEIDLER, M. D.

Dr. William A. Seidler is the only practicing physician at Jamaica and he has a very liberal patronage received from the village and throughout the surrounding district. He was born in Minburn, Iowa, in 1878, and is the son of Dr. W. Seidler, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1869. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. He then located for practice at Minburn, where he remained for a number of years. He also conducted a drug store for a considerable period, but for the past fifteen years he has lived retired. As a business and professional man he made an excellent record and was regarded as one of the prominent and leading residents of the community. His political support is given to the democracy. He married Miss Mary Geertz, who was born in Germany, and they became the parents of three children.

Dr. Seidler, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the schools of Minburn and in Drake University, in Des Moines, where he acquired his more specifically literary knowledge. Whether predilection, inherent tendencies or environment had most to do with shaping his life work

it is impossible to determine. Perhaps all entered in, and at any event the choice was wisely made, for Dr. Seidler is today recognized as one of the ablest members of the medical fraternity in this part of Guthrie county. His professional training was received in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1902 he pursued a course in the City Hospital. The same year he located for practice at Jamaica, and although there were three other physicians practicing here at the time, such has been his success that they found it impossible to remain, and he is therefore the only representative of the profession here. He does nearly all of the surgical work in this part of the county and is justly regarded as a most able physician. He is very accurate in determining the necessary remedial agencies for checking the ravages of disease, and as the years have gone by his ability has been demonstrated in the liberal patronage which is accorded him.

Each summer Dr. Seidler pursues post-graduate work in New York, Boston and Chicago, and in June, 1907, intends to go to Berlin, Germany, for further study. He has conducted his research along modern scientific lines and is today one of the ablest and most erudite members of the medical fraternity in this county. He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the degrees of the chapter and the commandery at Perry, Iowa, while he also belongs to Za-Ga-Zig temple of the Mystic Shrine at Des Moines.

T. J. LALLEY.

Among the native sons of Guthrie county who are engaged in general agricultural pursuits none are more prominent than he whose name introduces this record. T. J. Lalley was born on a farm in Grant township, Guthrie county, July 14, 1880, and is the third in order of birth of the twelve surviv-

ing children born of the marriage of Patrick and Mary (Kelly) Lalley, both of whom were born in County Galway, Ireland, the former born in March, 1849, while the year 1866 witnessed his arrival in the United States, he being then a youth of eighteen years. Further mention of the parents is made on another page of this work.

T. J. Lalley was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the best methods of carrying on a work of this character, for he assisted his father in operating the home place during the summer seasons, while through the winter months he attended the common schools, wherein he obtained the knowledge which later fitted him to carry on business on his own account. Upon starting out to face the responsibilities of life on his own account he chose the occupation to which he had been reared and this has continued to be his pursuit to the present time, while in connection therewith he makes a specialty of the raising of full-blooded Aberdeen Angus cattle. He is now located on a well improved farm in Grant township, Guthrie county, his postoffice being at Adair.

Mr. Lalley completed arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage, on the 8th of January, 1901, to Miss Grace McLaren, who was born in 1880. Her parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and located in America at an early date. The mother, however, is deceased, her death occurring in 1906, but the father is still living and now makes his home in Oklahoma. Mrs. Lalley is the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children and was provided with liberal educational advantages, having graduated from the normal at Audubon, Iowa, and following the completion of her education she successfully engaged in teaching for six years prior to her marriage. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lalley has been blessed with two interesting children: Vincent, who was born January 15, 1902; and Cornelius, born April 6, 1903.

Mr. Lalley gives his political support to the democratic party and has served as school director. He and his wife are communicants of St. John's Catholic church at Adair, while his fraternal relations are with the Foresters lodge at Adair. They are highly esteemed young people of the community, and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

A. C. DODGE.

A. C. Dodge is the owner of an excellent tract of rich and productive land of one hundred and sixty acres on section 26, Bear Grove township, and in his farming operations is meeting with a success that is proof of the capable and practical methods which he follows in tilling the soil. His life record began in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 10th of May, 1865, his parents being John and Flora Dodge. The father was born in New York in the year 1812 and the mother's birth occurred in Germany in 1838. John Dodge arrived in Iowa in 1834. The state had not yet been admitted to the Union, but was still under territorial government, and comparatively few settlements had been made aside from those along the Mississippi river. He located in Muscatine county, where he continued to reside for more than a half century, his death there occurring in 1889. He is still survived by his wife, who by her marriage became the mother of seven children.

A. C. Dodge was reared upon the old homestead farm in Muscatine county, and at the usual age began attending the public schools, wherein he mastered the common branches of English learning. He received ample training at farm work under the direction of his father, whom he assisted to carry on the labors of the fields until he started out in life on his own account. The

occupation to which he was reared he has always pursued as a means of livelihood, and in the year 1896 he arrived in Guthrie county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 26, Bear Grove township. Here he has since resided, and in addition to the cultivation of crops best adapted to soil and climatic conditions he is also engaged in the raising and feeding of stock, and is well known in this connection.

In 1889 Mr. Dodge was united in marriage to Miss Katie Willhelme, who was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, March 26, 1868, while her parents were of German descent. Her father, whose birth occurred March 28, 1843, died in 1901, and the mother, who was born on the 28th of September, 1843, is still living. In their family were nine children, including their daughter Katie, who in 1889 became the wife of A. C. Dodge. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Bertha L., born July 5, 1890; Grover A., born June 25, 1892; Pearl E., born April 14, 1895; Elmer A., August 22, 1897; Verda B., September 6, 1899; Floyd A., October 1, 1902; and Vernon E., July 13, 1905.

Mr. Dodge is a democrat, but while he regards it the duty as well as the privilege of a citizen to exercise his right of franchise and thus support the principles in which he believes, he has never been an office seeker. He has served, however, as school director, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church and are highly esteemed people.

JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK.

John W. Kirkpatrick, filling the position of postmaster at Menlo, and the owner of good farming property in the county which yields him a gratifying income, was born in the state of Illinois, March 4, 1858. His

parents, Alexander and Sarah (Williams) Kirkpatrick, were natives of Ireland, born June 22, 1829, and September 9, 1827, respectively. They were married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in April, 1855, and the father followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He died at Casey, Iowa, in February, 1901.

The removal of the family to Iowa during the early childhood of John W. Kirkpatrick led him to secure his education in the public schools of Guthrie county. It was in February, 1870, that the parents came to this state, settling upon a farm in Grant township, Guthrie county, whence Mr. Kirkpatrick of this review removed to Thompson township in 1878. On the 13th of March, 1889, he again became a resident of Grant township, where he lived for three years, and then again took up his abode in Thompson township. His next removal made him a resident of Beaver township, March 5, 1893. All these years he had followed farming, and his labors were bringing to him a goodly measure of success. As his financial resources increased he added to his property and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in Thompson township and eighty acres in Beaver township. Upon these tracts good crops are raised, and because of the value and cultivation of the farms his property brings to him a very desirable financial return. He likewise owns residence property in Menlo, where he makes his home, and on the 6th of April, 1899, he was appointed postmaster of the town, which position he has since filled, giving a public-spirited and progressive administration in the discharge of the duties of the office.

On the 27th of February, 1889, Mr. Kirkpatrick was married, in Beaver township, to Miss Jennie Reed, and unto them have been born two sons: Ray S., born October 22, 1892; and Alden W., December 13, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are members of the Presbyterian church, with which he united February 2, 1896, while his wife be-

came a member in the winter of 1880, and their eldest son joined on the 3d of February, 1902. Mr. Kirkpatrick is an elder and trustee in the church, which offices he has held for several years. His political support is given the republican party, the principles of which he has endorsed since age gave to him the right of franchise. He has been a resident of the county from the age of twelve years, and while his life has been quietly passed, largely in the pursuits of the farm, his record is not without the lessons of good citizenship, of upright manhood and of honor in business relations.

MAHLON S. DEARDORFF.

Farming today requires brains and is an admirable form of activity and entirely worthy of the attention that such men as Mr. Deardorff, of Yale, is giving it. For miles around no better farm or home can be found than that belonging to the subject of this sketch. Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, was the birthplace of Mr. Deardorff, and he was born July 12, 1868. His father, Henry Deardorff, a well known farmer, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, but in the early '50s emigrated to Illinois, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1890. His wife, Susan Mummert, was born in Pennsylvania and passed away in February, 1904, at the advanced age of sixty-eight. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, the fourth in order of birth being Mahlon S. Deardorff.

His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and in the pursuit of an education in the public schools. The responsibility of the farm seemed naturally to fall upon him, so without a murmur he took up the burden and accepted it as his destined lot. For eight years he worked hard, assisting his parents on the old home place. At the end of that time he came to Guthrie county,

Iowa, where he purchased his present farm of two hundred and sixty-seven acres, on section 6, Cass township, known as the Reuben Reaver farm. It was improved land, but the buildings are largely the result of Mr. Deardorff's own labor. He has rebuilt the house, erected a large new barn and a double corn crib, and has added fifty adjoining acres to his possessions. It is a beautiful tract of land, rolling enough for good drainage, and every foot of it can be put under cultivation.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Deardorff was united in marriage to Sarah E. Kreger, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1868. Mrs. Deardorff presides over her household with dignity and has always given her husband the support which a good home alone can give. There are three children in this family, LeRoy, Delbert and Russell A., also an adopted daughter named Della, who takes the name of Deardorff, though she has not been legally adopted. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Deardorff has sought no office, but he gives his unqualified support to the republican party. He is a firm believer in the beautiful outdoor life of the farm—a life full of wholesome outdoor work, with no room for listless moods of depression and boredom or of wondering what you can do next. In consequence his life is natural and happy. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he owns one of the finest homes and farms in the county.

LAURENCE McEVoy.

Laurence McEvoy, a large stock-raiser of Union township, was born June 4, 1868, in Guthrie county, where he has since resided with the exception of three years which he spent in Pottawattamie county and two years when he was employed on the railroad. His father, Owen McEvoy, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the new world at the early age

of twenty-four. Landing in New York city he there remained for a time but later went to Kentucky, where he was employed in a rope factory. It was in the latter state that he was married to Miss Catherine O'Hare, who was also born on the Emerald isle. It was in the year 1854 that Mr. McEvoy established his home in Scott county, Iowa, where he remained until 1868, when he took up his abode in Guthrie county, locating on a farm in Union township. He was there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred November 29, 1901, his remains being interred in the cemetery at Coon Rapids. His widow still survives at the advanced age of eighty-one years and yet resides on the old homestead farm in Union township. Their family numbered eight children, as follows: Dennis and Owen, deceased; John, who is mentioned on another page of this work; Mary, the wife of Frank Burns, who is engaged in railroad-ing and makes his home at Avoca, Iowa; Margaret, deceased; Ellen, the wife of Mart Sumner, a resident of Union township; Owney, a resident farmer of Highland township, Guthrie county; and Laurence, who resides on the old homestead farm.

Mr. McEvoy was educated in the district schools, assisting in his leisure time upon his father's farm and learning all the details of the agricultural business, which was to be his life work. He operates one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 2, Union township, which belongs to his mother. His attention has been especially given to the raising of Poland China hogs, Hereford and red polled cattle.

In January, 1903, occurred the marriage of Laurence McEvoy and Mary Ellen Garity, who was born in 1886 in Des Moines, and whose father is now a successful farmer in Missouri. To this union were born three children: Dennis Harold, whose birth occurred in November, 1903; Howard, born April 8, 1905; and Laurence Raymond, born September 18, 1906.

Politically Mr. McEvoy has always served the interests of the republican party. The same generous support and interest which he has given to his party he has also bestowed upon his church—the Catholic—being a communicant at Bayard, Iowa. Mr. McEvoy's strong character and generous spirit are well indicated by his devotion to his mother and to the interests of all that belong to her. He is essentially a home man, happy in the companionship of his wife and children.

CALVIN OTHELLO SONES, M. D.

Dr. Calvin Othello Sones is the oldest practicing physician at Panora and throughout the years of his connection with the professional interests of the county has easily maintained a foremost place among those whose skill and ability justly entitle them to the liberal support of the public. He opened his office in Panora in 1886 and in the intervening years he has kept abreast with the progress made by the medical fraternity through post-graduate work in college and through extensive private reading and research.

Dr. Sones is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Lycoming county on the 14th of August, 1853, of the marriage of George W. and Margaret (Lockard) Sones, who were also natives of Pennsylvania but became residents of Iowa in 1855, settling at Anamosa. In early life the father had acquainted himself with the carpenter's trade and followed that pursuit, but in his later years his attention was given to general agricultural interests. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and for over two years did active service at the front with the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, which was attached to the Western Division. He and his wife have five children.

Dr. Sones was only about two years of age when brought to Iowa by his parents, and in the public schools he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Cornell College, where he was graduated with a class of thirteen in the year 1881. In the meantime he taught school for several terms and after his graduation devoted two years to the profession, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, and with the desire to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery he became a student in the office and under the direction of Drs. Gowley and Packard, prominent physicians of the state. He afterward matriculated in the medical department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City and completed the course by graduation in 1886. Locating for practice in Panora, he has since here remained and has kept in touch with the modern scientific development that has so greatly promoted the efficiency of the representatives of the medical fraternity. In 1892 and again in 1893 he pursued post-graduate work in Chicago and he has always been a student, his private reading covering a wide range, while everything which tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him. Though not a specialist in the sense of giving his attention merely to one line of medical or surgical practice, he has, however, made a special study of electrical treatment and has installed in his office in the Roberts block some of the latest electrical appliances and machines.

On the 10th of May, 1888, in Maxwell, Iowa, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Sones and Miss Amy F. French, who was a graduate of Cornell College of the class of 1885. Her father, J. O. French, a native of New Hampshire, came to Iowa in 1872 and located in Olin, Jones county, whence he removed to Story county in 1882 and there died five years later. His wife, Mrs. Ellen (Hutchinson) French, is a na-

tive of Vermont. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Sones were born two daughters, Helen M. and Gertrude, but the wife and mother died as the result of an operation for appendicitis on the 8th of May, 1907. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a lady of innate culture and refinement, who had many friends and won the high esteem of all with whom she was brought in contact.

Dr. Sones is likewise a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his membership relations extend to Panora lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M., to the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 176, and to camp No. 91, of the Sons of Veterans, while along professional lines he is connected with both the County and State Medical Societies. He has served on the board of health in Panora and his undivided attention is practically given to his profession, wherein he manifests the ability of a learned follower of the calling whose technical skill is combined with broad humanitarian principles.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN.

J. A. McLaughlin, who was born in Ireland in 1845, came to the new world with his father in 1846 and spent two years in New York city. He then went to Virginia and afterward to Ohio with the family, remaining in the latter state for four years, when a removal was made to Madison, Wisconsin. Three years were there passed, after which the family became residents of Crawford county, where J. A. McLaughlin largely spent his youth. At a later date the family went to Clinton county, Iowa, and from Mason City came to Guthrie county. The father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Victory township, broke the sod, planted the seed and in due course of time was cultivating a good farm. There he made his home throughout his remaining days, his

death there occurring in 1881. His wife, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, also a native of Ireland, passed away in the same year, and thus this worthy couple who had long traveled life's journey together were separated by death for only a brief period. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom four are yet living: J. A., James, Mrs. Mary Ann Maxwell and Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe.

As stated, J. A. McLaughlin accompanied his parents on their various removals until the family home was established in this county. He acquired a public-school education and in early life engaged in teaching school, while later he devoted his time between farming and teaching. He became the owner of eighty acres of the old homestead farm, which he continued to cultivate until he was appointed postmaster at Guthrie Center in 1886. He acted in that capacity for four years and then engaged in teaching school in the county until 1904. In the latter year he accepted the position of secretary of the Guthrie Center Co-Operative Creamery Company, which was organized for the purpose of manufacturing butter and built a plant here. The enterprise has proved profitable from the beginning and in the year 1906 paid the farmers of this section fifty-five thousand dollars. The business therefore came as a direct benefit to two hundred and seventy-three farmers who sold milk and cream to the creamery. The company employs an experienced butter-maker and ships its product to New York city by refrigerator cars. Mr. McLaughlin is well qualified for the management of this enterprise and in its conduct displays excellent business capacity and keen foresight.

In 1877, in Wisconsin, Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rowe, who was born in Ohio in 1852. They have five children: Mary; Richard G., who is employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Oakland, California; John L.; J. P., who is assistant cashier of the bank

at Stuart, Iowa; and Anna. They also lost one child, Francis. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are widely known in the community, occupying an enviable position in social circles. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and gives his political allegiance to the democracy. For thirteen years he has been township clerk and for the past five years has filled the office of assessor, his long continuance in these positions indicating fully his capability and the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

JESSE HUGHES.

The use of the automobile in recent years has developed a new business enterprise, of which Jesse Hughes is a representative. He is now conducting a garage in Guthrie Center and is thoroughly familiar with the work of repairing and overhauling motor cars of every description. In this line he has developed a good business and has become a leading representative of the industrial life of Guthrie Center. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Boone, Iowa, in 1883. His father, Jesse Hughes, Sr., was a native of England and in early manhood came to the new world, attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning business conditions in America. He did not tarry on the eastern coast but made his way at once to Guthrie county and settled in Victory township, where in 1884 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he has since lived. It was a wild and unimproved tract when it came into his possession, but he broke the sod, tilled the fields and has since continued the improvement of the farm, upon which he yet resides. Everything about the place is indicative of his careful supervision and able management and the success of his life is attributable entirely to his own efforts. He married Ann Scott, also a native of England,

and they became the parents of nine children.

Jesse Hughes, Jr., at the usual age began attending the country schools and therein mastered the common branches of English learning. When not busy with his textbooks his time and energies were given to the work of the farm and he lived at home until he had attained his majority, when, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he went to Des Moines and entered the employ of the Adell Automobile Company. For eight months he continued in that position, after which he went to Chicago and was in the same line of business there, preparing himself for expert work in repairing and overhauling automobiles. He remained in Chicago for a considerable period and then came to Guthrie Center, where he opened a garage. He has since done all kinds of repair work and overhauling machines here and his excellent service has gained him a liberal and growing patronage. He is a young man of determination, enterprise and ambition, and will undoubtedly win success in his future business life.

ISAAC A. KIRKPATRICK.

Isaac A. Kirkpatrick has spent almost his entire life in Guthrie county, having been brought to Iowa by his parents when only two years of age. He was born in Livingston county, Illinois, on the 26th of August, 1868, and is a son of Alexander and Sarah (Williams) Kirkpatrick, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of Matthew H. Kirkpatrick, a brother of our subject. In the year 1870 the father brought his family to Iowa and settled upon a farm in Guthrie county.

Isaac A. Kirkpatrick was therefore reared amid the environments and scenes of rural life and early became familiar with the work of the farm. In his youth his attention was divided among the duties of the school-

room, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields, and on reaching manhood he took charge of the old home farm, which he has since successfully conducted. He inherited this property of one hundred acres when he reached man's estate and in 1900 he purchased eighty acres on section 17, Thompson township, which he also farms. He feeds the products of his fields to his stock, being well known as a leading stock-raiser and feeder and this branch of his business is very profitable. In the conduct of his interests he displays an aptitude for successful management and his well directed labors are being crowned with gratifying success.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is still single and resides with and cares for his mother. He votes with the democracy but has no aspiration for office. He is regarded as one of the representative young farmers and business men of Thompson township and the fact that many of his stanchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from his boyhood indicates that his life has been an active and honorable one.

WILLIS G. MOORE.

Willis G. Moore, who is living retired at Guthrie Center, was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1861. His father, George H. Moore, was a native of Virginia and died in 1899, at the age of seventy-five years. He represented one of the colonial families of the Old Dominion and among his ancestors were those who fought for liberty in the Revolutionary war. George H. Moore was a farmer and merchant who, on leaving his native state, removed to Ohio, settling on a farm in Greene county, where he resided for some time. He afterward removed to Logan county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1865 came to Iowa, settling north of Panora, where he purchased one hundred

and sixty acres of land. He had previously visited the state in 1856 and entered eight hundred acres in Richland township. After taking up his abode in this county he continued to engage in general farming until 1880, when he retired to Panora, where he organized the Guthrie County State Bank, which eventually became the Guthrie County National Bank. He was its first president and held that position for twenty years. He also became president of the Guthrie County National Bank and acted in that capacity up to the time of his death. He figured prominently in financial circles and made the institution of which he was the head one of the strong, reliable and trustworthy moneyed concerns of the county. He won more than ordinary success in his active business life and at the time of his death owned an entire section of land in Cass county. He also had a general mercantile store in Panora in connection with his banking interests. Although he started out in life empty-handed he gained a place among the substantial business men of his community and his life record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished by determined and earnest purpose, when guided by sound judgment and supplemented by unfaltering integrity. His entire life was in harmony with his principles as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He took an active part in church work, contributed generously to its support and served for many years on the financial board and was likewise one of the stewards of the church. The poor and needy found in him a generous friend, and he was recognized as a man of benevolent purpose and charitable spirit. In politics he was a republican and though he was never an aspirant for office he was a man of strong convictions and fearless in support of what he believed to be right. He was justly classed with the representative men of the county and wherever known was esteemed for his genuine personal worth, while his

success won him the admiration of all who knew his history. He married Miss Hannah Jane Peterson, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, and is now living in her seventy-eighth year, in Panora. Her father, Joseph Peterson, was a native of Virginia and belonged to one of the old colonial families represented in the Revolutionary war. Her mother was at one time held a captive by the Indians in Virginia. Mrs. Moore, the mother of our subject, belonged to the Lutheran church in early life and afterward became a member of the Methodist church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. George H. Moore were born eight children: Marcellus F., who was born in Greene county, Ohio, and is now engaged in the mining business at Denver, Colorado; Ada A., wife of Henry C. Fitz, who is engaged in merchandising at Panora; Clara A., the wife of Marshall M. Reynolds, who is president of the Guthrie County National Bank at Panora; Horace L., who is engaged in merchandising in Panora; Willis G.; Flora B., who is living in California; and Oscar and Arta, both now deceased.

Willis G. Moore was brought to Iowa in early boyhood, being only four years of age at the time of the removal to Panora, where he acquired his education in the public schools. He was reared to farm life, early taking his place behind the plow and acquainting himself with all the duties connected with the tilling of the soil. He continued to engage in farming on the old homestead until 1892, when he removed to Guthrie Center, where he has since lived. He has interests in farming land and other real estate and derives a good income from his property. He has been in ill health for many years and is therefore unable to take any active part in manual labor.

In the year 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Willis G. Moore and Miss Louisa Brown, daughter of J. B. and Susanna Brown, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. For the past eleven years Mrs. Moore

has engaged in the millinery business in Guthrie Center and conducts one of the leading establishments of the kind in the county seat. Mr. Moore votes with the republican party and has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day.

BENJAMIN DENSLOW.

Benjamin Denslow, whose life record covered a period of more than seventy-two years, was for a long period a respected and leading farmer of Guthrie county. He was born in Ohio on the 25th of July, 1822, and died in Monteith, Iowa, on the 3d of January, 1895. His experiences were largely those of the frontier settlers, for in his minority both Ohio and Indiana were considered frontier states, in which the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun. It was in the latter state that Mr. Denslow was married to Miss Mary J. Shepard, who was born in Indiana, October 20, 1825, her parents being James and Mary Shepard, in whose family were ten children, although Mrs. Denslow is the only one now living. Her father was a farmer by occupation and for many years carried on the work of tilling the soil in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Denslow began their domestic life in the Hoosier state and retained their residence there until the 2d of April, 1850, when they left Indiana for Iowa. They drove across the country for a distance of seven hundred miles in a covered wagon drawn by two horses and at length located near what is now Dale City, Iowa, on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of wild and uncultivated land, which Mr. Denslow entered from the government. Not a furrow had been turned, nor an improvement made and when they arrived Mr. Denslow had just enough money to buy a cow. He then worked for a few days for a neighbor in order to get some corn, from which to

make bread, and earn a few cents, which he spent for sugar and coffee. He had only ten cents left after purchasing his supplies and returned home. With characteristic energy he took up the work of the farm and the first year broke five acres of land. He was successful from the start and as the years passed by more and more of his farm was brought under cultivation and returned him good crops. It was situated on the trail that was followed by the people who were going from eastern towns to California during the gold excitement. He could therefore dispose of all that he could raise on his place to the travelers and could command almost any price that he desired, so anxious were they to get supplies. He worked persistently year after year to bring his farm under cultivation and make it a productive place, and for a long period he harvested large crops annually and thus added to his income until he was the possessor of a handsome competence. He continued to engage actively in farming until 1892, when he resolved to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. Accordingly he removed to the town of Monteith, but he lived for only eight months after his retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Denslow had but one child, Thomas B., who wedded Miss Louise Francis. They now reside in Oregon. Mr. Denslow was a man who never cared for office or sought to figure prominently in any public light, but for many years was a consistent Mason, recognized as a worthy follower of the craft and exemplifying in his life its beneficent spirit and kindly purposes. He shared in all of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a frontier in Iowa and aided in planting the seeds of development and civilization here. As the years went by he witnessed many remarkable changes and the county came to be in the course of years one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth. Mrs. Denslow still survives her husband and now

owns one hundred and twenty-four acres of rich and productive land in Thompson township, together with six lots in Monteith and a cottage, which she occupies. She is a remarkably well preserved old lady and her faculties are as bright as those of many people of half her years. She is greatly esteemed wherever known and has many warm friends in this section of the county.

G. M. SANFORD.

A farm of eighty acres on section 30, Seely township, pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by its owner, G. M. Sanford. A native of Ohio, he was born in Noble county on the 16th of September, 1862, and is a son of Dwight S. Sanford, who was born in the Buckeye state and is still one of the leading farmers of Noble county. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Martha Scott, who was also born in Ohio, where she remained until 1905, when she came to Iowa to act as housekeeper for her son, G. M. Sanford, of this review.

It was in the local schools of his native county that G. M. Sanford acquired his education. He was early trained to habits of thrift and industry, and lessons concerning the value of diligence and economy were instilled into his mind. He worked upon the home farm with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career and was employed in a grocery store in Caldwell, Ohio, for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he came to Iowa, settling in Union township, Guthrie county, where for twenty years he worked for Joseph Ansberry, save during the fall months, when he engaged in threshing on his own account. He has owned at different times two complete threshing outfits. That he was a most capable and trust-

ed employe is indicated by the fact that he continued in Mr. Ansberry's service for two decades. Saving his earnings, he at length purchased ninety acres of land in Union township and after leaving Mr. Ansberry's employ he operated that farm for a year and a half. He then purchased eighty acres on section 30, Seely township, which he still owns and which he is now conducting. He has made it an excellent farm, equipped with many modern improvements, and everything about the place bears an air of neatness and thrift. He keeps his buildings in good repair and uses the latest improved farm machinery to carry on his work.

In politics he is independent and his religion is the Golden Rule. He believes in doing to others as he would have them do to him and is known throughout the community as a reliable, trustworthy business man, who is never known to take advantage of his fellowmen in a trade transaction. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors.

CLARENCE WELLS.

Clarence Wells, who since 1901 has been engaged in the manufacture of brick, tile and hollow blocks at Menlo, was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1857. His father, Benjamin Wells, was a native of Ohio and at an early day removed to Rock Island county, where he lived until 1867, when he brought his family to Iowa. Four years later, in 1871, he came to Guthrie county and purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Beaver township. It was entirely in its primitive condition and he broke the whole tract in the first summer, manifesting his characteristic energy in the further development and improvement of the property. In a comparatively short time he had the entire farm in good condition and he lived there for a number

of years, raising a large number of hogs and cattle in addition to the production of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate. He also bought a farm on sections 16 and 17, Beaver township, which he used for pasture. He was a man of resourceful business ability, energetic and farsighted, who formed his plans readily and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. For some time he engaged in the grain and lumber business in Menlo and found that a profitable source of income. He also purchased the building which is now used for the mill, equipped the same with good machinery and conducted the mill for some time. He it was who brought forth the famous Uncle Ben's pancake flour, which is still being manufactured extensively and is sold throughout the country. About five years ago he divided his farms among his children and his last years were spent in retirement. In early manhood he wedded Lizzie Cool, a native of Ohio, and unto them were born five children. Mr. Wells figured for many years as one of the most able, progressive and enterprising residents of Beaver township and of Menlo, and perhaps no history in this volume more clearly illustrates the effective power of close application, energy, integrity and honesty in business life. He died in the year 1906, respected by all who knew him.

In his boyhood days Clarence Wells aided in the work of the home farm and in the public schools acquired his education. He was a lad of ten years when he arrived in Iowa and was a youth of fourteen when the family came to Guthrie county. As he advanced in years he more and more largely assisted in the cultivation and operation of the home farm and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 13, Beaver township. From this he derives a good rental. He continued in active farm work, however, until 1901, when in connection with his brother and Mr. Clay he began the manufacture of brick, tile

and hollow blocks. Their plant is equipped with a fine line of modern machinery for carrying on this business and from the beginning the enterprise has proved successful. Their trade has constantly grown and the value of their output has been the strong element in the success which has come to them.

Mr. Wells was married in Jackson township to Miss Hattie Clay, who was born in that township and by whom he has three children, Albert, Florence and Hazel, all at home. In his political views Mr. Wells is a republican, as was his father before him. He has not sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He manifests the same spirit of determination and progressiveness that characterized his father and will brook no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent, honorable effort. He has always been willing to devote his time and means to any feasible undertaking that would increase the prosperity of the city and promote its general welfare, and his influence is ever found on the side of advancement.

AUGUSTINE M. FAGAN.

Augustine M. Fagan, attorney at law, was born in Rock Island, Illinois, on the 14th of November, 1869. His father, a native of Ireland, was born in the year 1818 and when about nineteen years of age left his native country for the new world in company with his parents, but the mother died during the voyage and the father's death occurred soon after they arrived in New York. From the eastern metropolis William Fagan made his way to Philadelphia, where he resided for a number of years. He was employed for several years in a lead smelter and later was engaged in merchandising, conducting a general store. In the latter part of the '50s he removed to

Davenport, Iowa, but after a brief period took up his abode in Rock Island county, Illinois. There he located on a farm which he cultivated until about 1870, when he removed to Poweshiek county, Iowa, which was his place of residence until 1876. In that year he removed to Adair county, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, on which he resided up to the time of his death in 1883. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church. In early manhood he wedded Mary Feehan, also a native of Ireland, born in 1828. She came to the United States with her parents when about eleven years of age, the family home being established in Philadelphia, where she was living at the time she gave her hand in marriage to William Fagan. Her death occurred in 1893. By her marriage she had become the mother of eight children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Margaret C., the widow of George Bakernon, of Philip, South Dakota; Julia A., the wife of Frank Loury, of Eaton, Colorado; Christopher C., who is living in Atlantic, Iowa; John E., whose home is in Philip, South Dakota; William P., of Casey; Daniel R., of Adair; and George V., also living in Adair, Iowa.

Augustine M. Fagan, the other member of the family, was reared in his parents' home and the public schools of Adair county afforded him his educational privileges. At the age of twenty years he began teaching and followed that profession for three terms in the district schools of Adair county, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and to this end he took up the study of law, entering the law department of the State University of Iowa in the fall of 1892. After completing the full course there he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1894 and during the following summer opened a law office in Casey, where he has since remained. In the interim he has secured a large clientele and is one of the well known and able

barristers of Guthrie county. He never fails to give a thorough preparation and his capable analysis of the case enables him to determine with accuracy its strong points and to give due relative prominence to these.

Mr. Fagan was married in 1901 to Miss Mabel McMullen, a daughter of Joseph McMullen, of Casey, Iowa. Unto them have been born three children: Edwin P., Jenice R. and Marion. Mr. Fagan belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Catholic Order of the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Catholic church and is one of the well known and esteemed citizens of Casey.

H. D. SHEEDER.

H. D. Sheeder, who owns and cultivates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Bear Grove township, is one of Guthrie county's native sons, born February 21, 1887. His parents were John and Mary A. (Hayes) Sheeder, and the former was a son of William and Mary Sheeder, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. John Sheeder died in the year 1894, but the mother still survives and now makes her home in Menlo, this county. The name of Sheeder has long figured prominently in this section of the state and has ever been a synonym here for business activity and personal reliability.

H. D. Sheeder was reared to farm life and when not busy with the work of the fields his time was largely given to the acquirement of an education in the public schools. He has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Susan Wood, who died in 1896, and he later wedded Miss Blanche Harwood, a daughter of Sanford and Nancy Harwood, who are now residents of Baker township. Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder reside upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Bear

Grove township and it is an excellent property, on which none of the equipments and accessories of a model farm are lacking. In fact in its well tilled fields and excellent appearance it indicates the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

W. I. PLESTED.

W. I. Plested now owns an excellent farm of two hundred and fifteen acres of land on section 5, Thompson township, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits and is also an extensive stock-raiser and feeder, meeting with a gratifying measure of success in his business dealings. He was born in the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Bureau county on the 9th of December, 1865. His parents were George and Matilda (Millike) Plested, both of whom were natives of Canada, the former born in the year 1839 and the latter in 1843. Mrs. Plested went from Canada to Illinois in her early girlhood days and subsequently removed to Bureau county. In the year 1875 Mr. and Mrs. George Plested came to Iowa, settling in Guthrie county, where the family home has since been maintained. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, of whom W. I. Plested is the eldest. The others are as follows: George W., who was born in 1870 and resides in Omaha, Nebraska; Olive A., who was born in 1872 and makes her home in Guthrie county; Millie M., who was born in 1875, and is now a resident of Utah; Edna E., who was born in 1880; and Reuben A., who was born in 1883.

W. I. Plested was born and reared upon a farm and early became acquainted with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was provided with good educational privileges and is a graduate of the Panora high school. Thus well

equipped for life's practical and responsible duties he assumed the work of the farm and has always carried on general agricultural interests. As the years have gone by he has met with gratifying and well merited success, for he is most energetic and persevering and his labors have gained that reward which always comes as the result of diligence and persistency. His home place now comprises two hundred and fifteen acres, which is pleasantly situated not far from Casey on section 5, Thompson township. Here he is extensively engaged in raising

and feeding stock and makes large annual shipments, whereby a good financial return comes to him. His mother resides with him upon the farm.

Mr. Plested politically is a republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 193, at Adair. He attends and supports the United Brethren church and his life record is one which will bear close investigation and scrutiny, showing what may be accomplished through determination when supplemented by diligence and honesty.

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