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Hand Book for Iowa
Soldiers' and Sailors'
Monument

C.C. Weed

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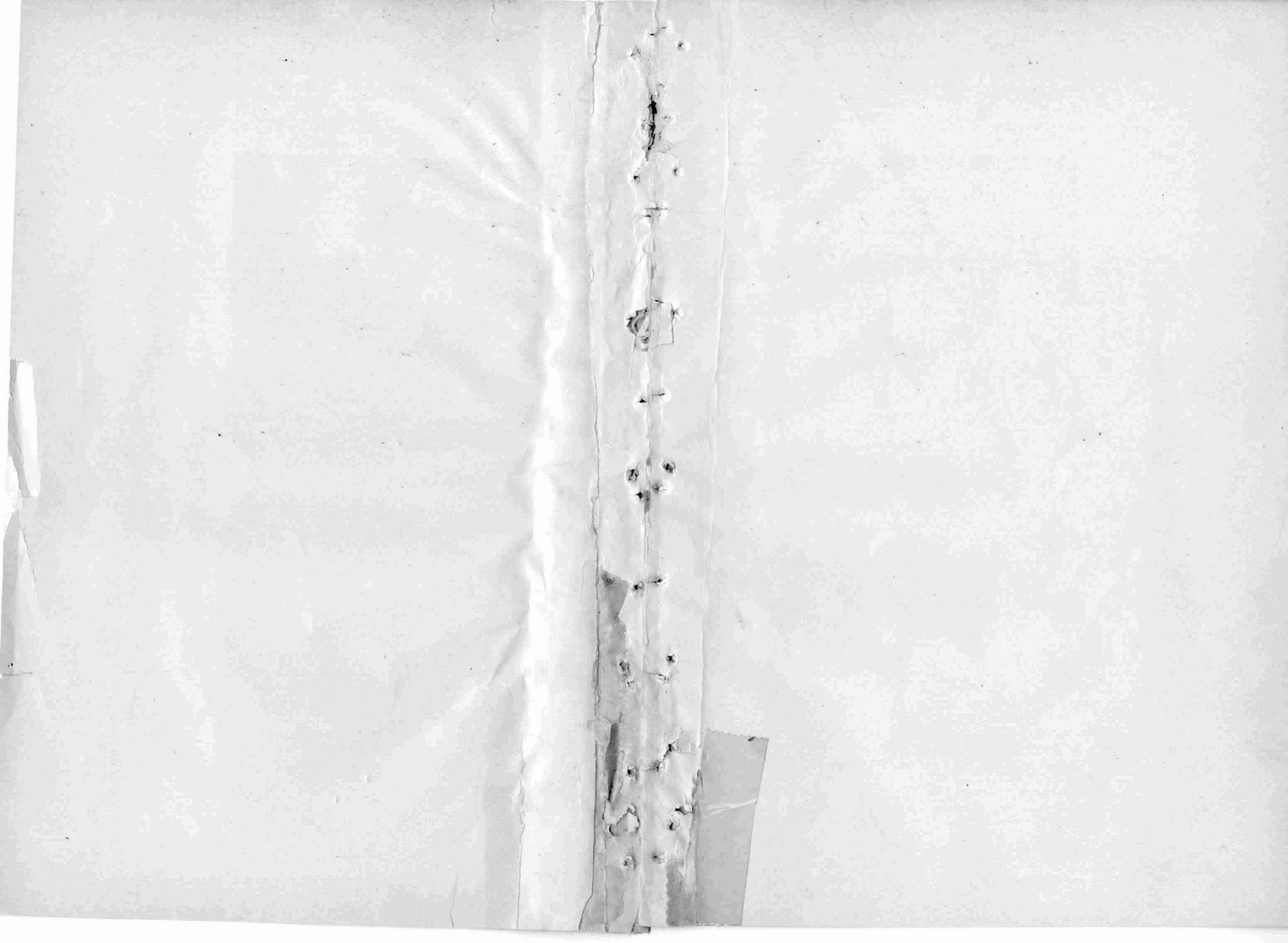
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Hand book for Iowa
soldiers' and sailors'
monument

SEP 18 '39

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HAND BOOK

FOR

IOWA
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
MONUMENT

Compiled and Arranged

BY

CORA CHAPLIN WEED

PRICE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

1898

Iowa Iowa
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CORA CHAPLIN WEED.
For State of Iowa.

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DEDICATION.

My Dear Reader:

Upon the request of the Governor, his Council and Monument Commission, this narrative has been arranged for the convenient use of all who may be interested in the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. It has been a somewhat difficult task to comprehend within its circumscribed pages the noble recital with which our state history in the late war is teeming. It has been our thought to present only a brief outline of each life which should embrace the most marked experiences—those that, perchance, shall be read and emulated a thousand years from to-day. Hoping that it may serve the purpose for which it came into existence, I leave it in your hands.

CORA CHAPLIN WEED.

NORTH.

IOWA—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union.

IOWA'S tribute to the courage, patriotism and distinguished service of all her soldiers and sailors who fought in the war of the rebellion, 1861—1865.

EAST.

The bravest of the brave.—MAJOR—GENERAL HALLECK.

February 19, 1862.

SOUTH.

The patriotic work of the Iowa women during the War of the Rebellion unsurpassed in every excellence.

Designed by Harriet Ketchum, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, located and erected by Act of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, approved April 7th, 1892.

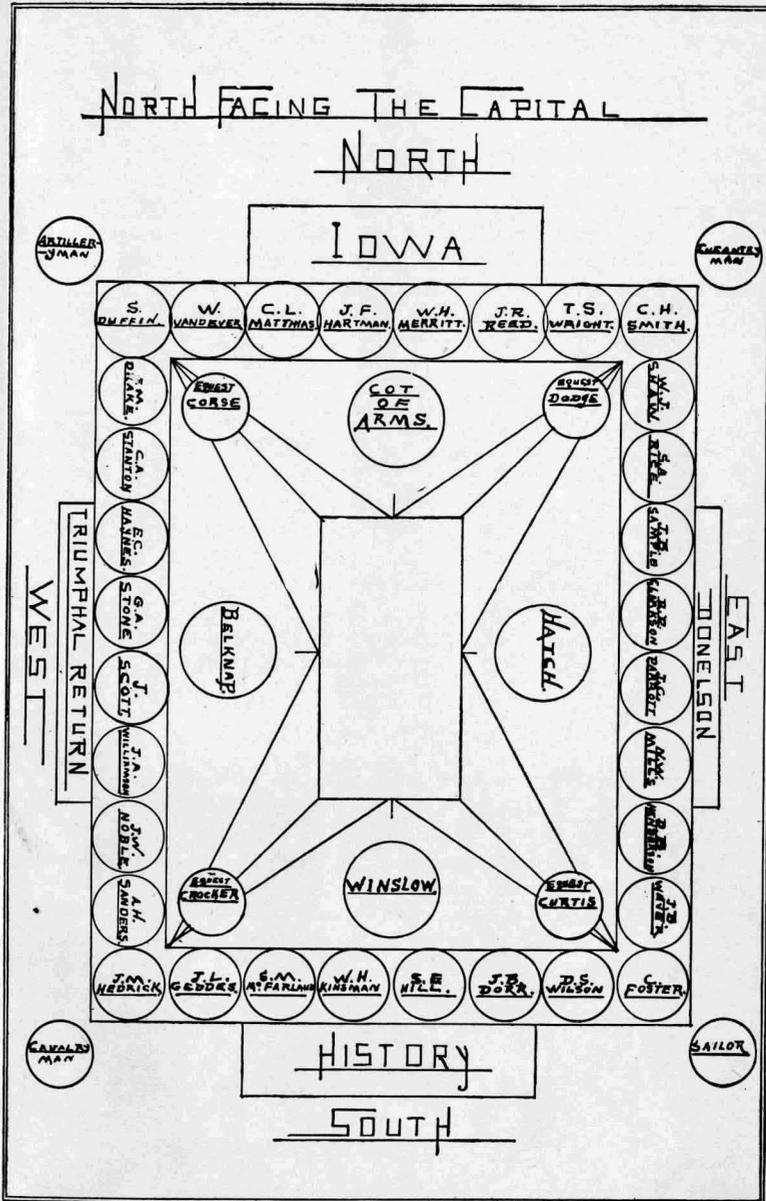
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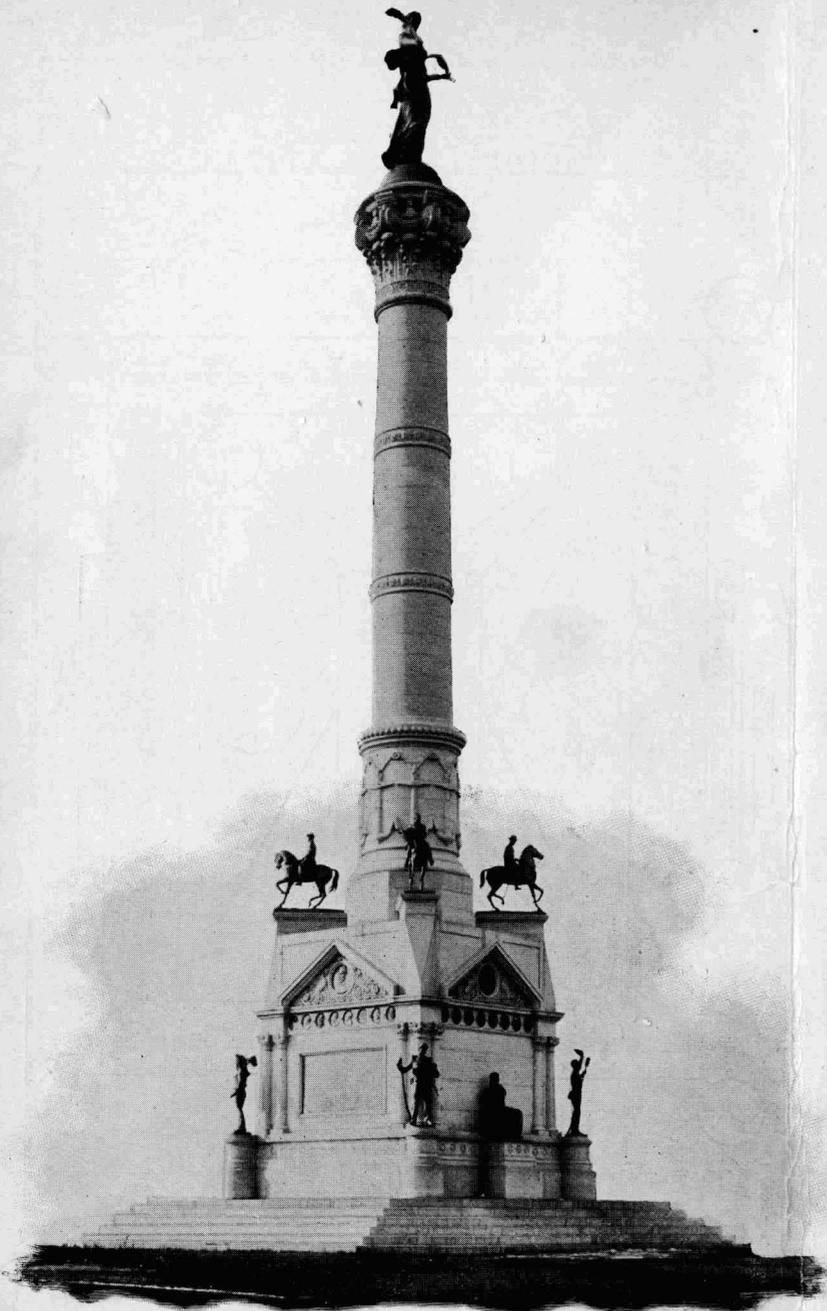
Right is right since God is God,
And right the day has won.

The above inscriptions were supplied by Hon. James Harlan upon request of Iowa Soldiers' Monument Commission.

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IOWA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

This beautiful structure, which commemorates the noblest epoch of our history as a state, owes its inception to one of whom Iowa has ever been justly proud—Hon. James Harlan. From his honored position in Lincoln's cabinet he was enabled to keep faithful watch of the important role of the Iowa troops in the War of the Rebellion. He at first gave the germ-thought to a few friends, among them Harriet A. Ketcham, to whom we are indebted for crystallizing the same. Later Mr. Harlan formulated a resolution for the Legislature, which was first indorsed by McFarland Post of Mount Pleasant; Charles H. Smith, Commander; General Tuttle, Department Commander. It was then generally indorsed by the G. A. R. posts of Iowa.

The Twenty-second General Assembly made an appropriation of \$5,000 and created a commission of the then acting Governor, William Larrabee, with James Harlan, J. S. Kirkwood, George Wright, Edward Johnstone and D. N. Richardson, who were instructed to proceed with official duties. Forty-eight designs were secured, from which that of Harriet A. Ketcham was chosen, for which she received the prize, \$500. The Twenty-third General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 more for preliminary work. The Twenty-fourth gave (of the refunded war tax) \$150,000, "to erect a monument to all Iowa soldiers and sailors who engaged in the War of the Rebellion."

THE COMMISSION.

1888: William Larrabee, Governor, ex-officio, civilian; Samuel J. Kirkwood, civilian; James Harlan, civilian; George G. Wright, civilian; Edward Johnstone, civilian; D. N. Richardson, civilian. 1890: E. Townsend, soldier, added by Twenty-third General Assembly; L. E. Mitchell, soldier, added by Twenty-third General Assembly; Horace Boies, Governor, ex-officio, civilian. 1891: Edward Johnstone died; H. H. Trimble, soldier, appointed in his stead by Governor's Council. 1893: George G. Wright, resigned; Cora C. Weed, civilian, appointed in his stead by Governor's Council. 1894: Samuel J. Kirkwood resigned; C. H. Gatch, soldier, appointed to fill vacancy by Governor's Council; Frank D. Jackson, Governor, ex-officio, civilian. 1895: L. E. Mitchell, resigned; J. F. Merry, soldier, appointed to fill vacancy by Governor's Council. 1896: F. M. Drake, Governor, ex-officio, soldier.

Deaths: Edward Johnstone, Samuel J. Kirkwood, George G. Wright. Governors ex-officio chairmen: William Larrabee, Horace Boies, Frank D. Jackson, F. M. Drake.



VICTORY (CROWNING FIGURE).

The crowning figure of the monument is a wingless Victory. It is modeled from the classic Greek. The palms, which are in either hand, indicate both Peace and Victory. It is twenty-two feet high, including hemisphere on which it stands. This noble figure, as also all the other ornamentation of the structure, was modeled by Carl Rohl-Smith, of Chicago, of whom a sketch appears in this pamphlet. He took the important contract upon the death of Mrs. Ketcham, which occurred before the monument was commenced. The bronzework was executed by the American Bronze Company, Chicago, under the direction of Superintendent J. Bercham, a French artisan of wide repute, by whom the great crowning figure of Indianapolis' war monument was also executed. The quality of bronze used is known as U. S. standard. The granitework was furnished under contract by Schricker & Rodler, of Davenport, Iowa, from the celebrated quarries in Vermont. The construction was superintended by Hon. Robert Finkbine, who won, long since, a national reputation as the architect of our magnificent Capitol. The location (alas!) was fixed by the Twenty-fourth Assembly. The Commission regard it a grave mistake. Earnest protest was made to no avail. This lovely shaft should have environment of park, flowers, distant valley, hills and sky. So plead your Commission, but their voice was not heard. People of Iowa who love the beautiful, is there no remedy?



GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

In the War of the Rebellion Iowa won for herself an imperishable crown of glory. In the stars which compose it none shine with brighter luster than that purchased by the record of Grenville M. Dodge, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Putnamville, Danvers, Massachusetts, April 12, 1831. With an inheritance of manly courage, honorable ambition and true self-respect, he made his first business venture at the age of ten years. With an energy which has characterized his entire life, he spent his evenings, from early boyhood, in study, which in course of time fitted him to enter Durham Academy, New Hampshire; also, later, Norwich Military University, Vermont. Having pursued a strictly military and scientific course, he was ready at graduation to enter upon a busy career as civil engineer, which opportunity was at once offered. A large volume might be filled with this earnest, useful life, in the line of his surveys, railroad projects, contracts with the United States Government, mercantile activities and large experience in trading with Indians, but it is of the soldier that we would speak. At the opening of the War of the Rebellion he raised one of the first companies and offered its services to Iowa. Shortly after this he was sent to Washington, where, by his personal determination and wise diplomacy, he secured for Iowa a large appropriation of arms and ammunition. Upon the request of the War Department Governor Kirkwood commissioned him Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, with orders to defend the western border of the state. With this initiation a brilliant military career opened. After a number of severe engagements in the Southwest he was promoted to Brigadier-General, March 31, 1862. From this time on his record became a part of our National history. All men know it; it cannot perish.



GENERAL JOHN M. CORSE.

John Murray Corse was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1835. He was an only son. His early youth was spent in Pittsburg, St. Louis, Belleville and Burlington, Iowa. The trend of his taste and ability inclined him to West Point, where he studied two years, after which he took up the study of law and later entered upon the practice of his profession. When the war broke out he was made Major of the Sixth Infantry. After much active and notable service in this well-known regiment, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and shortly afterward to Colonel. After this followed the Vicksburg campaign, in which the Sixth Regiment distinguished itself. Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg the Sixth Regiment was ordered to the siege of Jackson. Here it lost seventy men but made a famous page in history. For conspicuous gallantry Colonel Corse was, in 1863, promoted to Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. In twenty-four severe battles he was five times wounded. Many deeds of valor stand upon his record. Perhaps the most distinguished act of all his career is the defense of Allatoona Pass, a thrilling and noble achievement which assured a triumphant outcome to Sherman's campaign. Of this critical undertaking Sherman said: "Allatoona is safe so long as Corse lives!" And so it proved. A grateful nation gives thanks to-day for the hero who saved it. General Corse was honored for this notable bravery by being brevetted Major-General. He was twice married, a son being born to each marriage. General Corse died within five days of the death of his older son. Both were interred in a memorial chapel in Burlington, Iowa.



GENERAL MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

Marcellus M. Crocker was born in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, February 6, 1830. In the course of his education he studied two years in a military school, then took up the study of law. After admission to the Bar he began the practice of his profession in Des Moines, Iowa. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he offered his services to the state and was at once made Major of Second Infantry. Then followed some hard service in Missouri, after which the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson in time to win undying laurels at that famous charge as well as at Pittsburg Landing. Meantime Major Crocker had been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and later commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, this being one of the four regiments composing the famous "Crocker Brigade." It took part in a number of campaigns and was conspicuous for gallantry at Shiloh. Colonel Crocker was promoted to Brigadier-General November 29, 1862. His brigade was christened by the army and administration the "Crocker Greyhounds," and took rank among the best drilled troops in the war. In January, 1864, the "Greyhounds" became veterans by reënlisting and spent some time under Sherman in Georgia. All students of war history will recall the long series of battles that constituted the Atlanta campaign. Be it said to the honor of Iowa, that fifteen of her best regiments took part in this bloody struggle. General Crocker's example in the famous battles of Shiloh and Corinth have made a brilliant page in history. A short time after his final promotion he left the brigade and took command of the Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. This occurred in April, 1863. In June his health failed and he came North, at which time he was nominated for Governor of Iowa, but declined the honor. He returned in July and rendered notable service, but was later transferred to a command in New Mexico because of poor health.



GENERAL SAMUEL RYAN CURTIS.

Iowa's first Major-General, Samuel Ryan Curtis, was born February 3, 1807, as his parents were journeying from Connecticut to the West, which fact seemed almost prophetic, as the nation rather than any state must claim him. Graduating in 1831 from West Point, he proceeded to duty at once on the frontier, where he rendered acceptable service. Judging from his early retirement from the army for the pursuit of the law and civil engineering, we might infer that he inclined to a peaceful life. The breaking out of the war with Mexico, however, called him again to arms and he went to the seat of war commissioned Colonel of the Third Ohio Infantry. His Mexican record is full of interest to the reader and honor to him. On his return he turned his attention to civil engineering in the West until called to fill three successive terms in Congress. While in Washington he secured large privileges for the Pacific Railroad, then in embryo, and he has been called the father of this great highway. At the very outset of the rebellion he was made Colonel of the glorious Second Infantry and entered at once upon his distinguished military career. Sometimes he commanded posts, at other times camps of instruction, later, a hero at the brilliant victory of Pea Ridge, for which, only thirteen days later, he was created Major-General. After this he crossed Arkansas to Helena and became a terror to evil-doers in surrounding territory. Later he commanded a great part of the Southwest, during which time a number of battles were fought. Then followed his command of the Northwest and suppression of "bushwhacking." General Curtis' history, like that of Dodge, Corse and Crocker, belongs to the nation.



GENERAL EDWARD HATCH.

At the opening of the war Edward Hatch was living in Muscatine, Iowa, a very active, successful business man. He had acquired in New England a thorough practical training for affairs, but through it all a strong trend toward a military career. This taste for the profession of arms seems to have been his birthright. His early studies in Bangor, Maine (where he was born in 1832), had been somewhat in military lines, although not in Government schools. From his early youth he delighted in the study of military campaigns and the lives of heroes who had immortalized themselves on the battlefield. With this predisposition it was quite natural that he should respond at once to the call to arms. He became at once Major of the Second Cavalry and at the siege of Corinth took command of the regiment. A succession of acts of gallantry won the admiration of his state and the General Government and entitled him to be brevetted Major-General. At the close of the war, in recognition of his distinguished services, he was transferred to the command of the Ninth Cavalry, regular army. His army record in Washington shows him to have engaged in a hundred battles, including Indian campaigns. Had he lived, he would have been entitled to one of the highest commissions in the army. In April, 1889, while in command of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, he was driving four-in-hand with a company of ladies. While descending a steep hill the drag overturned; General Hatch received injuries from which he died one month after. He possessed a fine form, classical face and commanding presence; was devoid of fear and almost phenomenal in his ability to endure hardness. Truly an ideal soldier.



COAT OF ARMS OF STATE OF IOWA.

The constitutional convention which assembled in Iowa City, May 4, 1846, enacted a resolution which was adopted at an election held August 3, 1846, as follows: Section 15, Article 5, of the State Constitution: There shall be a seal of this State which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of Iowa. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed by the Great Seal of this State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State." Chapter 112, Acts of the First General Assembly of Iowa, approved February 25, 1847, provided as follows: Section 1: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that the Secretary of State be and is hereby authorized to procure a seal which shall be the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, two inches in diameter, upon which shall be engraved the following design surrounded by the words, 'The Great Seal of the State of Iowa.' A sheaf and field of standing wheat, with a sickle and other farming utensils on the left side, near the bottom; a lead furnace and a pile of pig lead on the right side; the citizen soldier with a plow in his rear, supporting the American flag and liberty cap with his right hand and his gun with the left; the Mississippi River in the rear of the whole, with the Steamer Iowa under way; an eagle near the upper deck, holding in his beak a scroll, with the following inscription: 'Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.'" Forty dollars was paid for the engraving of this seal.



GENERAL WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

William Worth Belknap was born in Newburg, New York. His father was a Colonel in the Mexican War and was brevetted Brigadier-General for special gallantry. William Belknap graduated at Princeton, studied law, of which he commenced the practice in Keokuk as the partner of Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, at one time Governor of Iowa. During his stay in Keokuk he manifested some martial spirit as Captain of Militia, which office he held at the opening of the war. He was at once commissioned Major of the Fifteenth Infantry, which regiment was organized in Keokuk in 1862. He passed soon to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy and shortly after became Colonel. He was gifted with great courage and magnetism and became an ideal leader. In the battle of Corinth he was most conspicuous for gallantry and was a glorious inspiration to his command. Later, in the Atlanta campaign, a magnificent record was made by the Fighting Fifteenth, a factor of the famous "Crocker Greyhounds." On July 30, 1864, Colonel Belknap was promoted to Brigadier-General in command of "Crocker Brigade." On March 14, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General. He made with his command the famous march to the sea and closed his term of service with a halo of honor and the plaudits of a grateful nation. In 1869 he was made Secretary of War in Grant's cabinet. In the last years of his life he practiced his profession in Washington. General Belknap possessed a magnificent physique, handsome features, kind, expressive eyes and was a great favorite in society. His grown son, in his later life, was his much beloved comrade, a rare companionship, more like the devotion of two loving brothers. Could General Belknap have lived he would have been justly proud of his splendid son, who now fills an honored position in Congress.



COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL
EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

When the dark stormcloud of war was threatening the life of our nation in 1861 most of the river towns were filled with sounds of preparation for the strife. Prairie towns were, in these earlier days, quite exempt from martial air. However, there was one exception. Up and down the lovely streets of picturesque Mount Pleasant there went with ceaseless energy a young man of quiet ways and gentle voice, telling the story of our country's shame, of treason, of her need of brave defenders. Far and wide among the people went this young patriot to stir men to noble effort. He met with most encouraging success and soon a regiment went into winter quarters in his adopted town, for Edward F. Winslow, of whom we write, was born in Maine, September 28, 1837. We have briefly described the organization of the Fourth Cavalry, of which he was made a Captain, then Major, after which Colonel. After a year of trying inactivity he was ordered to the front and became at once famous. From Helena to Vicksburg, Jackson, Memphis and the Meridian campaigns only laurels of victory awaited him. In September, 1863, Colonel Winslow was appointed to command cavalry forces of the Fifteenth Army Corps. In the winter of this year the regiment reenlisted and served under General Sturgis, in which time the Fourth Cavalry made many brilliant movements; later followed the Missouri campaign, in which Winslow was severely wounded. On October 25, 1864, a grand charge was made near the Osage, in which 235 prisoners were taken and some rebel flags. On December 12, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. Our space is too limited to rehearse the exploits through Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, as well as battles of Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, but in all these glorious conquests Winslow and his dashing brigade were at the front earning the name and fame of heroes.



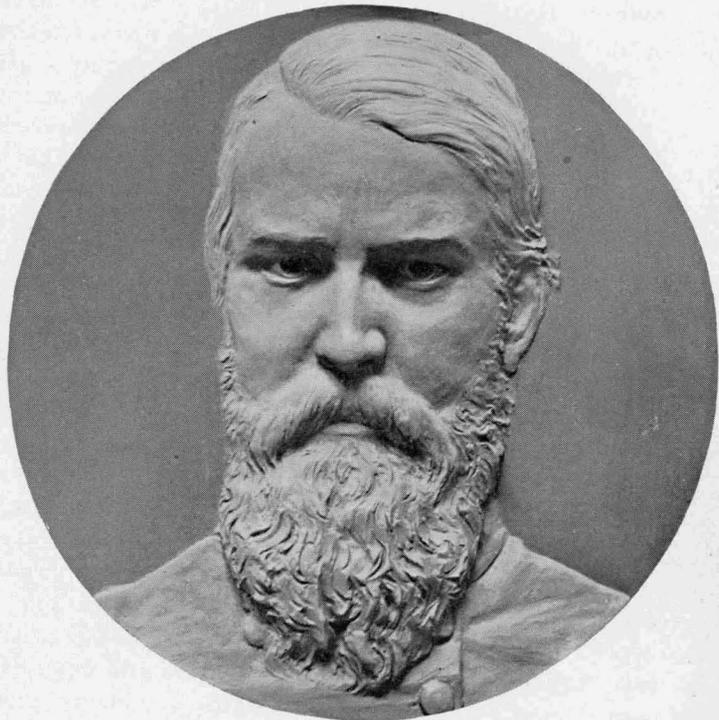
COL. AND BREVET BRIG.-GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER.

James B. Weaver, a man whose experience has ranged through the gamut of possibilities to an American citizen, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on June 12, 1833. A poor boy, an earnest student, a law scholar, a brave Lieutenant, Major, Colonel in the war, a candidate for Presidential honors, all this attainable by one of humble birth in our glorious America. At the age of ten his family came to Davis County, Iowa, and he continued his education with the somewhat limited facilities then at hand. He early commenced the study of law, which profession he has practiced all his life when not occupied in the war and with political work. He became a member of the celebrated Second Iowa Infantry and was mentioned for gallantry at Donelson, where he, with many others, heroic men, fell, wounded well-nigh unto death. He was Major, and finally Colonel, of this fighting regiment all in one month. Colonel Weaver's record was most flattering; but the inactivity of the Second Infantry during the latter part of his three years of service shortened the number of engagements in which he commanded. He has had a brilliant political career and in this field a very broad influence. As a leader of the Greenback party he has made an interesting page in our state history. He is gifted with an eloquence and magnetism that characterize the born leader and is a man of warm, generous heart, benevolent and sympathetic. He has a cultured family and is regarded as a representative of a fine type of an American citizen. General Weaver now resides in Des Moines and is ever prominent in promoting the good and the true in all lines of his influence.



COLONEL DAVID B. HENDERSON.

Noble, happy, warm-hearted David B. Henderson! Thanks to old Scotia and a staunch parentage for the gift of this hero—an honor to Iowa. He was born in Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840. Coming to Iowa in 1849, he was a student in the common schools and Upper Iowa University. He gave some attention to the study of law, but enlisted at the age of twenty-one, September, 1861, just in time to prevent his admission to the Bar, which did not occur until 1865. From a private in Company C, Twelfth Infantry, he was commissioned First Lieutenant. In the terrible Corinth conflict, October 3 and 4, 1862, he lost a leg, from which he has ever since suffered at times. In June, 1864, he reentered the army as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Infantry, where he finished his term of service. Colonel Henderson has been elected to the United States Congress eight times—a deserved testimonial from those who know him best. He has also held responsible positions of honor in the interest of our state. Nature has lavished many gifts upon him. Aside from commanding form and fine features, he possesses rare magnetism of manner, quick, generous impulses and tender sympathy; all of which conspire to win him hosts of friends everywhere. He is also particularly happy in his gift of eloquence. While he expresses himself simply and concisely in discussing matters of public interest, he still impresses his every utterance with his own enthusiastic personality, which ever wins new friends and strengthens the older ties. A splendid soldier; a wise statesman.



COLONEL NOAH W. MILLS.

Were we called upon to give, in epitome, the record of the modest, noble soldier whose name is written at the head of this sketch, we could not better do it than to give the last words of his earnest life, spoken at a time when men speak only from the depths of the heart. Said this brave soldier when wounded unto death: "I am not alarmed if the danger is great, if this is to be fatal. God is wise and just. I am not afraid to die. I have tried conscientiously and prayerfully in the army to do my duty, and if I am to die in my youth, I prefer to die as a soldier of my country." On the 21st day of June, 1834, Noah W. Mills was born in Montgomery County, Indiana. Of studious tastes, he applied himself to a diligent quest of a thorough education from his earliest youth and improved rapidly. When later he devoted his best effort to business pursuits he met with encouraging success. At the opening of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Polk County, Iowa, in the Second Infantry and was at once created Lieutenant. Shortly after he was promoted to Captain, and on June 22, 1862, was made Major. Two days later he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and on the 8th of the following October was promoted to Colonel of the glorious Second. Although the fighting days of this soldier were brief, he greatly distinguished himself by his manly fidelity to duty at every point as well by his brilliant gallantry at Donelson and Corinth, where on October 4 he was fatally wounded, lingering, however, in great suffering until the 12th, when he passed on to his eternal reward. Colonel Mills was of prepossessing appearance, fine physique, blonde complexion and brown hair; his bearing dignified though kind and courteous to all. He ever cherished a strong interest in the oppressed and down-trodden, and hoped and prayed for the best results of the war in behalf of the slave. Who shall say that his prayers were not answered?



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. PARROTT.

In the town of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, J. C. Parrott was born. Until early manhood he remained in his native place, after which he spent a year in Baltimore and then started West. In 1831 he located in Wheeling, Virginia, where he engaged in clerking for two years. On February 10, 1834, he enlisted in the United States Dragoons for three years. After being stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, he was ordered to Fort Gibson, from which a campaign was made across the plains to the mountains. After this the regiment was cut up and Parrott was sent to old Fort Des Moines. From this point quite a number of campaigns were executed. A part of the time the camping ground was on the hill which is now occupied by the Capitol. After the three years were completed he made his home in Fort Madison, Iowa, until 1852, when he removed to Keokuk. In 1861 he recruited a company for the Seventh Iowa and went South the same summer; under command of Grant and Prentiss by turns. At Belmont he was severely wounded and sent home. In November, 1861, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Colonel Parrott and his command were in the battles of Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Corinth. In January, 1864, the Seventh came home on a thirty days' furlough, and in February went again to the front and joined in the advance on Atlanta; from there with Sherman to the sea. After this, coming through the Carolinas, were at Raleigh when Johnston surrendered. As a fitting close to this busy soldier life Colonel Parrott was at the great review of Sherman's army and then went to Louisville, where he was mustered out of the service. He is now living in Keokuk, a fine specimen of a noble soldier resting upon well-earned laurels bestowed by grateful countrymen.

PRIVATE R. P. CLARKSON.



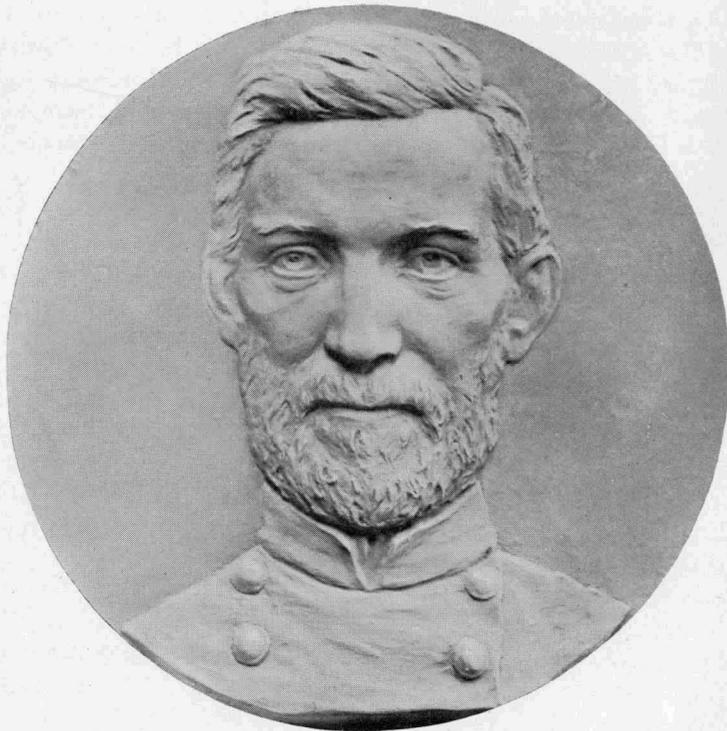
The humble historian of these brief pages has not found in all her work a happier task than to transcribe the record of one whose name stands at the head of this sketch. It is pleasurable because it is a record of a typical American, a manly man, a soldier and one of nature's noblemen—fearless with gun, tongue and pen in defense of right and condemnation of wrong. In admiration of his splendid, useful qualities as a strongly influential citizen we would not lose sight of the added luster which glows from his soldier record—the record of a private soldier. All honor to R. P. Clarkson for carrying a musket; all honor to every man who did the same and for whom he has been chosen as a most fitting representative. Mr. Clarkson was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 16, 1840. He was a typesetter at eight years of age, thus early initiated into the profession to which he has been an honor. With his father, C. F. Clarkson, he came to Iowa in 1855, settling on Melrose Farm in Grundy County. In early manhood he went to Des Moines and entered the Iowa State Register office as compositor, but remained only a short time, as the call to arms resounded and he responded at once by joining Company A, Twelfth Infantry. He served three years and three months and was in all the hard-fought battles where his regiment participated. He was captured on the first day at Shiloh and was confined in rebel prisons for six months and eleven days at Montgomery, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia; was exchanged at Akin's Landing after three days imprisonment in Libby. He saw active service in the battles on the Mississippi, after which he was discharged. He was State Printer from 1873 to 1879 and has been the inspiration and part owner of the Register for a period of twenty-six years. Mr. Clarkson has sons and daughters who have come to honor. With a cultured wife he now enjoys the comforts of an elegant home which lacks nothing that refinement and large wealth can supply. Notwithstanding this he maintains systematic hours of study and labor and is an eminent factor in the political life of Iowa.



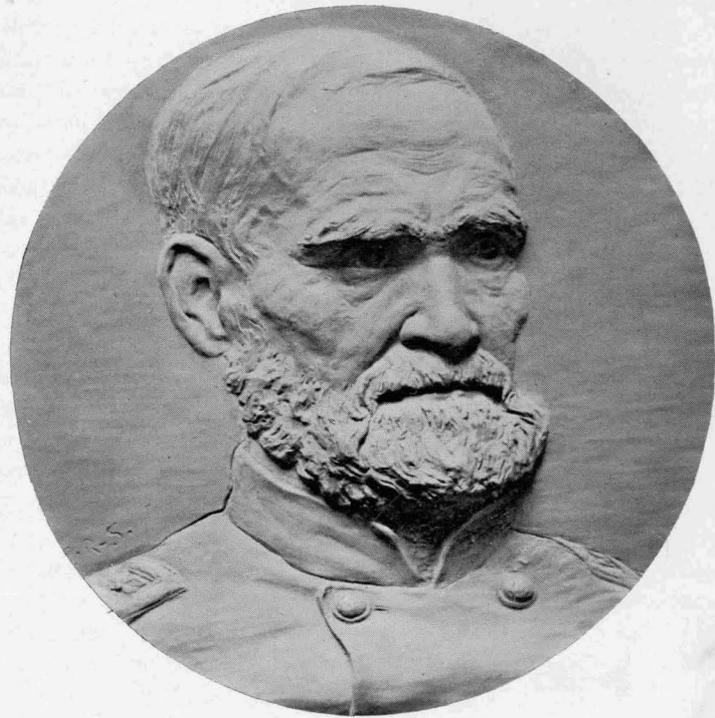
MAJOR JAMES BLAINE SAMPLE.

Lieutenant, May 17, 1861; Captain, July 3, 1862; Major, May 20, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, March 20, 1865. This is the military record of one who brought an added luster to the noble name which he bore. He was born in Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on November 14, 1834. With his parents, William and Jane Blaine Sample, he moved to Fort Madison in 1840. His excellent school training was supplemented by extensive reading and observation. In May he enlisted at Fort Madison in Company D, Seventh Iowa, which organization he was largely instrumental in forming. Beginning at Belmont, he fought in twenty-one bloody battles. At Belmont he assumed temporary command of the company and personally captured a rebel flag, an act of great bravery. He was twice wounded at Donelson and extracted a ball from a severe wound with his own hand and a penknife. His fighting record ended with Fort Blakely, near Mobile, April 9, 1865. James Blaine Sample was to his friends, to all who came in contact with him, a man above reproach; modest, upright; a Christian character in its best and fullest sense: *Christianity in the daily life*, not simply a profession. When the war closed he returned to Fort Madison, but soon went South for his health; but finding little benefit he started homeward and died on the passage. He was buried by his old comrades in Fort Madison. Later the Grand Army of the Republic post of that place was named for him. The great American statesman, James G. Blaine, was an uncle of the noble soldier of whom this sketch is written. A man who honored his nation.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL A. RICE.



In reviewing the life records of our brave Iowa soldiers it would seem to have been often essential in the makeup of a hero that he should have endured trials and hardships in his early life; and certainly the hero of whom we now speak was no exception. Samuel A. Rice was born in New York; he received his early education in Ohio; made some business ventures in the South; returned to Ohio and graduated in the law department of Union College of that state. In his early manhood he came to Iowa, where he soon attained distinction as a lawyer in Oskaloosa. He was elected to the position of Attorney-General and as such was highly honored for the definiteness and wisdom of his legal decisions. He entered the army as Colonel of the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry on the 10th day of August, 1862. His soldier record covered a space of less than two years, but was replete in high, manly purpose, carried into the smallest details of camp, march and field. The Thirty-third was called to the South in December of 1862; and from that time on rendered effective service at Columbus, Kentucky, Helena and Yazoo Pass. At Helena the Thirty-third fought against great odds. Their colors were pierced by twenty-seven bullets, but they fought like madmen and captured more prisoners than their roster numbered. This regiment on many occasions suffered great privations, but were ever cheered and inspired by the example and brave heart of their commander. They left noble record in the memorable events of Little Rock, Yazoo Pass, Camden and other points. Colonel Rice received promotion to Brigadier-General on August 4, 1863, in consideration of many gallantries. He received a fatal wound at Jenkins' Ferry, April, 1864, and died July 6 of the same year. A gentleman, a soldier, a Christian. Glorious record!



COLONEL WILLIAM TUCKERMAN SHAW.

Some men are born poets, artists, financiers, soldiers. Among the sons of Mars must be classed the well-known veteran fighter, William T. Shaw, who was a product of the rocky town of Steuben, Maine. He was born September 22, 1822. After attaining a fair education he entered the profession of teaching in Kentucky and later enlisted in the Mexican War, in which he rendered brave service. He was also quite conspicuous in early days of travel South and West by reason of several adventurous trips which, at the time, excited much attention. After these stirring passages in his life he came to Jones County, Iowa, where, later, he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion. He became at once Colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, which entered soon into active service and received its first baptism of blood at Donelson, holding successfully the right of the attack. The noble record there made was repeated at Pittsburg Landing, but with the loss of Colonel Shaw, who was taken prisoner and not released for many months. The greater part of the regiment was also held with him as prisoners of war after the battle of Shiloh. These various periods of disintegration made it necessary to reorganize this regiment April 10, 1863. A wearisome seven months of guard duty followed at Columbus, Kentucky. Later, the Meridian Raid and Red River Expedition. In the latter the command of Colonel Shaw distinguished itself most signally. Pleasant Hill, Centerville and Lake Chicot followed; all well-fought battles. After this, excellent service was rendered at Pilot Knob and in chasing Price. At present writing Colonel Shaw is hale and hearty; was able to sit for our artist, who has given a strikingly characteristic medallion, one of the most noticeable on the monument, reminding one of an old Greek coin with its typical athletic hero's portrait.



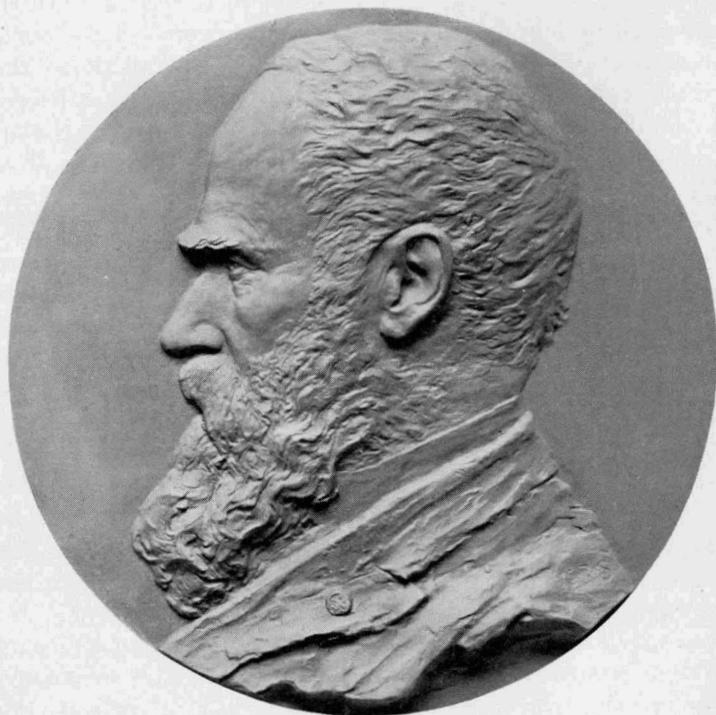
SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. SMITH.

'Twas often said during the war: "If we want to storm a fort or make a bayonet charge we must send the boys." And so it was. The boys of eighteen, nineteen and twenty, who enlisted by thousands and fought like Trojans, totally ignorant of tactics, caution and the fear of death. One of these brave boys was Charles H. Smith, first private, then Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant in Company C, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He was born in Ohio and lived there until seven years of age. In 1853 with his family he came to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and located upon a farm, which fact gave trend to his earlier education. A few years later he entered school, with the intention of completing a full college course; but the war was upon us and the inherent patriotism of the boy overcame his ambition for learning. On September 1, 1862, he enlisted, although not quite eighteen years of age. We have gathered his record from some of our most distinguished soldiers, who unite in the highest praise of the soldierly qualities displayed by this young cavalryman upon the march, in the skirmish, on the field of battle. It is related: "He was always on duty except when captive or in the hospital." Lieutenant Smith has been much honored since the war by his comrades and has filled most important positions within the gift of the Grand Army. He has been three times the commander of McFarland Post and was once elected Department Commander of Iowa, in 1889. To him much praise and credit are due, as also to his post, for promoting legislation in behalf of the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. He has also been an inspiration to the Commission. Lieutenant Smith has been for years at the head of a manufacturing business whose product is known all over the civilized world.



LIEUTENANT THOMAS SEAMAN WRIGHT.

Wrought into the best history of every state there are family names that posterity delights to honor; names associated with our best laws, our reforms, our charities, our educational systems, our state dignity among the nation's law-givers. The one of whom we write, Thomas Seaman Wright, possessed by inheritance this most-to-be-coveted gift, a noble ancestry. In our brief sketch we can only speak of the grand old father, Judge George G. Wright, beloved as friend, honored as jurist, educator, philanthropist, counselor, scholar. Iowa mourns him to-day; will never cease to revere him. Thomas Wright was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, on September 29, 1844. At the age of sixteen he entered Iowa University, but very soon after decided to enlist in the Third Iowa Cavalry. He was made First Lieutenant and Adjutant in November, 1864. On December 4 of same year he was taken prisoner in a guerrilla fight near Memphis and was held captive at Grenada, Meridian and Andersonville until April, 1865. He was made a member of the First Class through the Iowa Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion United States, March 19, 1887, and was transferred to the Illinois Commandery October 2, 1891. After the war he graduated from the law department of Iowa University and practiced law in Chicago, becoming general counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad system. He died very suddenly in New York, July 26, 1894. Lieutenant Wright was rarely gifted physically, mentally and spiritually; a pure man, who knew the world, who used it without contamination; of the manliest type in his dealings with men about him, yet tender and refined in sympathies in a marked degree; a worthy scion of a noble sire. A strong man wept when he passed away and said: "Dear Tom Wright; not one like him in a thousand."



CAPTAIN JOSEPH R. REED.

Joseph R. Reed was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 12, 1835. He was reared on a farm but enjoyed excellent advantages for education in good common schools and a near-by academy. When twenty-two years of age he removed to Dallas County, Iowa, and there commenced the study of law, and after two years was admitted to the Bar. He had practiced his profession only two years, however, when the war broke out and he entered service July, 1861, as First Lieutenant of the Second Battery, which rank he held for three years. He was then promoted to Captain of the same organization and remained thus till the close of his service. In 1862 the Second Battery was assigned to the organization then known as the "Army of the Mississippi," commanded by Major-General John Pope, and participated in campaigns of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. In the latter part of that year it was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, then commanded by General Sherman. It was later changed to the Sixteenth Army Corps, with which it remained till the close of the war. This battery took an active part in the following battles and campaigns: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Farmington, Iuka, Jackson, Vicksburg, Tupelo, Nashville and Mobile. In all of these Captain Reed remained faithful at his post, winning the unbounded respect and confidence of his comrades. He has held a number of distinguished positions since the war: Twice a State Senator, twelve years Judge of District Court, five years Judge of Supreme Court, one term in Congress and many years Chief Justice of United States Court of Private Land Claims in southwestern states and territories. A life full of honor thus far. May years and honors multiply to our noble Judge Reed! Iowa is proud of him.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. MERRITT.

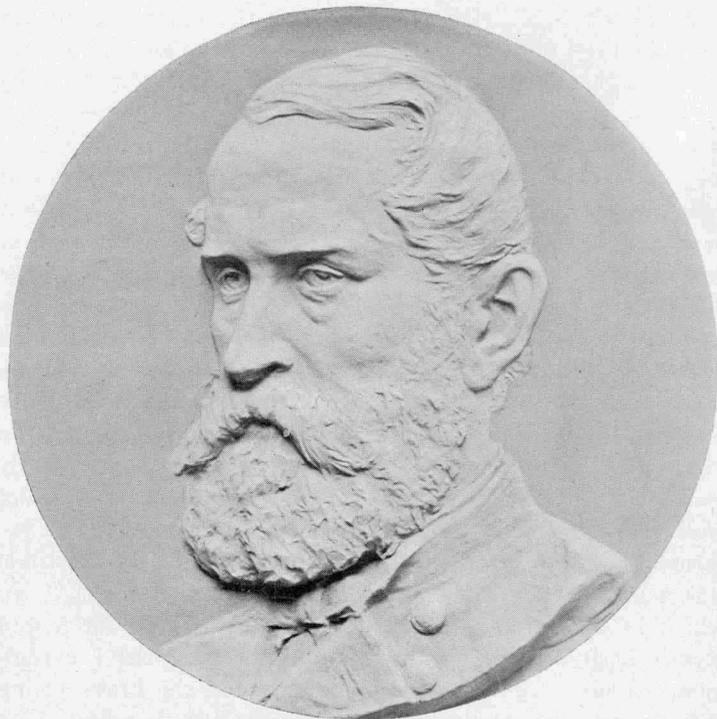


William H. Merritt was born in New York, September 12, 1820. When one year of age he was taken by his parents to Ithaca, where he lived eleven years. He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan University at Lima, New York. In 1838 he went to Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; after this two years' experience in trading with Indians in Western Iowa. In 1841 he was appointed Enrolling Clerk of Territorial Council, whose sessions were held in the old Methodist Church at Burlington. In 1847 he took charge of the "Miners' Express," a daily paper of Dubuque. Shortly after he spent a few months on a Government survey in southern part of state. In 1849 the gold discoveries in California attracted Mr. Merritt's attention and he started for the gold fields via the Isthmus. While there he engaged in mining and trading until 1851, when he returned home and purchased the "Miners' Express," which in two years was consolidated with the "Dubuque Herald." While conducting this paper Mr. Merritt was appointed Register of Government Lands at Fort Dodge, which position he filled until 1857, when he resigned to enter banking business at Cedar Rapids under the firm name of Greene, Merritt & Co. On the breaking out of the war Mr. Merritt enlisted in three-months volunteers and was made Captain of Company K, First Iowa Infantry. Afterward was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. On account of his superior officer's illness, Colonel Merritt led his regiment in the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek, where he exhibited great coolness and bravery. After four months of service he was appointed on the staff of General McClellan, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until 1862, when he resigned and returned to Iowa. Colonel Merritt occupied a number of responsible positions after the war. He died in Cedar Rapids, July 23, 1891.

SERGEANT JAMES F. HARTMAN.

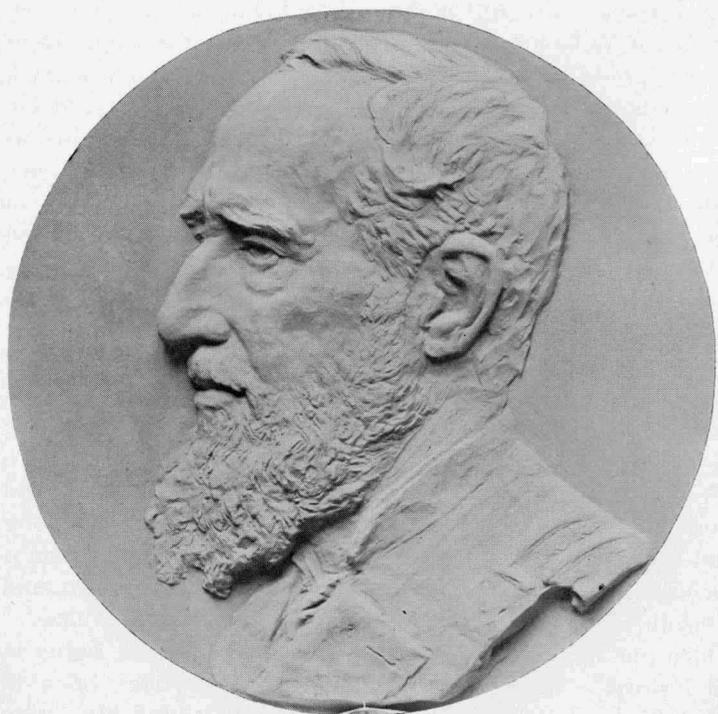
"Tell my mother that I died doing my duty!" The last words of the brave soldier boy whose name stands at the head of this page. On the summit of the earthworks of the second fort at Nashville he drew his last breath in defense of his flag. The writer has been unable to learn where and when he was born. It is a matter of small moment. This episode, which we gathered from his comrades, makes him immortal in the hearts of his countrymen. James F. Hartman belonged to the Second Iowa Cavalry; was Color-Sergeant; a mere boy in appearance, but absolutely devoid of fear; by nature—like all real heroes—modest, retiring, sensitive, self-respecting. At the battle of Nashville his regiment made one of their historic charges; a magnificent onset, but one that cost a fearful price. They passed over the first fortifications and found themselves at once under a deadly rain of shot from a second fort to the right. An order was given to reform the regiment. All was pellmell; each man ready to fight, but no order. Hoping to concentrate attention and thus rally the men, the commanding officer snatched the colors from young Hartman and led toward the second fort. Hartman was stunned by the action, but, quickly recovering self-possession, he overtook the ardent commander and, with streaming eyes, demanded his flag. It was returned. By this time the ditch was reached and Hartman was asked: "Can you plant the colors on the works?" To which he answered: "I will do it or die!" Without a moment's hesitation he sprang upon the works and the regiment followed. The fort was captured, but the brave young color-bearer fell mortally wounded. While bending over him to see the nature of his wound and to commend him for his gallantry, his commander heard him feebly ask: "Did you doubt me when you took the flag?" When assured on this point Hartman took his hand and said, in a dying voice: "It's all over with me; tell my mother that I died doing my duty."





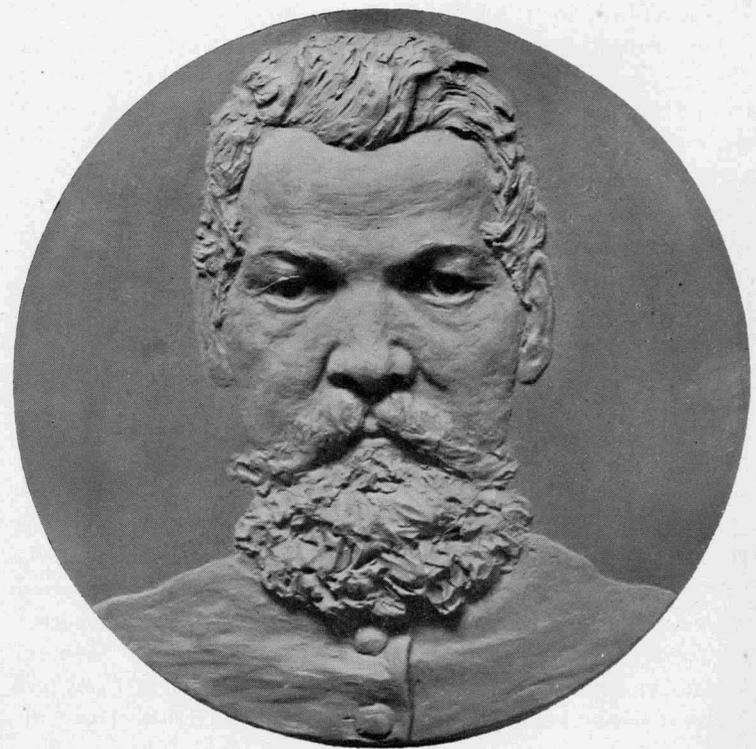
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES L. MATTHIAS.

Patriotism is not a plant exclusively indigenous to America. Some of our bravest leaders in the late war were natives of Europe. Among these none had a higher, more soldierly career than Charles Leopold Matthias, a Prussian hero before making his record in America. Who that has seen one of Kaiser Wilhelm's reviews can ever forget the magnificent spectacle? The glorious Uhlans, the dashing cuirassiers, with a host of other organizations making the rank and file of the Prussian army? Charles Matthias was born in Bromberg on May 31, 1824. He received a first-class military education at the University of Halle. He served nobly in the regular army, where he won a commission; although it is most difficult for one so young as he to attain such distinction in the standing armies of the Old World. In 1849 he came to America and settled in Burlington, Iowa, where he was living at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. His company, D, First Iowa Infantry, was the first to be offered to Governor Kirkwood. While he entered the service as Captain in this regiment, he was soon elected to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fifth Iowa Infantry and shortly after became its Colonel. His fighting record is long and brilliant. It ranges from guerrilla warfare in Missouri through many engagements, including Island No. 10 and Corinth, and leads up to the terrible contest at Iuka, of which our record tells us "'twas one of the hottest fights in all history." Major Byers, in his most valuable "Iowa in War Times," says: "Every step was a battlefield; every charge a victory." In this great battle Colonel Matthias was every inch a hero. It occurred on September 19, 1862. He received his commission as Brigadier-General April, 1863. He participated in many hard-fought battles; among them Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. All honor to the noble Prussian—to his Fatherland for her gift of many helpers in our struggle.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM VANDEVER.

One of the great historic marches of the war was made by the Ninth Iowa Infantry under Colonel William Vandever. In fourteen consecutive hours this famous regiment covered the distance from Huntsville to Pea Ridge, where the memorable battle occurred on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862. Colonel Vandever was instrumental in organizing the Ninth Infantry, having sought permission on hearing the news of Bull Run. At the opening of the War he was a member of Congress from Dubuque District. He became the first Colonel of this regiment, which was ordered at once to Missouri and became a part of the Army of the Southwest. The campaigns were replete with privations and suffering for Iowa troops, but as full, likewise, of splendid examples of courage, bravery and well-fought battles. While the Northern troops were working their way South over the Ozark Mountains there were many minor engagements in the few months following Pea Ridge. Colonel Vandever commanded much of the time the whole brigade. While at Helena he received his commission as Brigadier-General and reported at once to General Curtis in St. Louis. Much effective service was rendered in Missouri and Marmaduke finally driven out by Vandever's cavalry. General Vandever took part in the battles of Arkansas Post, Helena, Vicksburg, Kenesaw and others. He made a brilliant record on the march to the sea and was brevetted Major-General. After the war he served as Indian Inspector for five years, after which he removed to California. General Vandever represented fifty-five counties of Iowa in Congress for two sessions and the Sixth Congressional District of California for the same length of time. He died July 23, 1893, and is survived by a widow and two daughters, who reside in Ventura, California. Although born in Baltimore, General Vandever was thoroughly Northern in his sympathies. Possessed of a superior education, his influence was felt as a scholar, a gentleman, patriot and noble soldier. Iowa is proud to honor him by placing his portrait on her splendid monument of Victory.



LIEUTENANT SAMUEL DUFFIN.

"The most meritorious soldier in the Seventeenth Army Corps." So said the medal bestowed upon Comrade Duffin by General McPherson at Vicksburg, a highly deserved honor to the noble color-bearer. Samuel Duffin was born in Williamsburg, Long Island, December 25, 1831. He enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, on February 11, 1862. At Pittsburg Landing he was promoted color-sergeant and carried the flag from then until after the battle of Iuka, when he received a commission as Lieutenant of Company K. It is related of him that he stood for some time alone on the earthworks waving the colors with one hand and his cap with the other. His comrades had been stooping down, trying to shield themselves in every possible way from the fire of the enemy. Seeing, however, the utter reckless disregard of danger and death by Duffin they rallied to his defense and the height was won. On the 27th of June, 1864, at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, while advancing on the rebels, he received his death wound. He lingered until the 2d day of August, when he died at Rome, Georgia. The Soldiers' Monument Commission at one time sent out one thousand circulars to Grand Army posts, asking them to make selections and send in recommendations for portraiture on the monument. August Wentz Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Davenport, acted very promptly and sent in a most hearty petition for Lieutenant Samuel Duffin as a most fitting representative of Scott County soldiers. Had all posts accepted the courteous invitation as graciously as this one, surely there could have been no such unjust charges of favoritism as have been uttered by a few members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, who seemed to be ignorant of the fact that a supreme effort was made by the Commission to have the soldiers choose all candidates for monumental honors. Those soldiers who failed to vote failed from inattention to duty.

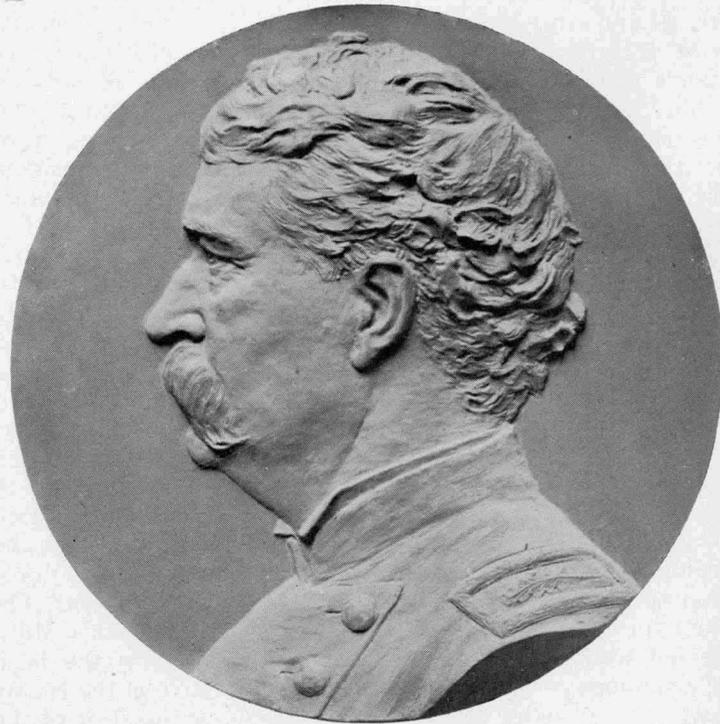


LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANCIS MARION DRAKE.

In the long list of medallions that encircles the monument perhaps there is no one better representing the best type of a genuine American than that of Francis Marion Drake. He was born in Rushville, Illinois, on December 30, 1830. His birthright entitled him to culture, refinement, immense energy and large business executive ability. Throughout his most eventful life he has never bartered his inheritance and stands to-day equally prominent in his various records as soldier, financier and Christian philanthropist. With all the advantage of a systematic moral and business training from a father who was successful in political, social and business life, young Drake embarked very early for himself in business, which carried him twice overland with a train of followers to the Pacific Coast. Encouraged by immediate success, he then entered into a variety of business enterprises, throwing into each a remarkable degree of his strong, manly personality. These served as a stepping-stone which entitled him to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He entered the service as Captain but was soon promoted Major, during which period he saw hard duty. Major Drake soon became Lieutenant-Colonel and after the splendid defense of Elkins Ford was placed in command of the brigade. The gallant Thirty-sixth rendered fine service in the Red River Expedition, through which Colonel Drake maintained a magnificent record for gallant and untiring devotion to duty in the arduous task set for his regiment. On the 25th of April, 1864, in the bloody battle of Mark's Mills, he fell wounded, many thought, unto death. At the head of 1,500 men he had met and held at bay a force of the enemy 6,000 strong under Major-General Fagan, an incident of the war that will live forever in history. For his marked bravery he was brevetted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. After his recovery he filled commands in accordance with his rank until the close of the war. Since the war he has been a successful railroad builder and financier. He is now Governor of Iowa, having been elected on the Republican ticket, November, 1895, by an overwhelming majority. Iowa is proud of him as soldier, financier and statesman.

MAJOR CORNELIUS A. STANTON.

A soldier, a citizen, a gentleman and scholar of whom all men seem to say only good things. Cornelius A. Stanton was born in Marietta, Ohio, December 28, 1841. He moved to Iowa in 1850; enlisted July, 1861, in Third Iowa Cavalry; served one year in the ranks; promoted to Second Lieutenant in September, 1862; to Captain June, 1863; to Major June, 1864; honorably discharged August, 1865. He was severely wounded in an engagement with Dobbins' Brigade, Marmaduke's Division, on May 1, 1863. The gallant Third Cavalry took part in many battles, of which the principal ones were Pea Ridge, West Plains, Salem, Vicksburg, Jackson, La Grange, Little Rock, Guntown, Ripley, Tupelo, Tishmingo, Tallahatchie, Independence, Big Blue, Mine Creek and many others, in all of which Major Stanton was present except when in the hospital from his wound. A glorious record! This entire book might be filled with the hosts of petitions and kind words that came to our notice in reference to placing his portrait upon the monument, but space is too limited, and we are denied the pleasure of giving the many notices of his bravery, loyalty and manly example. Many instances of noble daring have been brought to our attention by comrades whose glowing letters bespeak their admiration for their gallant leader. One prominent officer writes: "No more dangerous or self-sacrificing service has ever been required than was performed by Captain Stanton and his comrades at Ripley, and he there earned far greater promotion than he ever received." Further on he writes: "But such events evince how little we can measure the real worth of our soldiers by the mere rank they attained." Major Stanton has a refined family and an attractive home. He is regarded in his community as an exponent of the good and the true and may be always found advocating all lines of progress that relate to the advancement of home, state, country and humanity. To the writer, Major Stanton would seem to embody the two great principles of all religion—"self-conquest; universal kindness"—Buddha's creed; Christianity's essence.





LIEUTENANT EUGENE C. HAYNES.

"We earnestly recommend Lieutenant E. C. Haynes, Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, as a soldier whose gallant record entitles him to have his name and portrait placed upon the Iowa Soldiers' Monument as a typical representative of the men who carried the musket and performed the most arduous and perilous services during the war." So read the petition which came from comrades asking a place for the soldier of whom this sketch speaks. Eugene C. Haynes enlisted when seventeen years of age and served nearly three years. Perhaps no soldier ever suffered greater agony from a wound than this brave boy, who submitted to successive amputations because of a shattered arm, and yet lived to return, with an eloquent empty sleeve. The history of the gallant regiment to which this hero belonged is one of which Iowa is proud. It lost more men upon the field of battle than any other regiment and won full many glorious victories. Lieutenant Haynes was a great favorite of General Corse and was often deputed by him to dangerous duty. The General regarded him as a lion heart, uncomplaining, always ready for duty. The greater part of his service was performed as a private. When near the close, he received his shoulder straps in the dreadful conflict before Atlanta, where he was frightfully wounded and in consequence lost an arm. Lieutenant Haynes has filled various positions of trust since the war and is esteemed as a noble-hearted, patriotic, useful citizen. He is fond of politics and wields strong influence in his party. While in no way seeking personal emolument, he is a most diligent worker for the principles which he believes should prevail, and is thus recognized as a leader in all important political campaign work. Lieutenant Haynes is blessed with a charming family. He makes his home in Centerville.



COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL
GEORGE A. STONE.

Among the heroes sent from Mount Pleasant into the War of the Rebellion none were more conspicuous than George Augustus Stone. He was born in New York, October 13, 1833. While yet a lad his parents removed to Iowa. When eighteen years of age he entered a bank in Mount Pleasant, where at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company F, First Iowa Infantry. He was made at once First Lieutenant, which office he held during the three months' campaign. Lieutenant Stone entered the three years' service as Major with the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. On August 10, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and in November ordered to Helena and Vicksburg campaigns. Surely no one can ever read of that glorious expedition, its two hundred miles of marching, running of blockade, five great battles in five days, but he will also read of the twenty-nine splendid Iowa regiments that helped to achieve the magnificent victory; but he will also read of the personal valor of George A. Stone and his noble Twenty-fifth Regiment; Jackson, Mississippi, Black River, then to Chattanooga with Sherman. However, roads obstructing, the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge were fought under Hooker. After a period of brigading with Missouri troops, the Twenty-fifth took its place with the Ninth, Fourth and Thirty-first under General Williamson, where it remained till the close of the war. On May 1 the command started for Atlanta and later marched with Sherman to the sea. At Savannah Colonel Stone took command of the Fifteenth Corps, Iowa Brigade, which later took Columbia, South Carolina. On this occasion Colonel Stone greatly distinguished himself by planting the first American colors on the Capitol. At the same time a regimental banner of the Thirteenth Iowa was unfurled by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy. Colonel Stone was brevetted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. He now lives in Mount Pleasant; is hale, hearty and active. He has acted as National Bank Examiner for the past ten years. We had the pleasure of meeting General Stone a few weeks since at the studio of our artist and would say that he is good for another war should heroes be needed.



COLONEL JOHN SCOTT.

This brave soldier was born in Ohio of Scotch-Irish parents, in 1824. His education was derived from the common schools, a brief term in college, the usual period as student of law and some years as teacher in schools and seminaries. He settled in Iowa in 1856, in Nevada, Story County, where he still lives. In 1859 he was chosen State Senator and again in 1885; in 1867 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In May, 1861, he entered the army as Captain in the Third Iowa Infantry. In recognition of Mexican War services the Governor offered to Mr. Scott a command of a regiment, which he declined in favor of one supposed to have had military education, accepting instead the post of Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served in Missouri during the summer. He commanded the troops which attacked General Atchison with his vastly superior force at Blue Mills Ferry, near Liberty, in October of same year. This daring encounter and stubborn contest gave the Third Iowa a confidence in its own nerve that was never forgotten though often severely tried. It also gave full assurance of the cool resolution and heroism of Colonel Scott in battle. After varied service in the field and on military courts, Colonel Scott was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-second Infantry. This regiment was broken into detachments, by reason of which Colonel Scott was in positions that called for administrative rather than military experience. In February, 1864, he marched with Sherman from Vicksburg to Meridian and return. Other battles followed in which Colonel Scott made noble record. He has a beautiful home and charming family. His talented wife had much to do with the erection of the Soldiers' Monument by her strong influence with the women of the state and Legislature.



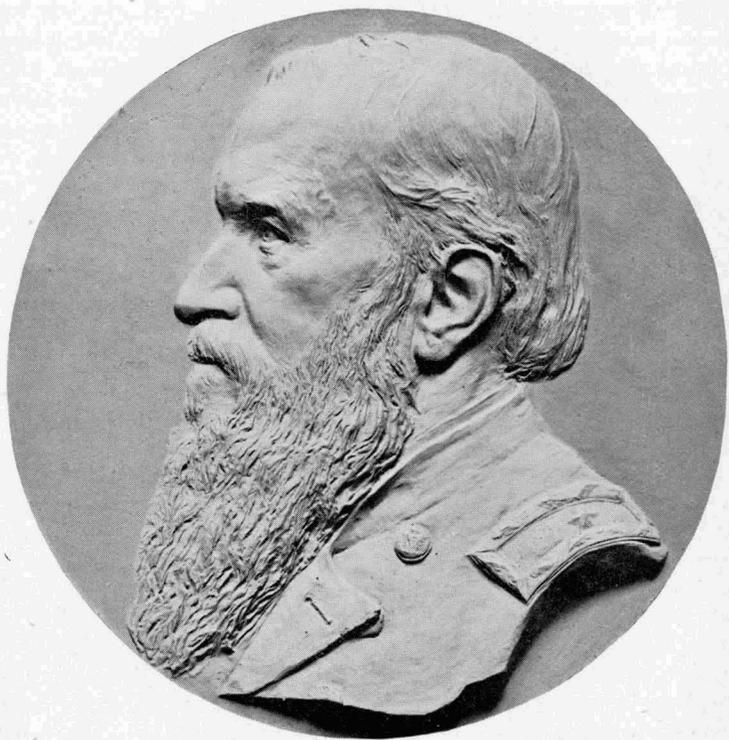
BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

James A. Williamson was born in Kentucky, February 8, 1829. Educated at Galesburg, Illinois; studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He entered service in the War of the Rebellion as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Fourth Iowa Infantry, August 8, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, April 4, 1862; promoted Colonel, May 1, 1862; Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, December 19, 1864; Brigadier-General, January 13, 1865; Brevet Major-General, March 14, 1865. A magnificent record! A Brevet Major-General at thirty-six! The regiment in which he first enlisted was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861. It was ordered at once to go on duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri; next we find it at Rolla; later joining Dodge's command and going on an expedition to Houston and Salem. After much hard service in Missouri came the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where Adjutant Williamson was severely wounded by a shell. In consequence of gallantry promotion came; then followed several months in Helena, after which the Yazoo Expedition. On the 26th and 28th of December, 1862, occurred the battle at Chickasaw Bayou, where Colonel Williamson was severely wounded, and for conspicuous gallantry permission was given to inscribe "Chickasaw Bayou" on the regiment banner. It would require more than our brief space to transcribe the record of this noble soldier as we have it in verbatim copy from public record. We can, however, mention a few more of the most prominent campaigns and battles in which he bore a heroic part: Arkansas, Young's Point, Steele Bayou, Snyder Bluff, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Baldwin's Ferry, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and the March to the Sea, with many others for which we can find no room to give detailed account. Surely such a record should be spread upon a noble column like the Vendome. It deserves more than a simple medallion from a state for whom he wrought so grandly.

COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL
JOHN W. NOBLE.



In studying the life of John Willock Noble we can but regret that so brief a space can be allotted to a life so eventful and interesting. One might say that "he was born with a gold spoon in his mouth," so much did he receive by inheritance as well as by personal well-trained effort. From his ancestors he inherited fine mental power and taste for learning. He was, fortunately, provided with the best teachers to be found in Ohio schools and universities; after this a complete course at Yale, where he carried off several class prizes and became editor of the Yale Literary Magazine. After a course of law study he graduated and was admitted to the Bar in 1853; he was then just thirty years old. He removed to St. Louis, but found himself too strongly anti-slavery to assimilate well with its Southern sympathizers, and went thence to Keokuk, Iowa. Here he formed an association in the law with Governor Ralph Lowe and a very strong practice was built up, involving connection with a coterie of brilliant lawyers such as Iowa has ever been proud of; men who have filled many of the highest positions in the land. By this time young Noble had acquired a most brilliant reputation. At the very outbreak of the war, however, he abandoned everything in the line of professional ambition and threw himself with all the energy of his superabundant manhood into the effort to protect his nation's honor. He began his military career as Lieutenant of Company C, Third Iowa Cavalry. Promotion quickly followed and while Colonel he was brevetted Brigadier-General "for distinguished and meritorious service in the field." General Noble was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Jackson and a legion of engagements which our brief space forbids us to chronicle. Most notable service was rendered in Alabama and Georgia. He was placed in command of Columbus after its capture. He also served for quite a period as Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Southwest. When the war was over he returned to his profession, which he has practiced with phenomenal success and has attained a national reputation, and in one case received the public thanks of the President. Also served four years as Secretary of Interior with President Harrison.



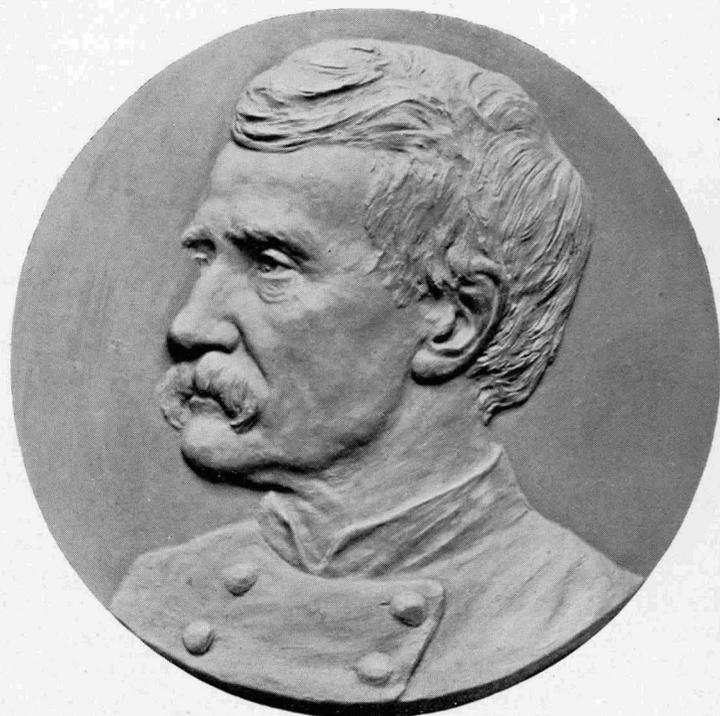
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET COLONEL
AND BRIGADIER-GENERAL ADD H. SANDERS.

One who knows him well said: "A braver man, a more faithful soldier or conscientious officer never lived than Add H. Sanders." When the war broke out he was living in Davenport, a journalist by profession. In 1861 he was appointed military aid by Governor Kirkwood. After short duty among guerrillas in Missouri he was engaged in organizing regiments. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry. During the regiment's first battle Colonel Chambers was wounded and it became necessary for Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders to assume command and we read of a most gallant service on that day. At Corinth Colonel Sanders was badly wounded but remained on the field in command for many hours afterward. He was taken home for treatment and on recovery joined his regiment as its commander and participated in all its marches and battles until the battle of Atlanta. At this memorable struggle Colonel Sanders received command from General McPherson not to leave his position until he received orders. He obeyed literally. His regiment was in the front of the Crocker Brigade and received the first charge that opened the battle. Like Casabianca, of poetic fame, he stood his post although the flames rolled on. No order came. Other regiments fell back and were saved. The enemy came up in the rear and the Sixteenth was captured. General Sanders was in rebel prisons seven and a half months; was exchanged in March, 1865, and marched into Wilmington at the head of a ragged, shoeless, vermin-covered band of a thousand officers, all suffering more or less from prison starvation. He arrived at his home in Davenport almost lifeless from prison fever and lay for days insensible. After a long illness he recovered and took on the duties of civilian life. He was twice brevetted for gallantry and service in the field. He was mustered out just at the close of the war for physical disability. "A braver man never lived."

COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL
J. M. HEDRICK.

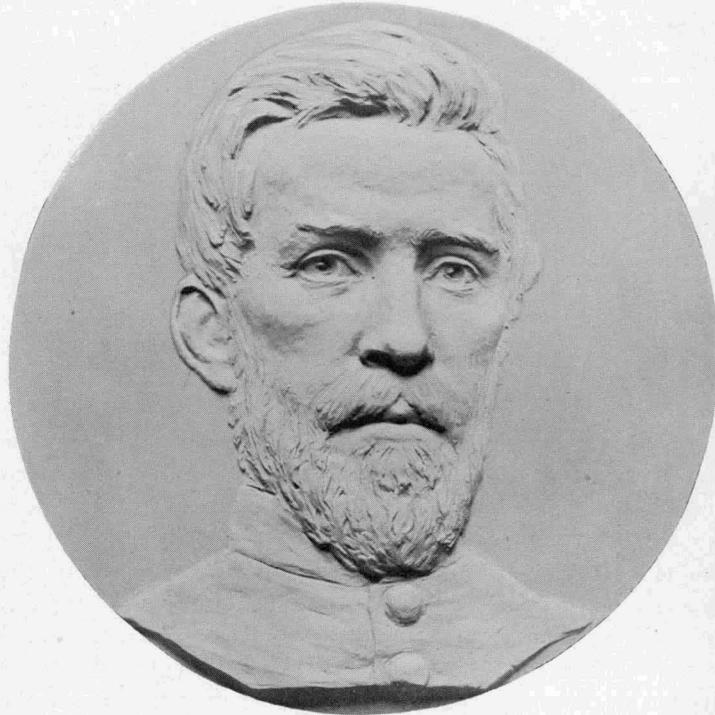
John Morrow Hedrick was born in Rush County, Indiana, December 16, 1832. When four years of age his family removed to Iowa. Although his opportunities for education were limited he early fitted himself for the profession of teaching, alternating his school work with summers on a farm. Later he had large experience in real estate and mercantile lines. In the fall of 1861 he entered the service as Lieutenant of Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, but was soon after promoted to the Captaincy of Company K. Captain Hedrick, with a number of his regiment, was taken prisoner at Shiloh. He had been wounded during the battle and suffered most cruel treatment at the hands of those who guarded the Union prisoners. He, with many others, was hurried from one prison to another, half-starved, insulted and neglected for six months, then exchanged after a short parole. From time to time this faithful soldier met with deserved promotion, attaining to the majority—lieutenant-colonelcy, colonelcy. During the Atlanta campaign he was brevetted brigadier-general. All students of the history of Iowa in the war are familiar with the glorious record of the Iowa Brigade—the “Crocker Greyhounds”—of which the noble Fifteenth, Colonel Hedrick’s regiment, was a factor. After the battle of Shiloh, the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments brigaded together and fought side by side until the close of the war. Byers, in his “Iowa in War Times,” says: “The history of one is the history of all. All know it, for Iowa is proud of every day of the service of the Crocker Brigade.” Colonel Hedrick was wounded at Atlanta and was thus disabled for many months. The writer of this sketch would have been greatly pleased to have incorporated a line from some member of Colonel Hedrick’s family as to his domestic relations, but has been unable to obtain information as to their location. Colonel Hedrick has a noble record that will last while history is read, and wherever the story of the war is told his name will be spoken with honor.





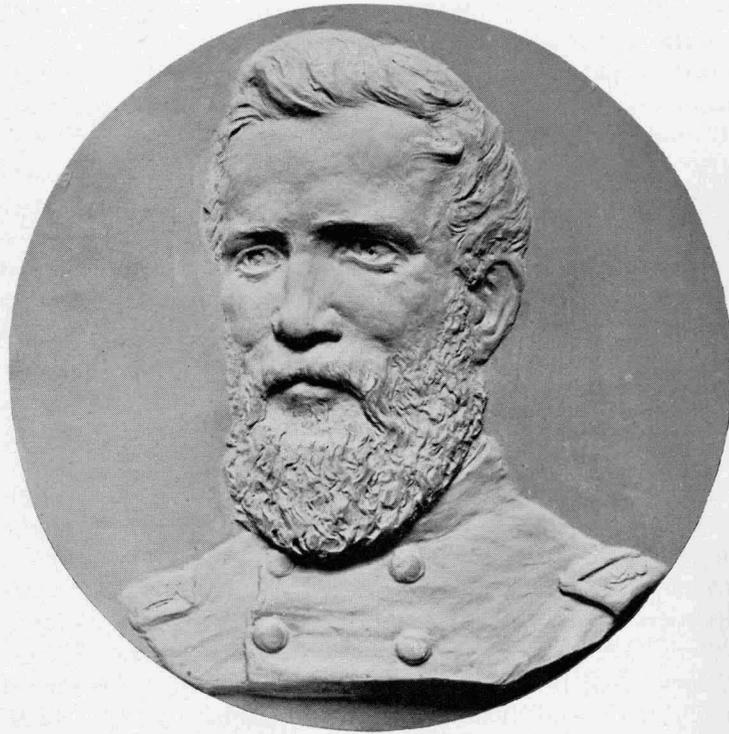
COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL
JAMES L. GEDDES.

"Edinboro town," in old Scotia, contributed a splendid soldier to Iowa's effort in aid of the suppression of the War of the Rebellion—James L. Geddes—the most thorough cosmopolitan (save one) of any whose history is included in these pages. He was born on the 19th day of March, 1827. While very young his family moved to Canada. As soon, however, as he attained his majority he returned to Scotland and thence to India. After two years' instruction in a military school at Calcutta he was fitted to serve in the army and entered the British Royal Horse Artillery. During his seven years of Indian service he was under command of several of Great Britain's most noted war heroes; we also read of decorations received for gallantry. After this exceedingly novel and exciting period of his life he returned to Canada, where he became a Colonel of cavalry with the Queen's commission. Quite dull and commonplace, however, this life soon became, and he removed to Benton County, Iowa. When the war came on he assisted in organizing the Eighth Iowa Infantry and was Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel the first year of service, retaining the latter rank until the close of the war. Colonel Geddes' regiment took part with the Fremont campaign in Missouri. In 1862 he was with Grant at Shiloh. The regiment surrendered after most terrible conflict and the loss of two hundred men. A few escaped capture, but the majority were confined in rebel prisons for seven months. Colonel Geddes was exchanged in time to march with Grant to the capture of Vicksburg, leading his regiment in the charges of May 19 and 22. He was with Sherman in the battle of Jackson; commanded a brigade at storming of Spanish Fort and there became Brevet Brigadier-General. The flag carried on this glorious occasion bears an inscription by a general order: "First at Spanish Fort." It may be seen at Des Moines among the magnificent collection of battle-flags in the Capitol. The noble Geddes long since passed to his reward.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL M. McFARLAND.

Samuel McFarland was born August 18, 1824, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, removing to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1852. In 1854 he became editor and publisher of the Mt. Pleasant Observer (afterward the Journal), which he retained till 1857. In 1854 he was admitted to the practice of law and two years later formed a partnership with Hon. L. G. Palmer. He withdrew from that in 1858, when he became associated with Hon. Theron W. Woolson, with whom he remained until his death. His political attachments were with the Republican party and he was prominent in the organization of that party in Iowa. The company that he led into military service sprang out of the "Wide Awake" organization in 1860 in Henry County. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature from that county as a representative and was chosen Speaker of the house. August 8, 1861, he was notified that the Government had accepted the tendered services of his company, and on October 15 it was mustered and rendezvoused at Camp McClellan, at Davenport. Mr. McFarland was unanimously elected Captain of Company G, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers. In August, 1862, Captain McFarland was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, which served in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas frontiers. His last battle was at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, where he fell December 8, 1862. Brigadier-General Herron, commanding the Second and Third Divisions, in his official report to General Blount under date December 19, said: "Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, who led the Nineteenth Iowa in the first charge, was a true man and gallant soldier; he is now sleeping his last sleep." He was married to Miss Woolson, who survives him, with two children, a daughter and son, the latter, S. C. McFarland, an editor in Marshalltown; the former professor of languages in the State Normal School.



COLONEL WILLIAM H. KINSMAN.

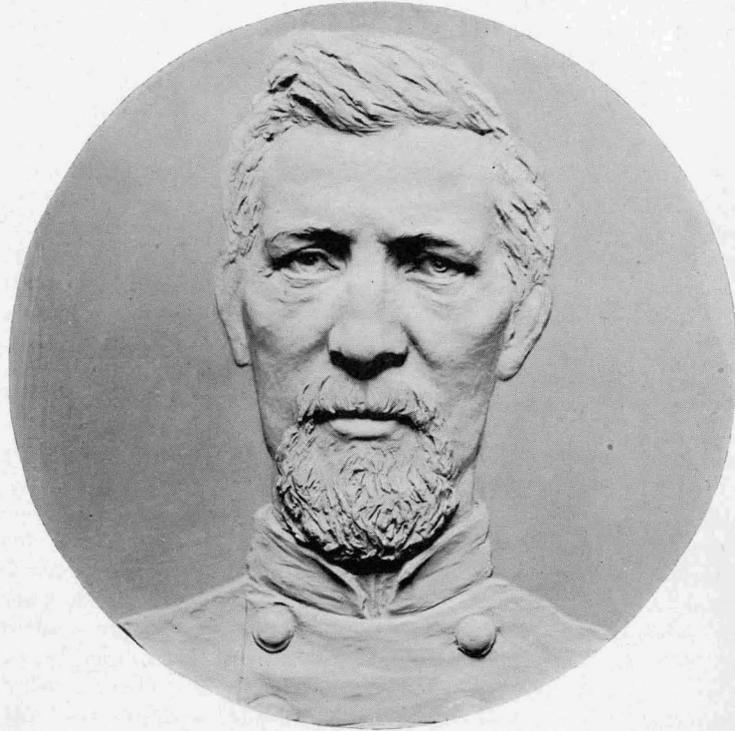
“Bury me on this field where so many of our regiment have fallen.” These were the last words of a martyr and hero, William H. Kinsman, who fell in the assault and capture of Big Black River Bridge; a brilliant victory was gained, with the Twenty-third and Twenty-first Iowa Infantry leading; two thousand prisoners captured, but at a fearful price; Colonel Kinsman mortally wounded and one hundred men of his regiment killed. Thanks to Nova Scotia for this noble soldier, for there he was born and bred until young manhood, when he came to the States. Gifted with a fine mind, he chose the law as his profession and received able instruction in New York and Ohio. Young Kinsman decided to make Iowa his home and came to Council Bluffs. With an energy and manliness that overcame all obstacles he was ready to help solve the great war problem and went with the first company from Pottawattomie County as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry. At once this regiment took active part in quelling the Missouri troubles and our young soldier became Captain. On the 2d day of August, 1863, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. Shortly after he succeeded to the Colonelcy of the same organization. This regiment was the vanguard of General Grant’s army at Port Gibson just before Vicksburg; it took part in the battles of Raymond and Champion Hills, where were 80,000 troops on either side—the North again victorious. Then came the awful carnage of the Black River Bridge. Colonel Kinsman, in order to inspire his men, dismounted and led his regiment in that dread bayonet charge. When first wounded he still pressed on, shouting words of cheer to the men. Alas! another deadly rebel bullet and William Kinsman had laid down his life for his adopted country. One of the strongest G. A. R. posts in Iowa is named for this gallant soldier. In their assembly room hangs a fine duplicate of the medallion on the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument, placed there by devoted comrades, who can never cease to revere the memory of this intrepid, large-hearted leader.



COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYLVESTER G. HILL.

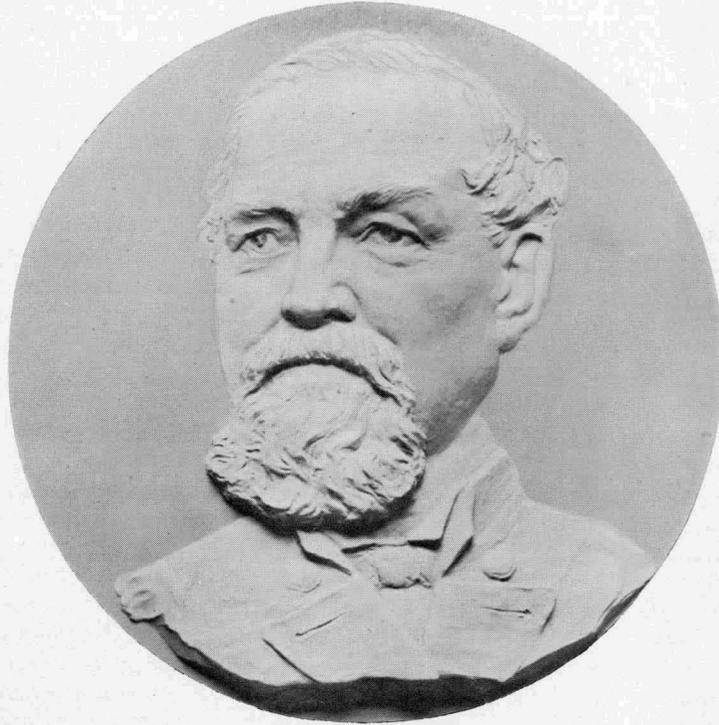
The first call for troops in Iowa found S. G. Hill a prosperous business man, a devoted husband and the father of nine children. He offered his services and was rejected, younger men being chosen. Later he again tendered his services and was commissioned to raise a company. He raised seven companies and was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, August 10, 1862. April 12, 1863, his regiment joined the command of General Grant in the rear of Vicksburg. It remained in this vicinity until March, 1864. March 2, 1864, Colonel Hill was recommended for promotion and given the command of the Third Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and joined General Banks' army on Red River Expedition. His brigade received the public encomiums of General Mower for its brilliant achievements. November 23, 1864, his brigade was ordered to reinforce Major-General Thomas in Tennessee and he was killed in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864. The following is a portion of Colonel Hill's record from Official Records of War of Rebellion," Series 1, Volume 45, Part 1, Serial No. 93: "I have exceedingly to regret the loss of one gallant brigade commander, Colonel S. G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. Long with the command, he has endeared himself to every member of it; brave and courteous; the service has lost a gallant officer and society a gentleman by his untimely death. * * * Signed: A. J. Smith, Major-General." From report of Colonel William Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry (in same volume): "It was at the parapet of this work that the gallant and lamented Colonel S. G. Hill, commanding the brigade, lost his life. He was shot through the head and died in a few minutes without speaking. The service lost in Colonel Hill's death one of its bravest and best officers." On the day of his death Colonel Hill was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General. On the 18th day of May, 1864, at the battle of Yellow Bayou, Colonel Hill lost a noble son, who was acting as his father's orderly. Another son was in the Seventh Iowa and a third son is now Lieutenant in regular army.

COLONEL JOSEPH B. DORR.

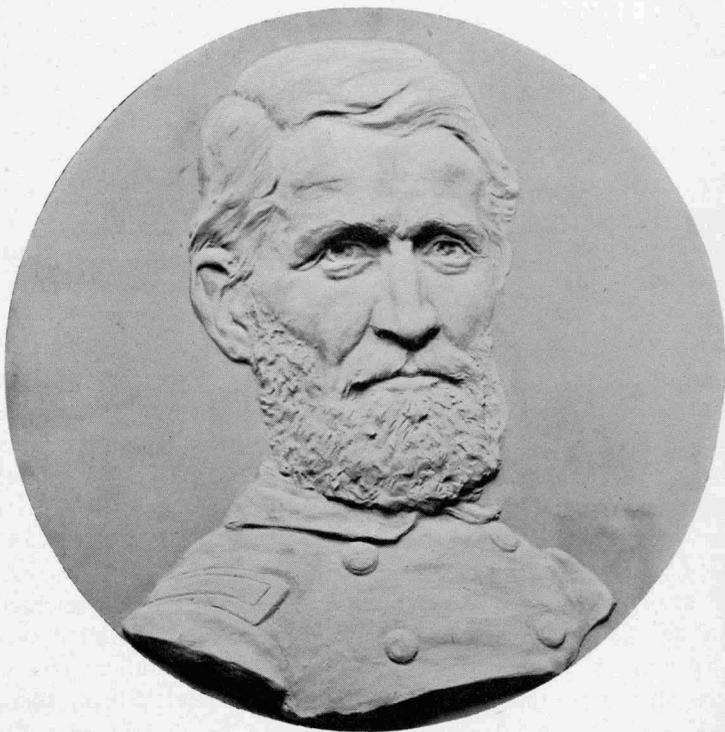


When the Twenty-second General Assembly created a Soldiers' Monument Commission it was with eminent propriety that it was composed of both Democrats and Republicans, since they were to build for many a noble fallen patriot who had ever been known as a stanch Democrat during his civil life. In example we chronicle on this brief page the history of a grand, noble-hearted soldier-martyr, a stanch patriot, a lifelong leader of thought in the Democratic party of Iowa. Joseph B. Dorr was born in Erie, New York, on the 6th day of August, 1825. Possessed of a good common education, at twenty-two he came to Iowa and at once entered upon an editorial career. He was associated at the time of the breaking out of the war with the Dubuque Herald, a very potent factor then and now in Iowa politics. The call to arms developed at once the war spirit in this large-hearted man and in a short time he went to the front with the Twelfth Iowa Infantry as Quartermaster, which position he would not allow to deter him from shouldering a musket on every possible occasion. On the 14th of April, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, which after a few months of inactivity at Camp Hendershott, Davenport, Iowa, was ordered to Nashville. Here much dangerous scouting was undertaken and some fine maneuvers executed. Later Colonel Dorr led his regiment on to Atlanta, where it scored a most brilliant victory. Colonel Dorr was much of this time in command of a brigade. The Eighth Cavalry took part in the very unfortunate Lovejoy and Macon Expedition under McCook. After destroying miles of a rebel railroad and doing much damage to the enemy the retreat was ordered and in a short time the Union troops were surrounded by rebels. Fearful fighting ensued; scores of brave men fell and the remnant of the Eighth was taken prisoner. In a few months, however, they were exchanged and were ready to do noble part in gaining the famous victory at Nashville. It also joined in the march to Selma, Columbus and Macon. At the latter place the brave Colonel Dorr, after so many well-fought battles, succumbed to exposure, fatigue and cold. He died from a congestive chill, loved, honored and mourned by all.

COLONEL DAVID S. WILSON.



David S. Wilson was born at Steubenville, Ohio, March 18, 1825. At fourteen he graduated at the high school of that place. Shortly after he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, to join an older brother who had been appointed Judge by Van Buren. He commenced the study of law but ceased temporarily to edit the Miners' Express. Later he was chosen representative in the State Legislature. He served during the Mexican War, being a Lieutenant in Captain Morgan's company. Mr. Wilson was elected to the State Senate and served with distinction. During an extra session of this body he delivered a lecture entitled: "The Right of States to Secede from the Union." It evoked much favorable comment and was adopted as a war document of Iowa and was circulated by thousands throughout the state. Mr. Wilson was commissioned Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, a fine regiment of 1,200 men, who were recruited entirely by his own efforts. The Sixth and Seventh Cavalry regiments took no part in the war proper, as they were sent to watch the frontier. While this was true, it was also true that the kind of warfare in which they were engaged required men who were every inch heroes. Regiments were divided up, comrades ordered far asunder, as scouts and guides, attacking and pursuing parties; all this in the face of a savage and relentless foe. History tells us that no Southern battlefield excels in its records of bravery these Indian campaigns. Brave officers, intrepid soldiers and hardships of a most wearing service, all necessary to keep away the Northern foe while the Southern enemy was slowly conquered. After the war Colonel Wilson spent a time in California in successful practice of law with his brother. Failing health, however, compelled him to return to his old home in Iowa. Here he filled several honorable positions before his death, which occurred April 1, 1881. A wife and four children survived him. It is the proud boast of Colonel Wilson's family that in every war in which the country has been engaged one or more of the family have borne an honorable part.



MAJOR CHARLES FOSTER.

Away up in the rocky hills of New Hampshire, in a family of nine children, we trace the early childhood of Charles Foster. He was born in Hanover, December 26, 1819. He was one of seven brothers who graduated from Dartmouth College. In 1840 the subject of this sketch came to Northern Ohio, where he taught for a while. In 1849, with a company of friends, he started for California, but on account of cholera breaking out the project was abandoned, but not until after the death of several, each of whom Foster nursed. He then decided to settle in Iowa and came to Washington County. Here he practiced law and conducted a large traffic in cattle and farm products. He prospered financially and was honored politically in being called to represent his county two terms in the State Senate. While engaged thus he gave valuable aid to the passage of several bills which greatly benefited the schools of Iowa. On the 21st of April, 1861, he enlisted at Davenport at the first call for volunteers; was promoted to Captain in the Eleventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry, October 1, 1861; became Major September 1, 1862. He was wounded at Shiloh and was in Vicksburg campaign and marched toward the sea. On the 22d of July, 1864, he fought his last battle, as did the gallant McPherson. While in the act of carrying a wounded man he received his death wound. He had command of the regiment on that dreadful day before Atlanta. All will remember how, at one time, the enemy surprised McPherson by coming up in the rear, thus compelling our men to hurry over the breastworks and fight from the other side. Major Foster yielded his life for a comrade and his country. He lingered for one month after the battle, dying in Cincinnati. A loving husband and father, a true patriot, who won his place on the monument most nobly.



INFANTRYMAN (SHELBY NORMAN).

The first Iowa martyr, Shelby Norman, a youth of eighteen, who was killed at Wilson's Creek when the battle had but just begun. We have tried in vain to secure some of the particulars of his early life, but have only been able to gather a few facts of his later years, and this through the kindness of Mrs. Jane E. Madden, to whom we are also greatly indebted for her patient and continuous search for the portrait of the young martyr, which she finally found in Ohio. In the spring of 1861 young Norman was living in Mount Sterling, Ohio, where he was born, although he had most of the time been occupied in farming. At this time, however, he removed with a sister to Iowa and settled near Muscatine. At Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men in the early spring of 1861 the brave young farmer boy forsook his plow and enlisted in Company A, First Iowa Infantry, which regiment was soon ordered to Missouri. On the 10th of August, 1861, the dread news of Wilson's Creek was flashing over the wires to all parts of the country. Muscatine lost by this conflict several brave soldiers. The G. A. R. post of that city is named after Shelby Norman. His picture adorns the walls of its assembly room. It was copied from the one used in modeling the heroic infantryman. The artist has been allowed to introduce an anachronism in that Shelby Norman is represented as the happy victor returned from the war, smiling upon mother or sister, who might have given him the flowers in his left hand. The sad fact was that the poor boy did not live to enjoy his first furlough. But thus would we have honored him and thousands more who, like him, sleep in nameless Southern graves, with the ceaseless sighing of the winds of Heaven in the pines for their eternal requiem.



SAILOR (ENSIGN WILLIAM H. C. MICHAEL).

William Henry Michael was born in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, July 14, 1845; was taken by his parents to Iowa in 1850, where he continuously resided from that year till 1874, except from 1861 to 1866, while in the war. He was educated in the common schools, Bacon College, Cincinnati, and University of Iowa. In the summer of 1861 he taught school. On September 21 of same year he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Iowa Infantry; was with his regiment in Missouri and in the battle of Shiloh. He was discharged from the service on account of injuries received in the line of duty. He reentered service as mate in Mississippi Squadron, United States Navy; was at Vicksburg and numerous engagements along the river, and acted as commander at battle of Clarendon on White River and was promoted one grade for gallantry on that occasion upon recommendation of Admiral David Porter. He was also presented a sword and medal by the crew and officers as also with ensign which floated over the vessel during action. At the close of the war he was retained until 1866 upon a vessel belonging to the Government which was ordered to look after all unsettled matters on the lower river. After this Mr. Michael returned to school at Iowa City. On leaving school he had a varied experience as surveyor, editor and lawyer. In 1887 he was appointed to fill position of Clerk of Printing Records of the United States Senate. He has filled various positions of public honor and trust and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Michael is the author of several books and is a constant contributor to various papers and magazines. He is married and has three daughters. Mr. Michael is the son of a veteran, as his father, though fifty-five years of age, entered the army and served in Battery Reserve Corps. Ensign Michael now occupies an honored position in Washington, D. C.



ARTILLERYMAN (CAPTAIN HENRY H. GRIFFITHS).

Henry H. Griffiths was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1824, and came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1849, and to Des Moines in 1852, where he was married September 2, 1854, to Mary W. Nash. Being owner of considerable tracts of land in Des Moines he was active in securing the removal of the state capital to that place, where, after the war, he was for four successive terms of court the Clerk and afterward Receiver of the United States Land Office until his death, July 26, 1885. In public and private life he manifested the same integrity, fidelity and regard for honor which characterized his military career. Henry Griffiths entered the service in command of Company E, Fourth Infantry, which he had been active in forming immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter. He was enlisted July 15, 1861, and was acting Major and second in command of the regiment at Pea Ridge. His transfer soon after to the First Iowa Battery was at his own request. During the time that Captain Henry Holcomb Griffiths was commander of the First Iowa Battery, from May 14, 1862, until it was mustered out, August 18, 1864, it had active and trying service and won marked distinction. As a part of General Steele's Division it fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, receiving honorable mention; it was in the advance column at Port Gibson; it took a prominent part in that action and was complimented by Generals Carr and McClernand; it fired the first shot before Vicksburg, on May 18, 1863, and rendered efficient service throughout that memorable siege; it opened fire on Lookout Mountain on November 24, crossed the mountain and fought at Missionary Ridge the next day and also took part in engagements at Resaca, Dallas, Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain and Atlanta. Throughout the war Griffiths' Battery never lost a gun, while its commander achieved a high reputation for gallantry and efficiency and was commended by General Grant.



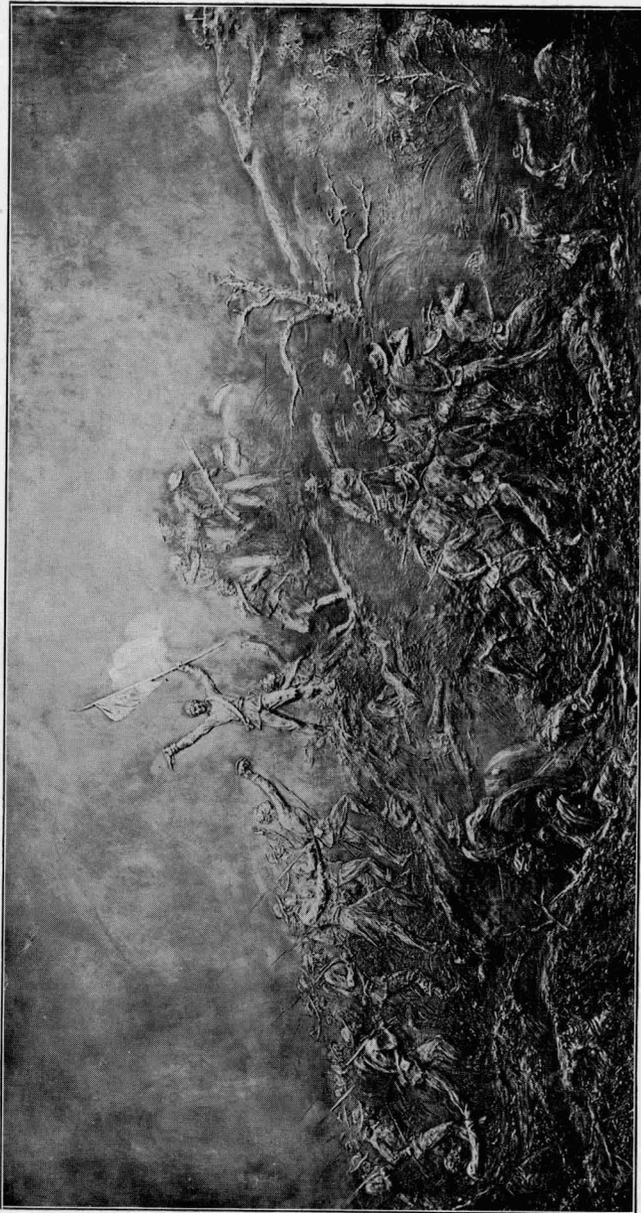
CAVALRYMAN (LIEUTENANT JAMES HORTON).

In the pioneer days of Muscatine as well as during the war the name of Horton was synonymous with patriotism, noble citizenship and Christian philanthropy. Doctor J. S. and Mary G. Horton were descendants of fine old Revolutionary stock and did not suffer the family name to lose in any degree its luster. By their conscientious Christian living, which involves fidelity to native land, they left an indelible impress upon a community that ever will revere their memory. From this family two splendid sons went to defend the Union in the late war, the eldest Lieutenant-Colonel Horton of the famous Second Iowa Cavalry and the subject of this sketch. James Horton, although living in Muscatine, enlisted in Fort Dodge in Captain Crookshank's company, August, 1861, which, failing to secure a place in Second Iowa Cavalry, went to Pennsylvania and mustered as Company C, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. Young Horton was eighteen when he enlisted, but seemed older because of his noble bearing and manly character. He was promoted later to First Lieutenant Company K, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. He was on detail as acting Regimental Adjutant during Atlanta campaign and was killed at the battle of Lovejoy Station while leading a saber charge. When a few hours before it became evident that this battle was imminent it was discovered that the commanding officer was not on the field; the matter was discussed and brave young Horton, a mere boy, was chosen to this honor by his comrades. He accepted the mission, rallied his men and with great gallantry led on to danger and to death. The portrait of this brave soldier was chosen to represent the Cavalryman, although, as in the case of Shelby Norman, it was an anachronism, as he did not live to rejoice in the great victory. When General Nelson Miles first looked upon this splendid statue he said: "I have seen nothing since the war that so reminded me of the day when Lee surrendered. On that day thousands swung their sabers in just that way while voicing their glad thanksgiving."



HISTORY.

Perhaps no two pieces of all the artwork of the monument have so large a claim upon the cultured approval of an art-loving public as the allegorical figures of Iowa and History. Here the artist for the first time in all this work has been given full scope for his genius. He has idealized these allegories with magnificent result. He has created History as a woman whose age may not be reckoned by fleeting years, stern, inflexible, relentless chronicler of events, reminding one of Michael Angelo's Sybils, and even of the Sphinx. Thrones, crowns, scepters and insignia of rank and title have been laid aside. She notes them, those who assumed them, but tarried not to shed a tear. Unmindful of the past, she gazes out into the limitless future. What a vast perspective—nations, kingdoms, powers, peoples, war, famine, glad prosperity yet to come. Intently on, the eye is fascinated with the panorama of the future. How can she be diverted from the contemplation of these vast concerns to peruse the story of Iowa and the war which the lovely youth (Iowa) presents in modest scroll? To him it signifies the most glorious of epochs and he appeals: "Glorious Iowa in the war! More men (according to population) furnished to defend our flag than from any other state in the Union. Iowa first in war, first in educational advantages, first in Reform! Her people, like the rivers of her borders, tend to inseparable union. Her beautiful rolling prairies, her lovely hills, her groves, cities, towns and peaceful hamlets to-day all chant the grateful hymn of praise and thanksgiving for the heroes who brought these days of peace and blessing. Write then, O Mighty Scribe, of Iowa and the War!"



DONELSON (BAS-RELIEF).

Wherever the story of Donelson is told, Iowa will be honored, her praises sung, her heroes wept for. Grant asked for Iowa men to make this fight and he got them—the Second, Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry. Each of these regiments had its own share of daring service to perform; each won splendid laurels by its unfaltering devotion to duty. Who can forget the great historic charge of the gallant Second? It is called an Iowa victory, this battle of Donelson, because of this charge. Still less can one forget the nights of suffering in rain and snow before the battle by the noble Seventh, who were without shelter and blankets. The severe fighting of the Twelfth, Seventh and Fourteenth, supplementing the great charge of the Second, won a victory which sent a thrill of joy throughout the Union. A telegram received in Des Moines read as follows: "Adjutant-General Baker: The Second Iowa Infantry proved themselves the bravest of the brave. * * * H. W. Halleck, Major-General." Iowa lost one hundred and twenty-eight men in this battle. On the bas-relief of Donelson which adorns the monument the following heroes' portraits may be found: Brigadier-General James M. Tuttle, Second Infantry; Colonel James Baker, Second Infantry; Captain Voltaire P. Twombly, Company K, Second Infantry; Adjutant George L. Godfrey, Second Infantry; Captain Jonathan S. Slaymaker, Company C, Second Infantry; Captain Charles C. Cloutman, Company K, Second Infantry; Private William Drake, Company C, Second Infantry; Corporal Samuel A. Mealey, Company H, Second Infantry.



IOWA (ALLEGORICAL FIGURE).

The allegorical figure of Iowa represents our young and vigorous state as a beautiful, youthful mother offering nourishment to her children. It is seven feet high, which indicates nine feet if in standing posture. It is most vigorously modeled and reminds one of the glorious goddesses on the frieze of the Parthenon. Splendid physical development, joined to refined beauty of soul, holds one spellbound before this masterpiece of sculpture. The fine classical head is somewhat modernized by the flowing hair. The closed eyes, earnest brow and sensitive mouth all convey the inspiration, Maternity, to all who behold it, but it is unspeakably emphasized by the pose, which suggests longing, waiting motherhood, with bounteous gifts for all her offspring. The figure is semi-nude. A rich, full drapery falling across the lap conceals the lower limbs; about her feet are symbols of our state's prosperity—wheat and corn, with the ploughshare. Many great art critics have passed judgment upon this magnificent figure and it has been pronounced one of the finest art conceptions in America. One is awed into silence by its beauty, is elevated by its purity of suggestion; one looks, but comes again, and yet again, "that he may dream of it when far away," as we all must of the Milo, Medici and Niobe. Iowa has at last a masterpiece of true classical art.

Said one whose knowledge of the beautiful has been gathered in many lands: "This figure haunts me with its unearthly beauty, its noble suggestion, its overawing modesty and dignity. I feel that I must whisper in its presence as when I viewed the great Sistine Madonna in Dresden." Holy Motherhood! Men bowed before it in the manger at Bethlehem, two thousand years ago, and to-day men worship just as reverently at its shrine, whether it is in the palace or in the peasant's cot; whether in marble, clay or storied bronze.



TRIUMPHAL RETURN (BAS-RELIEF).

This beautiful bas-relief is purely ideal and was designed to represent the joyful return of our Iowa troops at the close of the war. At the extreme right of the panel the Capitol is visible on the summit of a hill; near-by a receiving party greeting the oncoming troops, at whose head are a number of well-known heroes. In the composition of this picture only those portraits are used of soldiers and civilians who saw the close of the war.

RECEPTION GROUP.

Ex-Governor William Stone. Ex-Governor James Grimes.
Ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. Adjutant-General Baker.
Judge Edward Johnstone. Philip Crapo.
Mrs. John Scott. Mrs. William Larrabee.
Judge George G. Wright. Mrs. Harriet Ketcham.

EQUESTRIAN GROUP.

General J. G. Lauman.
Colonel H. H. Trimble.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ed. Wright.

SOLDIERS IN RANKS.

Captain S. S. Farwell, Thirty-first Infantry.
Lieutenant Edward Townsend, Thirty-first Infantry.
Brevet Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Eleventh Infantry.
Lieutenant S. H. M. Byers, Fifth Infantry.
Lieutenant H. H. Wright, Sixth Infantry.
J. D. Dunlevy, Third Cavalry.
Colonel Benjamin Beach, Eleventh Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Leake, Twentieth Infantry.
Drummer Henry Munroe, Sixth Infantry.
George H. Ballou, First Infantry.
Colonel George W. Kincaid, Thirty-seventh Infantry.
Sergeant Henry Grannis, Twelfth Infantry.
Colonel M. M. Trumbull, Third Infantry.
Colonel William B. Keeler, Thirty-fifth Infantry.
Albert Swalm, Thirty-third Infantry.
Sergeant James W. Ballou, Sixth Infantry.
Lieutenant John G. Cavendish, Twentieth Infantry.
Nurse Anna Wittenmeyer.



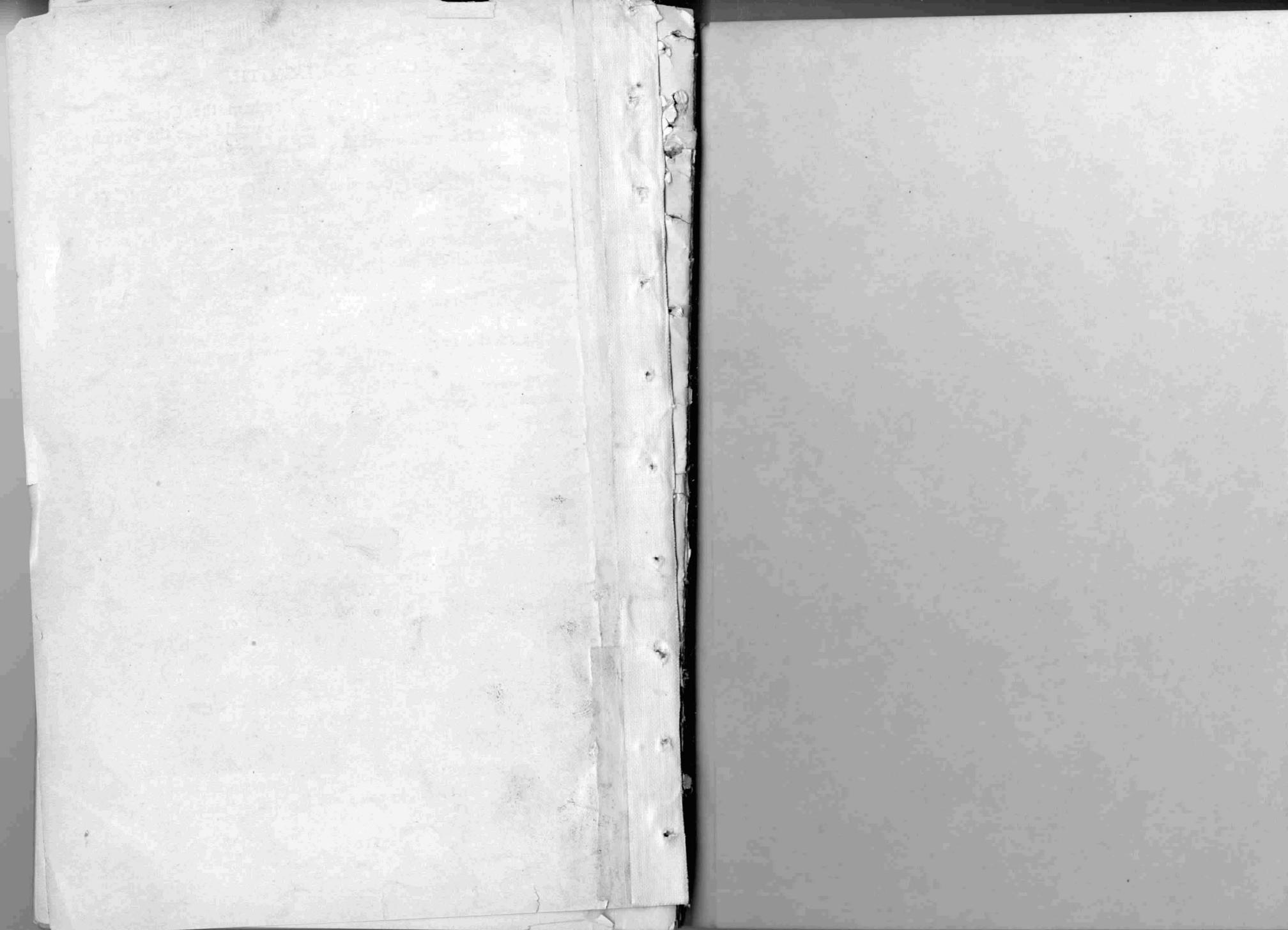
HARRIET A. KETCHAM.

"Whom the gods love die young." So felt a large loving family, so felt a community, so felt a state when Harriet A. Ketcham was no more. A beautiful, tenderly loving wife and mother, a gifted artist, had "passed on." She was born in New Market, Ohio, the 12th of July, 1846. On the mother's side an ancestry of Manxmen dating back to Edward the Confessor—from these came her fervid artistic temperament, vivacity, diversity of talents. From her sturdy American father came her pluck and utter disregard of all obstacles that might encumber her path in pursuit of a laudable object. In early life she manifested a pronounced taste in art lines and became deft in the use of brush and colors. Her family moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1851, and there she received a superior education in Wesleyan University. At an early age she was married to William B. Ketcham, a manufacturer and coal mine operator of that place. Eight years after her marriage she began to model in clay and went the same year to study with some of the best sculptors of America, among them Clark Mills. After ten years of hard work she went to Italy and placed herself under the best possible instruction then available in Rome. Here she executed the beautiful halfsize figure of "Peri at the Gates of Paradise," which was exhibited at the Columbian Exhibition and now stands in the Capitol at Des Moines. A number of her paintings adorn the Custodian's room of same building. Mrs. Ketcham's greatest triumph was in her successful competition with forty-seven other artists for the design for the Iowa Soldiers' Monument, although her busts of Lincoln, Allison, Harlan, Miller, Potter and others have made for her a national reputation.



CARL ROHL-SMITH.

Upon the death of Harriet Ketcham the Commission sought far and wide for an artist who would take the sketch which she left and develop from it a soldiers' monument. Many artists coveted the honor and the competition became most active. After due deliberation Carl Rohl-Smith, of Chicago, was selected and a contract at once closed. He is still a young man, a native of Denmark, where he executed a number of noble pieces of sculpture, some of them under national commission. Mr. Rohl-Smith and his gifted wife may be called true cosmopolitans, as they have lived and wrought in many lands. In Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Paris, New York, Louisville and Chicago one may see splendid results of the busy life of the celebrated sculptor who has executed the artwork for the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. On his arrival in Chicago he at once received a commission from Hon. G. M. Pullman for the magnificent bronze group now standing before the mansion of the latter. It represents the massacre at Fort Dearborn and marks the spot where the Heald family were attacked and the wife saved by "Black Partridge." Mr. Rohl-Smith received \$12,000 for his model, the plaster cast of which now stands in the rotunda of the Iowa Capitol building, the gift of Mr. Pullman, who is entitled to the gratitude of our state. Mr. Rohl-Smith has just achieved the greatest victory of his life in securing the contract for the Sherman Monument in Washington, awarded by a commission made up of officers from the Army of the Tennessee and prominent officials of the Federal Government, at the head of which stand General Nelson Miles and General Dodge. A very sharp competition with twenty-four other artists, who were not overgenerous to the Danish aspirant, resulted in victory for the latter, with a national fame. The matter was discussed in foreign art circles very generally, as it was the one instance on record where our national government has interfered to protect a single artist. Mr. Rohl-Smith's studio will be hereafter in Washington, D. C.



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