

ert Russell, of Colfax, the farm of Andrew Jackson, sec. 20.

On Feb. 4, 1878 the Norwegian Lutheran church was organized and Rev. Amon Johnson, of Aurelia, was called as pastor. At the general election that fall 27 votes were cast.

1879. The summer of 1879 was very dry. Odin and Martin Anderson purchased lands on sec 31, Grant, and on sec. 6, Colfax, where they located their buildings. David Terry moved from Dover to the $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31. A. W. Warren, of Marengo, Ill., purchased sec. 17 and built in the fall. Many of the old shanties and sod houses were replaced by the erection of comfortable dwellings and a great deal of land was broken. "Learned" post-office was established at the home of H. H. Felch on the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, on the Pocahontas and Pomeroy mail route. Thirty-three votes were cast and the population had increased to 130.

1880. This was another dry season. W. J. Curkeet having become paralyzed moved to Fonda. R. F. Hull traded his farm to A. C. Knight and moved to Fonda. N. N. Wallow, of Beloit, Wis., settled on the $NW\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30 and James O'Connor, of Dover, bought the $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19 and built. Henry Russell, of Colfax, settled on sec. 7 and D. C. Ferguson, of Cass Co., on sec. 22. Rev. Amon Johnson bought the $SW\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29.

The third school was established in January 1880 and the three teachers employed, H. T. Willey, Sarah Reamer and Ida Norton were all residents of the township. John Hamerson, a young Swede, organized and taught two singing schools, one in the Reamer schoolhouse and the other in the Murphy schoolhouse, Colfax township. He also conducted religious services at the Enfield schoolhouse in Lincoln township. Andrew N. Monk- elien died in the fall. At the general election Garfield received 31 and

Hancock three votes. The population had increased to 151.

1881. The winter of 1880-81, commencing with a great snow storm on Oct. 16-17th, was the severest on record. Deep snows were frequent and as a result fuel and feed became scarce. Many cattle died from exposure and lack of food.

D. C. Ferguson sold his farm to Peter Knudson, of Pomeroy, and S. W. Norton sold his to N. N. Wallow. Charles E. Brown, of Appanoose Co., bought land on sec. 20, M. G. C. Jeman on sec. 18 and Anton P. Rude on sec. 22. John A. Crummer bought the farms of H. H. Felch and Fred Steendorf on sec. 36. A. W. Warren returned to Marengo, Ill., and Mrs. Geo. Smith died on Sept 20th. Thirtyone republican and four democratic votes were cast at the election.

1882. C. H. Tollefrude, elected county auditor, moved to Pocahontas in January. T. Larson sold his farm on sec. 26, to Geo. Spiess, of Calhoun Co., and settled on the $NW\frac{1}{4}$ sec 29. Thor Mathison sold to Martin Nelson and moved to Dakota. Fred Steendorf also moved to Dakota and Geo. W. Smith to Pomeroy. Wm. C. Lieb built on the $NW\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20 and Charles Levene on the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35. Hans and Ole Noss, of Mitchell county bought on sec. 22; Ole J. Synsteliien settled on sec. 27 and Peter Byrne on sec. 18. Mrs. Geo. Spiess and A. C. Knight died, the latter in Fonda.

RECENT GROWTH.

1883-1901. During recent years the increase in population and the material development in Grant has kept pace with the progress in the neighboring townships. For more than a decade during the period of its early settlement, the wet seasons, the limited means of the pioneers and their distance from railways retarded its settlement and development; but after a few years of incessant toil, rewarded by the ingathering of good

crops there was ushered in a period of prosperity and rapid development that has continued until the present time. Whilst some during the preliminary struggles were compelled to seek "greener fields" their places were speedily taken by men of push and practical energy who have left the impress of their good judgment in the fine permanent improvements they have made. The footprints of the early drones have been entirely obliterated.

The people of Grant now form a community of industrious and intelligent farmers who have grasped the true import of advanced husbandry and are pursuing their avocations in accordance with the most approved methods. In every part of the township beautiful homes, furnished with modern conveniences, may now be seen, and large barns many of which are filled with graded stock or large supplies of feed. Luxuriant pastures and dairy appliances may be seen on every hand. Nearly all the farms are well stocked with cows and many farmers are feeding hogs and cattle on a large scale.

RUSK.

Rusk, a brisk little village located near the pioneer home of Elisha M. Tollefsrude, along the road between sections 27 and 28, is the business center of the township. It was named after the late Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, at the suggestion of C. H. Tollefsrude. That which gave rise to this village was the erection at this place of a creamery in the fall of 1888 by Eric O. Christeson and Fred Dilmuth. It has now in addition thereto a good general store and postoffice, both under the management of E. O. Christeson, a blacksmith and a harness shop, a Norwegian Lutheran church, a school house and a few residences. The mail facilities consist of a daily mail by carriers both ways between Fonda and Pocahontas.

THE GRANT CREAMERY.

The Grant creamery building was erected by Eric O. Christeson and Fred Dilmuth, who opened it for business May 2, 1889. After operating it that year the latter removed its machinery to Bellville township. In the spring of 1890 the Grant Creamery Association, consisting of A. N. Monkeliën, Hans C. Tollefsrude, E. M. Tollefsrude, Torkel Larson, E. P. Rude, B. G. and Andrew Carlson, E. O. Christeson, M. J. Syustelien and L. E. Hanson, was organized on the co-operative plan with a capital of \$2500, by the election of E. P. Rude, president; L. E. Hanson, secretary; and E. M. Tollefsrude, treasurer. The building was supplied with new machinery and it was operated for this company by E. O. Christeson until 1895. It is now (1901) operated by Oscar Peterson. The operations of this creamery have gradually increased in volume and now it is considered one of the best enterprises in the county. During the year 1896, there were received 1,498,500 pounds of milk that made 59,620 pounds of butter, that netted \$9,241, or 15½ cents a pound. It has been a source of untold benefit to many of its patrons. Many of the farmers who have hitherto looked upon a creamery as an institution intended only for the benefit of its proprietors, now perceive that a proper appreciation of it is one of the best ways of lifting a mortgage from the stock or farm.

The Grant Creamery Association was incorporated in January, 1895. The trustees are E. O. Christeson, T. Larson and A. N. Monkeliën. The officers at the present time are the same ones that were elected at the time of organization in 1890.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

The succession of officers has been as follows:

TRUSTEES—Geo. W. Smith, 1870-72; Thomas Reamer, '70-73, '81-89; H. L.

Norton, '70-71, '79-81; E. M. Tollefsrude, '72-76, '78-80; Andrew Jackson, '73; A. H. Harris '74; I. E. Parrish, '74; Geo. W. Smith, '75, '77-78; S. W. Norton, '75-76; T. Larson, '76-79, '89-96; N. P. Rude, '77, '82-84, '91-1901; David Terry, '80-82; A. T. Omtvedt '83-88; A. N. Monkeliën, '85-90; J. W. Anderson, '90-92; Henry Russell, '93-98; O. E. Christeson, '97-1901; Wm. C. Lieb, '99-1901; Oren Phillips, 1902.

CLERKS—S. W. Norton, '70-71; C. H. Tollefsrude, '72-79; Asa H. Harris, '80-84; Wm. C. Lieb, '85-92; C. E. Brown, '93-96; L. E. Hansou, '97-98; J. A. Crummer, '99-1900; H. M. Larson, '01-02.

JUSTICES—A. W. Rake, '70-71, '75-78; C. H. Tollefsrude, '70-74, '77-81; A. H. Harris, '72-82; John A. Griffin, '73-74; W. J. Curkeet, '79-80; H. T. Willey, '81; Thomas Reamer, '82-90; David Terry, '83; S. W. Norton, '84-86; J. A. Crummer, '87-90; L. E. Hanson, '91-96; Henry Russell, '91-93; C. F. Pattee, '94-96; O. E. Christeson, '97; W. P. Rude, '98-1900; E. T. Reamer, 1901-02.

ASSESSORS—Thomas Reamer, '71-75; A. W. Rake, '76; A. H. Harris, '77-79; Geo. W. Smith, '80; C. H. Tollefsrude, '81; E. P. Rude, '82-88; L. E. Hanson, '89-96; C. E. Hunter, '97-98; A. B. Olson, '99-1900; Matt Buttertton, 1901-02.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Grant township school district was organized at a meeting of the electors on March 4, 1871, S. W. Norton serving as chairman and John A. Griffin as secretary. At this meeting it was decided to levy a tax of ten mills for school purposes; John A. Griffin, Thomas Reamer and H. L. Norton were elected directors, and the various powers conferred by law on the district meeting were delegated to the board of directors. The directors met on March 20 and organized by electing John A. Griffin, president; Asher W. Rake, secretary, and Geo. W. Smlth, treasurer.

On June 13th the board met at the

home of John A. Griffin and engaged E. B. Clark to build school house No. 1 on Sec. 25. Flora Russell taught the first school in this building that winter and there were enrolled 23 pupils—12 boys and 13 girls. A. W. Rake taught the first term of school in the township the previous winter in a sod house built for that purpose opposite the home of I. E. Parrish.

In 1872 A. D. Moore built school house No. 2 on Sec. 34, and when it was completed the township was divided into two districts diagonally by the section lines extending from the west sides of sections 4 and 35, so that No. 1 embraced the NE $\frac{1}{2}$ and No. 2 the SW $\frac{1}{2}$ of the township.

In 1874, owing to the great distance of some of the pupils from these two school houses, the board adopted the plan of boarding some of the pupils in their vicinity. It also built an elevated foot walk 18 inches wide and 16 rods long, across the slough near the Russell school house to enable a few families to get to it. These buildings were protected from prairie fires in the fall of the year by plowing fire guards of considerable width around them when the grass began to mature. The annual term of school was increased from four to eight months and each school was furnished with wall maps at a cost of \$55.

In 1880 the third school house was built on Sec. 32, and the schools were supplied with copies of the unabridged dictionary.

In 1881 the fourth school was established in the home of Henry Russell, who lived in the third district, and the next year a temporary building 12x14 feet was built for the convenience of his family.

In 1883 shade trees were planted around each of the three permanent buildings by F. W. Parrish, H. C. Tollefsrude and Irwin Boyd, respectively.

In the spring of 1886 the fifth school

was established in the home of N. N. Wallow, and the fourth school house was built that fall by T. L. Dean on Sec. 17. In 1889 the Center school house was built by Ira D. Drake on Sec. 21, and the text books of the American Book Co. were adopted.

In 1880 another temporary school house was built in what is now district No. 2, by T. L. Dean. The next year a copy of the Teachers' Anatomical Aid were placed in each of the seven schools at a cost of \$250. In 1892 a good building was built in place of the temporary one in the Russell district by August Levene for \$650. In 1895 the arrangement of all the districts was completed and two years later the last of the permanent buildings was erected.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD—John A. Griffin, 1871; C. H. Tollefsrude, '72; Andrew Jackson, '73; Thomas Reamer, '74-75; E. P. Rude, '76, '92-95; Geo. W. Smith, '77-79; David Terry, '80; A. H. Harris, '81; Felix W. Parrish, '82-83; A. N. Monkelien, '84-85; Elisha M. Tollefsrude, '86; N. P. Rude, '87-88; Martin Nelson, '89; C. E. Brown, '90; Peter Gralton, '96; Thomas Byrne, '97-98; L. O. Crummer, E. T. Reamer.

SECRETARIES—Asher W. Rake, 1871; C. H. W. Payne, E. M. Tollefsrude, C. H. Tollefsrude, '74-75, '78; A. H. Harris, '76-77; Thomas Reamer, '79-89; L. E. Hanson, '90-99; John A. Crummer, 1900.

TREASURERS—Geo. W. Smith, '71; Thomas Reamer, '72-73; Torkel Larson, '74-77; E. P. Rude, '78-88; A. T. Omtvedt, '89-92; L. J. Lieb, '93-1001.

CHURCHES.

The moral and religious progress of the people has kept pace with their material prosperity. Rev. John A. Griffin, one of the early settlers, but now pastor of the Congregational church at Sherrard, Ill., held the first religious services soon after the first frame school house was built in 1871.

During the summer of 1876 Rev. A. J. Whitfield, of Fonda, held services in the school houses and a class was organized consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Omtvedt, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Rude, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rake and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Saylor. In 1889 the services were transferred to the Saylor school house, Lincoln township, and a church was built there in 1899.

In 1896, after some special services held in the Omtvedt school house by Rev. W. J. Dodge, of Pocahontas, a Christian church of 21 members was organized. During the next two years it was served on alternate Sabbaths by Rev. L. E. Huntley, of Fonda, and then the services were discontinued.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Norwegian Lutheran church of Rusk was organized February 4, 1878, and incorporated February 5, 1894. Rev. Amon Johnson, of Aurelia, later of Sioux Rapids, and now deceased, in 1877 began to visit this section occasionally and held services in the houses of those who became charter members. Through his efforts the church was organized the next year and a call being extended to him he became its first pastor and continued to serve it in an able and acceptable manner once a month until the year 1896, a period of 18 years. On May 10, 1896, he was succeeded by Rev. N. Tosseland, of Dows, the present pastor.

The original members were Lars and Mary Hanson, L. E. Hanson, E. P. and Clara Rude, Torkel and Helen Larson, A. N. and Julia Monkelien, Andrew and Karen Monkelien, E. M. and Sarah Tollefsrude, C. H. and Maria G. Tollefsrude, Nils C. Synsteli and A. H. Vestrum—17.

The first trustees were Lars Hanson, T. Larson and E. P. Rude. C. H. Tollefsrude was elected secretary,

and E. P. Rude, treasurer. The trustees now are A. N. Monkeliën, A. Johnson and E. M. Tollefsrude. Secretary, L. E. Hanson; treasurer, O. E. Christeson.

On December 9, 1894, a church building 40x28 feet, with vestibule 10x10 feet and costing \$1200, was dedicated at Rusk. The adult membership now numbers 57, and public services are held once a month. A Sunday school has been organized and it meets every Sabbath. The society is free from debt and is making a substantial and steady growth.

UNIFORMLY REPUBLICAN.

Grant township has always cast a majority for the republican party. At the first five general elections, 1870-74, all the votes cast were republican. Two democratic votes were cast the next year. On local issues party ties have not always been observed. During the 90s, the democrats and populists, increasing in numbers and influence, joined forces and quite closely contested the field. After the memorial free silver campaign of 1896, 173 votes were polled, more than in any other strictly rural township in the county, and the republicans had a majority of 15. In 1901, when 134 votes were polled, their majority was 32.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following residents of Grant township have been elected to county offices:

SUPERVISOR—A. W. Rake, 1872-73.

AUDITORS—C. H. Tollefsrude, 1882-85. F. G. Thornton when elected in 1894; L. E. Hanson, 1899-1902.

SHERIFF—John A. Crummer, 1890-97.

COUNTY FARM.

In 1890 the county house and other necessary out buildings were erected on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4. In 1898 an asylum was built for the care of the insane of this county. The farm (p. 315) was recently increased to 409 acres and is

under the management of Wm. A. Elliott. During 1901 there were 22 persons cared for at this farm, of whom 12 were inmates of the asylum. This institution was visited by the State Board of Control in 1900 and its management was heartily approved.

WELLINGTON FARM.

The Wellington farm in this township is one of the large stock farms in this county. During the early 80's W. E. Wellington of Dubuque bought all of sections 13 and 23, the S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 24—1920 acres. In 1884 a strip 20 feet wide, that had been previously broken around the entire farm of three sections, was planted with choice timber. It was then divided into quarter section lots of 160 acres each, and two rows of trees were planted around all of them. In 1885 some good buildings were erected and 900 acres were seeded to timothy and bluegrass. Wellington gave his personal attention to the improvement of this large farm and manifested real pride in converting wild and waste prairies into beautiful and fertile fields. At the home he occupied that year, he raised a flock of forty wild geese that became sufficiently tame to eat out of one's hand, and formed a beautiful sight. About 1895 this farm was bought by Moody & Davy of Pomeroy and it is now owned by the former.

ELK AND DEER.

In January 1870 I. E. Parrish shot and wounded an elk in the large pond on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, that was pursued and captured on the breaking of C. H. Tollefsrude on 28. It added materially to the supply of meat in the settlement.

In 1871 another large elk was seen passing in a southwesterly direction over Sec. 28.

In December 1874 C. H. Tollefsrude and his brother, E. M. Tollefsrude, concealing themselves for a short time in an old well that had been partly

filled, secured a fine deer that came within range of their guns. Soon afterward H. L. Norton and N. A. Palmatier shot three deer at Devil's Island, on Sec. 5. During the early days this was one of the best localities in the county for game. During the winter of 1877-78 H. L. Norton and Geo. E. Hughes shot four deer in this vicinity and three more in January 1879.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Many of the early settlers who moved to other sections or have died are still kindly remembered. Joseph Brinker and Fred Steendorf, well known characters in the early days, moved to South Dakota, where the former died Oct. 10, 1896, and the latter was accidentally killed. Asa W. Harris died in Nebraska. N. C. Fossum, in 1899, died at Beloit, Wis. Frank P. Anderson returned to Sweden and his wife lost her life in the terrible cyclone at Pomeroy in 1893. Others that have died are Andrew Monkeliën, Wm. J. Curkeet, Mrs. John A. Griffin, Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, N. N. Wallow, Mrs. Mary and Mrs. A. T. Omtvedt, Mrs. I. E. Parrish, Mrs. Bertha Larson, S. W. Norton, Claus Cedarstrom, Mrs. Anna (widow) Anderson, Asher W. Rake, John P. Anderson, John Anderson, Mrs. Joseph Brinker, Thor Mathieson, Rev. John Crummer, Lars Hanson and Eric P. Rude.

Henry Russell and Charles E. Brown are now living in Kansas, O. J. Synsteliën in Minnesota, Felix W. Parrish in Sherman township, John F. Burg in Bellville township and I. E. Parrish in California.

There remain, of those that were prominent in the early history of the township, L. E. Hanson, T. Larson, N. P. Rude, David Terry, A. T. Omtvedt, John A. Crummer, Wm. C. and L. J. Lieb, A. N. Monkeliën, H. C. and E. M. Tollefsrude, James O'Connor, Martin Anderson, M. J. Synste-

lien, Hans Johnson, Carl Peterson, Thomas Byrne, Charles Elg and Andrew Olson.

Of the young people born in the township, or residents of it in the early days but now permanently removed, the following ones are recalled: Julia (Fossum) Gulack, Ashley, N. D.; Caroline (Rake) Allen, who died in Oregon in 1899; Sarah (Reamer) Hamersson, Canton, S. D.; Andrew Hanson, Texas; Henry Hanson, South Dakota; Elwin Reamer, physician, Minnesota; John Fossum, who died in Wisconsin in 1882; Walter J. Smith, Calhoun Co.; Aaron and Edward Harris, Knox Co., Nebraska. These are still residents of this county: Ida (Norton) Vaughn, Effie (Norton) Riley, Elmer Reamer, Rose (Tollefsrude) Christeson, Lottie (Tollefsrude) Thornton, William and Louis Rude, Horace and Ira Larson, Maria and Henry Monkeliën, L. E. and Eric Hanson, Emma and Cyrus H. Tollefsrude.

PIONEER WOMEN.

It seems eminently appropriate to make brief mention of a few of the pioneer women who, by their perseverance, economy and good judgment, contributed so much toward securing the comfortable homes that are now so numerous in Grant township.

"Man cannot advance in the march of progress except by the side of woman." This saying is fully confirmed in the early history of our country. Men are very ready to exclaim, we settled the country, we struggled and labored, we did all this, etc., as if they did everything.

In the early settlement of Grant township not a single instance is recalled where a bachelor achieved permanent success. The early settlers that succeeded best in acquiring a competency and in developing a fine community, were those who enjoyed the co-operation of the pioneer woman. Those who endured the privations and hardships of 1869 and now dwell in comfortable homes see in the

changed conditions a very striking contrast. The horrors of the sod house, the dugout, the shanty and the empty larder, and the drudgery of twisting hay for fuel are no longer experienced. In many instances the sacrifices and exposures of those early days meant future suffering and loss of health, but in the midst of the present improved conditions they are seldom mentioned or even recalled.

Mrs. H. L. Norton was perhaps the first woman to show her ability to cope successfully with the hardships of pioneer life in Grant. During the month of December, 1869, when Mr. Norton was trapping in the sloughs on sections 20, 21 and 27 and his family was stopping at the home of Henry Shields on Sec. 8, Lizard township, she could occasionally be seen, mounted upon a load of wood and provisions drawn by an ox team, making a bee-line across the snow covered prairies to the camp of the hardy trapper, twelve miles distant. Having completed her errand the return was made with the same unerring directness. Such trips were extremely hazardous and could be made only by the most courageous and enduring. The modern woman shrinks from the idea of taking such a trip.

Mrs. Norton was always ready to nurse the sick, encourage the disconsolate and extend friendly assistance to the new settler. She seemed to be called upon to do more than her share in ministering to the needs of others. She and her husband are now enjoying the fruits of a well earned competency and live at Fonda.

Mrs. N. P. Rude is another of the pioneers. She came with her husband in the fall of 1870, and during all the years since has shown herself a woman of true merit. Courageous and hopeful she loyally aided her husband in his early efforts to secure a home and cheered him when difficulties and discouragements came

thick and fast. She and Mrs. T. Larson are now the only resident pioneer women of 1870-71. Instances are recalled when, their husbands having gone to Pomeroy or Fort Dodge, and the terrible prairie fire came sweeping down from the northwest, these women single-handed and alone saved their little homes from the flame of the destroying element. Both of these women have raised interesting families and though no longer enjoying ruddy health they do enjoy comfortable homes and are satisfied to forget the past in the joyous present.

Mrs. Thomas Reamer was another woman who did well her part in the early days. By her sweetness of temper, cheering words and helping hand she did much to allay the homesick restlessness that often prevailed among the lonely settlers on the prairie. Sociable and interesting she is kindly remembered by all her former neighbors and friends. She died at Pomeroy in 1901.

Mrs. Geo. Smith, who came in 1870 and died in 1881, is remembered as a woman of great energy, though small in stature and not possessing a very rugged constitution. She was one of the best of women in ministering to the needs of others. She was even known to watch her neighbor's cattle. Her death was lamented by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. A. T. Omtvedt who came in the early 70's and died in 1901, merited more than ordinary credit for her part in securing a beautiful home, rearing a large and interesting family, and acquiring a competency for them in future days. She faced all the vicissitudes of frontier life with a spirit that was always radiant with sunshine and hope. She had a rich religious experience, the outgrowth of a faith that took God into all the affairs of life. The result of her watchful care and arduous labors in behalf of her family must have been a

source of great satisfaction to her, and now to them.

Mrs. Elisha M. Tollefsrude, who came as a bride in 1872 to assist in reducing the wilderness, entered into the new life with hearty cheer. She met all her difficulties bravely, became the mother of a happy family and is now enjoying one of the most inviting homes in the township. The Evergreen Lodge at Rusk looked forward to a comfortable and easy future but disease, a few years ago, that caused long and severe sufferings, finally reduced her to the condition of an invalid.

Mrs. C. H. Tollefsrude coming in 1870, gave her health and eleven of her best years to life on the farm, then lived twelve years at Pocahontas, and since December, 1893, at Rolfe. The struggles of life in the 70's are now almost forgotten, while the delightful associations and valuable lessons of those early days cause them to be remembered as the happiest period in a life of unceasing toil and activity.

Mrs. A. N. Monkeliën, who came to the settlement with her husband in 1873, has performed her part well. In one of the most interesting homes in the county she holds an enviable position. Her words and deeds of love and affection have been showered upon the family and home, and her sunny disposition has led the home circle along easy and pleasant paths. She is the mother of twelve children, all but one of whom are living, and ten of them are still under the parental roof.

Mrs. Lars Hanson, who lost her husband in 1889, was a worthy wife and mother, and still resides with her sons on the old homestead. Her life has been one of constant usefulness and she developed a character of great worth. Dwelling in a comfortable home and surrounded by kind relatives, the period of her old age is not

chafed by the cares of this life, but cheered by the christian's hope of newness of life in the world to come.

Clara Hanson, her daughter, became the wife of E. P. Rude Aug. 23, 1873, the wedding taking place at the home of her parents on Sec. 26. This was the first marriage in Grant. She became one of the best of wives and mothers and her relation to the home, church and society has always been that of the true woman, ready to respond to the calls of duty. Her life has been crowded with work and cares but the joy of a large and cherished family, the possession of a comfortable home and the kindly greetings of hosts of friends are considerations that now bring comfort and consolation. She did as much as any woman in the township to transform the wilderness. Her husband died in 1901.

Mrs. Hans C. Tollefsrude is one whose early days of pioneer life did not begin with her settlement in Grant, but in 1844, when she came in a sailing vessel from Norway to New York that required 102 days for the trip. She passed thence through New York state in a canal boat, through the great lakes to Chicago in a sail boat and thence across northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin afoot. Nearly six months were thus occupied in making a journey that now requires only 12 or 15 days. Her pioneer days in Wisconsin during the 40's formed a period of constant struggles, hardships and incessant toil. Courage and perseverance were essential to success under these circumstances and she possessed these requisites in a high degree. She now enjoys her well-earned temporal reward, and in the contentment that has followed she has forgotten many of the vicissitudes of a half century ago. She is now 85 years of age and realizes that the end of her earthly career is not very far distant.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Byrne Thomas (b. 1843), owner and occupant of a farm of 400 acres on Sec. 20, is a native of Ireland. In 1865 he emigrated to New Jersey where two years later he married Ellen Kelley. In 1878 he located in Grant township on a farm of 80 acres, which he has since increased five fold and improved with good buildings and groves.

His family consisted of four children, Mary, Thomas, John and Ellen. Mary in 1896 married Eugene Kirken-dall, a farmer, lives in Grant township and has two children, Thomas E. and John.

Christeson Eric O. (b. 1862), post-master and merchant at Rusk, is a native of Norway, the son of Christ and Enger Christeson. In 1870 he came to this country with his parents and located in Webster Co., Iowa, where his father died two years later, leaving a wife and five children, of whom Ole E. and Eric O. were the oldest. They supported their mother and the other children, first by herding cattle and other available employments, and later by engaging in farming. They had very little time left to go to school.

In 1883 Ole E. married Nettie Flugstad and in 1887 he and Eric located in Grant township. In 1900 he bought the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, on which he now lives and has erected good improvements. He has been a trustee of the township since 1897.

Eric O., in the fall of 1888, forming a partnership with Fred Dilmuth, built the creamery at Rusk and they operated it until January, 1890, when the partnership was dissolved, and the former, retaining the building, effected the organization of the Grant Creamery Association, of which he is still a member and one of the trustees. On Feb. 22, 1892, he established a general store at the creamery and on Jan. 5, 1894, being appointed post-master, opened the Rusk postoffice

Feb. 7th following. In 1893 he married Rose, daughter of E. M. Tollefs-rude and has two children, Luverne E. and Gladys M.

Andrew H. Christeson, his brother, a clerk in the store, in 1900 married Augusta Lundgren and has one child, Ethel A.

Crummer John A. (b. 1848), owner and occupant of a farm of 285 acres on Sec. 36, is a son of Rev. John and Mary S. Crummer. He is a native of Illinois, where in 1869 he married Mary C. (b. Ohio 1849) daughter of William Pulley. In 1871 he located in Floyd Co., Iowa, but two years later returned to Illinois. Later he moved to Kansas and in 1881 settled on his present farm which, under his development, now ranks as one of the best improved farms in the county. His dwelling house is 40x48 feet, two stories, and the barn and other out-buildings are of ample size for the protection of stock and the successful management of the farm. He keeps the farm well stocked with the best grades of cattle and hogs and usually feeds more grain than he raises. He has found the pasturage of stock about as profitable as raising grain, and aims to keep a fair proportion of all kinds. His annual herd of pure bred and high grade calves is a beautiful sight, and many of them are sold each year to his neighbors at fine prices. He has filled the offices of township clerk, justice and secretary of the school board. He was sheriff of Pocahontas county eight years, 1890-97, during which period he attended 33 full terms of court and proved himself a faithful and efficient public officer.

His family consisted of seven children.

1. Wellington F. (b. 1870), in 1891 married Ida P. Trenary, lives on his own farm of 80 acres in Lincoln township and has two children, Ellsworth and Loren.

2. Lem Ora (b. 1874), on Jan. 1, 1900, married Mary, daughter of Jason N. Russell, has one daughter, Leona May, and occupies a farm of 85 acres in Lincoln township on which he has erected good buildings.

3. Ada B. in 1897 married Wm. J. Saylor and lives in Lincoln township.

Charles C., Clara E., Raymond A. and Lorenzo are at home.

William Pulley, his father-in-law, lives with him. He is the owner of a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 17, Lincoln township, on which he located in 1892. His wife, Mary Kuhn, died there in 1893. His family consisted of three sons and five daughters.

Joseph S. Pulley, his son, in 1886 began to occupy and improve his present farm of 160 acres on Sec. 35, Lincoln township. He is a native of Ohio and moved with his parents to Illinois, where he married Mary Laughlin and located first in Grundy Co., then in Pocahontas Co., Iowa. He has been a trustee of Lincoln townships since 1895. His family consists of three children, Roy, Tama and Jay.

Fossum N. C. (b. 1837), owner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33 from 1870 to 1878, was a native of Norway. In 1848 he came with his parents to Rock Co., Wis., where in 1862 he married Nellie Lunde. In 1873 he located on his farm in Grant township which he improved and increased to 240 acres. In 1878 he sold it to his uncle, Hans C. Tollefsrude, and returned to his old farm near Beloit, Wis., where he died Oct. 16, 1899.

Griffin John A. Rev., resident of Grant township from 1869 to 1875, is the son of Henry G. and Isabella (McGaughey) Griffin. His father was a native of Stockbridge, Mass., and at eighteen came to Illinois, where he married and located on a farm near Cambridge. His family consisted of ten children of whom John A. was the oldest. John's grandfather was a soldier from New York in the war of

1812, and his father was 1st Lieutenant Co. D., 112th Ill. Inf. in the civil war. John remained with his parents until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D., 17th Ill. Inf. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. He received later from President Lincoln an appointment as 2d Lieut. 53d Reg. U. S. colored troops, and when mustered out in March, 1866, had spent nearly five years in the army.

In 1864 he married Mary E., daughter of James M. and Elizabeth Payne, late of Adel, Iowa, and soon afterward located in this county. He assisted in organizing Grant township for school purposes, served as president of the first school board and held the first public services in that township. He had previously received only a good common school education but had an intelligent desire to be useful in promoting the interests of Christ's kingdom. During his residence in this county he accepted an appointment from the Rev. Dr. Guernsey, of Dubuque, to establish preaching appointments in this section. Under this appointment he organized Congregational churches at Newell and Fonda, and held services also at Pomeroy and as far east as Jackson Center, Webster county. Afterward he entered the Union Park Theological Seminary and successively served the churches at Atkinson, Danville, Spring valley, Cable, Quincy, Danville again 1890-96, in Illinois; Coal Mine Mission, Ind., and Sherrard and Cable, Ill., living at the former, since December, 1897.

Mary E., his wife, died at Danville, in 1887, leaving four children. Chester D. is located at Grinnell, Iowa; Alice became the wife of Elmer T. Reamer (see Reamer); Grace G. married Lou E. Heinley, Litchfield, Ill.; and James H. lives at Danville, Ill.

In 1888 he married Margaret Haddick and their family consists of three

children, Robert T., John H. and Lot-tie L. He still preaches three times on Sabbath, looks after the Sunday schools and is kindly remembered by the pioneers of Grant township.

Hanson Lars H. (b. 1817, d. 1889), who located on a homestead of 40 acres on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26 in 1871, and died there in 1889, in his 72d year, was a native of Norway where, in 1847, he married Mary Loken. In 1869, with a family of eight children, he came to America and lived two years in Wisconsin.

Previous to his settlement in this county he was called Lars Hanson Loken, the last name having been given him in Norway because he lived on one of the three farms that were called upper, middle and lower Loken. His wife was called by the same name, because she lived on the upper Loken farm. On meeting at Manson a brother, who had lived on another farm and dropped its name, on coming to this section, he decided to do the same and was afterwards called Lars H. Hanson.

He served several years in the army of Norway and was an officer at the time of his discharge. He was a man of considerable intelligence and, as a citizen, exerted an influence that was not limited to the people of his own nationality. In matters relating to morals and religion, he had very positive convictions, and took a leading part in the establishment and maintenance of the Norwegian Lutheran church at Rusk. His faithful wife still lives on the old homestead. Uprightness of character and sturdy morality have been characteristics of their large family, and during the thirty years that have passed they have left the indellible impression of their influence and work in the history of Grant township.

1. Clara married Eric P. Rude (see Rude).

2. Mary married Lewis Wold, a

farmer, lives in Colorado and has a family of six children.

3. Miranda in 1880 married Martin Anderson, who the year previous came from Norway and now owns a farm of 172 acres on sections 31 and 32, that he has finely improved. They have two children, Arthur and May.

4. Henry W. (b. 1855), in 1871 came with his wife to Grant township and remained until 1877, when he learned telegraphy. He is now located at Baltic, S. D.

5. Leonard Edward (b. 1859) occupies the old home farm with his mother, and is now the owner of 240 acres besides. He received a good education and is an excellent penman. In the township he has served as clerk two years, as a justice six years, as assessor eight years and as secretary of the school board ten years. He is now serving his second term as recorder of Pocahontas county. He recently introduced for use on the records in his office a book typewriter, an instrument that is operated like the ordinary one, but moves across the page instead of moving the paper.

6. Andrew L., in 1890 married Rosa Johnson and has a family of two children. He resides on his own farm in Texas.

Eric and Lars are at home.

Harris Asa W., who in 1871 came from Dubuque county and located on Sec. 34, took an active part in the management of the affairs in the township during his residence of fourteen years in it. He was twice elected a justice, served as a trustee, and as clerk five years, 1880-84. He was a man who commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In 1885 he moved to Star, Knox Co., Neb., where he died in 1900. His family consisted of nine children, Joseph, Henry, James, Aaron, Edwin, Mary (Smith), Rhettta (Rake, Johnson), Emiline and Elizabeth.

Larson Torkel (b. 1845), owner and occupant of a finely improved farm of

240 acres on Sec. 29, is a native of Norway and came with his parents, Lars and Maggie (Thompson) Larson, to Rock Co., Wis., in 1862. Two years later they moved to Worth Co., Iowa, where his father lived the remainder of his days. Torkel in 1870 married Helen Shirley, of Rock Co., Wis., and the next spring located in Grant township, buying the homestead right of Fred Steendorf on Sec. 26. He improved and occupied this farm until 1882, when he moved to his present one. He keeps his premises in fine looking condition and has achieved good success as a farmer and stock raiser. He is one of the best citizens in the township and has taken a leading part in the management of its affairs, having served as treasurer four years and as a trustee twelve years. He was one of the original promoters and has since been one of the leading supporters of the Grant Creamery Association and Norwegian Lutheran church at Rusk. He is also a good singer and serves as chorister for the church.

His family consists of five children, Horace Moe (b. Wis. 1871) and Ira L. (b. 1873), the two oldest, own and occupy a farm of 340 acres on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 17. Cora L. in 1898 married Ira Hunter and lives on their own farm in South Dakota. Ella M. and Ivah Adelina are at home.

Lieb Louisa, widow of Jacob, accompanied by her three youngest sons and one daughter, located on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33 (McKillip's farm), Cedar township. The next year they secured a homestead of 80 acres on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, on which a cabin 12x16 feet had been erected. Five years later they bought 80 acres more adjoining. In 1882 she died and the next year Frederick, the oldest son, married Louisa Lichtenburg, of Dubuque county, and William C. married Helen Halder. At this time they had acquired 240 acres. In view of the changes just mentioned

these lands were sold that year. Wm. C. and Louie J. then in partnership bought the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, 160 acres, Grant township.

Louie J., two years later, bought the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19 and built a good house



Mrs. Louisa Lieb.

upon it, having married the previous year Sophia Spielman. He still occupies this farm, having increased it to 280 acres and improved it with fine buildings, orchard and groves. He has been treasurer of the school funds since 1893. His family consists of seven children, May, Adelbert, Louis, Florence, Vincennes, Frederick and Dorothea.

William C. increased his farm to 360 acres and improved it with large and beautiful buildings. The barn, 56x60 feet, built in 1897, is one of the best in the township. He raises horses and cattle and has the reputation of having the best draught horses in that section of the county. He was one of six that paid \$2,500 in 1885 for Matchless Wonder, an imported English Shire horse. He is now a trustee of the township and served as clerk eight years. His family consists of eight children, Louisa, Ida, Josephine, Clemens, Theresa, Francis, Allouise and Margarite.

Magdaline, their sister, in 1873 became the wife of Louis Fuchs (see Fuchs).

Henry, their oldest brother, is a druggist at Alton, Iowa. Frederick located on a farm near Alton and died there in 1897, leaving a family of seven children. Otto is keeping store in Alton and Cornelius is in Texas.

Monkelien Anton N. (b. 1845), occupant of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27 and owner of a farm of 480 acres in that vicinity, is a native of the parish of Land, Norway, the son of Nils and Mari Monkelien, who owned a small farm in the mountain districts of that country. He became inured to hard work on that farm and by rafting logs from the pineries in that locality. In 1866 he came to Rock Co., Wis., where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1869 he married there Julia A., the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans C. Tollefsrude. In 1873 he came to Pocahontas county, Iowa, and located on 120 acres on Sec. 27, Grant township, having previously spent the summer of 1870 in this neighborhood assisting the Tollefsrudes in breaking prairie. As the years have passed he has devoted his attention to the improvement and enlargement of his farm, and he is now the happy possessor of one of the largest and best improved farms in the county. A recent inventory of his stock showed that he had then on the farm 20 head of horses, 150 head of swine and 180 head of cattle. He has become an extensive feeder and each year buys large quantities of grain from his neighbors. He has thus greatly increased the income of his own farm and provided a home market for some of the surplus on neighboring ones.

He is an enterprising, public spirited citizen, an ardent republican and liberal supporter of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He was president of the Grant township school board two years and has held other positions

of trust in the township. His family consists of eleven children, Henry, Ellen Maria, who in 1900 married John Peterson and has one child, Earle; Hannah A., who in 1896 married Oscar Peterson and has three children, Myrtle S., Herbert L. and the baby; Sebert, Albert, Nellie, Clarence, Robert, John, Theodore and Bertha.

Andrew N. Monkelien, his brother, died at his home in the fall of 1880.

Norton Stephen W. (b. 1812, d. 1890), one of the early homesteaders in Grant, was a native of New York state where in 1836 he married Jane Paddock and located near Milwaukee, Wis. A few years later he moved to Lake county, Ill., where after a residence of three years she died in 1840, leaving a family of five sons, Herkimer, Lester, William, Charles and George.

Soon afterward he married Elizabeth Thatcher and moved to Sauk county, Wis., where in 1863 she died leaving two daughters, Fannie and Emma. In 1869 he came to this county with his son Herkimer and family and secured a homestead in Grant township. He participated in the organization of the township, served as the first clerk in 1871 and later as a trustee. He inherited a hardy constitution and was a member of the Baptist church. Four of his sons located permanently in Wisconsin and his two daughters in South Dakota.

Norton Herkimer Lewis (b. 1837), is a native of Milwaukee and grew to manhood in Sauk Co., where in 1861 he married Orilla Kingsley, who has been a faithful helpmeet throughout all the vicissitudes and experiences of pioneer life. They were among the very first to locate in Grant township, arriving there May 11, 1869, accompanied by his father and their two children, Ida and Elias. The two Parrish families that had preceded them were still living in their wagons, and when Mr. Norton's shanty 12x16 feet was completed in 1870, it was the first and

only frame dwelling place in the township.

In the fall of 1869 he found a home for his family with Henry Shields in Lizard township until January, and with Nils Hanson in Bellville during the remainder of the winter. For his own comfort he constructed a dugout near one of the sloughs, engaged in trapping and secured furs during that winter to the value of \$105.00.

In 1871 he moved to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32 where as the years advanced he erected good improvements and planted a large grove. He was postmaster and the Shirley postoffice was located at this place from Dec. 1, 1881, to Dec. 15, 1887 (p. 285), when it was discontinued. He continued to live here until 1896, when he moved to Fonda.

He circulated the petition and assisted in the organization of Grant township in the fall of 1870. He was one of the first trustees and a member of the first board of school directors. During the 27 years of his residence in the township he became widely and favorably known as one of the leading citizens of the township.

His family consisted of five children:

Ida F. married Ira G. Vaughn (see Vaughn).

Elias Stephen, proprietor of a chop house at Laurens, in 1890 married Viola Eaton, who died in 1897 leaving two children, Ray and Frances Viola. In 1900 he married Alice Reddington.

Effie May married George Riley, a traveling salesman, lives in Fonda and has three children, Hazel, Basil and Denzel.

Nathan L., a druggist, in 1896 married Sybil Farnsworth and is now located in Fonda.

Dottie is at home.

Omtvedt Anders Thorgrimson (b. 1835), is a native of Norway and in 1863 came to Chicago where he found employment as a shoemaker. In 1867 he married Beata Hanson Rude (b. Norway 1842) and three years later located

on a farm in Illinois. In 1873 he began to occupy his present farm on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, Grant township, which he has finely improved and now contains 380 acres. The buildings he has here erected rank among the largest and best in the township. His plum orchard seldom fails to furnish a bountiful supply of delicious fruit. He is a man of unquestioned integrity and has filled with credit nearly all of the township offices, including those of trustee and treasurer of the school funds. His estimable wife died in 1901, leaving a family of five children, for whose education good opportunities have been afforded.

Matilda H. married Mati Milligan and lives in Wisconsin. Martinus T. is at home. Alma Emilie married Ernest J. Chingren, a real estate agent, and lives in Fonda. Magnus E., Olaf A., Laura L., a stenographer, Arthur R., Mamie A. and Abraham Clarence are at home.

Mrs. Mary A. Omtvedt, his mother, died at his home in her 90th year in 1893.

Parrish Isaac Eldridge (b. 1840), and Felix Worden (b. 1844), his brother, the first settlers in Grant township, were born near Louisville, Ky., and are sons of Edward Nelson and Frances Parrish. On May 3, 1869, they and their families located on homesteads of 80 acres each, near each other in Grant township, the former on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, the latter on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, and four days later the first breaking was done on the homestead of the latter.

Isaac E. married Helen Miller, who in 1900 died at Fernando, Cal. Their family consisted of four children, Alice, Frank, Cordelia and Frederic, and all of them live in California.

Felix W. in 1867 married Matilda McConnell and two years later located in this county. About 1885 he moved to Polk county and in 1899 returned to this county, locating in Sherman

township, near Havelock. He was president of the Grant school board two years, 1882-83. He has been a live-long and faithful member of the M. E. church.

His family consisted of eleven children:

Mary Frances married Oscar Wilcox, a farmer, and lives near Merville.

Charles Edward (b. June 30, 1869), the first child born in the township, married Amanda Bleam and lives near Ware.

Martha married Frank Morse and lives in Arkansas.

Thomas J., a farmer, married Hattie Doty and lives in North Dakota.

Louisa Victoria married Philip D Wile, a farmer, and lives near Fonda.

William J., John M., Joseph E., Henry C., Kittie E., Bessie E. and Bertha A. are at home.

Peterson Carl (b. 1841), owner and occupant of a farm of 160 acres on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, is a native of Sweden. On coming to this country he located in Boone county, Ill. In 1882 he became a resident of Lincoln township, this county, and soon afterward of Grant. In 1885 he purchased 80 acres of his present farm and, locating on them five years later, has now a finely improved farm of twice that size.

He married Sophia Olson (b. Sweden 1841) and she now enjoys with him the results of their many years of toil and economy. The results have been very gratifying and illustrate what honest hearts and willing hands, when intelligently applied, can accomplish in this county. They have raised a family of thirteen children.

August married Annie M. Johnson. Minnie married Fred Dilmuth and has two children, Carl H. and Albert. John married Ellen M. Monkeliën and has one child, Earl. Oscar married Hannah A. Monkeliën and has three children. Andrew, Eamer, Albert, Frank, Annie, Mary, Emma, Julia and Carl are at home.

Rake Asher W., County Supervisor in 1871-72, in 1870, came from Bureau Co., Ill., and located on Sec. 36. The township was organized at his home that fall and he served as one of the judges at this first election. He taught the first school in the township in a sod house erected for that purpose. In 1871 he served as the first secretary of the school board and as one of the first justices. In 1879 he moved to Knox Co., Neb., where he died a few years ago. His family consisted of five children, Joseph, Samuel, Elmer, Caroline (Allen), who died in Oregon in 1899, and Isabella.

Reamer Thomas (b. 1839), resident of Grant from 1870 to 1892, is a native of New York. In 1859 he came to Jones county, Iowa, where in 1862 he married Margaretta Titus. In April, 1870, he located on the homestead of Samuel Jeffrey on Sec. 26, Grant township. He erected the first improvements on this homestead, which consisted of a stable for his team and a small shanty for himself, wife and three children. He experienced all the hard times of the early settlers but overcame them in a spirit of noble heroism. He was an industrious and thrifty farmer, enlarged the farm to 220 acres and improved it with substantial buildings and beautiful groves. The house built in 1887 was provided with all the modern conveniences of a first class home on the farm.

He assisted in the organization of Grant township, was one of the first trustees and school directors, served four years as the first assessor and eleven years as secretary of the school board. In 1872 he effected the organization of a Sunday school in school house No. 1, now No. 9, and served a number of years as its first superintendent. He has always been a faithful member of the M. E. church and performed a loyal part in establishing and maintaining religious services in Grant township.

In 1892, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Florence, he moved to Pomeroy, where his wife died in 1901. His family consisted of two sons and two adopted daughters.

Elmer T., in 1888 married Lou Alice, daughter of Rev. John A. Griffin, occupies his own farm of 160 acres on sections 36 and 25, and has a family of four children, Elmer Claudius, Howard T., Louis Hal and Byron Vaughn.

Elwin F., M. D., after graduating at Epworth Academy, Coe College and from the medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1894, has since been engaged in the practice of medicine at Eveleth, Minn.

Sarah (Young) in 1897 married John Hamerson, who in 1878 came to Grant township with the family of Wm. J. Curkeet, and entering the ministry of the M. E. church, served as pastor of the churches at Wall Lake, Fonda, Schaller, Duncombe, Hawarden and Whittimore, Iowa, and is now at Canton, S. D.

Florence (Duer) is at home.

Reamer John A., brother of Thomas, lived a number of years during the 80's on Sec. 6, Colfax township. He was a member of Co. 111, N. Y. Inf. He and Catherine, his wife, are now living at Perry. Their family consisted of six children. Eugene is located in Minnesota. Eva M. married Robert M. Legg and died in 1896. Lydia married Frieb Legg and lives in Calhoun county. Luke is at Spencer, Carrie at Keosauqua and John, the youngest, died a few years ago.

Rude Eric Peterson (b. 1838, d. 1901), and Nils P., his brother, are two men that have been prominently identified with the history of Grant township since 1871.

Peter Erickson, their father, lived upon a small farm near Christiana, Norway, that was called Ballingrude. Both of their parents died when they were young, and when they inherited their father's homestead they received

also its name and were called Ballingrude. When they were filing their claims for homesteads, at the land office in Fort Dodge, they were induced to drop most of this long name and have since been called "Rude."

In the spring of 1871 they located on homesteads of 80 acres each in Grant township. They came to their homesteads empty handed and just before the period of hard times. They yielded not to the discouragements that confronted them in the early days, and both accumulated a clever competency for their large families and the eventide of their own lives.

Eric, the oldest, at Christiana in 1860, married a lady, who in 1869 came with him to Clayton county, Iowa, where she died later that year, leaving one son, Peter Eric. August 23, 1873, he married Clara, daughter of Lars Hanson, and of their family of eleven children, nine are living, namely, Lewis M., Ida A., Emil A., Roy G., Calvin H., Alfred L., Bert E., Mabel L. and Cornelia L.

He improved his homestead with good buildings and groves and increased it to 250 acres. He was a liberal member and faithful worker in the Lutheran church at Rusk from the time it was organized in 1878 until his decease Feb. 3, 1901. He performed a very prominent part in the management of the affairs of the township, serving six years as president of the school board, seven as assessor, and ten as treasurer of the school funds. He was a man whose sense of honor was quickly perceived and he was widely known throughout the county.

Peter E. (b. Norway 1861), his oldest son, in 1887 married Johanna Calbaken and located in Clay county, Minn., where he is now the owner of a finely improved farm of 240 acres and has a family of four children.

Rude Nils Peter (b. Norway 1841), in 1868 emigrated to Wisconsin where later that year he married Annetta

Mallingen (b. Norway 1838). In 1869 they came to Fort Dodge and the next spring to their homestead on Sec. 34, Grant township, which he has since improved with good buildings and enlarged to 180 acres. By working on the railroad he saved the funds that enabled him to erect his humble pioneer cabin. He stuck to the farm, when it meant hard work and poor pay, and is now gratified at the result. He is an active and faithful member of the M. E. church and has been a trustee of the township fifteen years. His family consists of six children, William, Anna, who in 1894 married Sylvester Pierce, a stock dealer, lives at Pomeroy and has two children; Irene, who in 1896 married Robert Pierce, a farmer, lives in Colfax township and has one child, Lawrence; Milford, Della and Alvin.

Rude Anton Peterson (b. Norway 1858), brother of N. P., in 1896 married Lucy Anderson, a teacher, occupies a farm of 120 acres on Sec. 22, and has two children, Alvin and Florence Irene.

Smith George W. (b. 1836), resident of Grant from 1870 to 1882, was the son of John and Olive (Pearsall) Smith and a native of New York, where in 1861 he married Almira C. Henry. In 1867 he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1870 to Sec. 26, Grant township. He participated in the organization of the township, served as one of its first trustees and as the first treasurer of the school funds. In 1881 his estimable wife, who had been very useful in the settlement, died leaving one son, Walter J. The next year he moved to Pomeroy and engaged in the implement business. In 1900 he moved to Fort Dodge. In 1882 he married Gertrude Whaley, of Oswego, N. Y., and their family consists of one daughter, Effie. Walter J., in 1891, married Cora G. Holcomb, embarked in the insurance business at Pomeroy and has a family of five children, Ed-

na, Iva, Margarite, Elwood and Esther.

Synsteliën Matthew J. (b. 1849), owner of a fine dairy farm of 160 acres on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, is a native of Norway and in 1867 came with his parents to Rock county, Wis. In 1870 he came with his brother, Nils C. Synsteliën and family, to Grant township, where in 1872 he entered as a homestead the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28. In 1882 he married Maria Hagen (b. 1857) and has one son, Bernhard Julius.

Synsteliën Nils C. (b. Norway 1841), came to Grant in 1870 and bought the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33. A few years later he moved to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Colfax township, where he still resides. His finely improved farm of 106 acres is used exclusively for dairy purposes. In 1881 he married Kari Amundsend and has one daughter, Julia Maria.

These two brothers are worthy citizens. By hard work and an economical use of the proceeds of the farm and dairy, they have secured fine homes and a clever competency, and they now bless the star of fortune that guided them to the rich prairies of Pocahontas county.

Terry David (b. 1834), owner and occupant of a farm of 80 acres on Sec. 31 since 1889, is a native of Vermont, where, in 1864, he married Sarah Lane and soon afterward located in Livingston county, Ill. In the fall of 1872 he secured a homestead on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, Dover township, which he improved and occupied during the next seven years. He is a man of excellent principles, an industrious worker and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

His family consisted of six children. Emma married Millard Butler, editor of the Kansas City Daily Journal and has one child, Laura. Nellie married Owen Phillips, a farmer, and lives near Pocahontas. William A., Arthur J., Hazel M. and Edith M. are at home.

Tollefsrude Hans Cristopher (b. Jan. 1, 1822), resident of Rusk, and the venerable head of the Tollefsrude families in Pocahontas county, is a native of Torpen, Norder Land, Norway, the son of Christoffer Hoovel (Oct. 14, 1781—1869) and Marit (Kold) Tollefsrude, whose bones rest there beneath the sod on the Tollefsrude farm. On this farm he grew to manhood and served a carpenter's apprenticeship.

In 1844 he married Bereth C. Lunde and coming to America, located in the wilds of southern Wisconsin. In 1852 he went to California and during the next four years engaged in mining. In 1857 he resumed farming in Wisconsin. In 1878 he located on Sec. 28, Grant township, where he had purchased 400 acres of land in 1868, and his two sons, C. H. and E. M., had located on homesteads in 1870 and '71, respectively. The Tollefsrude home on this farm was a pretty cottage in the center of a shady and grassy lawn. Numerous groves and rows of trees were planted near it and the farm was increased to 680 acres. He has been living in retirement since 1892 and the cottage has been moved to Rusk.

In 1865-6 he visited the place of his birth and scenes of his youth; also many interesting places in Denmark, Sweden, England, Scotland and Germany. The Guy Mannering, the vessel on which he went, was shipwrecked and lost off the west coast of Scotland Dec. 31, 1865, and he was one of the few passengers saved, reaching the Island of Iona after terrible hardship and suffering.

He has been president of the Tollefsrude family association in America since its organization at Rusk May 17, 1900. The object of this association is to gather and preserve the facts relating to the history of the family for the promotion of family reunions and the edification of future genera-

tions. This association was effected through the efforts of C. H. Tollefsrude, of Rolfe, its secretary, who has already enrolled nearly 300 members in America, 54 of whom, from Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, were present at the second biennial reunion, held at Rusk Oct. 14, 1901. This association is believed to be the first of its kind among the Norwegians in this country.

The Tollefsrude farm in Norway has borne the family name for several hundred years. It consists of a small tract of cultivated land bordering large mountain pastures that include a lake having good fisheries that also pertain to it. Life in these rugged and elevated pastures during the summer season is arduous and lonely, but he who toils there acquires that ruddy health and strength that is even better than a fortune. Dairies were located in them at which the milk from the sheep and goats was made into cheese and butter. The boyhood of H. C. Tollefsrude was passed in these mountain pastures where he assisted those that herded the cattle and other stock during the summer months. Breathing the pure mountain air while engaged vigorously in this outdoor employment, he acquired there that iron constitution that has carried him through hardships to which a man less rugged would have succumbed.

He has taken a leading part in the development of Grant township since his settlement in it. His family consisted of three children, Elisha M., Julia A. (see Monkeliën), and Christian Hansen (see page 531), who resides at Rolfe.

Tollefsrude Elisha M. (b 1848), is a native of Newark, Wis., where he was raised on a farm. At 16 he enlisted as a member of Co. D, 43rd Wis. Inf. and continued in the service until the close of the civil war. In 1871 he came to Iowa and located on



HANS. C. TOLLEFSRUDE.

MRS. H.L. NORTON.

GRANT

BERETH C. TOLLEFSRUDE.



ELISHA M. TOLLEFSRUDE.

MR. & MRS. FELIX W. PARRISH.

MRS. GEO. SMITH.

TOWNSHIP.



MRS. LOTTIE THORNTON.

L. J. & W. C. LIEB.

CHARLES E. PARRISH.

GRANT TOWNSHIP

First settlers and two of the first children born in the township, per favor C. H. Tollefsrude.



TORKEL LARSON AND FAMILY



ANDREW G. BLOMBERG AND FAMILY

Grant and Marshall.

a homestead of 80 acres on Sec. 28, Grant township, which he still occupies and has enlarged to 200 acres. His were the first improvements at Rusk and his cozy home, now surrounded by evergreens and other ornamental trees, is called the "Evergreen Lodge." He was one of the original promoters and has been treasurer of the Grant Creamery Association since it was organized. He was one of the original members and is now a trustee of the Lutheran church at Rusk.

In 1872 he married Sarah C. Rostad of Rock county, Wis., and their family consists of four children.

Rose May in 1893 married Eric O. Christeson (see Christeson); Emma Luella, Cyrus Hanford and Winifred Blanche are at home.

Trenary Charles (b. 1842), owner of a fine farm of 280 acres on Sec. 36, is a native of Cornwall, England. At four years of age he came with his parents and located near Platteville, Wis., where in 1866 he married Caroline Grindrod and located on a farm. Five years later he moved to Fayette county, Wis., and in 1887 to his present farm on which Rufus F. Hull, during his residence on it, erected the large square house that is still enjoyed. He is a successful and aggressive farmer and highly esteemed as a citizen. He is president of the trustees and a liberal supporter of the M. E. church, in Lincoln township. He has raised a family of nine children, one having died at five in 1889.

Leon C. (b. 1867) in 1892 married Jennie, daughter of Richard Mates, and occupies a farm of 120 acres on Sec. 30, Lincoln township, which he has improved with good buildings. He has one daughter, Mabel.

Edward (b. 1869) in 1896 married Lilly Brown, occupies a farm of 120 acres on Sec. 30, Lincoln township, and has three children, Gertie, Lisle and Gladdis.

Ida Pearl in 1891 married Wellington F. Crummer (see Crummer).

Cora in 1900 married James Burlington who occupies a farm of 160 acres in Grant township and has one child, Coburn.

Clarence, Belle, a teacher; Robert, Blanche M. and Bessie E. are at home.

Vaughn Ira Gillis, owner and occupant of a fine farm of 160 acres on Sec. 32, is the son of Harvey B. Vaughn, who with wife and five children, Ira, Henrietta, Eugene and Eudora (twins, latter dead), and Adele, in June, 1869, located on a homestead on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, Lizard township. About 1875 Harvey moved to Webster county, but soon afterward returned to Lizard township where he died in 1895. His wife died in 1881. His family consisted of six children.

Ira G., the oldest, in 1882 married Ida F. Norton, located first in Lizard township and in 1889 on his present farm which he has improved with good buildings and groves. He has one daughter, Goldie May.

Henrietta married Byron Moore and lives at Council Bluffs; Eugene, a carpenter, lives at Denver; Adele married Charles Harris, a farmer, and lives at Rolfe; Edward died at 21.

Wallow Anna Mrs., sister of A. T. Omtvedt, occupant of a well improved farm of 400 acres on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, Grant township, since 1880, is a native of Norway. On coming to this country she located in Chicago where in 1865 she became the wife of Ole Moe, who in 1868 at Fort Dodge, made the purchase of the land above described. Later he made other purchases in this county while residing in Chicago, and after visiting it in 1870, mysteriously disappeared, being recognized last at Fort Dodge. He left one son, George Moe, who on attaining manhood, became an auctioneer and in 1899 located in Idaho.

In 1873 Mrs. Moe became the wife of Nels N. Wallow. In 1880 they located in Grant township where he

died in 1893, leaving a family of six children; Elmer, Alfred, Aleeda, who in 1900 married Arthur L. Norton of Keokuk county; Amelia, who in 1901 married Gust T. Johnson; Elvin and Harry.

RAKE'S SALVE.

Asher W. Rake in the early days manufactured and sold in Grant and other parts of the county a salve for the healing of cuts, burns, etc., that caused him to be widely and favorably known. It was called "Rake's Salve," was of good quality and sold

for 50 cents a box. Its formula was as follows: Take one pound each of rosin, mutton tallow, beeswax, sweet oil, and one-half pound of camphor gum; dissolve each separately and then boil together slightly.

This incident calls to mind the fact that the oldest medical formula, according to a French medical journal, was one for a hair tonic for an Egyptian queen. It is dated 400 B. C. and directs that dogs' paws and asses' hoofs be boiled with dates in oil.



XX.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

I count this thing to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer air and a broader view.

—Holland.

GENERAL FEATURES.



LAKE township (91-31) is situated in the eastern tier of the county, and received its name from the fact that it included several small lakes, of which the largest is called Lizard lake. This lake is located on sections 22 and 27, and is about one mile long and a half mile wide. It is a body of fresh water and has a fringe of natural timber along its eastern shore. The other lakes are located on sections 10 and 20, two on each. The surface of the township is principally a rich and fertile prairie and it is traversed in a

southeasterly direction by the north and west branches of Lizard creek.

On Sept. 15, 1860, the territory included in this township was assigned to Clinton. On Dec. 1, 1862, the south row of sections, and on Sept. 6, 1870, the remainder of it was assigned to Lizard. June 5, 1877, it was established under the name of "Burke," but on Sept. 3rd following the name was changed to "Lake." It was organized Oct. 9, 1877. On Sept. 12, 1894, it was divided into two voting precincts, designated Lake No. 1 and Lake No. 2, the latter including only the E½ Sec. 1, on which the west half of Gilmore City is located.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As the advance guard of the pioneer settlers moved westward from Fort Dodge, it reached the southeast corner of Lake township in 1856, when Caspar Henry Brockshink (p. 161) and family located on Sec. 36. On July 8, 1856, he entered the first claim for lands in the township, a pre-emption claim for 160 acres on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$. He built his house, 20x24 and 18 feet high, in 1857, from timber obtained along the north branch of Lizard creek, which crossed the farm. During their first two years his family was the only resident one in the township.

In June, 1858, the remainder of this section was entered by Patrick Forey, Edward Quinn, John Martin, H. M. Whedon and Thompson, Martin, Samuel and Marselaer Rea. The Reas and Whedon were purchasers and did not become residents. Forey, Quinn and Martin filed pre-emptor's claims. The only other pre-emptor's claim in the township was filed by John W. Russell June 7, 1858, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34. There were no homesteads in this township. All of the odd numbered sections on Dec. 27, 1858, were assigned to the grant to the Dubuque & Pacific railroad and nearly all of the remaining lands were bought by non-resident purchasers in July and August, 1858.

Of the pre-emptors last named only Forey and family resided any length of time in the township.

John W. Russell secured the patent for his land in 1861 but lived most of the time with his brother, Philip, in Lizard township, enlisted in the civil war and died soon after it.

John Martin entered the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, and after a residence of a few months, moved to Fort Dodge, where for many years afterwards he kept a boarding house. He had been preceded on this claim by a German whose name has been forgotten, and who lived in a cave he had

constructed in a clump of timber. One day in 1858, when his wife was at home alone, some troublesome Indians surrounded the place, sounded the warwhoop, danced about an hour, shot the dog at the door of the cave, and then sauntered off in the direction of the Des Moines river. The poor woman was so frightened that when her husband returned they left the frontier. A few years after Martin left this farm, it was purchased by Michael Fitzgerald, who still owns and occupies it.

Edward Quinn, who entered the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, 80 acres, was a brother of the wife of Patrick Forey, came with him from St. Louis in 1856, and had also his experience in locating on railroad lands in Jackson township, Webster county. He was one of the few men among the early settlers that had a team of horses. He secured a patent for the land but resided on it only a very short time. He moved to Fort Dodge and began to keep hotel. Three years later he moved to Colorado and it is believed that he and wife were murdered by the Indians on the plains in 1865, while returning to Fort Dodge. He was a graduate of Dublin college and a good performer on the piano and violin.

Patrick Forey (p. 165) moving to his claim on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, in the spring of 1858, a few months later that year, leased and began to occupy the home of the Brockshinks who then moved to Clay county. He continued to reside here until the year 1865 when he moved to Sec. 2, Lizard township. During the last six years of this period he and his family were the only residents of the township. He was a man of intelligence and influence and became well known to all the early settlers in this county. He participated in the first election held in this county and in 1860 assisted in the organization of Clinton township in which he was included. He was elected one of the first justices of Clinton township

and as one of the first trustees of that township served four years, 1861-62, '64-65.

In 1865 Dennis Mulholland, who bought the Brockshink farm, became the successor on it of Patrick Forey, and during the next five years, he and his family were the only residents in the township. In 1870 Joseph S. Thurber and Michael Fitzgerald (b. Ireland 1837) became residents, the latter on the Martin farm on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36. The next year Michael McCormick (Ireland 1857) located on Sec. 22. In 1872 John Oldaker (Ohio 1839) located on Sec. 6. About this period John W. O'Keefe (Ireland 1848) located on Sec. 34, George Dickinson (N. Y. 1852) on Sec. 30, and John Donahoe (Ireland 1828) on Sec. 25. In 1876 H. A. Chipman (Vt. 1843) located on Sec. 17, Edwin D. Dunn (Ireland 1847) on Sec. 26, and Charles Rahdohl on Sec. 3. In the spring of 1877 Gerd and Charles Elsen located on adjoining farms on Sec. 33. There had also arrived during these years preceding the organization of the township, John Buckner, James Cook and Uriah Elliott, all of whom were leading and influential citizens at that time.

Other permanent residents that came soon afterwards were John Lotz (Mich. 1851) who in 1880 located on Sec. 8; E. S. Whittlesey (N. Y. 1853) who in 1881 located on Sec. 34; Thos. Nolan, Levi Garlock and F. E. Beers who located at Gilmore City about the same time. In 1883 Hugh Ovens (Ireland 1824) located on Sec. 6, and John Weaver (Ohio 1843) on Sec. 14, and Will E. Campbell, who has become widely known as a breeder of Polled Angus cattle and English draft horses, on Sec. 15, but now at Gilmore City. In 1884 A. Guernsey located on Sec. 12, G. N. Tedford on Sec. 8, Geo. B. Jordan and E. H. Osborn on Sec. 24, and Geo. Landmesser on Sec. 35. In 1885 there was a large number of new residents among whom were

Richard Mullen, Albert Rohl, J. H. and George Schnug, J. W. and Samuel Wallace, Ludvig Doeringsfeld and James Steele.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Lake township was organized at a public meeting held at the home of Uriah Elliott Oct. 9, 1877, James Cook acting as chairman. James Cook, Joseph S. Thurber and John Mulholland were appointed judges of the election held that day, and twelve votes were cast. The following officers were then elected: John Mulholland, Charles Elsen and Uriah Elliott, trustees; H. A. Chipman, clerk; J. S. Thurber and James Cook, justices; James Cook, assessor.

The succession of officers has been as follows:

TRUSTEES—John Mulholland, 1878, '88; Charles Elsen '78-79; Uriah Elliott, '78-79, '83; LaFayette Chipman, '79; Gerd Elsen, '79-84, '97-1902; J. S. Thurber, '79-83; D. B. Hallock, '80; R. J. Weber, '81, '84-85; J. W. O Keefe, '82; John Oldaker, '84-88; J. Melsen, '85-87; David Mulholland, '86-87; George Schnug, '88-90; Wm. Minkle, '89-90; M. T. Sinnott, '89, '91-93; Henry R. Weber, '90-92, '95-97; Wm. Pahre, '91-92; Geo. McCormick, '93-94; John McCormick, '94-96; Wm. Doeringsfeld, '96-1902; Denny Donnelly, '98-1900; H. C. Wiegert, 1901-02; E. A. Daniels, 1902.

CLERKS—H. A. Chipman, 1878-79; Uriah Elliott, John McCormick, '81-84; Edward D. Dunn, '85-92; John Lotz, '93-94; Aaron Cook, '95-99; Peter H. Bendixen, R. E. Stamper, 1901-02.

JUSTICES—J. S. Thurber, 1878-79; Seymour Chipman, '79-80, '83-85; M. Leahy, '79; John Buckner, '81-82; Geo. Dickinson, '85-86; F. E. Beers, '83-90; John Lotz, '87-92; D. Mulholland, '91-93; M. Shine, Herman Weigert, '94-98; H. C. Jordan, '95-98; E. A. Daniels, '95-96; John Oldaker, F. E. Whittlesey, John McCormick, H. C. Jordan, E. F. Forey, P. H. Bendixen, John Crowell, J. M. Resh, T. J. Calligan.

ASSESSORS—James Cook, '78; H. A.

Chipman, John Buckner, '80-81; F. E. Beers, '82-3; J. W. O'Keefe, '84-6; Wm. Nolan, '87-88; P. H. McCormick '89; Chris Cain, '97-98, 1901-02; E. G. Fargo, '99-1900.

At a special election held Aug. 20, 1881, to vote aid to the St. Louis & North-Western R. R., 23 votes were cast, 8 for and 15 against it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the year 1877, when Lake was still included in Lizard township, the citizens met several times as electors of Lizard township to attend to the school interests intrusted to them. The first meeting was held March 5, 1877. At this meeting nothing more seems to have been done than to elect John Buckner chairman and J. S. Thurber secretary of the meeting. One week later, pursuant to adjournment, they met again and on motion of Geo. Dickinson, it was decided to levy a tax of \$300 on the taxable property of the township for school purposes. One week later, March 19, the directors previously elected met at the home of Geo. Dickinson and organized by the election of John Buckner, chairman; H. A. Chipman, secretary; Gerd Elsen, treasurer. On Oct. 23, the directors met at the home of Uriah Elliott, one of their number, to arrange for one or more schools that winter. After the discussion of several propositions, however, it was decided to have none. On Dec. 29, Thurber plead for a three months school at his home, but his request was not granted. On Jan. 19, 1878, the directors met again at the home of Uriah Elliott and closed a contract with E. K. Cain for the erection of three school rooms, all to be completed by April 1. He employed Joseph Osborn to assist him to build them, and they were located, No. 1 on Sec. 17, in the Thurber settlement; No. 2 on the farm of Michael McCormick, Sec. 22, and No. 3 on the Mulholland farm on Sec. 36.

On March 4, 1878, the township hav-

ing been organized the previous fall, the electors of Lake township met at the home of Uriah Elliott, John Buckner serving as chairman, and H. A. Chipman as secretary. John Buckner, J. S. Thurber and Michael Fitzgerald were elected as the first board of directors of Lake township. At another public meeting held one week later at the same place it was decided to levy a tax of \$150 for building purposes. The powers and duties conferred by law on the district meeting were then delegated to the board of directors, who met one week later and organized by electing John Buckner, president; H. A. Chipman, secretary; and Gerd Elsen, treasurer.

Three schools were established that spring and the teachers employed that year were J. Sinnott, Lillie Chipman, Mary Walsh and Mary E. Mulholland. In 1879 they were M. Fitzgerald, Jos. S. Thurber, Mary Griffin, Mary C. Conley and H. A. Chipman.

In 1882 the little pioneer school rooms were replaced by larger and better buildings.

In 1885 M. A. Leahy was employed to plant shade trees around No. 2 and No. 5, and the next year Gilmore City was set off as an independent district. In 1893 the board was increased from 3 to 9 members and the next year the seventh building was built by E. G. Fargo. In 1897 all the districts had been supplied with good buildings and the term was increased from 7 to 8 months.

Among the teachers that taught during the 80's were A. B., C. E. and Mary Condon; Annie Kelly, M. J. Calligan, W. F. Mulholland, W. F. Porter, Mary Torpy, Mary and Annie McCormick, Addie B. Cain, Florence M. Thurber, Wm. Nolan, Lizzie M. Ryan, Maggie C. McLarney, Mary J. Weaver and B. F. Ford.

The succession of school officers has been as follows:

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD—John

Buckner, 1877-78; James Mulholland, '79; D. B. Halleck, J. S. Thurber, '80; Uriah Elliott, '81; John McCormick, '82-83, '96-98; John Oldaker, '84, '87; Charles H. Halleck, '85-86; M. Wolfe, '88; Wm. Pahre, '89-90; E. G. Fargo, '91; Aaron Cook, '92; Michael Donnelly, '93; Geo. McCormick, '94-95; J. F. Rinehart, '97; J. M. Resh, 1900-01; H. C. Weigert.

SECRETARIES—H. A. Chipman, '77-78; M. P. Leahy, Uriah Elliott, John Buckner, Charles Elsen, '81; John W. Kief, '82-85; John McCormick, '86-90; E. A. Daniels, '91-92, '95-1900; E. G. Fargo, '93; P. H. McCormick, J. J. Donohoe, 1901-02.

TREASURERS—Gerd Elsen, '77-78, '80-84; E. D. Dunn, Levi Garlock, '85-88; D. Mulholland, '89-91; John Lotz, '92-95; E. S. Whittlesey, 1896-1901.

GILMORE CITY IND. DISTRICT.

PRESIDENTS—F. M. Coffin, '86-87; P. J. Gaughen, F. W. Coffin, L. E. England, '90-92, '95-96; R. H. VanAlstine, W. VanSteenburg, A. L. Belt, '97; W. E. Campbell, L. E. England, A. Guernsey, 1900-01.

SECRETARIES—F. G. Wright, '86-87; C. B. Moyer, '88-89; C. B. Fitch, '90-1902.

TREASURERS—Levi Garlock, '86-87; E. P. Jackson, L. E. England, John Weise, '90-92; L. H. VanAlstine, '93-1901.

The first teachers in this district were Capt. F. E. Beers, in a room over Conn's store in winter of 1882-83; and in the school house, Angeline Jackson, Charles Sargent, Ida Garlock, Miss McCormick and Mrs. E. Blake.

Recent teachers in this district have been: Principals—B. J. Stell, '97; Mrs. E. Blake, '98-1902. Assistants—Harriet Eversole, Mrs. Wagner, Ida Porterfield, Mattie Alexander, Mrs. Kate Melson, Ida Wallace, Mrs. Beguin, Mrs. Harrison and the Misses Woolman, Connor, Jenson and Cowie.

GILMORE CITY.

Gilmore City, a pretty town of 700

people, is located on the line between Pocahontas and Humboldt counties, on Sec. 1 of Lake, and Sec. 6 of Weaver township. The site of the town is an elevation so high that before the view was obstructed by artificial groves, there could be seen from it the three neighboring county seats—Pocahontas, Humboldt and Fort Dodge. It is on the line of the Des Moines and Ruthven branch of the C. R. I. & P. Ry., and was named in honor of its superintendent, C. N. Gilmore of Des Moines. The track was laid to Gilmore City about June 1, 1882, and this event led to the founding of the town. It is 18 miles northwest of Tara and is in the center of a rich agricultural section of country that at that time was comparatively unsettled, so that only here and there could be seen a spot of cultivated ground. The prairies, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, and stretching away in every direction as far as the eye could reach, like a rolling sea of green and yellow hues, presented to the observer a scene as beautiful as the eye of man ever rested upon. It was a splendid range for stock and game, and a sporting engineer thought it not inappropriate to commemorate this fact in the names of the towns further north—Plover, Mallard and Curlew. The few old settlers of this section, who previously had to haul their lumber, coal and other necessities from Fort Dodge and other distant places, and did not leave their farms in grasshopper times, because they could not sell them for the price of government land, are now happy in the possession of valuable farms and comfortable homes.

About one third of the town of Gilmore City, including the depot, three grain elevators, two churches, the postoffice, a number of fine business blocks and dwelling houses, is in Lake township. The first part of this portion of the city was surveyed and

platted in May, 1884, by Lute C. Thornton for the North-Western Land Co. The street running north and south on the county line is called Gilmore street. It is intersected by Main street a short distance north of the depot. North of it are Whitehead and Spafford streets. In June, 1893, H. C. Jordan platted Jordan's Addition on Outlot No. 3, north of Whitehead street. On Nov. 15, 1895, Griswold's 2d Addition was platted on Outlot No. 4, south of the railroad, by M. W. Fitz, cashier of Griswold's bank at Manson, having Highland Avenue parallel with Gilmore street, and View, Fitz and Funk streets intersected by the avenue.

Near the city is a splendid quarry of limestone, that furnishes an inexhaustible supply of good rock either for building purposes or for use as a fertilizer. Many of the business blocks have been built of this substantial material and the large number of fine buildings erected would prove a credit to a town of much larger size. One of the largest general stores in the county will be found here.

The first store building was erected by L. E. Childs in 1882 and soon after its completion he was appointed postmaster. This was a frame building, and after the site of the town was permanently arranged, it was moved to its present location, where since 1891, it has been occupied by the Collins Bros.

POSTMASTERS.

In March, 1878, when the mail route from Pocahontas to Humboldt was established Mrs. E. C., wife of Sewall VanAlstine, was appointed postmistress of "Blooming Prairie" office at their home on Sec. 25, Clinton township. This office was maintained until about July 1, 1882, when it was transferred and the name changed to Gilmore City. The office here has always been in Pocahontas county and

the succession of postmasters has been as follows:

L. E. Childs, Rep., July 1, 1882 to May 1, 1886; Francis E. Beers, D., May 1, '86 to Oct. 1, '89; Henry C. Jordan, R., Oct. 1, '89-93; Joseph Collins, D., Oct. 1, '93-97; F. J. Tishenbanner, Oct. 1, '97 to date.

RAILROAD AGENTS.

The succession of railroad agents has been as follows:

C. S. Cooley, 1882-90; George Ogilvie, '90-92; E. A. Folsom, '92-94; M. A. Henry, '94-99; I. W. Brokaw, '99 to date.

NEWSPAPERS:

The first newspaper was the Gilmore City Times established by C. B. Moyer in June 1884. It was printed in Sioux City and, after March 1885, was edited by Theo. Dunn, who as editor was succeeded by Wm. Grove, who changed its name to the Gilmore Breeze, which was continued only a few months.

The Gilmore Gazette was established by F. J. Tishenbanner Nov. 10, 1886, and he conducted it until Sept. 20, 1888, when it was purchased by L. A. Woodward, Fred L. Ellis and John P. Pederson, each successively serving as editor a few months previous to this change. W. A. Howell became the successor of Woodward and in 1891 sold the outfit to Bruce & Lighter, proprietors of the Reveille at Rolfe.

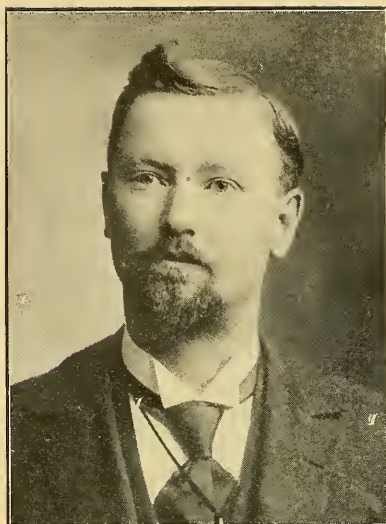
The Gilmore City Globe was established in 1892 by W. R. Prewett. In 1893 he was succeeded by H. C. Marmon, who is still its editor and proprietor.

BANKS

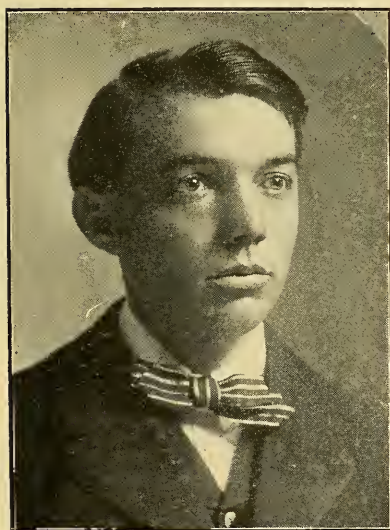
The first bank was established in 1886 by Levi Garlock under the name of the Exchange Bank of Gilmore. The next year it was purchased by Leslie H. and Howard VanAlstine, its present proprietors. The other bank, the Security, is owned by their brother, Rollin VanAlstine and Lyman Beers.



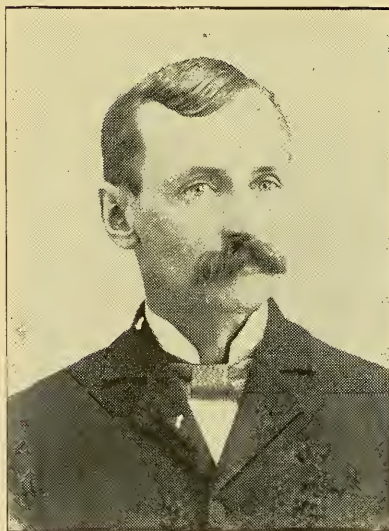
DAVID MULHOLLAND.



DR. F. W. McMANUS.

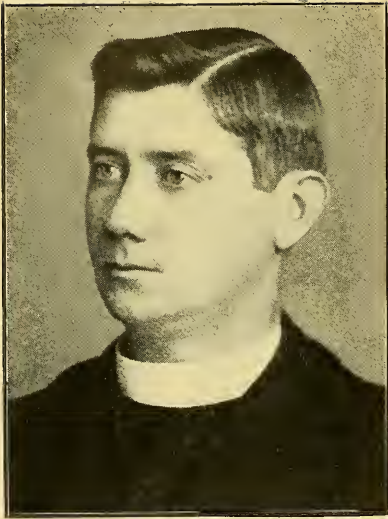


PERCY M. BEERS,
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.



HENRY C. MARMON,
EDITOR, GILMORE CITY GLOBE.

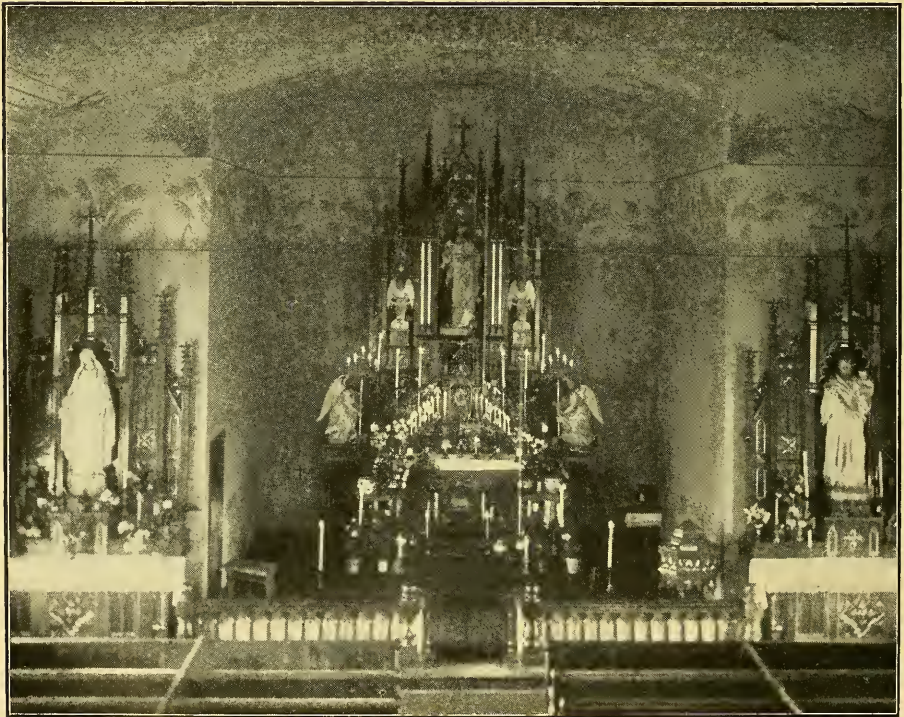
GILMORE CITY.



REV. STEPHEN BUTLER.
CATHOLIC.



FRANK TISHENBANNER.



INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, GILMORE CITY.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN:—During the summer of 1887 Rev. Geo. H. Duty, of Rolfe, began to hold services on alternate Sabbath afternoons at Gilmore City. In Aug., 1888, a Ladies' Aid society was organized and on Oct. 15th following, the walls of a church building having been nearly completed, a Presbyterian church of 15 members was organized by a committee of the Presbytery consisting of Rev. R. E. Flickinger, Rev. Geo. H. Duty and W. C. Kennedy of Rolfe. The charter members were James Steele, Chas. F. Shaffer and Robert Hunter, who were elected elders; Mrs. Anna Steele, Mrs. Mary J. Shaffer, Mrs. Jennie Hunter, Mrs. Mary H. Campbell, Mrs. Ida England, Mrs. Mary A. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew O. Bobel, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Reed and their daughter, Blanche.

On Feb. 3, 1889, a church building 26x36 feet and costing \$1750 was dedicated. This was the first church building in Lake township. In 1900 a good parsonage was built and the congregation is now in a very flourishing condition.

The succession of pastors has been as follows: Rev. G. H. Duty, 1887—Oct. 1890; Rev. A. C. Keeler, Rolfe; Rev. J. Malcolm Smith, Pomeroy; Rev. Norman McLeod, D. D., Fort Dodge; Rev. O. F. Wisner and Rev. J. R. Vance, Pomeroy; Rev. W. C. Pinkerton and Rev. Frank E. Hoyt—1901.

CATHOLIC—The St. John's Catholic church at Gilmore was organized July 4, 1889, by Rev. John Hennessey, Arch-bishop, Dubuque, of the families of P. J. Gaughan, T. C. Connelly, P. J. Kelly, J. J. Griffin, D. Mulholland, M. McCormick, J. J. Sinnott, N. Myers, M. Fitzgerald, T. Comminskey and others. Soon afterward they erected a church building 72x38 feet, costing \$2,576, and a parsonage 32x32 feet, costing \$1,873. This church has had a steady and substantial growth

and Rev. T. D. Sullivan was the popular pastor of it from the time it was organized until April 1, 1901, when he was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Butler.

COUNTY OFFICER—Charles Elsen, supervisor since 1897, chairman of the board in 1902.

GILMORE CITY IN 1901.

POSTMASTER—Frank J. Tishenbanner.

MAYOR—Leslie H. VanAlstine.

COUNCILMEN—Andrew Bull, Thos. J. Calligan, W. A. Pollock, John McBride, Jackson Hunter, Lyman Beers. Assessor, C. A. Belt; recorder, Geo. W. Spurger

ATTORNEYS—L. E. England, Percy M. Beers.

BANKS—Exchange (Est. 1886), L. H. VanAlstine, cashier; Security (Est. 1894), Rollin H. VanAlstine, president; Lyman Beers, cashier.

BAKERY—A. H. Keck, since 1896.

BARBER—Charles Kennedy, since 1888.

BLACKSMITHS—I. B. Long, since 1887; Geo. Lyst, (1895), Williams & Lyst.

COAL—Robert Gibson.

CREAMERY—A. A. Briggs.

CARPENTERS—Wm. Barker, C. L. Belt, Albert Freeman.

CLOTHING STORE—C. L. Hatfield, since 1893.

CHURCHES—Methodist Episcopal, built 1888, Rev. Arthur Ward, pastor; Presbyterian, 1889, Rev. Frank E. Hoyt, successor to Rev. W. E. Pinkerton, pastor; Catholic, 1889, Rev. Stephen Butler, pastor; Christian Church, 1896, Rev. B. F. Shoemaker, pastor.

DENTIST—J. T. Hambly.

DRESS MAKER—Mrs. Hattie Hogan.

DRAYMEN—McQuarrie & Brown, Wm. Rice.

DRUGGISTS—Gilmore City Drug Co., L. E. England, Esq., proprietor, since 1885; John McCormick, 1899.

ELEVATORS—C. W. Edgington, since

1891; Mullen & Hunter; Counselman & Co., Thomas Maher, manager.

FURNITURE—C. W. Smith, since 1896.

GENERAL MERCHANTS—Charles L. Hatfield, large department store since 1893; Guernsey & Spargur, 1895; J. J. Mulholland, 1899.

GROCERS—Pollock, since 1895; Green & Hartnelt.

GRAIN DEALERS—Mullen & Hunter, since 1887; T. F. Maher, 1892.

HARDWARE—E. P. McEvoy in 1901, successor of C. B. Fitch.

HARNESS MAKER—C. L. VanAlstine, since 1883.

HOTEL—Gilmore House, R. L. Weir.

IMPLEMENT DEALERS—Mullen & Hunter, since 1887; C. W. Edgington, 1898.

INSURANCE—Frank J. Tishenbanner.

JEWELRY—I. P. Davidson, since 1896.

LIVERY—Wm. Cavanaugh, since 1894.

LIVE STOCK—Andrew Bull, since 1894.

LUMBER & COAL—B. L. Willis Lumber Co., A. L. Gill, manager; Black & Neel.

MASONS AND PLASTERERS—Wilkes Woolman, O. A. Willard.

MEAT MARKET—City, T. McMahon & Co.

MILL—Horace Keller, since 1896.

MILLINERS—Mrs. M. J. Wood, Mrs. A. Brown.

NEWSPAPER—Gilmore City Globe, H. C. Marmon.

PAINTER—Mark Whitcomb.

POULTRY—John McBride.

PHOTOGRAPHER—D. A. Rice.

PHYSICIANS—A. L. Belt, M. D., since 1891; U. G. Grigsby, 1896.

TELEPHONE—Northwestern Co., Emery Eversole, operator; Iowa Co., L. E. England, operator.

RAILROAD—C. R. I. & P., I. W. Brokaw, agent.

REAL ESTATE—Rollin VanAlstine,

F. J. Tishenbanner, T. J. Calligan.

RESTAURANT—The Farmers—Benjamin Kidd.

SHOE MAKER—Joseph Hocking.

UNDERTAKER—C. W. Smith.

WAGON MAKER—I. B. Long, since 1887.

WELL DRILLER—Henry Hocking.

VETERINARY SURGEON—Wm. Saxby, 1879.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

On Feb. 1, 1902, two rural free delivery routes were established from Gilmore City. J. C. Smith was appointed carrier for route No. 1, which runs through south Avery, west Corinth and Weaver townships, Humboldt county, and D. A. Rice carrier for route No. 2, which passes through south Clinton, Lake and north Lizard townships, Pocahontas county. This last route rendered the Lizard post-office unnecessary and it was discontinued Feb. 1, 1902.

To keep them warm on cold days each carrier is provided with a muffled heater, that has the form of a small flat muff and is dropped on the floor of the conveyance. The fuel for this unique contrivance consists of a small cake of material resembling carbon, that, when heated in a stove a few minutes and placed in the center of it by means of a drawer, continues to burn without flame or smoke an entire day.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Bendixen Peter H, (b. 1837), a resident successively of Des Moines, Clinton and Lake townships, is a native of Denmark, the son of Niels and Martha M. (Buck) Bendixen. His father, from his earliest recollection, was the owner and captain of a merchant vessel, which he sold in the spring of 1864, when the family came to America. Peter, coming to McHenry county, Ill., in 1861, found employment as a farm hand and clerk in a grocery store until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Denmark and

married Petra Alberta Svendson. The next spring, accompanied by his wife, a sister and his parents, he located in McHenry county, Ill.

In the spring of 1869, making the trip in a lumber wagon, he moved to a rented farm in Des Moines township, this county. The next year he bought 80 acres on Sec. 33, Lake township, and his father 80 acres on Sec. 28. Later Peter bought 80 acres more on Sec. 27. Their nearest market then was Fort Dodge, afterward Manson, Humboldt, Algona, Rolfe and finally Gilmore City. The visits of the grasshoppers made it necessary for him to live two years on cornmeal, and to keep his horses the same period without grain.

His father died on his farm in 1881 at 81, and his mother in 1898 at 87. Both were devout members of the Lutheran church and are buried at Rolfe.

After his father's death Peter became the owner of 240 acres, which he occupied until 1893, when he moved first to southern Missouri and the next year to a farm of 160 acres in Ellington township, Palo Alto county. In 1898 he moved to a farm in Lake township and three years later to another one adjoining Gilmore City on the east, where he is now living. He is a man of considerable intelligence and rendered thirty years of public service in Clinton township, as follows: Assessor one year, a justice two years, a trustee two years, clerk four years, and secretary of the school board twenty-one years. In Lake he served as a justice and clerk in 1900. By his strict integrity and faithful performance of every duty devolving upon him he has won and held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

His family consisted of eleven children. 1—Erasmus Nelson (b. Ill. 1864) married Elizabeth Christenson, occupies a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 28,

Clinton township, and has a family of six children. 2—William (b. Ill. 1866) married Minnie Thompson, lives in Minnesota and has one son. 3—Charles B. (b. Ill. 1868) married Carrie Kennedy, lives on 80 acres on Sec. 32, Clinton. 4—Maggie (b. Poc. Co. 1870) married Peter Hendrickson, a farmer, and has five children. 5—Alice B. married Charles Borg, owner of 80 acres on Sec. 32, Clinton, and has two children. 6—Matilda B. married Anton Peterson and lives at Gilmore City. 7—John (b. 1876) in 1901 married Emma Hanson and is proprietor of a blacksmith and wagon-maker shop at Westbrook, Minn. 8—Minnie B. married John Lych, a farmer. Albert G., Peter Hansen and Nellie B. are at home.

He died Feb. 11, 1902, three days after reading this sketch in The Fonda Times.

Buckner John, who acted a very prominent part in the early history of the township, was a professional trapper and fisherman, and also a squatter. He neither bought nor rented any land in Lake township, but built a shanty on the bank of Lizard lake and occupied it about seven years, from, about 1876 to 1883. He caught and sold fish to the early settlers in that vicinity and marketed annually a large amount of fur. He was a man of considerable influence and was accorded the honor of serving as chairman of several meetings of the citizens in 1877 and 1878 for the purpose of organizing the school district of the township. He served two years as the first president of the school board and two years also as a justice.

Daniels Emmet Abram (b. 1860), owner and occupant of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21 since 1885, is a native of Webster county, Iowa, the son of David M. and Sarah Daniels. In 1884 he married Ida Hayes and the next year located on his present farm. He was secretary of the school board seven years. His family consists of five children,

Martin F., Emmet G., Joel V., Clinton D. and Frederic J.

Elsen Henry, accompanied by wife and two sons, Gerd and Charles, in 1870 came from Germany and stopped in Lizard township. Three months later he located on a homestead of 80 acres on the $W\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Bellville township, which he improved and occupied during the next seven years. Here in 1876 his wife died at the age of 58. In the spring of 1877 he moved to a farm of 120 acres on Sec. 33, Lake township, where he died in 1884 at the age of 62. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters, the latter coming to this country in 1893.

Elsen Gerd (b. Ger. 1852), occupant of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Lake township, and owner of a farm of 738 acres in that vicinity, is one of the most successful men in the township. His subsequent purchases have averaged 80 acres every three years since that date, and the buildings he has erected are among the largest and best in the township. He is a fine illustration of thrift on the farm and the success that has constantly crowned his labors has been no doubt due in great measure to the valuable co-operation of his excellent wife and family, as the latter have become able to render assistance. He was treasurer of the school funds seven years. He has been an active member and a trustee of the German Lutheran church of Lizard township since it was built in 1885.

In 1877 he married Louisa Redman, a native of Wisconsin, and of their family of thirteen children eight are living; Charles, William, Gerd, Harmon, Emma, Henry, Louie and Bernhard.

Elsen Charles (b. Ger. 1855), chairman of the board of county supervisors in 1902, became a resident of this county with his parents in 1870, first in Lizard and Bellville townships and of Sec. 33, Lake township, since 1877.

Beginning with a small farm of wild prairie he improved it, and, turning his attention to raising and fattening stock, has now a finely improved farm of 480 acres. He assisted in the organization of Lake township, served as one of its first trustees in 1878-79, and as secretary of the school board in 1881. He is now serving his sixth year as a member of the board of county supervisors.

In 1879 he married Caroline Kron and his family consists of eight children, Mary, Henrietta, Louisa, Annie, Carl, Bertha, Lena and Gerhard.

Elsen Carl B. (b. Ger. 1862), merchant and postmaster, is the son of Herman Gretjelina (Mueller) Elsen, and on coming to this country in 1881 located in Lake township. In 1891 he married Gerhardina Jaussen and in partnership with Otto Siebels, established a store and postoffice at the old Schoonmaker place on Sec. 4 Lizard township. In 1893 he became sole proprietor of the store and so continued until 1900, when he moved to Plymouth county.

Elliott Uriah, at whose home the first elections in the township were held in 1877 and 1878, was the owner and occupant of 40 acres on Sec. 22 from about 1875 to 1883. His family consisted of a wife and two children. He served two years as one of the first trustees, was township clerk and secretary of the school board in 1880, and was president of the latter in 1881. He was a very successful trapper and spent much of his time trapping around Lizard lake on the bank of which he lived.

Hatfield Charles L. (b. 1859), merchant, is a native of Evansville, Wis., the son of William H. and Margaret (Evans) Hattfield. In 1881 he married Seba Shaw, of Dayton, Wis., and located on a farm near Evansville. In the spring of 1892 he moved to Scranton, Iowa, and a few months later to a farm in Humboldt county. In 1893

he bought a half interest in the general store of W. T. White, Gilmore City, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. In 1900 he became sole proprietor of this store, the largest in the city and one of the largest in this county. He is a modest, unassuming man and gives his undivided attention to his business. During most of the year a half dozen clerks are kept busy arranging the goods and waiting on the customers that daily throng this popular emporium of trade. His family consists of one child, Harold C.

Leahy Michael Anthony (b. 1818), resident of Gilmore City and owner of a good farm on Sec. 22, Lake township, is a native of Ireland and, coming to New York state in 1847, married there that year Catherin Roache (b. Ireland 1820). He found employment in railroad building, which was then a new enterprise. After a few years he moved to Michigan and two years later to a farm in Fayette county, Wis. In the spring of 1869 he located on 40 acres on Sec. 10, Lizard township, making the journey in a wagon, and ten years later on Sec. 22 Lake township where the family has secured many acres of land. His sons are practical and successful farmers. A few years ago he moved to Gilmore City. He and his wife are both four score years of age. His family consisted of eleven children, five of whom died under 16.

Nora married Michael Higgins, and Jane married James Saddler, and both live at Gilmore City. Michael P., a mason, married Ella Crowder and lives at Pochahontas. Thomas J. and Anna are at home. John, who married in 1895, and Agnes, who married Robert Hanke, a farmer, live in South Dakota.

Marmon Henry C. (b. 1856), editor of the Gilmore City Globe, is a native of Zanesfield, Ohio, the son of Asa and Mary Marmon. He was brought

up on a farm and there became inured to steady employment and hard work. In 1871 he moved with an uncle to Crawfordsville, Ind., and two years later to Polk county, Iowa, where in 1883 he found employment in the office of the Mitchellville Index. The next year he moved to Holt county, Neb., where in 1888 he married Ina A. Balcome. The next year he returned to Mitchellville and resumed work in the office of the Index. In 1893 he moved to Gilmore City where he has since been the editor and proprietor of the Globe, a five-column quarto. He has greatly improved this paper by adding to its outfit a good cylinder press and increasing the home print from two to four pages. He has one of the neatest and cleanest offices in the county and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. His family consists of two children, Harold A. and Ethel.

McCormick Michael (b. 1829; d. 1898), one of the early pioneers, was a native of Ireland and in his boyhood came with his parents to upper Canada, now the province of Ontario. In 1854 in Gray county he married Honora Kearns, and in 1871 located on Sec. 22, Lake township. He was a lonely settler on the frontier for a number of years but did not become discouraged. He improved his farm on the prairie, increased it to 320 acres, and occupied it until the time of his death. He participated in the organization of Lake township and two of his sons, John, and Patrick, have been prominently identified with its history since that event.

His wife who was a native of Clare county, Ireland, died in 1889 in her 54th year. Their family consisted of eleven children, two of whom, Anna and Mrs. Mary Walsh, died in 1895.

John (b. Can. 1855), owner of the old home farm in Lake township, occupied it until 1899 when, accompanied by Elizabeth and Nora, two of his sis-

ters, he moved to Gilmore City where he has since been engaged in the drug business. In Lake he was a trustee two years, clerk four years, president and secretary of the school board each five years. Michael M. is the owner and occupant of 240 acres on sections 21 and 22. Patrick H. married Bridget, daughter of John Cain, and lives at Pocahontas. Mary married Philip Walsh, a farmer, and died in 1895, leaving five children, Margaret, Thomas, Philip, Edward and Nora. Thomas P. is the owner and occupant of 80 acres on Sec. 21. Margaret married William Bollard and lives on the old farm. Nellie lives with her sister Margaret and Rosa with her brother Patrick.

Mulholland Dennis (b. 1820), one of the most prominent of the pioneers of Lake township, was a native of Ireland. In his youth he came alone to Massachusetts, where he found employment in connection with the iron industry and married Margaret McEwen. A few years later he moved to St. Louis and in 1857 to a farm in Al-lamakee county, Iowa. In 1865 he located on the Brockshink farm on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Lake township, with a family of six children, and during the next five years they were the only residents of the township, the next to arrive being the families of Joseph S. Thurber and Michael Fitzgerald in 1870. He was a member of the Catholic church and lived on this farm until he died in 1873. His wife died at 72 in 1892.

Their family consisted of five children:

1. John J. one of the first trustees of the township, later became an invalid and died at St. Louis in 1897.

2. James J. in 1883 married Mary J., daughter of Nicholas Nolan, and located first on the old home farm, which he still owns. Later he moved to Gilmore City and engaged in the

hardware business, and since 1901 in general merchandise. His family consists of three children, William, Frank and Christopher.

3. Mary E., a teacher, is now a dressmaker at Dubuque.

4. David, a real estate agent, in 1886 married Maggie Condon and became proprietor of a general store in Gilmore City. In 1891 he embarked in the land, loan and insurance business, in connection with the purchase of hay and grain. Since 1901 he has devoted himself to the real estate business alone. He is the owner of 320 acres of land on Sec. 11, Lake township, and of other lands in that vicinity. He has become well and favorably known as one of the leading business men of Gilmore City. He served as a trustee and justice of the peace of Lake township. His family consists of four children, Matthias, Mary, Emmet and Clement.

5. William F., an insurance agent, in 1889 married Catherine, daughter of John Cain, and since 1891, has been engaged in the insurance business at Gilmore City. His family consists of four children, Frances, Margaret, Lucile and William.

Oldaker John (b. 1839), a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Lake township for many years, was a native of Ohio and located on Sec. 6 in 1872. He and his son Andrew became the owners of all of Sec. 7 and 80 acres on Sec. 6, making altogether 720 acres. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, and served two years as president of the school board and five years as a trustee. In the spring of 1900 this large and excellent family moved to Geddes, S. D.

Tishenbanner Frank J. (b. 1863) postmaster, is a native of Whiteside county, Ill., the son of Peter and Catherine (Wiseman) Tishenbanner. In 1870 he moved with his parents to Chicago, where he went to school and worked in a factory. In 1879 they

moved to Webster county, Iowa, and two years later to Sec. 27, Clinton township, Pocahontas county. Nov. 10, 1896, he began the publication of the Gazette, the first newspaper printed in Gilmore City, and continued its publication about eighteen months. He then returned alone to Chicago and found employment as a school teacher, traveling salesman and foreman of a machine shop. In 1889 he married Minnie Willette and two years later returned to the farm in Pocahontas county. He has been postmaster at Gilmore City since Oct. 1, 1897, and in this capacity has rendered the community a very efficient and acceptable service. His family consists of two children, Floyd and Lena.

He had two sisters, Lena and Susa, that came with him and his parents to the farm. Lena in 1889 married Eugene W. Otis and located in Des Moines, where she died in 1895. Susa died in 1891, and his mother in 1893. Frank now owns his father's farm and the latter lives with him.

Thurber Joseph S., one of the first justices, teachers and school directors, was the owner and occupant of 80 acres on Sec. 17 from 1870 to 1884. He served two years as a justice and five as a trustee. He came from Strawberry Point, Iowa, with a family consisting of wife and one son, and after a residence of about fourteen years in the township moved to California.

Beers Francis E. Captain (b. 1833), one of the most widely known of the citizens of Lake township, is a resident of Gilmore City and the owner of 360 acres of land adjoining that town. He is a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., the son of Lyman and Sally (Everett) Beers. His mother died when he was four years of age. Seven years later he moved with his father to Fairfield county, Conn., and in 1854, in his 21st year, graduated from the civil engineering department of the Wesleyan University at Middletown,

Conn. Soon afterward he came west and found employment as a railroad agent at Dunton, twenty-two miles from Chicago, but now called Arlington Heights and near the center of the city. He was compelled to relinquish this position on account of sickness and on recovery taught a term of school. May 1, 1856, in search of other employment, he came to Fort Dodge. In the fall of 1857 he was appointed surveyor of Webster county and rendered almost constant service in this capacity until some time in January, 1858 when his work was interrupted by heavy rains and a persistent overflow of water.

CAPTAIN OF WHEELBOAT—THE ROLLING WAVE.

The incidents that led to his being the captain of the first wheelboat and also of the first steamer that plied on the Des Moines river from Des Moines to Fort Dodge have their beginning at this period. The story of these boats and his connection with them not having been published hitherto, except a few brief references thereto, some of which are incorrect or wholly ignore Captain Beers, it has been deemed not inappropriate to present herewith a correct and quite full account of these interesting pioneer incidents.

In February 1858, F. E. Beers, William Beers, a carpenter, and an acquaintance that had come with him from Connecticut, and Oliver Ryall, who had entered a pre-emption claim up the river near Bradgate, were living together in a cabin in the edge of the timber on the river land claim of Aaron F. Blackshire, about two miles southeast of Fort Dodge. Not one of them had anything special to do. The financial panic of the previous year had put a sudden check on every new enterprise and closed nearly every avenue of employment. There was no railroad, no employment, no money, and the flooded condition of the

streams made travel by team almost impossible. As a matter of diversion F. E. Beers proposed that they join together and build a boat. Though not one of them had ever been a boatman, the proposition met with favor and a rude plan of a sidewheeler was soon approved. About six weeks were occupied in its construction, as the timber had to be cut from the stump, and when completed it was 40 feet long and 5 feet wide. Two side wheels, 5 feet in diameter and having paddles 6x22 inches, were located at the center, and they were connected by a crank so that four men standing in the middle of the boat might propel it. It was built in the ravine opposite the gypsum quarries, a mile from the river, and was drawn to the latter on a pair of bob sleds by Jacob Miracle about the first day of April, 1858. All efforts to maneuver it that day proved a disappointment. One week later they returned to the boat and, elevating the wheels so they would not dip so deep in the water, made a trip three miles up the river to Fort Dodge. Here their boat, the first one that had been built on the river north of Des Moines, was an object of curiosity to the entire population and awakened interest in river navigation.

It was called the Rolling Wave, and Howe, a merchant in Fort Dodge, being out of flour and having no prospect of getting any soon by conveyance, proposed to F. E. Beers, captain of the boat, to bring him a cargo of flour from Boone. He finally gave him an order on the miller there for forty sacks or 4,000 pounds of flour. The trip to Boone was made in two days, but when the miller learned there was no flour at Fort Dodge, its high price and the tonnage offered the captain, he accepted the order but loaded the flour on three wagons instead of the boat. Not daunted by this disappointment, Capt. Beers went further down the river to Elk Rapids

and, passing to the mill at Swede's Point, now Madrid, obtained 40 sacks of flour, paying for them with government scrip. As the boat sunk deeper into the water under this load it leaked considerably, until the water swelled the timber, and the wind was against them at first, so that at the end of the fifth day, they had gotten only five miles from the mill. Afterwards they made better speed and on the sixteenth day, when they were within five miles of their destination, the wind changing to the south, they hoisted their sail and moved up the river to Fort Dodge at a pace that relieved and gladdened every man on the boat.

The view of the river was not obstructed then as it is now, and when about noon the boat was anchored at a point south of the place now occupied by the Minneapolis depot, a crowd of men were waiting who took the flour as fast as it could be delivered to them and the change made, at \$6.00 per sack.

Towards evening on that same day the three teams from Boone arrived with their 40 sacks of flour for Howe. They were sixteen days in making the trip, and, according to their own explanation, over a good part of the distance they had to hitch the three teams to one wagon and, drawing it a short distance, had to return and bring the other two wagons one by one in the same way.

A few days later he returned to the mill at Swede's Point and brought 60 sacks of flour, making the round trip in ten days. He then went to Des Moines and brought five tons of freight, making the round trip in sixteen days.

THE STEAMBOAT—CHARLES ROGERS.

During his absence on this last trip the citizens of Fort Dodge, under the leadership of A. F. Blackshire and Henry Carse, became so much interested in the boat enterprise that they

began to subscribe stock at \$25 a share, and after his arrival organized a company for the purchase of a steamboat to ply on the Des Moines river between Fort Dodge and Des Moines. A. F. Blackshire, who was elected president of the company, subscribed \$250; Henry Carse, who was elected secretary and treasurer, subscribed \$500 at first and later paid \$500 more; F. E. Beers subscribed \$200 and later paid a good deal more; S. C. Hinton subscribed \$100; John F. Duncombe, Chas. Rand and others subscribed \$25 each. It was estimated that \$1700 would be required to purchase such a vessel as was needed, and when a little more than \$400 of the stock was paid, it was placed in the hands of F. E. Beers and he was commissioned to go to Pittsburgh to secure the steamboat, of which he was to be the captain.

Once more F. E. Beers started down the Des Moines river on the Rolling Wave, its last trip, taking with him four passengers to Des Moines. At this place he encountered a bridge so low that he had to remove the upper half of the side wheels in order to pass under it. Here he also received a number of passengers some of whom went with him as far as Bentonsport, the terminus of the railroad from Keokuk, where he left the boat forty miles above the latter place. Passing to St. Louis by rail and packet he secured a passage to Pittsburg where he arrived Aug. 6, 1858.

Three days after his arrival he concluded a contract with a ship builder at Manchester, a suburb of Allegheny City, for the construction of a rear-wheel steamboat 90 feet long, 19 feet wide and 5 feet deep at the bow. It was completed Oct. 14, 1858, at a cost of \$2,250 and was called "Charles Rogers" in honor of its builder. It was a powerful boat for its size, being equipped with steam and engine power sufficient to send it wherever it was wanted. It was built for river work

and set low in the water so as to pass under bridges.

Henry Carse, who arrived just before its completion with more money, was appointed clerk and he held that position as long as F. E. Beers continued as captain. Ed. Entwistle, of Des Moines, was appointed fireman. They employed pilots on the Ohio but when they arrived at St. Louis Capt. F. E. Beers took the wheel and became steersman. When they arrived at Keokuk, two days later, or about Nov. 1, 1858, Lord & King, general merchants, gave them a cargo of meat and groceries for Des Moines, the freight bill of which was \$500, and King arranged to go with them to pay the bills along the route.

The trip down the Ohio river had been attended with no small amount of troublesome anxiety, thrilling incidents and practical experience. Having nearly exhausted their cash in paying for the boat, they had to trust to a favoring providence to replenish their treasury along the route. Beers and Carse were wholly inexperienced as boatmen, and having to employ pilots with whom they were unacquainted, this was done with a varying success. The first one soon ran the boat aground. Soon afterward the fireman reported that one of the grate-bars in the fire box of the engine was burned out, and the only available substitute was a stick of hickory wood, which had to be frequently replaced, until they came to a sunken vessel from which they obtained a half dozen grate-bars of a size that happened to suit them exactly. At length their supply of coal became exhausted and they had to stop and gather driftwood for fuel. After a few stops for this purpose they were so fortunate as to find and secure about fifteen cords of good hickory cordwood that had lodged on an island in the river. They had no passengers at first, and the fares re-

ceived from those that were carried further down the river scarcely paid the wages of the pilots. When, therefore, they had secured a valuable cargo, and Mr. King was on board to pay their bills, they indulged in a sigh of relief, fancied their troubles were over and believed they were now on the high road to success.

The first trip from Keokuk to Des Moines was successfully made in five days, and greatly relieved the financial embarrassment of the proprietors of the boat. They passed through three locks, namely, at Croton, Bonaparte and Bentonsport, where dams had been built across the river, all within forty miles of Keokuk. The locks had been constructed by the Des Moines River Navigation & Improvement Co., about the year 1854. About forty miles below Des Moines A. F. Blackshire joined the boat to act as a huckster on it, having come down the river from Fort Dodge in a little skiff, which he then turned adrift.

Returning to Keokuk they received and delivered another cargo of goods for Lord & King at Des Moines.

They immediately returned to Keokuk and received a third cargo, but this trip was not so successful. When they arrived at Bentonsport the cold weather set in and they became ice-bound opposite the home of Thomas Cooper, near Ottumwa. The cargo, first transferred to Cooper's barn, was later delivered by means of teams sent from Des Moines. David Nash, the engineer, and James Jolley, the mate, then returned to their homes. Henry Carse, the clerk, engaged a school in that vicinity and began teaching, and Capt. Beers remained with the boat to guard it from the ice and look after the cargo.

On Feb. 23, 1859, the ice on the preceding day having left the river at Ottumwa, Capt. Beers secured some new employees and resumed operations with the boat. Henry Carse re-

mained to complete his term of school and then joined him. James Drake was employed as engineer, and, at Keosauqua, Mr. Foote as pilot.

A few miles above Keosauqua the ice had formed a great gorge and as it passed further down the river it left on each side of the channel a wall of broken ice that ranged from ten to twenty feet in height. They had to cut a channel through this barrier of ice before they could get to the shore at that place. Inasmuch as the locks below were reported in bad condition he did not go further down the river than Bentonsport, and after making two trips between that place and Ottumwa, went to Keokuk and returned to Des Moines with 50 tons of freight, arriving there March 9th, a short time before the Clara Hine, they being the first arrivals at that place in 1859.

This was the "boss year" for steamboats on the Des Moines river. There were many heavy rains and they occurred at the right intervals to keep the river in good condition for boating. The season opening early did not close until the first of September, and two of the steamboats, the Charles Rogers and De Moine Belle made trips from Keokuk to Fort Dodge. *

RACE WITH CLARA HINE.

For some reason unknown to Capt. Beers, about a dozen passengers that had engaged passage on the Charles Rogers from Des Moines to Keokuk disappointed him by getting aboard the Clara Hine at the time of departure. This was exasperating and led to a test of the speed of the two vessels. Leaving Des Moines about the same time the Charles Rogers soon out-distanced the Clara Hine and arrived at Keokuk five hours before it. Both vessels were unloaded and reloaded as speedily as possible, and starting about the same time, the Clara Hine managed to get first into the lock at Keosauqua. Considerable

* Tacitus Hussey.

difficulty was experienced in passing through the lock, and Capt. Beers, becoming impatient at the delay, decided to try the experiment of running his boat up over the breast of the dam in the middle of the river, and, performing this feat successfully, passed the Clara Hine while it was still in lock. The latter, however, overtook the Charles Rogers about fifty miles above the lock and arrived first at Des Moines. This race served to show that a steamboat that could easily outrun another one going down might not be able to keep pace with it when going up the stream.

TRIP TO FORT DODGE.

As the "Charles Rogers" was a Fort Dodge enterprise and those in charge of the boat had now gained some experience in its management, it was decided to make a trip to Fort Dodge. For this trip it was loaded with a cargo by Chittenden & McGavie, wholesalers at Keokuk, who sent Mr. Davis with it. In order to pass under the bridge at Des Moines the upper half of the wheel and the top of the pilot house had to be removed to the shore and afterward be replaced. Another serious barrier at this place was the mill-dam, the danger from which was increased by a ferry rope that was stretched across the river only a few rods above the breast of it. Capt. Beers requested Hall, the ferryman, to lower this rope so the boat might pass over it; but as he could not be persuaded that it was possible for a boat to surmount the dam, he made no promise, save to await the outcome of affairs. To avoid the danger incident to being checkmated by the rope, a man with a hatchet was sent from the boat to the place where the rope was fastened on the bank, opposite the ferryman, with instruction to sever the rope when the signal should be given. As the boat crested the dam the signal was given and the ferryman was about as much surprised

and exasperated at the sudden fall of rope as he was astonished at the unexpected and wonderful feat of the boat.

The Charles Rogers, on this trip, arrived at Des Moines March 27th and at Fort Dodge April 6th, 1859. As it came steaming up the river near the latter place the whistle was blown so long and loud that the citizens imagined a Mississippi river fleet had arrived. Before the bowline had been fastened to the levee, the bank of the river was lined with a mixed multitude, consisting of men, women and children, every one of whom was anxious to get a sight of this plucky, noisy new-comer.

The arrival of this first steamboat, with 40 tons of freight for the merchants of Fort Dodge, was regarded as a very auspicious event by the ambitious citizens of that lonely village on the frontier. It was graphically described by John F. Duncombe, editor of the Fort Dodge Sentinel, in the issue of April 7, 1859, as follows:

"Yesterday will be remembered by many of our citizens with feelings of extreme delight for many years to come. By the politeness of Capt. F. E. Beers of the Charles Rogers, in company with about one hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen of the town, we enjoyed the first steamboat pleasure excursion on the Upper Des Moines river. The steamboat left the landing at Colburn's ferry about two o'clock and, after crossing the river and loading with coal from the mines, started for the upper ferry. All our citizens are well aware of the shallow ford on the river at the rapids at this place, which is at the head of the island at the mouth of Soldier creek, where the river divides into two equal channels. The steamer passed up over the rapids in the west channel with perfect ease. At the mouth of Lizard creek the boat "rounded to" and passed down the eastern channel of the river at race horse speed. The scene was one of intense interest. The beautiful plateau, on which our town is built, was covered with men, women and children. The river bank was lined with joyful spectators. Repeat-

ed hurrahs from those on the boat and on the shore filled the air. The steamer passed down the river about six miles and then returned. Old grudges were settled, downcast looks brightened, hard times were forgotten. Everybody seemed perfectly happy. We had always believed that the navigation of our river was practical, but to know it, filled our citizens with more pleasure than a fortune. We felt like a boy with a rattlebox, "only more so." The Fort Dodge steamboat enterprise has succeeded, in spite of sneers and jeers. Long may the friends of the enterprise live to remember the first pleasure excursion at Fort Dodge."

At a public meeting of the citizens held at the school house that evening, Major Williams presiding, a vote of thanks was tendered Capt. F. E. Beers, Henry Carse, T. A. Blackshire and others associated with them in this steamboat project, and the merchants were urged to patronize the Charles Rogers in preference to any other boat.

There was then nearly twice as much water in the Des Moines river than there is now, and while the water continued at high tide two loads of long joists and other timber for the Fort Dodge court house were hauled from the mouth of the Boone river. Four other trips were also made from Fort Dodge to Des Moines for salt and other commodities.

On June 12, 1859, another steamboat, the Des Moines Belle, 100 feet in length, arrived at Fort Dodge, while Capt. Beers was unloading his boat, and the sight of these two steamers lying at the wharf at the same time caused the hearts of the citizens to beat high with hope a second time, but with the departure of these two steamboats on this occasion the running of steamboats on the Upper Des Moines river forever ceased. The next season was a dry one and no boatman thought of undertaking a task so hazardous.

Capt. Beers, passing to Des Moines

in June, continued boating on the river, and during that season made altogether thirteen round trips from Des Moines to Keokuk. The boat traveled about fifteen miles an hour and a trip was usually made in three days. The winter of 1859 overtook him at Keokuk, and in March 1860 the Charles Rogers was sold to Capt. Thomas Davis, of Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa.

The persons associated with Capt. Beers in its management during the year 1859 were Henry Carse, clerk; David Smith, assistant clerk; Frank Davidson, pilot; James Cleve, mate, and Mahlon Davidson, engineer. Aaron F. Blackshire most of the time, both in 1858 and 1859, traveled with the boat, carrying a stock of groceries for sale and buying hides and other articles of country produce. He sold his interest in the boat to Capt. Beers about Dec. 1, 1858, when they had their first experience with ice at Bentonsport, when about forty passengers had to be removed from it to the shore, 200 feet distant, over thin ice by means of planks and two tightly drawn ropes.

Tacitus Hussey, in the annals of Iowa, April 1900, states that steamboating on the Des Moines river began in 1837, when Capt. A. W. Harlan ran a steamboat up the river to Keosauqua, and Capt. S. B. Clark another one, the S. B. Science, to Iowaville, a few miles above Keosauqua. The latter is the first one mentioned in history and it went as far as the white man had at that date ventured in the wild west. The first steamboat to arrive at Des Moines was the Agatha, under Capt. J. M. Lafferty, in May 1843. It was accompanied by two keel-boats and brought a cargo of government supplies from St. Louis, Mo., and soldiers from Fort Sanford, near Ottumwa, to Fort Des Moines. During the early 50's about a dozen steamboats made occasional trips on the river from Keokuk to Des Moines in the spring of the year, and in 1854 and 1858 respectively, the Colonel Morgan and the Des Moines Belle were built at Des Moines.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

Capt. Beers spent the winter of 1859-60 at Keokuk, and the next two years at Pella and Eddyville, where he secured and delivered 750 cords of wood for the Des Moines Valley R. R. Co. He then returned to his home in Connecticut, passing through the oil region in Pennsylvania. Soon afterward he returned to the oil region, built another steamboat and ran it on the Allegheny during the next six years.

In 1871 he married Emma I. Trask, a graduate of the State Normal school at Edinboro, Pa., and soon afterward located on a farm in Grundy county, Iowa. In the fall of 1881 he moved to Des Moines, and the next spring to his present farm, adjoining Gilmore City on Sec. 1, Lake township. His fine dwelling house was built in 1895. He taught the first school in Gilmore City during the winter of 1882-83 in a room over Conn's store. He was postmaster at Gilmore City from June 1, 1886 to Aug. 18, 1889. In 1892 and for several years afterwards he built the bridges in this county and has done

the same work for Humboldt and Webster counties. In 1890 he was the democratic nominee for clerk of the district court in this county, and in 1893 for representative in the legislature.

His family consisted of seven children.

Lyman (b. Iowa 1872), cashier of the Security bank, Gilmore City, in 1896 married Kittie A. Blain of Fort Dodge and has two children, Glenn and Dorothy.

Bertha M. in 1896 married Howard VanAlstine (see VanAlstine).

Percy (b. 1875), a graduate of the Iowa College of Law in 1899, in 1901 began the practice of Law in Gilmore City.

Ralph W. (b. 1878), a farmer, in 1900 married Fannie, daughter of Wilder Small, and lives near Pocahontas.

Bessie died in 1901 in her 20th year, while attending the West high school at Des Moines.

Fern and Helen are at home. Bertha, Percy, Bessie and Fern graduated from the Gilmore City high school.

XXI.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

“Happy the man whose wish and care,
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air,
And improve his own ground.”

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nations wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Lincoln at Gettysburg.



LINCOLN Township (91-32), was assigned to Lizard in March 1859 and to Clinton June 4, 1861. On Dec. 1, 1862, the south row of sections and, before June 6, 1870, the remainder of the township was again assigned to Lizard. June 4, 1872, it was established under the name of “Carter” township, and on July 8, 1873, the name was changed to “Lincoln.”

Henry C. Carter, after whom it was first named by the board of county supervisors in session at old Rolfe, was a wealthy sugar refiner of New York City. In 1858 he bought over 4,000 acres of land in the township, including all of sections 5, 7, 9, 21, 27 and 31, and being the largest land

owner, expressed a desire that the township be called “Carter,” “Grace” or “Henrietta,” in honor of himself or one of his two daughters, who owned parts of 12, 18 and 20. The use of this name did not meet the approval of the early settlers of the township, and they sent a protest to the board of supervisors. He then proposed to donate \$100 toward the purchase of libraries for their public schools, if they would be content to let the name remain. The patriotic sentiment, however, that Abraham Lincoln, as well as Grant and Colfax, should be remembered in this county, found its expression and the matter being submitted to a vote of the citizens at the school election in the spring of 1873, every man voted to change the name to “Lincoln.” That

settled it and the board at their next meeting changed the name.

The surface of this township is a level or undulating prairie, and the soil is a rich black loam, slightly mixed with sand. It is crossed by the west branch of the Lizard, and since 1900, by the Gowrie & Northwestern branch of the C. R. I. & P. Ry.

All the odd numbered sections were included in the grant to the Dubuque & Pacific R. R. Co., and all the even numbered ones, with the exception of section 32 and some small portions of the other sections in the south row, were sold in August 1858. Those that secured homesteads in it were C. M. Saylor, Abram Hoover, John Dooley, P. H. Niemand, Bernard Stegge, John Kreul, William Boog, Thomas and John Harrold, T. L. Dean, Gust Olson and William Springstube.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In May, 1869, C. M. Saylor, accompanied by Abram Hoover and his brother, both of the latter being young men, came to Lincoln, then a part of Lizard township, and secured homesteads of 80 acres each on sections 32 and 30, respectively. Abram Hoover made his home with Saylor during the next five years, and the latter built on his homestead in 1869, for their mutual protection, a hut 8x12 feet, that had a door but no window. They slept in the wagon at night and their discomfort was unnecessarily increased by the fact that none of them had yet learned that a little smoke would keep off the mosquitoes.

On June 12, 1869, John Kreul, Bernard Stegge and Peter H. Niemand, all natives of Germany, coming together in wagons with their families from Highland, Iowa county, Wis., entered and began to occupy homesteads on Sec. 32. These men erected the first shanties in the township and were the only residents in it during the winter of 1869-70.

1870. In April, 1870, Saylor built

a story and a half house, 16x24 feet, that formed a part of his home until 1898. His wife and two sons, Calvin B. and Sanford, arrived that month. Other families that arrived that year were those of John Dooley on Sec. 30, Thomas Harrold and his brother John, a young man, both on Sec. 34, and Thomas L. Dean.

1871. In 1871 there arrived the families of Wm. Springstube, Wm. Boog and his two sons, Frank W. and Charles G., and A. A. Loats.

1872. In 1872 the new arrivals were E. K. Cain and Gust F. Olson.

1873-80. During the next few years there arrived the families of John Olson, Wm. Tobin, Diederick Beneke, Martin Eral, John Bartok, Frank Hronek, Bernard Schmaing, Wm. Barger and Mr. Enfield.

The next arrivals in the early 80's were Asa F. Embree, S. E. Reinholtz, John F. Pattee, F. F. Fitzgerald, Joseph S. Pulley, John W. Reimer, Patrick Russell, W. D. Paddock and Theo. Miller.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

The first election was held Nov. 5, 1872, when John Dooley, John Kreul and John Harrold were elected as the first trustees; C. M. Saylor, clerk; T. L. Dean and C. M. Saylor, justices, and Abram Hoover, assessor.

The succession of officers has been as follows:

TRUSTEES—John Dooley, 1873-75; Bernard Stegge, '73, '76-80; Wm. Boog, John Kreul, '74-94; John Harrold, 74-77; John Bartok, '76-77; Peter H. Niemand, '79 84; Diederick Beneke, '81-82; Frank Hronek, '83; W. D. Paddock, '84; John Stegge, '85-86; F. F. Fitzgerald, '85-1900; Wm. H. Kreul, '87-89; F. Wm. Boog, '90-95; J. S. Pulley, '95-1902; Henry Stegge, '96 98; John H. Niemand, '98-1902; John L. Pascal.

CLERKS—C. M. Saylor, '73, '75-77, '79-80, '83-84; T. L. Dean, '74, '77-78, '86; Henry Stegge, '81-82; W. D. Pat-

tee, '85; J. E. Pattee, '87-91; Theodore Miller, '92-1900; Henry Stegge.

JUSTICES—Thomas L. Dean, '73-1900; C. M. Saylor, '73, '80-83; E. K. Cain, '74-77; J. F. Pattee, '80-83; W. D. Pad-dock, '84; (Elected but not serving: J. H. Niemand, Edward Forey, Terrence Doyle, John Stegge, Charles Kezer); Frank Reyburn, '93-94; Lee C. Trenary, '95-96; John O'Malley, '97-1902; John W. Reimer, J. J. Harrold.

ASSESSORS—Abram Hoover, '73; John Dooley, E. K. Cain, '75-76, '83-84; John H. Niemand, '77-82, '87-88; Theo. Miller, '85-86; Terrence Doyle, '89-90; A. A. Loats, '91-92; Wm. S. Clark, '93-94; Geo. L. Dean, '95-99; John H. Lampe, 1900-01.

It may be noted that John Kreul, serving as a trustee 21 years, and Thomas L. Dean as a justice 23 years, the latter from the organization of the township, take the plum for long periods of successive service in the same office in Pocahontas county.

On Sept. 13, 1887, at a special elec-tion, a tax of 2½ mills was voted the Sioux City & North-Eastern R. R. Co., Sioux City to Livermore, the vote be-ing 23 for and 6 against.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school was a four months term taught by Christian M. Saylor in his own home during the winter of 1871-72. Eighteen pupils were en-rolled. The first school house was built in 1872 on Sec. 32, and C. M. Say-lor taught the first school in it the next winter.

The Lincoln township school board was organized March 10, 1873, by the election of John Dooley, president; T. L. Dean, secretary, and John Kreul, treasurer. At this meeting it was de-cided to insure the school house that had been built the previous year by Lizard townshipschool board to which they had belonged. One week later it was decided to have two schools that year, one seven and the other four months. March 8, 1875, the various

powers conferred by law on the dis-trict meeting were delegated to the board of directors, and arrangements were made for three schools. In 1876 1½ mills were levied for library pur-poses. Feb. 8, 1893, the township was divided into nine equal districts, the membership of the board was increas-ed from three to nine and the persons elected that year were Maurice Wolfe, Henry Stegge, Patrick Russell, Emory Peterson, Theodore Miller, George Hauk, Gust Peterson, Herman Beneke and C. M. Saylor.

The succession of School officers has been as follows:

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD—John Dooley, 1873-75; John H. Niemand, '76-78, '86; Wm. Barger, '79; Wm. Boog, '80-81; Henry Stegge, C. M. Saylor, T. L. Dean, '84-85; Terrence Doyle, '87-89; A. A. Loats, Patrick Russell, Jos. Wolfe, Theo. Miller, '93-98; J. S. Pul-ley, Milo L. Miller, 1900-01.

SECRETARIES—T. L. Dean, '73-74; C. M. Saylor, '75-77, '87; E. K. Cain, '78-82; Bernard Kreul, J. F. Pattee, '84-85; F. F. Fitzgerald, '86, '94-99; W. D. Pattee, '88-89; Frank Reyburn, '90-94; Theo. Miller, 1900-01.

TREASURERS—John Kreul, '73-77; T. L. Dean, '78-82; Wm. Tobin, '83-86; C. M. Saylor, '87-93; Terrence Doyle, '94-1901.

Early teachers were C. M. Saylor, Catherine E. Condon, J. E. Pattee, Catherine Ellis, Annie Condon, Alice Fifield, Jennie E. Lucas (Saylor), Liz-zie O'Niel, Wm. Russell, Mary A. Mc-Larney, Lillian Chipman, M. E. Mul-holland, N. M. Moore, Ella Westlake, Lizzie Fitzgerald, Wm. D. Pattee, Effie Wallace, Eliza Forey, Alice Bur-nett, Henrietta Torpy, Minnie Le-hane and Wm. Edwards.

PIONEER EVENTS.

The first homestead claim was filed by Thomas Harrold on Sec. 34, and he was assisted in locating it April 21, 1869, by J. J. Bruce.

The first child born in the township



C. M. SAYLOR AND FAMILY, Lincoln Township.

Mr. Saylor.

Herbert B.

Mrs. Saylor.

William J.

Calvin M.

was Maggie Stegge. She was born Nov. 13, 1871, and died of diphtheria Jan. 3, 1882.

The first marriage occurred April 1, 1873, when Justice C. M. Saylor performed the ceremony for Diederick Beneke and Augusta Niemand.

The first religious services were held in the school house in the fall of 1874 by Rev. Mr. Martin, a German Lutheran minister from Fort Dodge.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFFS—Thomas L. Dean, '78-79; John F. Pattee, '84-89.

SUPERVISOR—Terrence Doyle, '93-1901.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church of Lincoln township was organized in 1876 in Grant township (p. 602), where the services continued to be held until July, 1889, when they were transferred to the Saylor school house (No. 7) in Lincoln. Sept. 10, 1899, a church building that is 22x36 feet with lecture room 14x20 feet, both 12-foot studs, spire 36 feet high, and costing \$1600, was dedicated. It is located on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30. This appointment was connected with the charge at Fonda (p. 372) until 1886; with Pomeroy until Oct. 1, 1901, and since that date with Pocahontas under the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Flint. The succession of pastors that served it from Pomeroy is as follows; Revs. H. L. Smith, G. E. Stump, G. N. Pendall, W. T. McDonald, '92-94; E. R. Mahood, C. E. Chapler, '95-97; J. C. Harvey, '98-99; I. N. Tibbitts. The board of trustees for a number of years has consisted of Charles Trenary (president), John A. Crummer (secretary), C. M. Saylor (treasurer), Joseph S. Pulley and N. P. Rude. C. M. Saylor, who was superintendent of the Sunday school several years in Grant, continued to serve in that capacity until 1898, when he was succeeded by J. A. Crummer.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Beneke Diederick (b. 1842), one of

the most prosperous farmers of Lincoln, is a native of Germany, the son of Henry and Mary Beneke. In 1868, accompanied by his younger brother, Rudolph (p. 345), he came to Scott county, Iowa, and four years later to the Cain homestead on Sec. 4, Belleville township, this county. The sod shanty occupied here had a rather open shingle roof and the next winter, when he arose one morning after a blizzard that had raged during the night, he alighted in about two inches of snow that lay on the floor and the top covers of the bed. In 1879 he moved to Lake township, and in 1880 to a farm of 60 acres of raw prairie on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Lincoln township. On this little farm this industrious and persevering Teuton decided to make a permanent settlement. Here he found a suitable place to acquire a home and lay the foundations for successful farming operations. He erected first a stable, but during the next six months used it as a dwelling place, while he completed a story and a half house of the standard size, 16x24 feet. Two large additions have since been added, making this a spacious and comfortable home. As the years have passed eight additions ranging from 40 to 160 acres have been added to the little farm of twenty years ago, making it now 720 acres. Groves have been planted, wells have been sunk, windmills have been erected and in 1887 a large barn. One cannot visit this farm and see its improvements, cultivated fields and fine stock, without drawing the inference that here is a fine illustration of that which intelligent industry can accomplish on a Pocahontas county farm. Mr. Beneke's success on the farm is all the more marked by reason of the fact that in the old country he had never harnessed a horse or put a hand on a plow. When he became of age he spent two years as a soldier in the German army, and previous to that time,

found employment on a vessel and in a factory. When he came to this country he was not only willing but wanted to learn how to raise cattle and hogs successfully, and his efforts have been well rewarded. He has also succeeded in raising a large and industrious family, every one of whom perceives that there is no place like the farm. "Don't go in debt" and "Don't sell grain from the farm," are two rules he never violates.

In 1873 he married Augusta, daughter of Peter H. Niemand, and she died at 26 in 1881, leaving two children, John (b. 1876) and Henry (b. 1878). In 1882 he married Amelia Julius (b. Ger. 1855) and their family consists of seven children, Mary, William, Bertha, Diederic, Gerret, Arthur and Annie.

Dooley John (b. 1827), one of the early pioneers of Lincoln township, is a native of Ireland and, coming to America in 1853, located in Maryland where he found employment in the iron industry. Later he moved to Ohio, where he married Ellen Riley. Soon afterward he moved to Pennsylvania, then to Webster Co., Iowa, and in the spring of 1870 to a homestead on Sec. 30, Lincoln township, which he improved and occupied during the next ten years. Later he located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Dover township, and since 1887, he has been a resident of Fonda.

He participated in the organization of Lincoln township in 1872, and served as one of the first trustees two years, as assessor one year, and as the first president of the school board three years. He was janitor of the public school building in Fonda 13 years, 1888-1900. At the public patriotic exercises held Feb. 22, 1893, he was presented with an arm chair as a token of esteem from the teachers and pupils, who expressed their appreciation of his faithfulness in the following words, uttered by their

spokesman, Earl McKee: "We would not detract any praise from our great patriot, George Washington, in speaking of the character of this adopted son of our mother country. He is a man in whose integrity there can be no doubt, and he enjoys the confidence of every one. Although he is not an American by birth, he is one whom any one may be proud to name among his friends. He has made his own way in life, and, like Washington, he is first in everything; first to win the esteem of others; first to lead when a leader is needed, and first in knowledge, which Bacon says is 'power.'"

He came to America that he might enjoy political freedom, and, as a matter of principle, naturally became a free soiler, a whig, and later a republican. He is a devout member of the Catholic church.

His family consisted of nine children:

Bernard F. lives on a homestead in Day county, S. D. Catherine in 1889 married James Bell, a farmer, who lives in Warren county. She died in 1895, leaving four children.

Michael J., who continued to occupy the Cedar Creek farm in Dover township until 1902, during the last ten years invested considerable money and became the most prominent raiser of pure bred Poland China hogs in the vicinity of Fonda. He secured a royal strain of strong, heavy boned animals that possessed acknowledged merit. His annual public sales since 1893 attracted buyers from considerable distances, and he won many prizes, not only at the Big Four, but also at the Iowa State fair. At his closing out sale, Feb. 25, 1902, Pilates Chief brought \$310 and the first 50 head \$2073, an average of \$46 45 a head. In 1895 he was the democratic nominee for sheriff.

John W. and Mary A. live in Sioux City. James is in Minnesota, and

Ellen E., a teacher, is at home. Patrick is owner and occupant of a farm of 160 acres in Dover township. Bridget A., in 1900 married Daniel Burns and lives in Sioux City. Joseph J., democratic nominee for clerk of the district court in 1900, is clerking in Fonda.

Doyle Terrence (b. 1841), county supervisor 1893-1901, is a native of Ireland, the son of John and Mary Doyle. In 1843 his father came to Grant county, Wis., and the next year he and his mother followed. In 1868 Terrence married Ellesie Williams of Illinois, and located on a farm. In 1871 he moved upon a farm belonging to W. H. Duckworth of New York, and he has continued in his employ ever since, a period of 31 years. In 1885, the latter, having through Mr. Doyle purchased all of Sec. 16, Lincoln township, transferred him to it that he might superintend its improvement and also its operations as a stock farm. The barn, 56x82 feet, was built in 1885, and the house the next year. No grain has been sold from this farm but much has been bought and fed upon it. Investments in fine horses resulted in a loss of \$5,000, Investments in cattle and hogs have been attended with large profits, though in 1896 as many as 290 head of the latter were lost by cholera. He has found preventives better than cures for this disease, and since the above loss, has used one secured by Mr. Duckworth, which is spread over the straw on which the pigs have to lie at night. He has obtained the best results by raising Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle.

Terrence Doyle, as chairman of the board of county supervisors 1898-1901, was the most prominent democratic official during that period in Pochontas county. He has taken an active part in the management of the public affairs of Lincoln township since he became a resident in it, and

of this county during the nine years he was a member of the board of county supervisors, 1893-1901. In Lincoln his personal influence began to be effectively felt for the improvement of the finances of the township in 1887, when he was made a member and also president of the school board. Two years later he served as assessor and in 1894 was made treasurer of the school funds, a position he has continued to hold until the present time.

In the performance of every trust committed to him he has proven himself a man of fine executive ability and unflinching integrity. He believes that a citizen owes much to his town, county, state and country, and if called on to serve in an official capacity, he should not only be willing to do so, but regarding his office as a public trust, should do all in his power to promote the public welfare. As a public official he has made a splendid record.

In 1902, the Duckworth farm having been sold the previous year, he moved to a small farm near Pochontas. His family consists of six children: Leonard, Henry C., Thomas D., Terrence A., William D., all of whom are natives of Wisconsin, and Ellen M.

Fitzgerald Francis Frederic (b. 1857), owner and occupant of 160 acres on Sec. 23 from 1882 to 1902, is a native of Madison, Wis., where he grew to manhood on a farm. Locating on this farm in 1882, he began the work of its improvement and the next year married Amy L. Reed of Clinton township. He erected good buildings that are conveniently arranged and planted a large maple grove around them. He also planted an orchard that is now in good fruit bearing condition. All the improvements suggest careful forethought in their arrangement and present an aspect of neatness and thrift. He served six years as secre-

tary of the school board and sixteen as a township trustee.

Kreul John (b. 1827; d. 1895), a township trustee from 1874 to 1894, was a native of Weseke, Ger., where in 1852 he married Helena Rosing. In 1862 he came to Highland, Iowa county, Wis. In the spring of 1869, accompanied by Bernard Stegge, Peter H. Niemand and their families, he located on a homestead of 80 acres on Sec. 32, Lincoln township. The sod house erected first for the comfort of his family was occupied several years. Later he built a good house and barn, and the grove planted in 1870 is one of the oldest in the township. At the time of his decease in 1895, he was the owner of 160 acres and had served as a trustee 21 of the 23 years that he had lived in it after it was organized. He was a faithful member of the Catholic church, a generous and charitable neighbor, and was highly esteemed as a citizen. His wife died at 67 in 1897.

His family consisted of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, Johanna (b. Ger. 1857) in 1872 married Henry Lampe (p. 352). Mary Catherine (b. Ger. 1857) in 1880 married Joseph E. Pattee (see Pattee). Bernard E. (b. Ger. 1859) in 1892 married Maria McAlpin, lives at Pocahontas and has four children, Mamie, Edward, Rosa and Florence. Gertrude in 1880 married Frank Shuster, a farmer, lives in Minnesota and has ten children, William, Andrew, John, Thomas, Lena, Anna, Mary, Gertrude, Joseph and Edward. Rosa in 1888 married Thomas Lehoutz and lives in Nebraska. Annie in 1888 married Nicholas Dozycimski, a native of Poland who now owns and occupies the old homestead and has five children, Helen, Mary, Angie, Joseph and Fronica.

Niemand Peter H., one of the first settlers of Lincoln, is a native of Germany, where he married and had a family of two children, when he lo-

cated in Iowa county, Wis. In 1869 he secured a homestead on Sec. 32, Lincoln township, which he still occupies. He has enlarged it to 160 acres and improved it with good buildings. He assisted in the organization of the township and served as a trustee six years, 1879-84. His wife died in 1892 at a good old age. His family consisted of two children. John H. (b. Ger. 1852) came with his parents to Iowa county, Wis., and in 1869 to Lincoln township where he married Mary Klingbeil and now owns 160 acres on Sec. 29. He is a prosperous farmer and has taken an active part in the management of the public affairs of the township, having served for four years as president of the school board, four years as a trustee and eight as assessor. Three of his five children are living, Ida, John and William. Augusta in 1873 married Diederick Beneke and died in 1881, leaving two children, John and Henry.

Olson Gustave, a native of Sweden, who in 1872 secured a homestead on Sec. 32, improved and occupied it until about 1884, when he sold it to his brother John and moved to Sec. 3, Colfax township, where he died in 1895, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters. One of the latter married Theodore Lindstrum, a farmer, and lives in Bellville. His wife, son and daughter continue to live in Colfax. In 1883 when he had a family of five children, all girls, four of them and one of his sister's children, a boy that he had taken to raise, died of diphtheria in the short period of a few weeks. One of them was saved by sending her to Fort Dodge.

Olson John (b. Sweden 1851), brother of Gustave, on coming to this country located first in Webster county, and in 1875 on 40 acres on Sec. 31, Lincoln township. He has met with a fine degree of success on the farm and is now the happy owner of 320 acres.

The buildings he has erected rank among the good ones in the township. His family consists of three children, Matilda, Edwin and Arthur.

Olson Andrew, another brother of Gustave, is the owner and occupant of a farm of 80 acres on Sec. 36, Grant township, and he has a family of seven children.

Pattee John Frank (b. Nov. 10, 1833; d. Aug. 23, 1889), sheriff of Pocahontas county from Jan. 1, 1884 to Aug. 23, 1889, was a native of Smithville, Maine. In 1850 he moved to Ohio and, as a contractor, engaged in railroad building. In 1852 he married Mary F. Ady and in the fall of 1856 moved to Farrington, Ill., where in 1867 she died, leaving a family of three sons, Joseph Edward, William D. and Charles F. In 1869 he married Lucinda Taylor and moved to a farm in Boone county, Iowa. In March 1878 he located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, Lincoln township, Pocahontas county, where he continued to reside until the time of his decease, Aug. 23, 1889. He served three years in the civil war as sergeant of Co. F, 86th Ill. Infantry, one year as deputy sheriff in Fulton county, Ill., two years as deputy sheriff of Boone county, Iowa, and was serving his third term as sheriff of this county at the time of his death. In the performance of his official duties he became widely known and was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

His second wife died in Nov., 1888. His family consisted of the three sons named above.

Joseph Edward (b. 1855), a teacher, in 1880 married Catherine Kreul and became proprietor of the Nemick hotel at Pocahontas. In December following leaving the hotel he resumed teaching and has continued to reside at Pocahontas. In 1880 he was the republican nominee for recorder, but lacked 11 votes of an election. His family consists of seven children,

Mary, William, Rosella, Joseph, Adeline, Agnes and Frank L.

William D. (b. 1857), in 1884 married Ella M., daughter of Thomas L. Dean, and located on a farm. In 1889 he moved to Pocahontas, where he is engaged as a blacksmith. His wife died in 1899 and his family consists of four children, Mary, George, Minnie and Nellie M.

Charles F. in 1895 married Frederika Winegarten and engaged in farming until 1895, when he moved to Pocahontas where he is now a dealer in coal. He has two children, Emma and Zeila.

Tobin William (b. 1844), one of the leading farmers of Lincoln township, is a native of Germany, the son of Wm. and Anna Margaretta Tobin. In 1866 he married Catharina Wilms (b. Ger. 1845) and two years later came to Webster county, Iowa. In the spring of 1869, locating on a homestead of 80 acres on Sec. 20, Lizard township, he improved and occupied it until 1878, when he became the first occupant of 120 acres on Sec. 25, Lincoln township. He has enlarged this farm to 480 acres and erected buildings that rank among the fine ones in the township. The barn is 62x84 feet and numerous other outbuildings are conveniently arranged around it. His buildings are well protected by a large grove of maples, and his orchard furnishes an annual supply of apples and plums. He has been an industrious, hard worker, and the success he has achieved places him in the front rank as a farmer. He keeps the farm well stocked with cattle and hogs and they consume all the grain he raises. He is an official member of the German Lutheran church of Lizard township, and served four years as treasurer of the school funds of Lincoln township.

His family consisted of six children. Mary Henrietta, in 1890 married Geo. Schnug, who owns and occupies a farm of 160 acres in Lake township, which

he was the first to improve. Bernhard Wm. (b. 1871) in 1895 married Ettie Habben and lives on his father's farm in Lake township. Anna Eliza in 1894 married Gerd Beneke, who has been a resident of this county since 1890, and occupies a farm of 80 acres in Lincoln township. Minnie C., Henry F. and Catharina R. are at home.

Saylor Christian M. (b. 1844), who did the first breaking, taught the first school, served as superintendent of the first Sunday school, and as one of the first justices, married the first couple in Lincoln township, is a native of Somerset county, Pa., the son of John A. and Sarah (Miller) Saylor. He had four older brothers, Jacob, Peter, Samuel and Edward, and two younger half brothers, Uriah and Mablon. His father died when he was fourteen months old, and four years later his mother married his uncle, Joseph Saylor, with whom he remained until he was fourteen. During the next four years he depended upon his own resources and was occupied in an earnest endeavor to obtain a good education, the last school attended being the county normal at Somerset, Pa. He taught one term of school before he was eighteen.

In 1862, riding on the first train of cars he had the opportunity of seeing, he came to Blackhawk county, Iowa, where he found employment as a farm hand in summer and as a teacher in winter. In 1865 he married Sarah Bitner, also a native of Somerset county, Pa., and located on a farm near Waterloo.

In the spring of 1869, visiting Pocahontas county accompanied by Abram Hoover and a brother of the latter, he secured a homestead of 80 acres on Sec. 32, Lincoln township, and immediately began the work of its improvement, by breaking some prairie and the erection of a little hut. In the fall he returned to his family, and in

April 1870 to the homestead, on which he then erected a good dwelling house and brought his family, consisting of wife and two sons, Calvin and Sanford. When he drove the stakes on this homestead, then on the frontier of civilization, it was with the definite purpose of making it a permanent and pleasant home, and in this respect he and his estimable wife have succeeded admirably.

The farm, by subsequent purchases, was increased to 680 acres, and Calvin and William being located at the time of their marriage, each on an 80 thereof, it still contains 540 acres. The improvements erected are among the oldest and the finest in the township. The first dwelling house, after being several times enlarged by new additions, in 1898 was replaced by a splendid two story building 30x30 feet, with kitchen 14x22 feet, that in 1901 was enlarged by a two story addition 16x20 feet. In addition to several other important out-buildings, two large barns have been built, the one for horses being 32x48 feet and the one for cattle 64x78 feet. In 1895 he erected a system of water works that is both complete and effective. It consists of a deep well, worked by a wind mill, that forces the water into an elevated tank in a shed, from which it is conveyed, through underground pipes, to the house, the feed yards and pastures. Rows of tall trees and a dense grove of his own planting surround his buildings and afford a grateful protection, both from the heat of summer and the blasts of winter.

He has been a progressive and successful farmer, as a natural result of his constant endeavor to manage the farm on sound business principles. He has bought many loads of grain to feed on it, but has never sold one from it. He believes it to be better for the farmer to market the finished product at a premium than to dispose of the raw material at a discount. He

has kept the farm well stocked with Shorthorn and Durham cattle, Poland China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens. During the last twenty years he has always kept some registered stock for the improvement of his herds, but has never undertaken to raise fancy stock. He has found the dairy very profitable and has done his own churning. In 1897 he and Calvin began to use cream separators on their farms, and these were the first ones introduced into the township.

He has also been a successful fruit grower. He acquired some practical knowledge in this line by working a short time in a nursery in Blackhawk county, and the success that has since attended his efforts has caused him to be recognized as one of the most successful fruit growers in Pocahontas county.

In 1871 he planted 30 apple trees of different varieties and six of them, namely, one Haas, two Saps of Wine and three Duchess,—all that were planted of these three varieties,—are still living and bearing fruit. He has planted trees of these varieties since and they have proved hardy. Other varieties that have proved hardy are, for summer use,—the Tetofsky, Sweet Russet, Whitney No. 20, Boorsdorf, and Blue Pearman (large); for late fall,—Plum's Cider, Wealthy and Borvinka (large); for winter,—Longfield, Waldbridge, Minnesota and Northwestern Greening; crabs—the Early Strawberry, Florence, Cumical, Byersweet and Beechersweet.

One tree of the Duchess in 1900 yielded 18 bushels. The Longfield is also a good bearer and promises to be the most popular winter variety for this section. All crabs should be marketed the same or the next day after they are picked or they will show injury from handling. The Early Strawberry crab is a prolific bearer, and the Soulard will keep till May, but the quality is not very good.

The severe winters of 1881 and 1886 killed the following varieties of apple trees,—the Red Astrachan, Sweet Pear, Fameuse or Snow, English Golden Russet and Grimes Golden.

He has recently offered a reward of \$500 to any one who will give him a hardy apple tree for this section that will produce fruit as fine for cooking as the Duchess and retain its flavor till March.

The Concord is his standard grape, and his method of treatment during the winter is to cover the vines with earth during the first three years and, after that period, with hay.

He has learned how to make home-life on the farm a source of real enjoyment as well as profitable employment. Every part of his large farm exhibits the indications of thorough cultivation and energetic improvement, yet as his sons have grown up he has sent them away to school or college. Having acquired a good education they have been content to settle on farms near the old home, assured of finding pleasant and profitable employment and the most independent road to success.

In 1902 he retired from the responsibilities incident to the personal care of so large a farm, and rented it to Calvin. In taking this step he very prudently decided not to move to town where he would prove a stranger, but to remain on the farm amid the associations that have been nearest and dearest during the active part of his life.

He has been president of the Pocahontas County Fire and Lightning Insurance Association since its organization in 1890. He is an enthusiast for this form of mutual protection on the part of farmers, because it is "cheap, safe and sound;" and by his fidelity and zeal has contributed greatly to the success of this organization.

He has always been a republican.

He participated in the organization of the township and has been intimately identified with the management of its public affairs, serving as the first teacher, the first township clerk, and then successively as secretary, president and treasurer of the school board.

His parents were Mennonites, but since his marriage he has been a faithful, liberal and honored member of the M. E. church, serving many years as superintendent of the Sunday school and a trustee and treasurer of the church, since public services were established in Lincoln township.

His family consists of three sons, Calvin, William and Herbert.

Calvin B. in 1887 married Jennie V.

Lucas, a teacher, and locating on a farm of 80 acres improved and occupied it until 1902, when he returned to the old homestead in order that his venerable parents might enjoy some respite from toil and care.

William J. in 1897 married Ida Crummer and occupies a farm of 80 acres on Sec. 29.

Herbert B. is pursuing a scientific course in Morning Side college preparatory to the study and practice of medicine. In 1893 after an illness of fifteen months from appendicitis, his life was saved by the removal of the vermiform appendix, by Dr. Senn, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

Sanford, the second son, died at four in 1873.

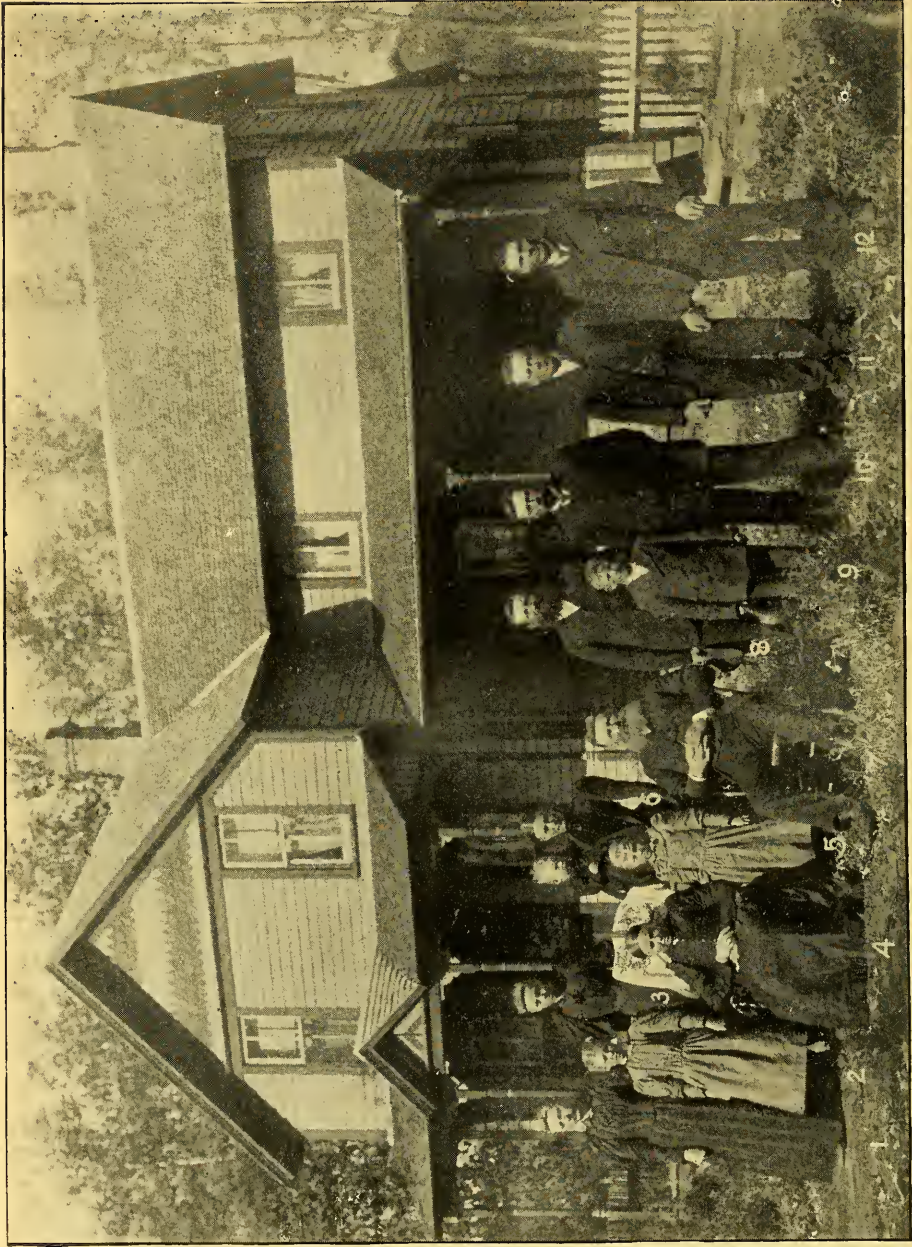




RESIDENCE OF CHARLES ELSEN, Lake Township.
County Supervisor, 1897.—Date.



BARN OF ALEXANDER PETERSON
Colfax Township.



RESIDENCE AND FAMILIES OF CARL STEINBRINK AND SON-IN-LAW, Lizard Township. County Supervisor 1878-1883.

1. Augusta.	3. Emma.	5. Lizzie Onken.	7. Mr. Steinbrink.	9. Henry Onken.	11. Carl F.
2. Mary Onken.	4. Mrs. Steinbrink.	6. Mrs. Onken.	8. Wm. Onken.	10. John.	12. Rudolph.

XXII.

LIZARD TOWNSHIP.

“Hail to the hardy pioneers!
The men that cleared the forests,
And built log cabins rude;
The wives that shared the hardships
Of toil and solitude.”

“Though the old folks talk of the good old times
When land was plenty and cares were few;
Yet the young folks listen with doubtful smiles,
Convinced they were not as good as the new.”

When the author visited Lizard township to gather the materials for its history he found that no early records of any sort were available for reference. When John M. Russell, the clerk at that time, perceived our embarrassment, he volunteered to gather the facts and prepare a correct general history of its settlement and the succession of its officers, as far as possible. Having a just appreciation of its future value, he entered upon this undertaking with considerable enthusiasm, bestowed a large amount of labor upon it, and after the lapse of several months, sent us a very complete history of the township, all of which has been embodied in this work and most of it in the general part of this chapter. The author gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance thus rendered by John M. Russell.

GENERAL FEATURES.



LIZARD township (90-31) is located in the southeast corner of the county and is traversed by both the north and south branches of Lizard creek. Whilst the latter has considerable resemblance to a slough, its bottom being covered with grass, cane, rushes and flag, the former, though shallow, has a gravel bottom and a lively current. Along

its banks are several groves of natural timber that contained about 200 acres, of which the one on Sec. 24, known as the “Collins grove,” contained 70 acres, and the one on the farm of Nicholas Nolan (Sec. 4) was called “Camp grove.” The soil is a rich black loam underlaid with a subsoil of clay. It is very productive and the running water in its shady streams make it splendid for raising stock.

The Sioux name for Lizard creek was “Was-sa-ka-pom-pa,” the river

with lizards. The propriety of this name also appears in the extreme sinuosity of its course, which doubles upon itself so frequently as to give it the appearance of the tortuous trail of a lizard. The Des Moines river, into which it empties at Fort Dodge, was originally named "Moingonan" by the Algonkins, "Moingona" by Charlevoix and "Eah-sha-wa-pa-ta" or Red Stone river by the Sioux.

Lizard township was established Feb. 19, 1859, by an order of Luther L. Pease, county judge of Webster county (p. 196), and it then included the four townships in the southeast part of the county. June 4, 1861, its boundary was changed so as to include the four townships in the south row of the county and the south half of Grant and Dover (p. 194). Subsequently Lake and Lincoln townships were again attached and it was not left in its present form until Lake was detached, June 5, 1877.

All the territory included in it formed one road district until Oct. 1, 1866, when it was divided into two, in 1868 into three, and in 1869 into four road districts. In 1874 the township, as now constituted, was divided into nine road districts of four sections each, and soon afterward the same territory was organized into eight independent school districts as at present.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settlements in this county were made in this township in 1855 and 1856. The first settlers were James Hickey (single), Michael Collins, Michael Broderic (single), Charles Kelley, John Calligan, Patrick Calligan (single), Roger Collins, Walter Ford, Dennis Connors, Philip Russell, John Russell (single), Patrick McCabe, James Donahoe, Michael Walsh and their families.

A few others, consisting of Hugh Collins, Patrick Forey, Edward Quinn, Michael Morrisey, James Condon, Michael Donavan and Thomas Ellis,

had located near them in Jackson township and Caspar H. Brockshink in Lake township. These were the families that composed the Lizard settlement at the end of 1856, and most of their first houses were built of logs from the natural timber along the north branch of Lizard creek.

1857. In 1857 there arrived the families of John Quinlan, James Gorman, Patrick McLarney, Thomas Crowell, Patrick Collins and Edward Bradfield.

1858. In 1858 there arrived Mrs. Bridget Vahey, Thomas Quinlan, Thomas Prendergast and a few others.

An account of these early pioneers will be found on pages 155 to 165. After 1858 there were no arrivals worthy of mention until the close of the civil war.

This "Lizard Settlement" was the first one west of the Des Moine river in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, and all in it were pre-emptors. That some of them were deprived of their first locations is not a surprise, when it is remembered that the act of Congress, granting the alternate sections to the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. Co., was not approved until May 15, 1856, and the lands were not certified to that company until Dec. 23, 1858. The homestead law went into effect July 4, 1862.

SEVERITIES AND HARDSHIPS.

The development of a new country always involves a vast amount of hard work and it has to be performed at a great disadvantage. This Lizard settlement was founded on the frontier in the expectation of immediate railroad facilities, but the panic of 1857 followed by the civil war in 1861, put a sudden and absolute check on all such enterprises and left them unexpectedly without money or help twenty miles from Fort Dodge, the nearest trading point, which was then nothing but a deserted soldiers' barracks that was often in need of provisions

sufficient to meet local demands. There were no grades or bridges, and the sloughs and streams were impassable a great part of the year except in skiffs or dugouts.

These early pioneers were not a people on whom the goddess of fortune and luxury immediately smiled. The young farmer and his wife had to do all their own work and in the rudest or most primitive way. Mowers and reaping machines had not yet been invented. A plow that would scour in this black loam existed only in the imagination, and no one dreamed of such inventions as the present binders, threshers and corn harvesters. All grass intended for hay had to be cut with a scythe, and other crops with a corn cutter, sickle or grain cradle. The use of overshoes not having extended to this section, the common cowhide or kip boot was the only protection for his feet, and an overcoat was a luxury. They were beset on every side with innumerable obstacles of time, distance and lack of means:

Let not ambition mock their useful
toil,
Their homely joys, their destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful
smile
The short but simple annals of the
poor.
—Gray.

Neither let modern presumption mock their bent form, or unsteady step from wearied heart and limb, nor cast a single glance of aspersion on the noble work they have done.

The natural appearance of the country to them was weird and romantic. The prairies in summer were covered with a thick growth of heavy blue joint and wire grass, and the bottoms waved beneath a luxuriant growth of coarse grass so tall that a man of ordinary stature could scarcely be seen walking through it. In winter the deep snows covered the prairies and filled the ravines. The wild roar of

the storm and the weird howl of the prairie wolf at times caused the bravest adventurer to pause, and filled with terror the heart of the belated wayfarer.

On the other hand the freshness and salubrity of the air on a summer's morn, the sweet singing of the birds, the cooing of prairie chickens and the quacking of wild ducks animated one with delightful aspirations. The wild roses in June covering the banks of the streams lent their fragrance to the air and gave a lovely enchantment to the scene, which was heightened by the beautiful, billowy blending of the high and low lands, clothed with their virgin robe of summer verdure. Along the Lizard plumps of wild fowl, such as wisps of snipe, flights of plovers, beves of quail, coveys of partidges and harrows of wild geese abounded, and occasionally a few deer would be seen browsing on the outskirts of the timber as if paying a farewell visit to their old and familiar haunts, which they were loath to abandon.

FEAR OF INDIANS.

One of the terrors that harrassed the early western pioneer was the constant fear of a savage incursion by the Indians. These pioneers on the Lizard served their time as "sentinels" of the commonwealth or "pickets on duty," guarding the frontier of civilization. They endangered their lives in preparing the way for succeeding generations. The pioneer, armed with the plowshare and the implements of peace, led the van of progress and civilization on these western wilds with personal peril, as certainly as the soldier who offers his life for the perpetuation of the government, and is armed with the weapons of war.

On one occasion when Wm. Walsh was in Fort Dodge there came to him the word that a band of Indians had camped on his farm after his departure, and had taken some of his shoats.

The next morning, accompanied by the sheriff of Webster county and a lot of armed men from Fort Dodge on wagons, he started home expecting to have a pitched battle with the Indians. When they had traveled about ten miles the Indians were seen coming over a little hill a short distance before them, all mounted on ponies. Ordering a halt, the sheriff and Mr. Walsh advanced to them and meeting the old chief he showed them his passport written on a large sheet of paper. As a result of the parley the Indians were allowed to continue their journey and the armed wagon train soon afterward returned to Fort Dodge.

This was the Johnnie Green tribe of the Pottawattamies (p. 135) and they had indeed stopped at the home of Wm. Walsh, very much to the annoyance of his wife. The squaws looking through the open window of the log cabin and seeing a little baby began to shout, "Pap-oose! pap-oose!" thereby awakening fears that they were going to take it with them. Happily a couple of neighboring women arrived and repeating the words, "White men coming! white men coming!" the Indians were induced to leave the premises.

On another occasion two braves that that had been trapping around Lizard Lake came to the home of John Calligan at a time when he and his wife were in the field, and Ellen Broderic (Mrs. Philip Russell) and Mrs. Dennis Connors were in the cabin. Edward, the oldest of the children, was sent to the field for Mr. Calligan and when he arrived they signified by various gestures that they wanted something to eat. Corn bread and meat was very freely served them on chairs outside the cabin.

Then they went to the home of Henry Brockshink where they frightened the women folks, shot the dog and stole a blanket and several other

articles. When Brockshink returned and learned what the Indians had done, he hastened to Fort Dodge and, returning with a posse of armed horsemen, he surprised the settlers considerably but found no other traces of the Indians.

Just after harvest in 1858 a traveler spread the word that a band of Sioux warriors, armed with guns and wearing red shawls, had been seen engaging in a "wild grass dance" and were approaching from the west. This was soon after the Spirit Lake massacre and the news so alarmed the settlers that they were afraid to sleep in their cabins and sought resting places at night under the shocks of grain. When the word reached Fort Dodge another party of mounted citizens set out to meet the menacing foe. Hastening through the Lizard settlement they found no trace of any Indians, and an investigation disclosed the fact that the spectral foe was merely a flock of sandhill cranes that had been seen at a distance enjoying a "wild grass dance," the frolicsome flapping of their wings creating the impression that they were waving red colored shawls.

A number of Indian families continued their trapping excursions for several successive autumns, locating their camp in the most sheltered and comfortable places along the north Lizard, which in those days abounded with small fur bearing animals such as muskrats, mink and beaver. The early settlers frequently visited their camp, having an eager curiosity to see the quaint appearance and habits of life of this strange, nomadic race that occupied this land long before the children of the pale face had ever heard of the New World. On these occasions the reflection often forced itself, that at the springs along the streams the swarthy maiden filled the family water pail with sparkling water, on these prairies the ruddy In-

dian youth chased the deer and buffalo, and beneath the smoky rafters of the wigwam the old chief talked at night about the brave deeds of his tribe and the Great Spirit.

THE LAND AND SETTLERS.

This is but a brief description of the region that awaited development when these first settlers "drove their stakes and fastened their cords" in Pocahontas county. It was an arena that presented both possibilities and impossibilities—an opportunity for successful achievement and also of failure; a basis for hope, the bright star in the firmament of the future that lures the brave, and also for dismay. The land in its primeval state, blooming as a paradise of pleasure, seemed as if it would satisfy the fancied imagination of the most querulous homeseeker, but as an unsubdued wilderness, it was destined to test the tenacity of the stoutest hearted of her adopted sons. It devolved upon them to change the wilderness from savage to civilized life, and to transform the haunts of the deer and buffalo into luxuriant pastures for sheep, hogs, horses and cattle.

The story of the log cabin which was usually nestled within or located on the sunny side of a grove of timber is not one of princely castles, or of halls hung with tapestry and gold. When the logs of oak, ash and hickory were ready a day was appointed for a hauling and building bee. These raising bees attracted all the neighbors in the vicinity and often developed a large amount of amusement, especially after the rafters were laid. Each builder made his own shingles, riving them out of a straight grained oak or ash log. The flooring and finish lumber was made from logs drawn to Hinton's saw mill near Fort Dodge. After the walls were chinked and mortared they were plastered with lime and sand, although yellow clay and water were sometimes used as a

substitute. The log cabin was warm and substantial, but nearly all of them have long since given place to larger and more elegant residences. Michael Donovan was the first one in the settlement to replace the log cabin with a good frame house.

The early settlers of this township, with a few exceptions, were natives of the Emerald Isle, who, like the New England pilgrims, longed to enjoy more tolerant laws and more hopeful prospects. Wafted on the wings of destiny they came to America in the vigor of their youth and rested not until they located on "the Lizard." They were good representatives of a hardy, robust race that had been inured to hardship and possessed great power of endurance. Though passing rapidly from the stage of action they leave behind them the footprints of hard labor and noble endeavor.

NOTES ON THE PIONEERS.

The first five children born in Lizard township were the first ones born in Pocahontas county. They were; (1) Rose Ann Donahoe, now Mrs. Patrick Crilly, born Feb. 23, 1857; (2) Maggie Calligan, born Aug. 11, 1857; (3) Annie Collins, born March 10, 1858; (4) Mary Walsh, born April 10, 1858; (5) Charles J. Kelley, born May 6, 1858. He was the first boy born in the county.

The first death was that of Patrick Calligan in August, 1856.

The first fields were enclosed in 1867 by Michael Collins, Charles Kelley, John Calligan and Michael Broderick. The first quarter sections were enclosed by Michael Walsh and Hugh Collins in 1870.

Philip Russell was regarded as the finest scholar and best penman.

Michael Collins, who acquired two sections of land and considerable money besides, was considered the wealthiest man.

Charles Kelley, a careful and thrifty farmer, ranked second in wealth. The elections and meetings of the town-

ship officers were held in his home from March 15, 1859 until the end of 1864.

Michael Walsh accumulated considerable wealth by honest labor and good management.

John Calligan accumulated as much from raising stock on free pasturage as from the proceeds of his farm.

Edward Calligan, 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing 240 pounds, was the largest man raised on the Lizard.

Patrick Forey was regarded as "Lizard's most famous politician."

SETTLERS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

1865. There were no new arrivals during the last seven of the ten years that passed after the first settlements were made. The era of the second immigration began with the year 1865, at the close of the civil war. So great was the number of new settlers that came at this period that the population of the township was nearly doubled at the end of the first year of this new era.

Among those that came in 1865 were Christopher (Sec. 3) and Nicholas (Sec. 4) Nolan, John Henrichs (4), Michael O'Shea, David Miller, George Spragg and Wm. W. Stenson on 14; Jacob Carstens and Ferdinand Zanter on 22; William and George Price on 24; John Wiese, Adolph Fetterbaum, Rosina Villhaber and Russell L. Sherman on 26; John Donahoe and his four sons, Michael, John, William and Wallace; Wm. G. Wiese (27); John F. Hintz and Henry Heilmick on 28; Geo. W. Cooper and Adam H. Van Valkenburg on 36.

1866. In 1866 there arrived Garret Schoonmaker and his son, Alonzo, on Sec. 4; James J. Bruce, David and John W. Wallace and Henry Shields on 8; John H. (Squire), Isaac W. and Daniel Johnson on 10; J. D. and Diederick Hoefing on 22; Fred Kelsow (26), Carl Steinbrink (27), William Boyd (28), Harvey B. Vaughn (30), Michael Wiese, Peter Wagner and Mrs. Jane

Maxwell on 34; Archibald, Ethan and Henry A. Brown on 36.

1867. In 1867 there arrived Wm. W. Westlake (28), Joseph Breitenbach (28), John H. (22) and Gerhard B. Carstens (30), John O'Niel, John Rickles and Bernard McDermott.

1868. The new arrivals in 1868 were Carl Redman (6), Edwin V. Brown (12), August Mullen (22), William Fisher, Abner D. Moore, Arndt E. and Benjamin Rost on 24; Robert Brown (26), John Julius (28), Fred W. Vetter (30), Thomas Brennan (34) and James N. McCormick on 36.

1869. The new arrivals in 1869 were Patrick and Michael J. Crahan on 8; Henry Steckelburg (14), Wm. Tobin, Michael and Gerd Renkin on 20; Jeremiah Hallahan, Patrick and John Riley on 18; John Everwine (20), James C. Carey (26), Henry Heilmick (28), John Corcoran and Robert Dickson on 34; Joseph Osburn, James Dempsey, John and Charles Olson and Daniel Messinger.

1870-79. Only a few additional persons located in the township during the 70's, and most of them came in 1870, namely, James Sinnott, Carl Rodman and Wm. Godfrey on 6; Martin A. and B. B. Moore on 25 and Renkin J. Weber on 34. Those that came later were John M. and his sons Orville and Clayton Brown, Fred Hoefing, M. E. Owens, Daniel Fitzgerald, Carl F. Kenning (29) and Wm. Schroeder.

During the early 80's John Christoffers and Elmo Hendricks located on Sec. 4, Otto Siebels and Herman Janssen, the latter a blacksmith as well as a farmer, on Sec. 5.

NOTES ON THE HOMESTEADERS.

The new immigrants or later settlers were homesteaders, and like their predecessors, the pioneers, were industrious, frugal and social. The earlier ones of them had to endure many privations and secured their present acquisitions by much hard

labor. They enjoyed unreserved freedom in raising cattle, and their herds roamed over the prairies many miles in every direction until 1875. They became planters of artificial groves, their predecessors having secured all the groves of natural timber. Many of them also engaged in trapping, a lucrative employment that had previously attracted the attention of Indians and professionals.

William Stenson, the first postmaster and storekeeper in the township, excelled in neatness and taste as a farmer. Henry Steckelburg also kept store at his home on 23 a few years. John H. Johnson was the first one elected a justice and he was afterwards called "The Squire." Wm. Price was the first one elected constable. Carl Steinbrink, a man of splendid physique and who served as a county supervisor, was the largest man in the township. John M. Brown, the most popular trustee, in 1891, on Sec. 18, erected the costliest residence. David Miller was a fine scholar, a successful teacher and a good superintendent. Old lady Weber, born in 1810, was the oldest person in the township.

In 1867 several farmers hauled their dressed hogs to the Sioux City market. Manson did not become a trading station until 1870.

The first couple married were Ferdinand Zanter and Caroline Fieldhaber, who had a Fort Dodge justice perform the ceremony in September, 1866.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Previous to the organization of Pochontas county all the voters in the Lizard settlement belonged to Jackson township, Webster county, and the elections were held at the home of Jas. P. White, who lived two miles southeast of the Lizard Catholic church.

The first election in Lizard township was held at the home of Charles Kelley (Sec. 12) March 15, 1859, the

date on which the county was organized. At this election Michael Collins, Patrick Forey and Charles Kelley served as judges, Walter Ford and Philip Russell as clerks, and eleven persons voted. The first set of county officers were elected that day and one set of township officers for the two voting precincts, Lizard and Des Moines.

On Sept. 7, 1859, a special election was held to vote on the erection of a public building or court house, and this measure having been approved, another special election was held Nov. 19, 1859, to approve the contract for this building and a bridge over the Des Moines river at old Rolfe. The whole number of votes cast in both precincts at these special elections were 16 and 21 respectively.

At the general election held Oct. 11, 1859, according to the county records which are the only ones available for reference, only one set of township officers were again elected for the two voting precincts.

At the general election held Nov. 6, 1860, a full set of township officers were elected for the year 1861, and as follows. Michael Collins, county supervisor; Patrick McCabe, Charles Kelley and Michael Walsh, trustees; Michael Collins, clerk; John Quinlan, assessor, and Philip Russell, justice of the peace.

In 1862 the trustees were John Calligan, Charles Kelley and Patrick Collins. In 1863 they were Patrick McLarney, James Donahoe and Patrick Collins. In 1869 they were A. H. Van Valkenburg, Henry Steckelburg and Joseph Breitenbach. In 1872 they were D. W. Brown, John W. Wallace and Daniel Messinger. The succession of the trustees since that date has been as follows:

D. W. Brown, 1872-76; J. W. Wallace, '72-75; Daniel Messinger, '72-73; B. B. Moore, Fred Kelsow, '75-77; David W. Wallace, '76-84; J. H. Cars-

tens, E. M. Calligan, '78, '89-90; Renkin J. Weber, M. T. Collins, '72-84; M. Wiese, Ben Rost, '80-84; Daniel Lane, '85-90; P. Forey, P. M. Donahoe, Michael Morrisey, Walter Ford, '86-88; John M. Brown, '87-99; James C. Carey, '91-94; John Carstens, '92-99; M. M. O'Connor, '95-99; P. M. Donahoe, 1900-02; T. F. Collins, 1900-02, James P. Russell, 1900-02.

JUSTICES—Philip Russell, 1861-68; Charles Kelley, '63-64; John H. Johnson, '67-74; James J. Bruce, '68; A. H. VanValkenburg, '69-79, '75-79; Wm. W. Westlake, '71-74; Patrick Forey, '75-82; E. M. Calligan, '82, '87-91; Walter Ford, '83-93; Michael Morrisey, '83-86; T. J. Calligan, '92-93; G. B. Carstens, '94-99.

CLERKS—Michael Collins, 1861; Patrick McLarney, Patrick McCabe, Philip Russell, '64-66, '68-71, '73-80; J. H. Johnson, '67; John W. Wallace, '72; Henry Kelley, '81-82; E. M. Calligan, '83-86; J. C. Carey, '87-89; John M. Russell, '90-94, '97; Michael J. Russell, '95-96; Walter P. Ford, '98-1900; E. H. Christoffer.

ASSESSORS—John Quinlan, '61-63, '65; Roger Collins, '64; Philip Russell, David Miller, '67, '69; George Spragg, Wm. W. Stenson, A. H. VanValkenburg, M. T. Collins, '70, '74; Walter Ford, '73, '81-82; James C. Carey, '75, '78-79, '84-86; G. B. Carstens, Carl Steinbrink, Michael Crahan, Christopher Nolan, Philip Walsh, '93-96; Dick Hoefing, '97-1900; Christopher Nolan.

The first jurors from this township were Patrick Forey, James Donahoe, Roger Collins and Patrick Collins, who served in November, 1860.

HIGHWAYS.

The first and for many years the only road across Lizard township was the emigrant wagon trail that meandered across the county from Fort Dodge to the Little Sioux river and thence to Sioux City. This route at first crossed the northeast part of the

township and an inn was established at the home of Caspar H. Brockshink on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Lake township, that was continued by Patrick Forey, his successor. On one occasion some emigrants lost a team and barely escaped with their own lives while trying to ford the Lizard west of that place. This event led the emigrants to ford that stream further south, on the farm of Michael Morrisey, and passing the home of Michael Walsh the new route meandered northwest to Camp Grove and the homes of Nicholas Nolan and Garret Schoonmaker on Sec. 4, where the latter established and maintained an inn for a number of years. This trail, passing thence westward near Sunk Grove was for many years the main thoroughfare in the south part of the county. Trains of emigrant wagons, followed by droves of horses, cattle and sheep, passed westward on it nearly every day, when it was in good condition, and scores of them also passed eastward.

The first improved highway was the Lizard and (old) Rolfe road which was located in 1862 and extended due north from the west line of Sec. 36 to the northwest corner of Sec. 36, Des Moines township. Michael Collins and Oscar Slosson took the lead in securing this road and it was located by Patrick Forey, commissioner. The first road running east and west was located by Daniel Johnson, commissioner, in the spring of 1866 south of the north row of sections, and it was called the East and West road.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

TREASURER AND RECORDER—Michael Collins, 1862-64.

TREASURERS—Michael Collins, 1865; J. J. Bruce, '70-73.

CLERKS OF THE COURT—Philip Russell, 1862-65; J. W. Wallace, '75-86.

SUPERINTENDENTS—Michael Collins 1863; J. J. Bruce, '68-69; David Miller, '70-78.

SHERIFF—Joseph Breitenbach, 1874-77.

RECORDER—Michael Crahan, 1881-82.

CORONERS—John H. Johnson, 1868-69, '76-77; John M. Brown, '80-81.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS—Michael Collins, 1861; Patrick McCabe, '62-65; Philip Russell, '66-67; J. J. Bruce, '68-69; David Miller, M. A. Moore, Walter Ford, '72-74; Wm. Stenson, '75-77; Carl Steinbrink, '78-83; T. J. Calligan, '84-86; M. T. Collins, '87-92.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school in the Lizard settlement was established in 1858 at the home of James T. White, who lived on the east side of the county line road on Sec. 30, Jackson township, and Hannah Stiles taught it several terms.

The first meeting of the settlers in the south part of this county to consider school matters was held at the home of Charles Kelley in March, 1861. There were present at this meeting Charles Kelley, John Calligan, Patrick Forey, John Quinlan, Dennis Connors, Roger Collins, Michael Walsh, James Donahoe and Patrick McCabe. At this meeting Charles Kelley, John Calligan and Patrick Collins were elected directors and they organized as a board by electing Charles Kelley, president; Patrick McLarney, secretary, and Roger Collins, treasurer. That fall Ellen Condon, who received her certificate from W. H. Hait, taught the first school in a vacant log cabin built by Patrick Collins near the SE corner of the SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 13. The pupils that attended this school were Peter Donahoe, who later became the husband of the teacher, and his brother, Thomas Donahoe, Edward, Thomas, Mary and Ellen Calligan, Catherine and Mary, daughters of Roger Collins, M. T., John and Mary Collins, Mary Quinlan, Annie and Catherine McCabe. This log cabin called the "Pioneer School House" was used for school purposes until the summer of

1866, and the other teachers that taught in it were William Patterson, Maria Mitchell, James T. White, James White, Jr, Hannah Stiles and Jefferson Snodgrass.

In the fall of 1866 a frame school house was built in this district then called Walsh No. 2, on the NE corner of Sec. 23, by Michael Collins, contractor. The oak lumber for the frame of it was obtained at Todd's mill, 11 miles SE of Fort Dodge, and the other materials used in its construction were hauled from Boonesboro, a distance that required four days to make the trip. This building, having received a new floor, was still in good condition for use in 1900. It was the third school building erected in this county, and the first teachers in it were David Miller and James J. Bruce, both of whom later became county superintendents. The second county teachers' institute was held in this building in December, 1871, by David Miller, superintendent.

In 1863, when the board consisted of John Calligan, Patrick Collins and John Quinlan, the township was divided by the establishment of sub-district No. 1—Calligan—in the NE corner of the township, another school was started in the vacant cabin of Dennis Connors on the SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, and the teachers that taught in this building were Philip Russell, Fannie Haire (Collins p. 156), and Mattie Lumpkin, who taught the fall term of 1865 in the log cabin and the winter term of 1866 in the new school house built in this district in 1865 by James P., son of D. C. Russell of Jackson township, on the hill on Sec. 2, and later moved to the NW corner of Sec. 12. The next teachers in it were James J. Bruce, who secured his certificate from Superintendent W. D. McEwen August 20, 1866, and taught here the ensuing fall and winter terms and George B. Knapp.

In 1867 school house No. 3 (Sec. 26)

was built in the Wiese district by J. J. Bruce, and the next year No. 4 (Sec. 34) was built in the Boyd district by J. J. Bruce and Michael O'Shea. No. 5 (Sec. 29) in the Vetter or Lincoln district, was built in 1869, and No. 6 (Sec. 8) in the Wallace district in 1870. No. 7 (Sec. 10) in the Johnson district was built in 1871 and No. 8 (Sec. 19) in the Humboldt district in 1873.

Each of these sub-districts with the exception of Humboldt and Lincoln, was named after the man who was serving as director for it at the time the school house was built in it. The territory for the 9th district, which is in the center of the township, is still included in those adjoining it on the north, east and south, namely, Johnson (No. 7), Walsh (No. 2) and Boyd (No. 4).

Other early teachers that taught in the township were Henry Kelley, Lizzie McCann, Lizzie Calligan, Walter and Alfred Clark, J. J. Graham, M. H. Comstock, Kate and Annie B. Condon, Mary Walsh, Mary Condon, Mary Mulholland, Annie Kelley, Kate O'Boyle, Michael Crahan, Oscar I. Strong, Ella Westlake, E. M. Calligan, Nellie Tyler, Maggie Griffin, Walter P. Ford, Michael, John and Maggie Russell, Lilly Collins, Tessa O'Neil and Mary J. Calligan. This township has always had an over supply of good teachers and its schools have been quite progressive.

In 1899 there was erected in the Humboldt district one of the most convenient and modern of the rural school buildings in the county. All the windows are on one side of the building so that the light coming only from the rear of the pupil falls on his book and not on his eyes. The stove located in one corner of the room is encased in a steel jacket. Pure air is constantly admitted through a register underneath the stove, and it is heated before it reaches the pupils. Near the floor in one part of the large

double chimney is another register for the egress of the foul air. It has also a commodious hall in front and a substantial coal room at the rear.

Patrick McLarney, the first secretary of the school board, was succeeded by Patrick McCabe 1863-70, Walter Ford, David Brown and M. E. Owens, '74-75. Roger Collins, the first treasurer, served until 1866, when he was succeeded by G. B. Carstens, J. J. Bruce, Wm. Stenson, Henry Shields, Joseph Breitenbach and by G. B. Carstens again in 1874-75.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

About the year 1875, after the eight sub-districts had been established and a school house had been built in each, some of the citizens in the western districts, led by Henry Shields, a director, and Joseph Breitenbach, treasurer in 1873, complained that the older districts on the east side of the township absorbed an unequal share of the school funds. The school board at this time according to the number of the sub-districts consisted of Charles Kelley (president), Patrick McCabe, John Wiese, Wm. Boyd, John Vetter, Henry Shields (secretary), Daniel Johnson and Wm. Tobin; and G. B. Carstens was treasurer. In the interests of peace and good will, an arrangement was concluded whereby each of the sub-districts as then constituted became an independent district in the management of its school affairs. Each district since that date has elected its own board of three directors, each of whom is elected for a term of three years, and they elect their own president, secretary and treasurer. So general has been the satisfaction under this arrangement that no desire to change it has ever been expressed. It is, however, the only township in the county in which the schools are managed in this way.

YOUNG PEOPLE.

Many of the young people of both sexes, after completing the course of

studies provided by the public schools, have gone to various higher institutions of learning where they have pursued collegiate and professional courses of instruction. Among those that have already entered professions with good promise of success may be named Michael Murray, physician, Chicago; Charles J. Kelley, physician, Burlington, Iowa; Wm. J. Collins, attorney, Clare; M. J. Russell, attorney, Manson; Joseph McCarville, priest, Armah; Martin Murray, priest, Clarion.

Literary societies or lyceums have been maintained through the winter seasons of most of the years since 1868. These evening gatherings have received the patronage of old and young, and proved genuine nurseries of learning as well as sources of social pleasure.

LIZARD POSTOFFICE.

The "Lizard" postoffice, the first one in the township, was established at the home of Wm. Stenson, postmaster, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, in December, 1868. After four years of faithful service, for which he received the magnificent salary of \$12 a year, he resigned and closed the office. M. E. Owens soon afterwards re-established the office at his home on Sec. 10 under the name of "Buda," and it was continued until Jan. 1, 1875, when he left the county. Later it was again established as "Lizard" postoffice by Garret Schoonmaker at his store and inn on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, and he maintained it until 1884, when he moved to Calhoun county. In 1891 Carl B. Elsen re-established the store and postoffice at this place. In 1900 he was succeeded as postmaster by Martin Siebels and on Feb. 1, 1902, the office was discontinued, free rural delivery having been established from Gilmore City.

THE PUBLIC CEMETERY.

Lizard township has three cemeteries, the Catholic on Sec. 24, the German Lutheran on Sec. 9 and the public cemetery on the northwest corner of

Sec. 26. In 1871 Arndt Ross and three of his daughters were buried in this plot of ground, and in 1871 it was donated to the trustees of the township by Jacob Carstens for cemetery purposes. It was platted by Oscar I. Strong, who was then teaching school in the home of Adolph Felterbaum, and Mrs. Catherine (Dietrick) Hoefing was buried in it that year.

LIZARD CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Nearly all the pioneers of the Lizard settlement had been brought up under the Roman Catholic faith and for more than twenty years their spiritual needs were supplied by the priest at Fort Dodge. The first religious services in the Lizard settlement were held at the home of Sylvester Griffin on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Jackson township, August 15, 1855, by Rev. Father Amonds of Iowa City. Rev. John Vahy, the first priest located at Fort Dodge, held his first services in the Lizard settlement at the home of James T. White on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, same township, in May, 1856. He conducted the first religious services in Lizard township at the home of Michael Collins on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, during the summer of 1857. Rev. John Vahy continued to serve them most of 1858, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph McCulloch. After a few months of service by Rev. Mr. Elward he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Marsh who continued about four years, or until his decease in March, 1865. His parish extended from Fort Dodge to Emmetsburg and it was his custom to stop over night on the way at the hotel kept by David Slosson at old Rolfe. He visited Lizard once a month and Emmetsburg once in three months. Other homes in the Lizard settlement in which he held services were those of Michael Donovan, Sylvester Griffin and James Fenton, all of whom lived in Jackson township.

Rev. Patrick Delaney and Rev. Jos. Butler then served the Lizard people

until 1870, when Rev. Thomas M. Lenihan became their successor and established new preaching stations at Fonda, Pocahontas, Pomeroy, and Manson. In 1871 he secured the erection of the Lizard Catholic church, 32x72, with 14 feet studs and costing with its furniture \$2,600, on the county line road east of Sec. 24, on which the cemetery is located. After the completion of this building for which the corner stone was laid July 6, 1871, the services were held every other Sabbath and this congregation was as strong as the one at Fort Dodge. Soon afterwards he secured the erection of churches at Emmetsburg, Dover township, Fonda, Pocahontas (a Bohemian parish), Pomeroy, Manson and Fort Dodge, and in 1881 the parsonage costing \$1,700 at the Lizard church. He was that year succeeded by Rev. Stephen Norton, the first resident pastor, who enlarged the church at a cost of \$700, built a barn and other outbuildings. He served Lizard until his death in 1887, when he was succeeded by Rev. Matthew Darcy. After a residence of two years at the Lizard church he moved to Clare but continued to serve Lizard until 1895, when it became a part of the Gilmore City parish, under Rev. F. D. Sullivan, who in 1901 was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Butler.

Many of the founders of this church now lie buried in the Catholic cemetery near it on Sec. 24, among whom may be named Charles Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Mulholland, Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Connors, Mrs. John Calligan, Mrs. M. T. Collins, Philip Russell, James Condon, Patrick Forey and Michael Walsh.

Four soldiers are buried here, John Russell, John Thornton and Hugh O'Neil, who served in the civil war, and Sylvester Griffin, who served in the Mexican war. Decoration Day services were held here first in 1886.

THE ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The St. John's congregation of the German Lutheran church has secured a good church building, parsonage and cemetery, all located near each other on the west side of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9. The church, 32x60 feet and costing \$2,000, was built in 1885 on a site of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres that was donated by Otto Siebels for church and cemetery purposes. In 1890 a parsonage and other outbuildings, costing \$900, were built on 40 acres adjoining, purchased at that time, and in 1894 the church was supplied with a good bell by Jacob Carstens. In 1902 a new parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,000.

This church was organized in 1885 by a number of families living in Lizard, Lake and Lincoln townships. While some of these people, John and Gerd Carstens, Dietrick Hoefing, Diederick and Rudolf Beneke and others had located here as early as 1867, or very soon thereafter, yet none of them had ever belonged as communicant members to any organized congregations of this or adjacent countries. Most of them, coming from Ostfriesland, Germany, were not accustomed to the church rites generally observed by the Lutheran Synods in this country, or even by those who had come from other German provinces. Whilst all Lutherans adhere to the same doctrines, as set forth in the Augsburg Confession, it is a noteworthy fact that the rites observed in the services of the churches vary as much in the liturgical element as do those of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. The Ostfriesland people are very conservative, object to everything like high-church-ism and insist on the simple rites of their fathers. On this account the Lutherans of this congregation refrained from becoming members of neighboring churches, and also from organizing under their first pastors.

The first one to hold German serv-

ices in the south part of this county was Rev. J. F. Doescher, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Fort Dodge, 1867-74. He came occasionally in 1871-73. In 1874 his successor at Fort Dodge, Rev. Theodore Mertens, held occasional services, first in the home of Diederic Beneke and later in the Saylor school house in Lincoln township. In 1875 the services were established at the O'Boyle school house, Sec. 19, by Rev. Theo. Mattfield of Manson, who continued until 1879. He and his two predecessors belonged to the Missouri Synod.

Their successors, Rev. M. During of Pomeroy, 1880-82; Rev. W. Schultze and Rev. Geo. Merschroth, 1882-84, all belonged to the Wartburg Synod.

Commencing with the year 1885, when the St. John's church was organized and the church built, this congregation has been served by ministers of the Iowa Synod, namely, Rev. Otto Steahling, the first resident pastor, 1885-94; Rev. William Weltner, 1894 to date.

The pastor of the church is superintendent of the Sunday school and maintains a parochial school six months of the year. The first persons buried in the cemetery were Deborah and Herman, children of Otto Siebels.

In 1891 Rev. Otto Steahling effected the organization of the St. Peter's Lutheran church, that meets for worship in the Center school house, Lincoln township. This congregation now consists of twelve families representing 30 communicant members.

OXEN AND HORSES.

The use of horses was introduced in Lizard township in 1861, but their use did not become general until after 1870. Before the sloughs were bridged oxen were indispensable, since they could draw loads through sloughs that were impassable with horses. At the funerals in the Lizard settlement during the 60's, usually more than 40 of the 50 conveyances forming the pro-

cession were drawn by ox teams. During the period of bad roads in those early days the farmers, in going for coal and other heavy commodities, often formed neighborhood trains or processions, so they might assist each other in crossing the bad places. On the farm they followed the advice of the classic Roman poet, Virgil:

"In the early dawning of the year,
Produce the plow and yoke the sturdy
steer;
Goad him till he groans beneath his
toil,
Till the bright share is buried in the
soil."

The winter of 1856 and 57 was extremely cold. On Dec. 5-8 there occurred the severest snow storm of the 41 years preceding. The drifts ranged from 3 to 12 feet, and where the prairies had not been burned the previous fall travel was impossible during the remainder of the winter. This was true of the deep ravines on the route to Fort Dodge near the Collins and Griffin groves. There was scarcely any sunshine in March, 1857, and a large amount of snow remained till the first of April.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Breitenbach Joseph, was sheriff of Pocahontas county from Jan. 1, 1874, to Sept. 13, 1878. After nearly five years of public service in this capacity he met with an accident while getting a load of hay on the prairie near Pocahontas that resulted in his death that day. The court at its next session, Hon. Ed R. Duffie, presiding judge, on the recommendation of the bar, had the following resolution spread on the public records: "That in our business relations with the deceased during many years, we have found him a fearless, active and efficient officer; that we sincerely mourn his death and tender our sympathy to his bereaved family."

He came in 1867 from Wisconsin and located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22. He left a wife and three children. His wife

later married August Miller, lives in Lizard township and still owns the old homestead.

Brown John, David, Archibald, Henry and Joseph, five brothers and their father, coming from Canada in 1866, secured homesteads on sections 36 and 26. John died on his farm in 1870. In 1873 the others left the county, their father returning to Canada, Archibald, Henry and Joseph going to the state of Washington.

Brown Edwin V., who in 1868 located on Sec. 12, a brother-in-law of John M. Brown, is now living at Fort Dodge.

Brown John M. (b. 1836), owner and occupant of 400 acres, principally on Sec. 18, has been a resident of the township since 1876. He is a native of New York state, where he married in 1856 and located on a farm. Dec. 30, 1862, he enlisted as a member of the 2d New York heavy artillery, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Spotsylvania, North Anna River, Talapotany Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Ream Station, Hatchers Run, Five Forks, South Side R. R., Amelia Springs and Round Fort. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates April 7, 1865 while making a charge on Round Fort, Virginia, in which 575 men were lost in a few minutes, but was recaptured two days later when Lee surrendered. After keeping a hotel couple of years in Shenango county, N. Y., he again located on a farm where he remained until 1876, when he came to his present location on Sec. 18, where he commenced with 80 acres which he was the first to occupy and improve. He has "grown up with the country" by becoming a good leader in the work of improvement. As the years have passed he has added 320 acres to the original purchase and the buildings erected are rated as the largest and finest in the township.

His large dwelling house was built in 1891, soon after the erection of the barn. The buildings are protected by an ample grove and he is now enjoying the fruit from a good orchard and a plot planted in small fruits. He is an aggressive and successful farmer and his value as a citizen has been recognized. He has served more years as a trustee than any other citizen of the township, and was coroner of the county in 1880-81.

Six of his family of nine children are living.

Orville V. (b. N. Y. 1859), in 1881 married Elizabeth Dawson of Calhoun county, lives on Sec. 18, and has eight children, Edna, Sidney, Sarah E., Robert, George, Floyd, Ernest and Ivan.

Clayton (b. N. Y. 1868), in 1891 married Mary A. Smith, lives in Lizard township, and has two children, Clarence and Lilly.

George G. (b. N. Y. 1870), in 1893 married Emma L. Anderson and lives at Manson.

Lillian, a very successful teacher, in 1896 married Edward P. Trenary and lives in Grant township.

Rose A., a teacher, in 1901, married Ernest Barger, lives at Cedar Falls.

Calligan John (b. 1822, p. 157), who was the first settler to effect the location of his family in Pocahontas county, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Lizard township, is a native of Galway county, Ireland. In 1847 at 25 he came to St. John's, New Brunswick, and the next year to Maine, where in 1849 at Ellsworth he married Bridget, sister of Michael Broderick. He remained there until the spring of 1856, when he brought his family to Fort Dodge, where he arrived May 13th. This trip was one he never forgot. He came on the cars as far as Dubuque, which was the terminus of the railroad. He paid the driver of a stage coach \$45 to take his wife and four children to Fort Dodge, and then he set out on foot and walked the entire distance of 200 miles.

The only bridge west of Dubuque was at Cedar Falls over the Cedar river. Usually he had to wade or swim the streams. Arriving at Fort Dodge he pushed on 20 miles further west where his brother-in-law, Michael Broderick, was awaiting his arrival, and by his help he was enabled to locate his family on the frontier in the Lizard settlement before those who had taken claims before him. These facts suggest the courage and indomitable perseverance of the man. He did not shrink from a task because it was difficult. If the wilderness was wild before him he knew why he had traveled all the way from Maine to the Lizard and without any indecision or hesitancy began to lay the foundation for his future home and fortune. In this effort he encountered many discouragements, but rising above them, achieved good success. He possessed the faculty of utilizing to good advantage the resources of nature that for many years were free around him. As the years passed he enlarged and beautified his home, increased his original farm to several hundred acres and occupied it until 1894 when he moved to Gilmore City, where his estimable wife, also a native of Ireland, died at 80 in 1901.

His house was used for the elections and meetings of the township officers during the year 1865. He served as a trustee of the township in 1862, was a member of the first school board, and the first school district was named in his honor.

His family consisted of five children:

Edward M. (b. Maine, 1850), who taught the first school in Fonda, in 1878 married Mary Lane and located on a farm. He served several years each as clerk, trustee and justice. A few years ago he moved to Dakota City where his wife died in 1898 leaving a family of eleven children.

Mary A. in 1872 married M. J. Hen-

neberry, lives in Humboldt county and has six children.

Thomas J. (b. Maine, 1853), in 1878 married Mary J. Crilly and their only child died in infancy. He has a splendid farm in Lizard township which he occupied until a few years ago, when he moved to Gilmore City where he has since been engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the board of county supervisors 1884-86.

Ellen F. in 1880 married P. R. Powers, lives at Lohrville and has a family of nine children.

Maggie (b. Aug. 11, 1857), the second child born in Pocahontas county, in 1884 married Morris O'Connor, who died the next year leaving one child. In 1889 she married James Whelan, lives at Emmetsburg and their family consists of eleven children.

Carey James C., who in 1870 located on Sec. 26, was quite successful and became the owner of 240 acres. He raised a family of several children, two of whom are married, and served four years as a trustee. In 1899 he moved to Fort Dodge where he died in the fall of 1901.

Carstens Jacob (b. 1819), resident of Lizard township since May, 1865, is a native of Germany. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin and after engaging in railroad construction three years he returned to Germany. In 1854 he came to Clayton county, Iowa, and after engaging in the land business six years he again returned to the father land. In 1861 he returned to Clayton county and in 1865 secured a homestead of 80 acres on Sec. 22, Lizard township. Soon afterward he bought 320 acres more on the same section at \$3 00 per acre. Accompanied by his nephew, Diederick Hoefing, he began life on this homestead in a sod shanty that lasted three years, and he devoted his time and attention to dealing in land rather than farming.

The following incident related by his longtime neighbor and fellow countryman, Carl Steinbrink, gives one a good introduction to Mr. Carstens. In 1866 when Carl Steinbrink and Fred Kelsow arrived at Fort Dodge and were informed that a homesteader by name of Carstens owning 400 acres in the locality to which they wanted to go, was then in that town, they felt very sure they would be able to complete their journey to Lizard township in his wagon. So when they were introduced to each other, Steinbrink very confidently said, "You are in town with a team, ain't you?" "No," said Carstens, "I don't have a team, all I've got is a cat." That surprised Steinbrink and he quickly exclaimed, "Why man, what kind of farming are you doing out there? I want to go out and see it." "Well," said Carstens, "I am not a farmer, I am buying land and selling it." After a little further explanation, the three men, Carstens, Steinbrink and Kelsow, started with their luggage and walked to Sec. 22, a distance of 20 miles.

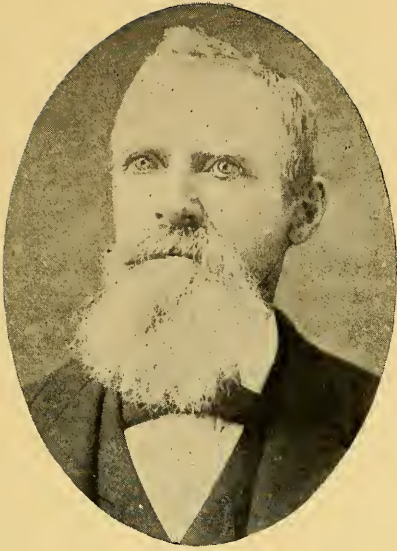
As a dealer in lands he has become quite successful and is now the happy owner of more than 2,000 acres in Lizard and adjoining townships. His grove of walnuts and maples, containing fifteen acres, is one of the largest in the township. He has been very contented and happy living alone and utilizes his spare moments by reading good books and caring for a few cattle and fowls. He is now over 80 years of age and is quite hale and hearty for a man of his years. He has not taken much interest in politics. A few years ago he presented the Lizard Lutheran church with a good bell and organ. He is an honest, upright citizen and is very highly respected by all who know him.

Carstens John H., cousin of Jacob, married Lena Carstens. In 1867 he came with his family to Lizard town-

ship and located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22. He improved and enlarged this farm to 320 acres, and at the time of his decease at 65 in 1899, left a family of eleven children, four of whom are married. He was a good farmer and served six years as a trustee. He was one of the founders of the German Lutheran church.

Carstens Gerhard B., in 1867 came with his brother, John H., to Lizard township and located on Sec. 30. He has been very successful as a farmer and is now the owner of 320 acres which he has improved with good buildings and groves. He married Elizabeth, sister of Diederick Hoefing and has raised a large family.

Collins Michael, (b. 1821; d. 1898, see p. 156), member of the first board of county supervisors in 1861, became the wealthiest and in some respects the most prominent of the Lizard pioneers. His axe was one of the first to ring in the woods along the Lizard and his stalwart form was among the first to startle the Indian in Pocahontas county. He was a generous, honorable man whom to know was to become his friend. He participated in the organization of Lizard township, and also of Pocahontas county. He served as the first clerk of Lizard township, took an intelligent and active part in the management of its affairs and made a good success of his own business. He served three years 1862-64, as county treasurer and recorder and the next year as county treasurer. Walter Ford, his friend and neighbor more than forty years, said of him: "In those early days people in search of homes were directed to Collins' grove where they found Michael Collins always willing to assist them and welcome them under his roof. He took them over the prairies in his wagon and showed them the choicest homesteads. He was often called from his work several times a day, when Lizard creek was high, to



WALTER FORD, CLARE.
COUNTY SUPERVISOR, 1872-74



C. B. ELSEN.
POSTMASTER, LIZARD, 1891-98.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB CARSTENS, LIZARD TOWNSHIP.



ROSE ANN DONAHOE CRILLY
FIRST CHILD.



MAGGIE CALLIGAN WHELAN
SECOND CHILD.



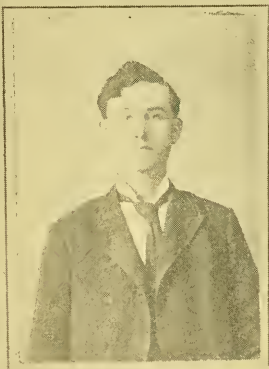
ELLEN CONDON
FIRST TEACHER.



THOMAS F. ENRIGHT
BELLVILLE.



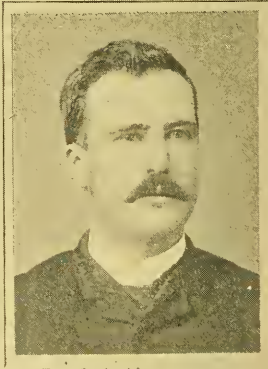
MRS. MARY QUINN ENRIGHT.



M. J. RUSSELL



W. J. COLLINS ESQ.



DR. C. J. KELLY.

LIZARD TOWNSHIP AND VICINITY.

ferry travelers across it in his dugout which was hewn from a basswood tree. His services were always gratuitous."

When he left Pittsburg, Pa., for Iowa in 1855 he was accompanied by his younger brother, Hugh (single), and James Hickey. Soon afterward he was followed by his elder brother, Patrick and their cousin, Roger Collins. Michael lived on the farm until 1877. He then moved to Manson and in 1891 to Clare, where he died in 1898.

His family consisted of three sons, Patrick and James, who died young in Ireland, Bridget, who cared for him after his retirement from the farm and Michael T.

Collins, Michael Thomas, (b. Dunbeg, Ireland, 1744), at 12, in 1855, became a resident of Pocahontas county. In 1865, he married Fannie Haire, a teacher, and after two years' residence in Fort Dodge bought a farm of 200 acres on sec. 12, which he has improved with good buildings and still occupies. He has served as trustee and assessor in the township, and, as a county supervisor in 1887-92, was the last representative of Lizard township on that board. His wife in January to May, 1865, taught the second term of school in the Calligan district in the log cabin of Dennis Connor. She was a refined, cultured christian woman whose life, as a wife and mother, was a gracious benediction in the home and family circle. She endured patiently the trials incident to pioneer life, the rearing of a large family, and in 1900, passed to her reward.

His family consists of nine children one having died in infancy.

Michael Joseph (b. 1866), in 1894 married Annie Cain, and lives at Clare, where he is engaged in land, insurance and auctioneer business. He has one son, Harold David, and one daughter, Fannie.

William John (b. 1868), graduate of the law department of the Iowa State

University in 1895, began the practice of law at Clare that year. Sept. 20, 1897, he established the Clare Examiner and continued as its editor until 1900. He is now devoting himself to the practice of his profession and has a promising future before him.

Fannie in 1900, married M. J. McMahon.

Thomas (b. 1869), Elizabeth M., David J., Maggie, Bridget C. and John Herbert are at home.

Maggie and Bridget have been attending the Convent schools at Fort Dodge and Clare; and seven of them—Michael J., William J., Elizabeth, Fannie, Maggie, Robert and John have met with good success as teachers.

Catherine Kinnerk, daughter of the wife of Michael Collins, Sr., came with her to the Lizard settlement in 1855. She married Thomas J. Calligan of Webster county and raised a family of two sons and four daughters. She now lives on her farm south of Clare, her husband having died in 1882.

Collins, Patrick (b. 1819, d. 1897), elder brother of Michael, after his marriage to Nora Green in Ireland in 1853, came to Pennsylvania and remained four years. In the fall of 1857, with wife and three children he located on the se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 12, Lizard township, and the next year secured the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24. After a residence of five years in this county he sold his farms to his brothers, Michael and Hugh Collins, and moved to Webster County, where he died at 78 in 1897.

Collins, Hugh (b. Ireland 1833; d. 1889; p. 156) younger brother of Michael came to America in his youth and located at Pittsburg, Pa. In 1854 he came to Iowa and to the Lizard settlement the next year in company with James Hickey. They were the first two settlers in the Lizard settlement, Hickey locating on the se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, Lizard township and Collins on the

sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18, opposite In Jackson township. In 1871 he bought the farm of his cousin, Roger Collins, containing the Collins grove of natural timber on sec. 24, and it is now owned by his son, Michael J. Collins, of Clare.

Collins, Roger, cousin of Michael Sr., coming to America at 32, lived in New York and Ohio till 1856, when he located on a preemption on the ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, 160 acres, Lizard township. Later he also secured the ne $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 24. In 1871, after a residence of 14 years he moved to a farm near Fort Dodge and later to that town where he died at 78 in 1900. His family consisted of one son, who died about 1888, and six daughters, all of whom are married, namely, Mrs. M. English, Mrs. Matthias Hanrahan of Clare, Mrs. Frank Hogan, Mrs. Frank McNamara of Fort Dodge, Mrs. Robert McNamara of Belmont and Mrs. Thomas F. McCartan of Pocahontas.

Connors, Michael, who bought the claim of Dennis Connor, whose vacant cabin built in 1856, was used for school purposes in the Calligan district 1863 to 1866, came to Lizard township in the summer of 1857 with wife and one child and located on the sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 1. After two years he moved to Independence where he died in 1862. His wife held the farm until her death in 1890, and it is now owned and occupied by her daughter Alice. Their family consisted of four children, Michael and Mary, who have died, Margaret and Alice.

Crahan, Patrick (b. 1832; d. 1898), founder of the Crahan Place on sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 8, Lizard township, was a native of Clare county, Ireland, and was left an orphan at nine. Going to the Lowlands of Scotland at fifteen he found employment as a ditcher, and during the next six years earned his passage money to America. At 21 he came to Elmira, N. Y. and engaged in railroad construction. In 1854 he married Margaret McMahon, and soon after-

ward located at Winona, Wis., and then in Iowa along the Illinois Central R. R., successively at Julian, Manchester, Elk Run, Iowa Falls and in the spring of 1869 in Lizard township. Here he secured the homestead right of J. J. Bruce and began to farm. He returned to the railroad, however, when he suffered the loss of crops by the grasshoppers or other causes. Although he worked on the railroad more than twenty-five years he proved an aggressive and very successful farmer. As the years passed he added 460 acres to the homestead, making 620 acres in the Crahan Place, which he made a beautiful home.

His wife in whose honor the Rolfe Catholic church was named "St. Margaret," died in 1895. He died at 66 in 1898. His family consisted of eleven children of whom seven are living.

Michael, Crahan, (see page 513).

Mary in 1894, married Michael Fitzgerald, located on sec. 1, and died in 1895.

Thomas is owner of a farm of 120 acres on sec. 18. In 1891 he married Maggie Bradigan.

John in 1897, married Sadie Tierney and occupies a farm of 120 acres on secs. 6 and 18.

Nellie, in 1897, married Patrick Connors, and lives on a farm near Bar-num.

Katie, in 1896, married Wm. Tierney, and lives at Rolfe.

Bridget and William are at home. Patrick died at 20 in 1896, and Maggie at 17, in 1899.

Boyd, James, after whom the Boyd school district, No. 4, was named, was a native of Ireland, where he married and raised two sons, Arthur and William. On coming to this country he lived several years in the Province of Ontario, Can., and in 1866, located in Lizard township, where he and Arthur secured homesteads on sec. 34, and William on sec. 36. All of them left the county about the year 1874.

Donahoe, James, (b. 1814), one of the early pioneers of Lizard township, (p. 163), had a family of nine children, of whom the five eldest came with him to Pocahontas county in 1856. Two of these Charles and Mary died during the seven years of his residence in this county.

Thomas is cashier of the State Bank at Clare.

Peter M., owner and occupant of 320 acres on secs. 36 and 25, Lizard township, is the only member of the family now living in this county. He married Ellen Condon, the first teacher in Lizard township, and she died in 1879, leaving two children, Joseph, who lives on the farm with his father, and James, a clerk at Clare. Later he married Annie Carey, and their family consists of Thomas, Mary, Richard, Elizabeth and Annie.

Rose Ann, (see p. 163). Mary Jane is at home. Charles, the youngest, is a member of the firm of Donahoe & Wood, general merchants, Clare. He married Agnes Calligan and has one child.

Donahoe, John, who, in 1865, located on sec. 14, after a few years removed to Lake township, where he died. His wife is dead also. Their family consisted of four sons, Michael, an invalid, John and William, who are residents of Lake township, and Wallace, who lives at Lincoln, Neb.

Ford, Walter, (b. 1833; p. 159), one of the most prominent and successful pioneers of Lizard township, and honored by a seat on the Board of County Supervisors 1874 to 1876, was a native of Ireland. At the age of 17 he came to America with his elder sister, Ellen—Mrs. Patrick McLarney—and niece, and located at Ellsworth, Maine, where he found employment in the pinneries and remained four years. In April, 1856, he came to Pocahontas county and located a claim on the ne sec. 13, Lizard township. In 1859 he went to Louisiana, and the next year

to Philadelphia, where in May, 1860, he married Mary, daughter of John Garvey. In 1861, returning to Fort Dodge and finding employment, first as a teamster and later as a contractor, he remained there until the spring of 1870, when he again located on his claim in Lizard township which, in the meantime, had been occupied by Michael O'Shea and William Price. He improved this farm with good buildings and occupied it for 24 years. His wife died in 1882, and in 1884 he moved to Clare where he still resides.

In making his first trip to the frontier in 1856, he paid the Stage Company at Dubuque \$14.00 for his passage to Fort Dodge. When he arrived at Iowa Falls the Iowa river, which had no bridge or ferry, was overflowing its banks, and the stage driver informed the passengers they would have to wait there until the river could be forded before they could be carried to Fort Dodge. Three of them Messrs. Ford, Haney and A. T. Blackshire demanded the return of a part of their fares, but were refused with a repetition of the previous announcement. These three men, crossing the river in a skiff, walked the remaining 60 miles, carrying their valises, and received their trunks three months later.

On his return to the farm in 1870 he again began to take a prominent part in the management of the public affairs in the township and county. He received a good education, was a neat penman and no one enjoyed more fully than he, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He served as County Supervisor three years, as Assessor three years and as a Justice eleven years. He has been a member of the Catholic church from his infancy, was a liberal supporter of the Lizard church and furnished the outline of its history that appears in this volume.

His family consisted of nine children:

Walter P., in 1894, married Elizabeth, daughter of John O'Neil, and occupies the old home farm on sec. 13. He has taught several terms of school and engaged two years in general merchandise at Pioneer.

Thomas Edward, married Catherine Male, of Clare, and died at 27 in 1890, leaving one child, Edward.

Celia Agnes, married James Cody, a painter, lives at Clare and has two children, Josie and John.

Lillian E., in 1892, married John F. Dalton, editor and proprietor of the *Manson Democrat*, and has four children, John, Mary, Lillian and Alice.

Mary, at the home of her father in Clare, died at 34 in 1900.

John F., in 1893, married Nellie Howard, lives in Fort Dodge where he has served six years as Deputy Auditor and is now serving his second term as Auditor of Webster county. He has two children, Howard and Mary.

Joseph, a resident of Gowrie, is owner of a farm of 160 acres in Jackson township, Webster county.

Catherine, married Maurice O'Hearne, a blacksmith, lives at Clare and has one child, Walter.

Lottie, married Wm. J. Wood, a general merchant, lives at Clare and has two children, Hubert and Eulalia.

Gorman, James, who preempted 120 acres on sec. 12, sold his interest to Thomas Cotter before he made any improvements, and the latter sold it to Michael Collins for his son, M. T. Collins, its present owner and occupant.

Helmick, Henry, who in 1869, secured a homestead on sec. 28, died about 1874, leaving a family who still occupy the old home.

Henricks, John, who in 1865, secured a homestead on sec. 4, still owns it and lives in Manson.

Hoefing, Dietrick, owner and oc-

cupant of 720 acres on secs. 22 and 23, is a native of Germany and a nephew of Jacob Carstens. In the fall of 1866, he came and joined his uncle, who had preceded him in Lizard township one year, and they lived together during the next three years in a sod shanty that was built on the line between their homesteads on sec. 22. In 1869, the sod house was replaced by a frame building 12x18 feet that still forms the main part of the home of his uncle. In the fall of 1870 he returned to Germany and in February, 1871, he married Catherine Peters. Accompanied by his wife he returned to his homestead and erected thereon a good house, 16x24 feet. His progress and development since has kept pace with the growth of the country. Commencing life in humble circumstances he is now the happy possessor of a large estate. During the years of 1873-8 the grasshoppers took from him all the capital he brought with him. These losses were very discouraging, but instead of yielding thereto, he put forth a noble endeavor to retrieve them in the best possible manner, and the success achieved became another practical illustration of the truth of the old adage, that, "Patience and perseverance will perform great wonders." He learned how to practice economy in the school of necessity. He has succeeded well in raising cattle and hogs, and by investing his surplus annual income in Pocahontas county land, he has found the latter a very profitable investment. Four hundred of the 720 acres now possessed were bought during the period 1890-94. He has provided for his family the facilities for a good education and has been an efficient member of the St. John's Lutheran church since its organization.

His first wife died in 1872, leaving one child, Catherine, who is still at home. In 1873, he married Nettie Webber and their family consisted of

eight children, Dietrick; Annie, who in 1894, married Wm. Shroeder and lives on sec. 13, Bellville township; Henry, Mary, Frederic, Frank and Nettie.

Klingbeil, Gustave, came from Wisconsin in 1867, with Julius Sell and located on sec. 6. He is now the owner of 160 acres that are well improved and he has raised a large family.

Johnson, John H., who in 1866, located on sec. 10, and served as Justice from 1867 to 1874, had a good team and did a great deal of breaking for the other settlers in Lizard and some of the neighboring townships. He is now living at Fort Dodge.

Johnson, Daniel and Isaac W., who in 1866, located on sec. 10, were brothers. Isaac died some years ago and Daniel is now the owner and occupant of a fine farm of 160 acres on sec. 16.

Kelley Charles, (b. 1817, d. 1890,—p. 157) one of the most persevering and successful of the early pioneers of Lizard township, was a native of Ireland. Locating on sec. 12 in 1856, he improved his claim and occupied it until his decease in 1890—a period of 34 years. He was a man of noble impulses and possessed considerable native shrewdness. He added acre to acre in the early days when land was cheap and ranked second among the early pioneers in the number of acres possessed. He was a devout member of the Catholic church, an enthusiastic leader among the democrats and very nearly secured the erection of the first court house on his own farm. He raised a large and intelligent family of sons and daughters, to all of whom he afforded the opportunity of receiving a good education. His wife (b. 1834), who is still in the enjoyment of good health, and several of the younger members of the family still occupy the substantial log house built in 1856 in a beautiful grove of native

timber along the North branch of Lizard creek.

His family consisted of nine children:

Henry (b. 1856), in 1889 married Agnes McKee and is now engaged in the drug business at Anselmo, Neb.

Charles Joseph (b. May 6, 1858), the first boy born in Pocahontas county, after graduating from college at Keokuk, and in 1892 from the Rush Medical Institute, Chicago, has since been engaged in the practice of medicine at Burlington.

Annie married Maurice Shine, lives on sec. 18, Lake township, and has three children.

Michael is owner of a farm of 120 acres near the old home.

Mary married John Karnes, lives at the old home and has three children, Charles, Mary and Rhoda.

Susanna married Daniel O'Hearn, occupies a farm of 120 acres at Clare, and has three children, Martha, Joseph and Homer.

Rhoda married Michael Keenan, a blacksmith, lives at Fort Dodge and has two children, Veronica and Robert.

Martha, a dressmaker, lives at Fort Dodge, and John, the youngest, manages the home farm.

Anna, Mary, Susanna, Martha and Henry spent more or less time teaching school. Edward, the fifth, died in childhood, and James E. died at 17, in 1885.

Kenning Charles, a resident of sec. 29, from 1870 to 1877, was a native of Germany, where he married Mary Shroeder. Coming to America he located first in Wisconsin and remained there until 1870. He was very successful in raising stock and his farm of 160 acres was very soon increased to 240 acres. He is now a resident of Manson.

His family consisted of five children: Augusta married Rudolph Kelsow

a native of Germany. They occupy a farm of 200 acres on sections 19 and 30, and have four children, Martha, Otto, John and William. Martha married Frederic Weigert, owner and occupant of 160 acres in Bellville township.

John, who is engaged in the hardware business at Manson, married Elizabeth Herbert and has a family of seven children.

William is at home.

Frederic J. has been engaged in the hardware business at Fonda since 1893 in partnership with A. L. Roberts. In 1896 he married Lulu Ellis and has two children, Grace and Mabel.

Rudolph is engaged in the real estate business in Texas.

McCabe Patrick, an early pioneer that in 1856 located on sec. 24, was a native of Ireland. He improved and enlarged his pre-emption to 160 acres. He occupied it until his death, and it is still in the possession of his wife (Dempsey) and family. He was an honest and upright man, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was one of the first trustees of the township, and in 1862, becoming a member of the second board, served four years as a county supervisor.

His family consisted of seven children:

Annie married John Condon, a farmer, who owns a large farm in Webster county, and has raised a large family.

Kate is in a Sisters' school at Du-buque.

Alice married Thomas Fitz, and lives on a farm in Jackson township.

Peter, owner of 160 acres, lives with his mother at the old home.

Margaret married Michael Fitz and located on a farm in Humboldt county, where she died about 1890.

James J. married a daughter of Thomas Brennan, owns a farm of 80 acres on sec. 24 and has three children.

Elizabeth married John Condon and lives in Wisconsin.

Miller David, superintendent 1870-71, in 1865 secured a homestead of 80 acres on sec. 14, which he occupied until 1889, when he moved to Washington township and soon afterward to Oregon. He was a good teacher, served as superintendent and also as a member of the board of county supervisors. He married a sister of George Spragg during his residence in Buchanan county and she died there. Josephine Russell, his second wife died before he left the homestead, and he afterward married Mrs. Willey, who had two children by her first husband.

McDermott Bernard, who in 1868 came to sec. 14, about 1876, moved to Lake township and in 1885 to Nebraska.

Nolan Christopher, still lives on sec. 3, where he located in 1869.

Nolan Nicholas, who in 1869 came with his brother Christopher, and located on section 4, is still the owner and occupant of the old homestead which he has enlarged by the purchase of 80 additional acres. His wife died a few years ago. Their family consisted of four children, three sons and one daughter, Mary, who married James Mulholland and lives at Gilmore City. John lives at Manson.

O'Neil John, (b. 1819) owner of a farm of 160 acres on sec. 7, was a native of Ireland. Coming to America at thirteen, he located in Canada where he married Constance Godfrey and remained until 1871. Then with a family of eight children he located on the homestead in Lizard township, which he improved with good buildings. He died at 81 in 1900. His wife and nine children, Mary, Alice, Kate, Thomas, Annie, James, Elizabeth, Lucy, Theresa and Joseph are living. Alice died at Fort Dodge in 1899. Annie married J. H. Caswell, a merchant and lives at

Grand Junction. Lizzie married Walter P. Ford and lives in Lizard township. Lizzie married and lives in Chicago. The others are at the old home.

O'Boyle Michael, (b. 1826; d. 1897), resident of section 20, Lizard township, from 1876 to 1890, was a native of Ireland, the son of John and Mary O'Boyle. He came to America in 1851, and in 1856 at Pottsville, Pa., married Mary Thompson. Later he located at Shenandoah, Pa., and in 1876 in Pocahontas county. He was a successful farmer and transformed the wild prairie on which he located, into a beautiful home. In 1890 he moved to Clare, where he died in 1897. He was an ardent democrat and a member of the Catholic church.

His family consisted of four children:

Thomas married Alice Dalton and has been for many years the postmaster at Clare.

Kate married John Conlee, a merchant, and lives at Manson.

Mary married John Collins, a merchant, and lives at Gilmore City.

Patrick died in 1881.

O'Shea Michael (b. 1822), who occupied the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, from 1864 to 1895, is now a resident of Manson. He is a native of Ireland, came to America in 1850 and located in Clermont county, Ohio, where he found employment boating between that place and New Orleans on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1855 he married Catherine Carroll, (b. Ireland 1824) and engaged in farming and railroading until he settled in this county. He experienced some disappointments on the farm, but with the help of his son John increased the original 80 to 400 acres before he left it in 1895. By raising oxen and feeding stock-cattle he usually fed more grain than he raised. He believes success on the farm can be achieved by any intelligent person, who practices economy

in expenditures, abstains from the use of tobacco and intoxicants, works late and early and combines stock-raising and feeding with cropping. In Manson he has built a large residence and one of the finest double brick business blocks in the city. He is a member of the Catholic church and has been a republican since 1860.

His family consisted of seven children, two of whom died in Ohio and three others in the short space of sixteen months after coming to Iowa, namely: Michael at 24, in 1889; Kate at 20, in 1890, and Maria at 28 in 1891. Maria in 1886 married Henry Gorman of Chicago, and left one son, Harry.

John, a teamster, is at home.

Bridget in 1882 married Joseph Price, a stock-dealer, and he died at Manson in 1895, leaving six children, Mary, Kittie, Nellie, Joseph, Rose and Maggie.

Julius John, who in 1868, located on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, is a native of Germany, where he married Minnie Seeman. Coming to America he lived several years in Wisconsin and about fifteen in Clayton county, Iowa. His orchard of two acres planted about 1880 is now in fine bearing condition and one of the best in the township.

His family consisted of three sons and three daughters:

Matilda married Joseph Breitenbach (p. 661) who died in 1878, leaving three children, David, Hannah and Adam. Later she married August Miller, and their family consists of seven sons, Edward, John, Otto, August, Henry, William and Erick.

Minnie married August Barthold and located in Calhoun county, where he died. Later she married August Haese and their family consists of two children.

John B. married Bertha Miller, lives at Gilmore city and has a family of three children, Lydia, William and Matie.

Edward B. is engaged in the drug business in South Dakota, and Henry is at Gilmore City.

Redman Carl, in 1868 located on section 6. In 1889 he met with a serious accident while returning from Manson, that resulted in his death a few hours later. He left one son, Carl, who is still owner of the old homestead, and one daughter, Louisa, who became the wife of Gerd Elsen (p. 628). His wife died at the home of her daughter in Lake township, in 1892.

Renken Michael, owner of 360 acres on section 20, is a native of Germany, where he married Antrim Weber. He came in 1868, has been quite successful as a farmer and has improved his farm with neat and attractive buildings.

His family consisted of five children: Anna, after her marriage located in California; Maria married John Jansen, a harness-maker, and lives at Manson; Henry married Hannah Saathaf, lives on his father's farm and has two children; John and Frank are at home.

Rost Arndt E., Mary Ann his wife, and four children, Benjamin, Maria, Anna and Ancke, in June, 1868, located on section 8, Arndt and Benjamin taking adjoining homesteads. Arndt died suddenly at 70, in the spring of 1869, while in the field for the cows. During that same year his three daughters became ill and died; Maria and Anna on the same day. His house was located on the line between the two homesteads and his wife, while living with her son, secured his homestead. She died in 1882.

Benjamin married Mary Weber and is now the owner and occupant of both homesteads. He served as a trustee five years. A sister of his became the wife of John C. Everwine, who in 1869 located and still lives on section 20. Her family consists of two sons and one daughter.

Price, George, who in 1865 located on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC. 24, was a native of England where he married. He spent about forty years in America, locating first in Nova Scotia, then in Dane county, Wisconsin, in Lizard township, 1865 to 1875, then in Young county, Texas, where he died.

Price, William Perry, (b. 1819), youngest son of George, came with his father to America in his childhood, and in 1849, married Mary A. Wade, of Hamilton, Can. In 1855 he moved to a farm in Dane Co., Wis., where in 1861 he enlisted as a member of Co. G, 11th Wis. Inf. and spent three years in the army during the Civil war. In 1865 he located on a homestead of 80 acres, on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC. 24, Lizard township, which he improved and occupied until 1875, when he went to Texas, but soon afterward located in Dent Co., Mo. In 1880 he returned to Lizard township, where in 1882, his wife and daughter, Charlotte, died during a scourge of malarial fever. Accompanied by Joseph, his youngest son, he returned to Missouri, where he married again. His second wife died a few years ago and he is now at the home at his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Bruce, of Rolfe. It was just after the battle of Bull Run when the nation needed men, that he said, "take me." He has had the courage to express his convictions and his worth as a citizen has been recognized wherever he has resided.

His family consisted of four sons and eight daughters, of whom Caroline, the eldest, died at 11 in 1861, and Henrietta, the youngest, in infancy.

John W., a farmer, married Mary Holmes, lives near Rolfe and has two children. James H., a butcher, married Nancy Hale, lives at Rolfe and has two children. Robert G. married Winnifred Inman, daughter of an early settler of Des Moines township, and lives in the state of Washington.

Joseph the youngest, settled on a farm in Camden Co., Mo. .

Mary J. married James J. Bruce, (p. 509), Alice married Wm. E. Struthers (p. 529), Maria married Harry Ham, a farmer, and lives in Des Moines township, Elizabeth C. married Niels Lilligaard, a farmer and lives in Clinton township. Annie married Wm. Overmier (now deceased) and lives at Valley Junction.

Russell, Phillip, (b. 1823, d. 1893, p. 160) was one of the most intelligent and highly honored of the early pioneers of Lizard township and filled the office of justice for eight years, township clerk, sixteen, county supervisor, two, and clerk of the district court four, 1861-65. He discharged his public duties with fidelity and was a devout member of the Catholic church. He died at 70 in 1893, leaving a good heritage for his children.

His family consisted of eight children, all of whom are living, except Thomas who died at 21, in 1895.

John M. (b. 1861), owner of 160 acres on Sec. 3 and Clerk 1890-94, after teaching and farming a few years turned his attention to philosophical investigation and authorship. He furnished the author of this work most of the facts for the historical sketch of Lizard township. In 1899 he went to Colorado City and two years later to San Francisco, where he is now carrying through the press a corrected edition of a volume first printed by the Ft. Dodge Post in 1898, entitled, "The Seven Ages."*

*The Seven Ages, or a new system of science and theology, towit: "That the sun is the heaven of the solar system, the throne of omnipotence; that it is a stupendous cosmic shell of gold whose interior is the empyrean, and its exterior the hell of the solar system; that the earth had five moons, now all fallen but one, that the fall of the fourth sunk the ocean beds and upheaved the continents and mount-

Margaret Ellen is a teacher of many years experience.

William P. (b. 1465) is manager of the home farm. In his earlier years he engaged in teaching, but now devotes his spare time to the insurance business.

Phillip F. (b. 1867) Mary Alice, a teacher and Lillian B. the youngest are at home.

Michael J, Russell, (b. 1871) after teaching several years, graduated at the Iowa college of law, Des Moines, and in 1901, located in Manson, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

James P. (b. 1876) in 1895 married Minnie O'Connell, and occupies the farm of his brother, John M., on Section 3.

Schoonmaker, Garrett, in 1865 located on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC. 4, where he established an inn, a store and a postoffice. His house was on the government route from Ft. Dodge to Sioux Rapids, and at the time it was built, there was no other one between it and the latter place. His two sons, Alonzo and Luther located on farms on Sec. 5. About 1884 all moved to the vicinity of Manson and later to Sac county, where Garrett died about 1896.

Schroeder, William, died about 1880 and his family still own and occupy the old home on Sec. 29.

Streckleberg, Henry, and his son Henry Streckleberg, Jr., in August, 1868 secured the homestead claims of Wm. B. and Chas. W. Lattin, on Sec. 14. A few years later Henry purchas-

ains, and that the fall of the fifth at the end of time shall cause the end of the world; that the invisible atomic element of infinite space is the ashes of fallen angels, which became the source of all creation; that as Lucifer became the "old serpent," so sin transforms angels and men to serpents and the the undying serpent, emblem of the punishment of the wicked, is the end of all degradation."

ed Sec. 25, Bellville township, and commenced to raise wheat on a large scale. Owing to the excess of moisture and the ravages of the grasshoppers this proved an unprofitable venture. Henry Jr., still owns the farm on Sec. 14, now increased to 360 acres and lives at Manson.

Steinbrink, Carl, (b. 1838) one of the most prominent of the Lizard settlers that came after the Civil war, is a native of Germany, the son of John and Sabine (Bartold) Steinbrink. His mother died when he was three years of age and his father when he was eleven. April 29, 1866, during the Austria-Prussian war, he married Maria Kalsow (b. 1840). He was then a soldier in the Prussian army and when in September that year, at the close of the war, he was mustered out he had completed three years of military service in the Prussian or German army. Crossing the Atlantic he arrived at New York, October 28th, on his way to northwestern Iowa. Leaving his wife at Iowa Falls, the terminus of the railroad, he and Rudolph Kalsow, his brother-in-law, walked to the E½ SW¼ SEC. 22, Lizard township, (p. 664), a distance of 75 miles. In making this trip they saw only one farm house between Alden and Webster City. During the years that have passed since that date he has witnessed a wonderful transformation in this section of the country. He, too, has been an ideal settler, selecting his homestead, occupying, enlarging and improving it as the years have passed. The sod shanty, 12x14 feet, occupied the first four years was then replaced by a story and a half log house, 16x20 feet, and twenty two years later or in 1893, it was replaced by the large frame mansion he and his family have since enjoyed. In 1888 he built a large barn to take the place of the first improvements for the care of his stock. Other new buildings have since been erected

and all of them are nicely protected by a beautiful grove. His orchard is one of the best in the township. The homestead of 80 acres has been increased to 440 acres and in 1896 he added thereto some property in Manson that cost about \$2000.

He has served as a member and secretary of the Boyd school board ever since it became an independent district, in 1875. He served as a member of the board of supervisors six years, 1878-83. He has been a leading member of the Lizard Lutheran church since its organization. He has thus been prominently identified with the development of the material, political, educational and religious interests of that highly favored section of the land of his adoption.

He is one of nature's noblemen and enjoys the reputation of being the largest man in the township, standing six feet, two inches in height and weighing 225 pounds. The high esteem in which he is held, however, is due to the excellent qualities of character he has developed, the good record he has made and the success he has achieved. His family consists of three sons and three daughters.

Matilda M. (b. 1867), in 1887 married William Onken, a native of Germany, who owns and occupies 160 acres on Sec. 25, and has a family of four children, Henry, Maria, Elizabeth and Martha.

John F. (b. 1869), Carl F. (b. 1872), Rudolph Otto, (born 1874), Augusta and Emma E. are at home.

Stenson, William W. (b. 1828), who in 1865 located on the W½ SE¼ Sec. 14, is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., where in 1851 he married Sarah M. Coller and located on a farm. In 1856 he moved to Adams Co., Wis., and in 1865 to Pocahontas county. He improved and occupied the homestead 28 years, and in 1893 moved to Manson. The first postoffice in Lizard township (p. 659) was established at his home in

1868. He served three years, 1875-77, as a county supervisor of this county.

His wife died at 48 in 1876. His family consisted of three children two of whom died in childhood. Ida, the second, in 1877 married Seymour Ferrand, and, after a few years' residence in Calhoun county, in 1889 located on a farm on Sec. 9, Lizard township. They have one son, William, who graduated from the Manson High School in 1898.

Van Valkenburg, A. H. who in 1867 secured a homestead on Sec 36 is still the owner and occupant of it. His sister who used to keep house for him died a few years ago. He has filled the offices of trustee, assessor and justice.

Wagner, Peter, who secured a homestead on Sec. 34, died about 1877 and his wife, who was a sister of David Miller, afterwards married A. M. Carpenter.

Wallace, David (1805; d. 1885) ancestor of the Wallace families of Lizard and Center townships was a native of Ireland, where he married Mary Bagdad. Both he and wife were of Scotch parentage and received their early training in the Established Church. In 1837, after the birth of their first two children, they came to America and located on a farm in Canada.

In March 1866 his oldest son, John W. Wallace, Henry Shields, his brother-in-law, James Shields and James Connors came together to Lizard township and secured homesteads of 80 acres each on Sec. 8. They came by rail to Ackley and walked the remaining distance. Each of the first three men named built a sod house and began the work of improving their homesteads. Two months later David Wallace, a younger brother of John W., arrived, secured a homestead on the same section and built another sod house. In October 1866 David Wallace and family, which then in-

cluded three of his grand children, Mary J., Josiah W. and Francis H. Osborne, arrived, began to occupy Connor's homestead and built another sod house on the same section. These settlers on Sec. 8, were among the number of those who had to take the lead in this county in erecting sod houses and planting artificial groves. They experienced no difficulty in getting sod for their houses, which were used about one year, but as there were no tree peddlers in those days, they had to go many miles to obtain the little trees or cuttings for the groves.

David Wallace in 1869 served as superintendent of the first Sunday school in Lizard township. It met in the Johnson school house on Sec. 4. His wife died at 66 in 1871 and was buried in the cemetery in Jackson township, south of Clare. In 1876 he accompanied Henry Shields and family to the State of Washington where he died at 80 in 1885. He was a tall, large and strong man. His family consisted of eight children:

Ellen in Canada married Frank Osborne, who died in 1852, leaving three children; Mary J., Josiah W. and Frank H. She died in 1855. Their children found a home with their grand parents and in 1866 came with them to Lizard township. Mary became the wife of George Spragg and in 1869 located in Cedar township and twelve years later in Nebraska. Josiah married Ida, a sister of L. W. Moody and located at Pomeroy. Frank went to Washington.

Thomas H, in Canada married Charlotte Carlisle and later located in Ft. Dodge, where she died in 1881 leaving three children.

Eliza J. in Canada married Henry Shields who, in March 1866, secured a homestead on Sec. 8, Lizard township. He improved and occupied this homestead until 1876 when, accom-

panied by David Wallace, he moved to Washington.

John W., Clerk of the Court, 1875-86. See page 479.

David (b. 1847; d. 1894) in 1870 married Rosa Dempsey, a native of Canada, and continued to live on the homestead in Lizard township until 1884, when he moved to Washington where he died in 1894 leaving four children; William, Ella, Maude and Dot.

Samuel (b. 1851), coming with his parents to Pocahontas county, in 1879 located with his brother John at Pocahontas. In 1881 he married Mary McLarney and a few years later located at Gilmore City. His family consists of six children.

Walsh, Michael (b. 1830; d. 1900—p. 164), one of the early pioneers after whom the Walsh (No. 2) school district was named, was a native of Cork Co., Ireland. In 1852 he came to New York and the next year to Butler Co., O., where in June 1856, he married Margaret Lully, a native of Dublin, and located in Rock Island Co. Ill. He was not satisfied with his prospects there, and leaving his wife with friends he started afoot for the prairies of western Iowa and arrived in Lizard township in October following. Here he put a pre-emption claim on 160 acres on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14 and erected a log cabin. The land was put on the market sooner than he expected and he was then able to buy only 40 acres of the amount claimed. When it was opened for homestead entry he secured 40 acres more and as the years passed he made other purchases so that at the time of his decease in 1900, he owned 400 acres. His log cabin 16x18 feet is said to have been the first one covered with shingles west of Ft. Dodge. Ten years later it was replaced by a large frame house the shelter and comforts of which were shared with many a wayfaring traveler passing eastward or westward on the emigrant route. He was a good

farmer and succeeded well in his efforts to transform the wilderness into a cultivated and fruitful field. He was a member of the Catholic church, and a man "universally loved and respected."

His family consisted of seven children all of whom have grown up: Mary, a teacher, Rose, Ann, Philip, Margaret, William and Thomas.

Mrs. Daniel Lane, sister of Michael Walsh, and one of the old settlers in Lizard township, died at 72 in 1899 at Pomeroy where her husband still lives.

Wiese, John (b. 1819), who in 1865 secured a homestead on Sec. 26, was a native of Germany where he married. In May 1865, with wife and three children, he located in Lizard township. He was a good farmer and became quite prominent as a citizen. His wife died in 1887 and he died in 1893. Their family consisted of four children: Henrietta after her marriage moved to Kansas; Minnie married Henry Rawdell and in 1893 located in Minnesota; Emma married A. F. Habenicht and lives in Webster county; Gustave married Sophia Rawdell and lives in Washington.

Wiese, Michael (b. 1821; d. 1898), owner and occupant of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3 since May 1866, was a native of Germany where in 1844 he married Caroline Hinz and remained until 1851, when he located in Wisconsin. Fifteen years later he located on a homestead in Lizard township, which he improved and enlarged as the years passed to 520 acres. He was prosperous as a farmer and very highly respected for his many excellent qualities of character.

For many years he drove a bay horse to Manson whose instinct seemed almost equal to man's intelligence. When commanded to stand still by Mr. Wiese, no matter what the circumstances were, he would not move until told to do so. The man and his

faithful horse grew old together and when the latter died his master said, He would not long survive him. This prediction proved true, for he died soon afterward at 77 in 1898. His wife died at 79 in 1901. Both were members of the Lizard Lutheran church.

His family consisted of ten children five of whom are still living.

William G., who owns a fine farm on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, in 1881 married Caroline Siefert and has a family of five children; William, Etta, Caroline, George and August.

Michael married Ellen Siefert and occupies the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33.

John E., occupies the old homestead and has a family of five children.

Frederic owns and occupies 80 acres on Sec. 28.

Etta married Adam Wassen, lives in Webster county and has a large family.

Westlake, William W., who secured a homestead on Sec. 28, and served as a justice, 1871-74, died a few years ago and also his son Wallace. His daughter, Ella, a teacher, married William Merchant; her mother also married and both have left the county. His farm is now owned and occupied by F. Vanderhoof.

Zanter, Ferdinand, who in 1865 located on Sec. 22, is still a resident of the township. In August 1862 he enlisted as a member of Co. D, 27th Ia., and spent three years as a soldier in the civil war. His marriage to Caroline Fieldhaber in September, 1866, is said to have been the first one in the township.

The Irish in Lizard Township.

Nearly all the pioneers and many of the later settlers of Lizard township were natives of Ireland, and their first rivalry was with the citizens of Des Moines township over the location of the first public buildings and county seat. It has been a source of profound pleasure to record their "footprints in the sands of time"—a story of

voluntary and heroic struggle in the face of untold privations, hardships and dangers. Some facts that have been mentioned have so deeply impressed the author, by way of comparison and contrast, that he has deemed it not unwise to refer to them again, and he indulges the hope that every reader will recognize and appreciate the broad and generous spirit that prompts the following comparisons.

The people of this country have not been accustomed to look to Ireland for the best types of model and successful farmers, and during their first years the pioneers of Lizard township were not rated very high for their proficiency in farming by the dwellers in the other parts of the county. Many changes have been wrought during the last forty years, and the foregoing historic review of that township discovers the fact, that if the farmers, representing other lands across the ocean, have done well, many of those that came from Ireland have also done well. Several of them accumulated as many acres, and others improved their homes with as fine buildings as the leading representatives of other distant countries, who reside in the township or county. During recent years some of the Germans, their nearest and most formidable rivals, and some of the Swedes also, may have surpassed them a little in raising fine stock, but in one respect worthy of special commendation,—they have excelled, namely, in the education of their sons and daughters. This is all the more remarkable because the entire township still remains a rural district, a circumstance that compelled them to send their youth away from home in order to secure the facilities of a thorough and complete education, even in the common branches.

As early as 1881 the fact was noted in the press of this county, that Lizard township had had, for several

years, a surplus of good teachers. This has been true of this township every year since. Then, the list of six young men furnished by this township (p. 659), two to each of the three learned professions—the ministry, medicine and law—is at this date and to the best of our knowledge, without a parallel in the county. There is not another township in the county that can claim so large a representation of young people in these three professions.

On considering this matter a little more closely, it will be found that every one of these young men, in the list from Lizard township, represents a family whose parental heads came from the Emerald Isle. Here is a fact that is as significant as it is remarkable. That their most formidable rivals in farming and stock raising have been represented in the teaching force of the township by only a small proportion, and have as yet no representative in the circle of professional men raised in it, affords matter for profitable investigation and possibly of instruction.

Results are the effects of causes. The contrast to which attention has been called is due to definite causes that may and ought to be perceived. We are not ready to believe that this contrast is due to a less interest in the education of their children and youth on the part of other nationalities represented in the township, for they have made liberal provision for the special instruction of their child-

ren and youth and expended money freely for the erection of special buildings.

If, however, a comparison be made of the courses of instruction, a slight contrast will be perceived. While the Irish, in the education of their youth, have been content to have them master the English language, the children and youth of their rivals, in the special schools provided for them, have been required to spend a great part of their time learning a "mother tongue," for use when they may visit the "Father Land".

While many from other nationalities beyond the sea, in coming to

This land of the free
And home of the brave,

retain a lingering hope of a future return and discover a tendency to reproduce, as long as possible, the customs with which they were familiar in the Fatherland, the Son of Erin, when he leaves the "Auld Country" he usually does so "for good," and before he reaches the middle of the Atlantic has fully decided to "grow up with the country" in the land of his adoption. It is easy to see that these two ideas of life and education are quite different and the difference may be sufficient to produce very different results in the education and development of children and youth. The Irish people in Lizard township are to be congratulated for their manifest interest in, and the success that has attended their efforts to educate their children.

XXIII.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

"There are countless heroes who live and die,
Of whom the world has never heard;
And one of the bravest and best of all,
Of whom the list can boast,
Is the man who falls on duty's call,
The man who dies at his post."



MARSHALL township (92-34) is the third from the south in the west tier of the county. The territory included in it was attached to Des Moines twp. until Dec. 1, 1862, when the south half was attached to Clinton. June 7, 1871 the whole of it was attached to Dover and during the next eleven years it was known as North Dover. June 5, 1882, in response to a petition presented by A. L. Thornton, it was established under the name of "Laurens," in honor of Henry and John Laurens,

patriots of the Revolution. Sept. 2, 1884, at the request of the citizens a number of whom had come from Marshall county, the name was changed to Marshall. The organization of this township completed the list in this county.

This township is crossed in a southerly direction by both branches of Cedar creek. In the early days a slough existed along the Big Cedar in the northeast part that was a very popular resort for trappers. John Buckner and two Halleck brothers, trappers who lived near Lizard Lake during the 70's, built on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14 a sod stable for their team and a

small shanty for their own comfort and occupied them several seasons during the trapping period.

Clear Lake, in the southwest corner of the township, is about a half mile wide and one and a half miles long. It was not known to be dry until the drouth period of 1894-5, but during the next few years the neighboring farmers cultivated and raised crops on the lake bed. It extends over portions of sections 5 and 6, Dover township. In August 1872 a town site was surveyed and platted on its northeastern shore, on lots 1 and 2 and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, Marshall township, by Fred Hess. This land was then owned by James and Mary Lombard, of Charlestown, Mass., who named the place, Lombard, and confidently expected a railroad would soon pass through it. The latter, however, never came and the town was not built.

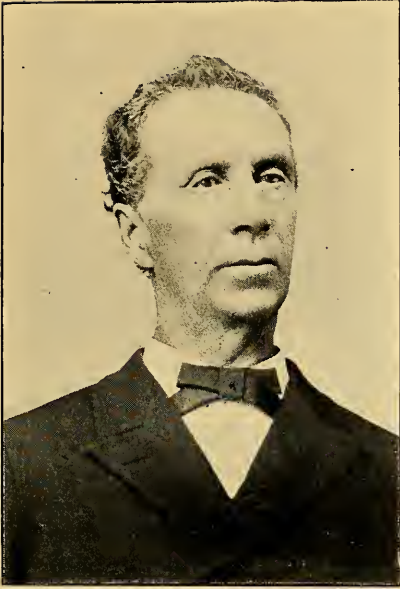
Rufus Greene, who Sept. 25, 1871, entered the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, 160 acres, was the only homesteader in this township. W. F. Atkinson, while serving as county recorder, secured a tree claim of 40 acres on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4.

THORNTON, GREENE & CO. FARM.

The first ten years of the history of this township clusters almost wholly around the company farm of Thornton, Greene & Co. on Sec. 18. About the year 1868 Albert M. Thornton, Alonzo L. Thornton, his son, and Rufus Greene, his brother-in-law, residents of Chatauqua Co., N. Y. formed a partnership under the name of Thornton, Greene & Co., and bought three sections of land, of which 1280 acres were on Secs. 18, 20 and 8 in Marshall township and 640 more were on Sec. 24 adjoining in Buena Vista county. This land was bought from Jasper county under the Swamp Land Act for \$1 an acre and it was intended to be utilized for the promotion of three objects, agriculture, horticulture and forest tree culture.

In 1870 Alonzo L. Thornton and family consisting of wife and three children, Lucius, Mary and Alonzo, located on Sec. 18, and during that season expended about \$5,000 in buildings and improvements, hauling the lumber from Pomeroy. The early part of the summer was wet, there were no bridges over the sloughs and 400 feet of lumber made a heavy load for four horses. The house built was a two story frame, 32x32 feet. Two stables and a large granary were also built that year. This was the first settlement in the township. During the previous year John W. Wallace and Isaac Parrish, residents of Lizard township, had broken for this company about 15 acres on Secs. 18 and 24, adjoining. In 1870 this breaking was planted with forest trees, principally maples and elms.

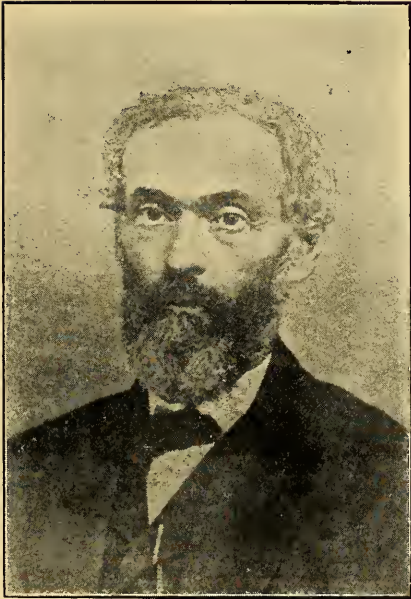
In the autumn of 1871, A. L. Thornton, who had taken a regular course in civil engineering and was a skillful surveyor and maker of maps, moved to Des Moines in order that he might devote his attention to map work. Rufus Greene accompanied by his wife and two children, Rufus and Mary, then moved upon the farm and began to superintend the operations. The stock then consisted of 5 horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 20 cows, 50 head of stock cattle and 40 head of hogs. In 1870 no crop had been raised except a little sod corn and in 1871 the crop raised on 15 acres was but very little better. Fonda, the nearest postoffice and market, was 14 miles distant. The situation was intensely lonesome and the outlook anything but encouraging. During the next year the situation did not change very materially and in the spring of 1873 he located on a homestead on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30 and Albert M. Thornton, who had become a resident of Webster county, moved upon the company farm. He remained on it until 1876 when he returned to Webster county.



RUFUS GREENE



MRS. KATE GOULD GREENE



ALBERT M. THORNTON



MRS. MARY S. GREENE THORNTON

Marshall Township.



MR. AND MRS. W. F. ATKINSON
County Recorder, 1887-90



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. HAWLEY
Marshall Township.

The original plans in regard to the establishment of a nursery, etc., were soon abandoned and the partnership in the stock ended with its sale in the spring of 1874. Isaac Parrish the tenant in 1876, after seeing the grasshoppers clean out everything, became discouraged and left. He was succeeded the next three years by John Blomberg and in 1880 by Marion Williams. In 1881 Alonza L. Thornton returned to the farm and remained a citizen of the township until his decease at Pocahontas, when he was serving his second term as recorder, in 1885. In 1879 when the land was divided he received, among others, section 18, on which the company buildings were located, and Rufus Greene the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 8, 80 acres on Sec. 30 Swan Lake township, and 240 acres on Sec. 24 in Buena Vista county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

1870-79. Previous to the year 1877, the only residents of the township were those who occupied the company farm on Sec. 18, namely, Alonzo L. Thornton 1870-71; Rufus Greene 1871,-73, and then to 1892 on his own farm on Sec. 8; Albert M. Thornton, 1873-76 and Isaac Parrish. In 1877 John and Andrew G. Blomberg located on 18, and Peter Johnson and his son, Charles A. Peterson, on 8. In 1878 there arrived Charles J. Blomberg and Louisa Jonson, and in 1879 Marion Williams.

1880. George A. Hawley on 14, Charles J. Bjorklund and J. W. Furness.

1881. Alonzo L. Thornton returned to 18.

1882. In 1882 a large number of new families arrived among whom were those of E. M. Doty (b. Mich. 1849) and H. M. Doty (b. Mich. 1852) both on 14; O. P. Phillips (b. N. Y. 1815) on 1; W. F. Atkinson on 11; Lucian Scott on 20, and C. H. Hutchins.

1883. Anton Jonson, on 4; Alex

McLain (b. Ill. 1839) on 14, and A. F. Craig on 15.

1884. P. F. Carlson (b. Sw. 1844) on 5; John Boyanovsky (b. Boh. 1824) and J. J. Lindhall (b. Sw. 1849) both on 7; R. M. McCombs (b. Ohio 1854) on 23; Richard Kibble on 29, and Alvis, Anton and Chris Thoma on 31.

1885. August Gustafson (b. 1857) on 5, Julius Grund, A. A. and A. L. Bunch on 10; D. W. Bently on 15; W. L. Mitchell on 22; Elhanan W. Reniff on 23, W. F. Bovee on 26 and John Chamberlain (b. Mich. 1832) on 29.

1886. George Thomas on 22, and Edgar C. Scott on 27.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The first general election was held in the school house on the N. W. Cor. Sec. 19, Nov. 7, 1882, Rufus Greene, C. T. Williams and W. F. Atkinson serving as judges, and C. H. Hutchins and O. P. Phillips as clerks, all of whom qualified before Justice Jeremiah Bronder. At this election fifteen ballots were cast and by the following persons: A. L. Thornton, Rufus Greene, Emery M. Doty, J. W. Furness, O. P. Phillips, C. E. Herrick, Eri D. Anderson, George Hawley, L. C. Thornton, W. F. Atkinson, Henry M. Doty, L. S. Scott, C. H. Hutchins, Charles Higgins, C. T. Williams. Every vote was cast for J. W. Wallace, candidate for clerk of the court, and the following township officers were elected: Rufus Greene, Henry M. Doty and George Hawley, trustees; L. S. Scott and C. H. Hutchins, justices; L. C. Thornton, clerk and O. P. Phillips, assessor.

The succession of officers has been as follows:

TRUSTEES: Rufus Greene 1882-92, Henry M. Doty, 82-84, 96-1901; George Hawley, 82-85; Samuel Tibbetts, W. L. Mitchell, 85-96; J. K. Crum, 86-88, Axel Blomgren, 89-97; J. M. Spain, 93-95; Chris Larson, 97-1902; C. A. Hawley, 98-99; P. K. Ryan, O. A. Forsburg, T. C. Smith,

CLERKS: L. C. Thornton, 82-83; W. F. Atkinson, 84-86; C. J. Bovee, 87-92; W. E. Craig, 93-94; L. J. Reed, 95-96, 1901-02; A. G. Blomberg, 97; A. F. Craig, J. F. McLain, 99-1900.

JUSTICES: L. S. Scott, 82-94; C. H. Hutchins, 82-84; A. F. Craig, 85-86, 91, 95-97; O. P. Phillips, 87-89; W. D. Bently, 91-94; Henry Buett, G. W. Smith, A. L. Bunch, W. R. R. Merwin.

ASSESSORS: O. P. Phillips, 82-84; R. N. McCombs, 85-86; E. C. Scott, 87-88, A. G. Blomberg, 89-91; A. H. Ritchie 92, 95-98; A. L. Bunch, 93-94, C. N. Carlson, 99-1901; H. R. Pulley.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Fannie B. Thornton taught the first school in the township, in the Thornton and Greene home during the winter of 1872-73. She was also the first teacher in the temporary school building built in that vicinity (Sec. 19) in 1873, but not used until the summer of 1874. The township was then known as North Dover and this temporary school building was the fifth one built by the Dover school board. The second school building was built on Sec. 14, in the Hawley District in 1880, and the first teacher in it was Ida (Herrick, wife of Eri P.) Anderson. This was also a temporary building. In 1883 it was replaced by a good one and afterwards it was moved from place to place in the township as it was needed in some new district until 1894 when it was sold. The last district settled was supplied with a good building in 1897 and all have now good buildings, several of the older ones having been recently replaced by new ones.

Rufus Greene served as a member of the Dover school board for that district in 1873, A. M. Thornton in 1874 and F. G. Thornton in 1875. Rufus Greene then represented the district until the township was regularly organized. The succession of school officers since 1885 has been as follows:

PRESIDENTS: C. H. Hutchins '85; A. F. Craig '86-87; O. P. Phillips; C. J. Bovee; D. W. Bentley '90-92; Geo. Thomas '93-96; E. F. Lynch; F. K. Hawley '98-99; T. C. Smith; L. J. Reed; Thomas Eberle 1902.

SECRETARIES: L. Clingman '85-86; W. F. Bovee '87-88; R. M. McCombs '89-92; Chas. A. Hawley '93-98; A. F. Craig '99-1902.

TREASURERS: E. M. Doty '85-88; A. F. Craig '89-93; W. L. Mitchell '94-96; D. W. Cook, J. H. Pulley, John F. Anderson '99-1902.

The first teachers were Fannie B. Thornton, Emily R. Tinkcom, Mrs. Maria Sanders and her daughters, Lucia (Wilson), Carrie (Wells), and May, all of whom are now in Colorado, Mrs. Ida Anderson, A. F. Craig, A. G. Blomberg, Mrs. Ruth Herrick, Mary E. Thornton, Eliza Gilson, Belle Tucker and G. M. Brown. Among recent teachers have been Venia Hawley, Albert L. Marshall, Maud McLain, Mrs. Fred (Boekenooogen) Hawley, Mabel Atherton and Cora P. Eaton.

GROVES, ROADS, ETC.

The first grove was planted by Alonzo L. Thornton on 18 in 1871, the second one by Rufus Greene on 30 in 1873 and the third one by Chas. J. Peterson on 8 in 1876. The other groves planted in 1882 and previous thereto were on the farms owned and occupied by J. W. Furness, Eri D. Anderson and George Hawley.

The road districts at first were arranged to correspond with the school districts, and when these were completed in 1894 there were nine of them. In 1895 a large grader was purchased and the next year the township was consolidated and divided into two districts. Since that date the work on the roads has been let to the lowest bidders.

This township has never had a postoffice or store and the early settlers of it had a long distance to travel

to enjoy these conveniences. On Feb. 1, 1902 a rural free delivery route was established from Laurens to the south line of the township and Jared Hughes was appointed carrier.

In 1886 five acres on the sw corner of sec. 20 were selected for a public cemetery. It was platted by H. W. Bissell and the first person buried in it was Mrs. Fred Delph in 1892.

In 1871 a drove of elks were seen by L. C. Thornton and others passing leisurely in a southwesterly direction across sec. 19. The last deer was seen in 1882 and it was shot by Geo. Hughes.

During the year 1881 J. W. Furness kept seven cows and received for butter sold at Fonda \$178.00, an average of \$25.43 a cow. Seven calves were also raised.

As late as 1883, A. L. Thornton was the only resident who owned a vehicle.

The first child born was Frank Williams on the company farm July 4, 1880.

The first marriage was in April 1878 when Chas. J. Blomberg and Louisa Jonson were married on the company farm.

The first death occurred in 1879 when Peter Jonson died.

Religious services have been held for a number of years in schoolhouse No. 2 by William Byers, of Marathon, and later by Peter Sutter, of Laurens, ministers of the Dunkard or German Brethren church.

Marshall township has furnished the following county officers:

RECORDERS: Alonzo L. Thornton '83-85; Mary E. Thornton '85-86; W. F. Atkinson '87-90.

SHERIFF: W. L. Mitchell 1900-02.

SUPERVISOR: A. H. Richey '97-02.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Bentley Joseph (b. Iowa 1840), owner and occupant of 320 acres on sec. 15 from 1883 to 1900, is a son of one of the early pioneers of Marshall county and, in coming to this county, was accompanied by his brother Da-

vid W. Bentley with whom he lived. David had a family of six children and in 1894 returned to Marshall county. Joseph then began to live with his sister, Mrs. Nicholas Moore, on sec. 23. In 1900 receiving the appointment of deputy sheriff he located at Pocahontas. He left home early in life and spent several years traveling and prospecting in New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming.

Bjorklund Charles J., owner and occupant of the company farm on sec. 18 since 1890, is a native of Sweden, came to America in 1889, located one year in Bellville and the next in Marshall township. His family consists of six children; Charles, Adolph, Eric, Elias, David and Annie.

Blomberg John (b. 1825; d. 1897), the pioneer owner and occupant of the sec. 30, was a native of Sweden, came to America in 1877, and occupied the company farm on sec. 18 during the next three years. In 1880 he moved to Bellville township but in 1883, located on the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, improved and occupied it until his death at 72 in 1897. He was a leading member in the Swedish Lutheran church, Fairfield township. His wife remains on the farm which she assisted greatly to improve. Their family consisted of five children.

Charles J. (b. Sweden 1853) in 1876 came to Pomeroy with his brother, August, and found employment as a blacksmith. In April 1878 he married Louisa Jonson, the marriage taking place on the company farm in Marshall township. After the death of his brother, August, in 1883 he located on the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30 which he improved and has since occupied. He now owns 200 acres. His family consists of seven children; Gothard E., Carl W., Elsa L., Edith V., Alma S. and Alphild.

August Wilhelm (b. 1855; d. 1883), a blacksmith, came to Pomeroy in 1876. In 1881 he married Augusta, daughter

of Peter Jonson and died at 28 in 1883, leaving one son, David. Augusta later married Solomon Johnson, a merchant, and lives at Pomeroy.

Johanna S. in 1881 married Chas. A. Peterson, son of Peter Jonson. (See Jonson).

Andrew G. (b. 1862; d. 1898) in 1877 came to Marshall township and in 1887 located on 80 acres, sec. 19 which he improved, increased to 120 acres and occupied till his decease at 36 in 1898. In the spring of 1893 he moved to Pomeroy and the cyclone completely demolished his home and furniture. Some of the members of his family were carried two blocks distant. His wife and three children were three weeks in the hospital at Sioux City, and he never recovered from the lung trouble that resulted from the exposure at that time. He taught school seven years in this county, served as assessor of Marshall township four years and was clerk when he died. He left a wife and four children; Evelyn, Dina, Mabel and Walter.

Ellen W. in 1890 married Axel Shold (b. Sweden 1857), who owns and occupies a farm of 80 acres in Swan Lake township and has two children; Edward and Melinda.

The family of John Blomberg was one of the first to locate in Marshall township and it may be noted that two brothers and one sister in it married two sisters and one brother in the family of Peter Jonson, who located in the township the same year. The descendants of these two families in connection with others that came later, now form a colony of very industrious and successful Swedish farmers, who have improved their homes with cozy buildings and surrounded them with pretty groves.

Brockett William, owner and occupant of 80 acres on the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15 from 1892 to 1900, is now a resident of Carroll county. His family consisted of six children. His eldest daughter

married Mr. Inkenbach, lives in Marshall township and has a large family. Ceena married Wm. Hoffman and lived in Marshall township until 1900, when they moved to North Dakota. Tama married Thomas Jerome and lives at Laurens. William married Emma Fearheller and in 1899 moved to North Dakota. Benjamin died at 22 in 1900. Amy, an adopted daughter, is at home. The pretty evergreens at the Brockett home consisting of white pine, Scotch pine and several other varieties were planted by Wilbur Craig in 1891.

Craig Almaren F. (b. 1834), owner and occupant of a large and finely improved farm on the n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 15, is a native of Farmington, Maine. His ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch descent, and of English on his mother's side. He was the son of Joseph S. and Dorcas D. (Wheeler) Craig. In 1854, at the age of 20, he came to Muscatine county, Iowa, and taught school along the banks of the Mississippi before any railroad had been laid in Iowa. In November 1855 he married Marietta L. Butler, of Maine, and returned to Muscatine on a railroad that had been completed during his absence. During the next two years he occupied a farm near Muscatine and then lived fourteen in Cedar county. In 1868 he moved to Benton county and in 1883 to his present farm, which he was the first to occupy and improve. His improvements rank among the first in the township. He taught school two years and served many years as a justice in Marshall township.

His family consists of five children:

Celia H. in 1883 married Chas. King, lives in Minnesota and has a family of six children; Etta, George, Mabel E., Linn, Louisa and John.

Wilbur E. in 1891 married Elizabeth Ryon, occupies a farm of 160 acres in Washington township, and has two children; Hattie and Alice.

Louis B., a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College in 1894, spent the next two years in the Moody Institute, Chicago.

Mary E., a teacher, in 1901 married Albert A. Bunch who lives on his own farm in Marshall township.

Marietta E. is at home.

Greene Rufus (b. 1830), the second settler in Marshall township and now a resident of Marathon, is a native of Chataqua county, N. Y. the son of Rufus and Mary Sheldon (Boltwood) Greene. In 1857 he married Kate Lois Gould (b. 1830) of Erie county, N. Y. and engaged in farming. In 1871 he came to Pocahontas county and located on the Thornton, Greene & Co. farm of 1920 acres with its buildings on section 18 Marshall township, then called North Dover. As the outlook on this farm was quite discouraging, he selected that fall a homestead of 160 acres on sec. 30, which was beyond the railroad limits, and located on it in the spring of 1873. He improved and occupied this homestead until 1892 when he moved to Marathon. When the company farm was divided in 1879 he was the owner of 960 acres in Pocahontas and Buena Vista counties.

He received a good education in his youth and during the greater part of the period of his residence in Marshall township was its most prominent citizen. During most of the period that territory was attached to Dover he served as a school director for that district and was the first one elected to serve as a justice, but did not qualify. He took a leading part in the organization of the township and served as one of its trustees from that date to the time of his removal to Marathon. By his intelligence and integrity he won the respect and confidence of all who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. His estimable wife presides over his home with a queenly dignity, and both of them

have identified themselves with the noblest and best interests in the various communities in which they have lived.

His family consisted of two children, one of whom, Mary H., died at his home at 31 in 1898.

Rufus Erwin (b. N. Y. 1865) in 1887 married Frances Jane Kibble, a native of England, and, engaging in farming and teaching, continued to reside in Marshall township until 1895 when he moved to Sioux Rapids where he has since been engaged in market gardening. He has one child, Francis Harold.

Grund, Julius (b. 1852) the pioneer settler of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, is a native of Germany, where in 1879 he married and located on a farm. In 1885 he came to America and located on his present farm, which he has finely improved. He is an industrious worker, a good neighbor and has a family of three children.

Hawley, George (b. 1843; d. 1889), one of the first settlers in Marshall township, was a native of Canada. In 1859 he moved to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where in 1865 he married Mary Furness and located on a farm. In 1880 he came to Marshall township and began to occupy the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, moving into a hunter's shanty and a sod stable that had been built on it by some trappers. At this particular date the only other American family in the township was that of Rufus Greene. Mr. Hawley improved this farm with a fine dwelling house and other buildings that are well adapted for handling a large amount of stock. A few rods south of the house, there is a flowing well that is a source of great convenience. In 1888, leaving the farm in charge of his son, Charles, he moved to Rolfe and engaged in the livery business until his decease at 47 in 1889. His wife returned to the farm, but a few years later located at Laurens and in 1900 became the wife

of James M. Mick. Mr. Hawley assisted in the organization of Marshall township and served several years as one of its first trustees.

His family consisted of ten children.

Salome Agnes in 1890 married Alexander Taylor, lives in Swan Lake township and has one child, Lawrence.

Charles A. (b. 1869) in 1896 married Molly Weaver. He occupied the old home farm until 1900 when he moved to Des Moines. He was secretary of the school board six years. He is now at the head of the commercial department in Central University at Pella. He has two children, Gretchen and Sheldon A.

Frederick (b. 1870) in 1893 married Hettie Boekenoogen and, locating on his own farm on Sec. 11, occupied it until 1900 when he moved to the old home farm. He is meeting with good success in raising thoroughbred hogs and Short Horn cattle. He has one child, Charles F.

Esther in 1890 married George Tuttle, a poultry dealer at Laurens, and has three children, Gordon, Leon and Warren.

Venia, a teacher, in 1899 married Horace Cowan a telegraph operator and lives at Sioux Rapids, Albert, Hattie, May, Phronia and Seymour live with their mother.

Jonson, Peter, the pioneer occupant of 80 acres on Sec. 8, was a native of Sweden where he married and lived until 1877, when with a family of wife, two sons and two daughters, he located in Marshall township. He died in 1879 and his wife lives with her son-in-law, Charles J. Blomberg. His family consisted of six children.

John in 1873 located in Pennsylvania and three years later in Calhoun county, Iowa. He is now section foreman at Barnum.

Charles A. Peterson (second son of Peter Jonson) owns and occupies a farm on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8. In 1881 he

married Johanna S. Blomberg and has a family of seven children: Carl, Alma, Ida, Frantz, David, Elsa and Arthur.

Louisa married Charles J. Blomberg and Augusta married August W. Blomberg. (See Blomberg.)

Gustafva, in 1882 married Eric Aspholm and located on a farm in Swan Lake township, where she died in 1895, leaving a family of six children: Emma, Minnie, Anna, Theodore, Carrie and Albert.

Andrew G. Peterson located in the west.

Kibble, Richard, who occupied the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 from 1885 to 1895, was a native of Gloucestershire, England.

In the fall of 1884 he visited his two sons, Richard D. and Percival, in Plymouth county, and his friend, J. C. Pegler, on Sec. 30, Marshall township. He was so favorably impressed with the fertility and cheapness of the lands in this section that he purchased 240 acres on section 29, Marshall township. George F., a son who accompanied him, remained with his brothers near LeMars, when he returned to England. The next spring, accompanied by his wife, Susanna Miles, and eight other children, Reginald, Algernon A., Septimus, Frank, Frances J., Ada J., Susanna and Mary A., he came to this county and located in Marshall township. He improved and occupied the farm on section 29, until 1895 when he moved to Sioux Rapids. Ernest J. another son who soon followed him to this country, is also a resident of Iowa.

Kintzley, William P., (b. 1859), owner and occupant of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36 since 1890, is a native of Story county, the son of Adolphus and Polly A. Kintzley. In 1882 he married Ella Hays and located at Ames, where, during the next seven years, he worked in the horticultural department of the State Agricultural College. In 1890 he located on 80 acres on section