

REPORT

OF

NATHANIEL B. BAKER,

Adjutant General

AND

A. Q. M. G. OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

TO

HON. CYRUS C. CARPENTER,

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

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JANUARY 1, 1873, TO JANUARY 1, 1874.

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DES MOINES:  
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.  
1874.

STATE OF IOWA,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, January 1, 1874. }

HON. CYRUS C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa, and Commander-  
in-Chief of the Militia thereof:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Adjutant-General  
and Acting Quartermaster-General of the State of Iowa.

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF, JANUARY 1, 1874.

RANK.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	WHEN COMMISSIONED.	REMARKS.
Governor	Cyrus C. Carpenter	Des Moines, Polk Co...	Commander-in-Chief .....		Com. of Subsistence U. S. V., March 24, 1862; Chief Com. of Subs. 16th Army Corps, Sept. 26th, 1864; Chief Com. of Subs. 15th Army Corps, Nov. 9, 1864; honorably mustered out, July 14, 1865; confirmed as brevet Colonel of Volunteers, Feb. 5, 1866, for efficient and meritorious services,—to rank from July 12, 1865. Register of State Land Office, 1867 to 1871. Inaugurated Governor of the State Jan. 11, 1872; re-elected in 1873. At time of first election, a resident of Webster county.
Brig-Gen.	Nathaniel B. Baker	Des Moines, Polk Co...	Adjutant and Inspector General, A. Q. M. Gen., A. Com. Gen., and Paymaster Gen..	July 25, 1861	Originally appointed from Clinton, Clinton Co., by Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood; re-appointed by Gov. Kirkwood in 1862; re-appointed by Gov. Wm. M. Stone Jan. 1864, and in 1866. Re-appointed by Gov. Merrill in 1868 and 1870, and by Gov. Carpenter in 1872.
Lieut.-Col.	B. Franklin Reno.	Marango, Iowa Co.....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 11, 1872	2d Lieut. Co. H, 2d Iowa Cavalry, Sept. 5, 1861; 1st Lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; and Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Nov. 17, 1862.
Lieut.-Col.	James H. C. Wilson	Iowa City, Johnson Co.	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 11, 1872	2d Lieut. Co. K, 44th Iowa Infantry.
Lieut.-Col.	James H. Lakin.	Fayette, Fayette Co.....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 11, 1872	4th Sergeant Co. F, 3d Iowa Infantry; 2d Lieut., April 9, 1862; 1st Lieut., Sept. 1, 1862.
Lieut.-Col.	Geo. S. Ringland...	Ft. Dodge, Webster Co.	Aid-de-Camp .....	March 22, '73	1st Lieut. and Capt. Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col.	Edgar T. Ensign...	Des Moines, Polk Co...	Special Aid-de-Camp...	Aug. 17, 1872	2d Serg't Co. D, 2d Iowa Infantry, May 4, 1861; 2d Lieut., May 27, 1861; 1st Lt. Dec. 5, 1861; Capt. June 22, 1862. Major 9th Iowa Cav., Oct. 26, 1863; brevet Col. U. S. V.
Lieut.-Col.	Geo. Rollett.....	Ft. Madison, Lee Co...	Special Aid-de-Camp...	March 22, '73	Private and 1st Serg't Co. D, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Lieut.-Col.	Eugene C. Haynes	Centerville, Appanoose	Special Aid-de-Camp...	March 22, '73	Private and 1st Lieut. Co. D, 6th Iowa Infantry.
Lieut.-Col.	Richard Hulit.....	Le Claire, Scott Co.....	Special Aid-de-Camp...	March 22, '73	Private and 2d Corporal Co. K, 20th Iowa Infantry.
Captain....	Wm. H. Fleming.	Des Moines, Polk Co...	Military Secretary.....	April 7, 1869	One of the principal clerks in Adjutant-General's office during the war and for some time after. Subsequently appointed Deputy Secretary of State from Clinton county, and served as such from Jan. 8, 1867, to April 8, 1869, when he was appointed Military and Private Secretary of Gov. Merrill. Re-appointed by Gov. Merrill in 1870, and was appointed Military and Private Secretary of Gov. Carpenter in 1872.

# ROSTER OF MILITIA JANUARY 1st, 1874.

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OFFICERS.	NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	ARMS.
Capt. Farron Olmsted ..... 1st Lieut. Frank Clark ..... 2d Lieut. John A. Smith.....	Olmsted Zouaves .....	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles ...
Capt. Charles V. Mount..... 1st Lieut. Charles E. Inman ..... 2d Lieut. Martin D. Sterling .....	Vinton Zouaves .....	Vinton, Benton county .....	Springfield B. L. rifles ...
Capt. Truman A. Darling..... Senr. 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Parker..... Junr. 1st Lieut. David H. Holmes..... Senr. 2d Lieut. David G. Harvey..... Junr. 2d Lieut. Frank Burns.....	Lawler Battery.....	Lawler, Chickasaw county .....	1 6-pdr. cannon.....
Capt. Wm. Rowland..... 1st Lieut.—vacant..... 2d Lieut.—vacant.....	McGregor Artillery .....	McGregor, Clayton county.....	1 6-pdr. cannon .....
Capt. Thomas G. Ferreby..... 1st Lieut. John H. Tierney..... 2d Lieut. Noah W. Denison.....	Clinton Artillery .....	Clinton, Clinton county.....	1 6-pdr. cannon.....
City of Burlington .....	No organization .....	Burlington, Des Moines county...	1 6-pdr. cannon. ....
City of Keokuk .....	No organization .....	Keokuk, Lee county.....	1 6-pdr. cannon.....
Capt. Wm. W. White..... 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Patterson..... 2d Lieut. Albert Brownlow .....	Battery "A," Cresco Artillery...	Cresco, Howard county .....	1 6-pdr. cannon. ....
State Penitentiary .....	No organization .....	Ft. Madison, Lee county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles ...

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Capt. Charles E. Provost..... 1st Lieut. John H. Keatley..... 2d Lieut. Charles E. Barber.....	Council Bluffs L't Artillery.....	Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county .....	1 6-pdr. cannon.....
Capt. Stephen G. Barnes..... 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Baker..... 2d Lieut. Hamilton M. Bartlett.....	Iowa College Company.....	Grinnell, Poweshiek county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles...
Senior 1st Lieut. William Burton.....	Iowa College Artillery.....	Grinnell, Poweshiek county.....	1 12-pdr. cannon.....
Capt. J. S. Stickney..... 1st Lieut. A. E. Hitchcock..... 2d Lieut. A. M. Blodgett.....	Iowa State Agricultural College Company.....	Ames, Story county.....	Enfield rifles, Springfield B. L. rifles.....
Senior 1st Lieut. C. H. Lee.....	Geddes Battery.....	Ames, Story county.....	1 12-pdr. cannon .....
Capt. Wilson Lumpkin..... 1st Lieut. Sidney J. Bennett..... 2d Lieut. Waldo J. Medearis.....	Fort Dodge Battery.....	Fort Dodge, Webster county.....	1 12-pdr. cannon .....
Capt. Wm. A. Gebhardt..... 1st Lieut. Russell Johnston..... 2d Lieut. Rutledge Lea.....	Keosauqua Artillery.....	Keosauqua, Van Buren county...	1 12-pdr. cannon.....
Capt. Wm. L. Davis..... 1st Lieut. John Shanley..... 2d Lieut. Jacob F. Hahnen.....	Crocker Veteran Guards.....	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles...
Capt. Thomas L. MacVey .....	Pocahontas Rifles.....	Rolfe, Pocahontas county.....	Enfield rifles .....
Capt. Fabian Brydolf..... 1st Lieut. Gust. Sheagren..... 2d Lieut. Herman Wigert.....	Burlington Guards.....	Burlington, Des Moines county...	Springfield B. L. rifles...

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

# ROSTER OF MILITIA—CONTINUED.

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OFFICERS.	NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	ARMS.
Capt. Mercelon R. Derby..... 1st Lieut. Marcus M. Lord..... 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Summers.....	Humboldt County Rifles .....	Rutland, Humboldt county.....	Enfield rifles.....
Capt. Samuel H. Eicholtz..... 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Young..... 2d Lieut. Edson Goit.....	Panora Zouaves.....	Panora, Guthrie county.....	Enfield rifles.....
Capt. Orrin B. Crane..... 1st Lieut. George L. Yount..... 2d Lieut. Henry Brasted .....	Anamosa Artillery.....	Anamosa, Jones county.....	1 12-pdr. cannon.....
Capt. Richard Middleton..... 1st Lieut. John L. Day..... 2d Lieut. Edward S. Carter.....	Keokuk Veteran Guards.....	Keokuk, Lee county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles...
Capt. Simon B. Dexter .....	Mason City Zouaves.....	Mason City, Cerro Gordo county..	Enfield rifles.....
1st Lieut. George H. Shockey..... 2d Lieut. Warren N. Jones.....			
Capt. Daniel J. Duane..... 1st Lieut. Timothy D. Lee..... 2d Lieut. Michael J. Cooney.....	Dubuque Rifles.....	Dubuque, Dubuque county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles....
Capt. Alfred D. Collier .....	Baker Guards.....	Cedar Rapids, Linn county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles ..
1st Lieut. Robert A. Austin..... 2d Lieut. Philip H. Francis.....			
Senior 1st Lieut. W. H. A. Williams ..	Baker Battery.....	Des Moines, Polk county.....	1 12-pdr. cannon.....

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Capt. Edgar T. Ensign..... 1st Lieut. John Pilmer..... 2d Lieut. Halbert B. Case.....	Des Moines Cavalry .....	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Spencer carbines.....
Capt. H. F. Royce..... 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Quick..... 2d Lieut. C. D. Sprague.....	Railroad Volunteers .....	Des Moines, Polk county.....	Springfield B. L. rifles....
Capt. Orville L. Aldrich..... 1st Lieut. Lucian E. B. Holt.....	Gerhart Lt. Artillery.....	Marshalltown, Marshall county...	1-pdr. iron gun.....
Capt. Joseph W. Oldham..... 1st Lieut. Robert A. Broadbent .....	Sioux City Guards .....	Sioux City, Woodbury county.	Enfield rifles .....
2d Lieut. Henry Munchrath .....			
Senior 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Nichols.....	Printers' Battery .....	Cedar Rapids, Linn county.....	1 12-pdr. iron gun.....
Capt. Rezin Wilkins .....	Grant Rifles.....	Grant Township, Polk county....	Enfield rifles .....
1st Lieut. James H. Dean..... 2d Lieut. Juel K. Taylor.....			

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## HOWARD COUNTY REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.	LOCATION.		
Colonel C. V. Jacobs .....			
Lieut. Col. W. W. White .....			
Major J. E. Peck.....	Cresco.....		
Adjutant J. J. Caward.....			
Quartermaster W. C. Nichols .....			
Surgeon L. A. Merriam .....			
Co. A.			
Capt. W. H. Patterson.....	Cresco.....		
1st Lieut. Albert Brownslow.....			
2d Lieut. W. B. Mitson.....			

## ROSTER OF MILITIA—CONTINUED.

OFFICERS.	LOCATION.	
Co. B. Capt. George M. Van Leuven..... 1st Lieut. Peter Velle, Jr..... 2d Lieut. S. A. Miller.....	Lime Springs.....	.....
Co. C. Capt. Madison Taft..... 1st Lieut. Frank Richards..... 2d Lieut. Charles Ashley.....	Florenceville.....	.....
Co. F. Capt. Frank Kyte..... 1st Lieut. Wm. Burke..... 2d Lieut. S. A. Sutton.....	Bush.....	.....
Co. G. Capt. Geo. W. Webster..... 1st Lieut. R. O. Thayer..... 2d Lieut. H. N. Brown.....	Howard Center.....	.....
Co. H. Capt. David Patterson..... 1st Lieut. C. D. Cutting..... 2d Lieut. G. B. Spencer.....	Riceville.....	.....
Co. I. Capt. G. W. Merry..... 1st Lieut. Ed. Merry..... 2d Lieut. E. I. Isbell.....	Pond Valley.....	.....
Co. K. Capt. Wm. E. Haskins..... 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Nye..... 2d Lieut. A. C. Blair.....	Chester.....	.....

## MILITIA RETURNS

MADE TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF IOWA FOR 1873.

COUNTIES.	NO.	COUNTIES.	NO.
Adair .....	899	Jefferson .....	2455
Adams .....	883	Johnson .....	3037
Allamakee .....	2001	Jones .....	2664
Appanoose .....	2226	Keokuk .....	2371
Audubon .....	290	Kossuth .....	661
Benton .....	3351	Lee .....	4435
Black Hawk .....	2687	Linn .....	4775
Boone .....	2247	Louis .....	1898
Bremer .....	1520	Lucas .....	1545
Buchanan .....	2082	Lyon .....	166
Buena Vista .....	553	Madison .....	2564
Butler .....	1503	Mahaska .....	3502
Calhoun .....	368	Marion .....	3008
Carroll .....	600	Marshall .....	3045
Cass .....	1264	Mills .....	1543
Cedar .....	2583	Mitchell .....	1234
Cerro Gordo .....	885	Monona .....	867
Cherokee .....	620	Monroe .....	1758
Chickasaw .....	1408	Montgomery .....	1223
Clarke .....	1325	Muscatine .....	2855
Clay .....	672	O'Brien .....	420
Clayton .....	2353	Osceola .....	295
Clinton .....	4224	Page .....	1961
Crawford .....	515	Palo Alto .....	428
Dallas .....	2035	Plymouth .....	723
Davis .....	2247	Pocahontas .....	251
Decatur .....	1839	Polk .....	3816
Delaware .....	2077	Pottawattamie .....	2784
Des Moines .....	3057	Poweshiek .....	2489
Dickinson .....	311	Ringgold .....	1050
Dubuque .....	5175	Sac .....	290
Emmet .....	213	Scott .....	4891
Fayette .....	2765	Shelby .....	526
Floyd .....	1792	Sioux .....	576
Franklin .....	834	Story .....	1520
Fremont .....	2025	Tama .....	2601
Greene .....	1001	Taylor .....	1405
Grundy .....	1299	Union .....	1152
Guthrie .....	1463	Van Buren .....	2806
Hamilton .....	927	Wapello .....	3333
Hancock .....	228	Warren .....	2794
Hardin .....	1952	Washington .....	2057
Harrison .....	1731	Wayne .....	1688
Henry .....	3166	Webster .....	1846
Howard .....	1155	Winnebago .....	325
Humboldt .....	358	Winneshiek .....	2752
Ida .....	113	Woodbury .....	1153
Iowa .....	2139	Worth .....	474
Jackson .....	2836	Wright .....	411
Jasper .....	3471		

Total.....176293

## ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &amp;c. ISSUED IN 1873.

	TO WHOM ISSUED.									
	Spencer carbines.	Light cavalry sabres and belts.	Springfield breech-loading rifles.	Enfield rifles.	Non-com. officers' swords.	Cartridge-boxes & plates.	Cartridge-box belts and plates.	Waist-belts and plates.	Cap-pouches and pickets.	Bayonet-scarbards.
Capt. Simon B. Dexter, Mason City.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. Daniel J. Duane, Dubuque.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. Alfred D. Collier, Cedar Rapids.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. Edgar T. Ensign, Des Moines.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. F. F. Rice, Des Moines.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. A. S. H. Grinnell, Sioux City.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. A. S. H. Grinnell, issued in 1871, omitted in previous reports.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Capt. Ream Wilkins, Grant township, Polk county.....					40	40	40	40	40	40
Total.....	40	40	164	180	13	280	240	280	180	280

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., 1873.

COUNTIES.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION.	Twelve pounder cannon.	Six pounder cannon.	Springfield B. L. rifles.	Enfield rifles.	Spencer carbines.	Artillery sabres.	Light Cav. sabres and belts.	N. C. officers swords.	Cartridges.	Cones.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Vises.	Ball-screws.	Tompson's.	Cartridge-boxes and plates.	Cartridge-box belts and plates.	Waist-belts and plates.	Cap-pouches and picks.	Bayonet-sab-bards.	Gun-slings.
Benton.....	Capt. Charles V. Mount.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	8	8	4	8	.....	.....	60	60	60	60	60	60
Chickasaw .....	Capt. T. A. Darling.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	Capt. Wm. Rowland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	Col. Thos. G. Ferreby.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerro Gordo...	Capt. Simon B. Dexter.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Des Moines....	City of Burlington.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines....	Capt. Fabian Brydolf.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	.....	60	60
Dubuque.....	Capt. Daniel J. Duane.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Guthrie.....	Capt. Samuel H. Eicholz.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Howard.....	Capt. W. W. White.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	Capt. M. R. Derby.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Johnson.....	J. E. Griffiths.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones.....	Capt. Orrin B. Crane.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	State Penitentiary.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	City of Keokuk.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	Capt. Richard Middleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	Capt. A. D. Collier.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	40
Polk.....	Col. F. Olmsted.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	40
Polk.....	Capt. W. L. Davis.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	40
Polk.....	Col. E. T. Ensign.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	40
Polk.....	Capt. H. F. Royce.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	Capt. Rezin Wilkins.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	40
Pottawattamie	Capt. Charles E. Provost.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poweshiek .....	Capt. Stephen G. Barnes.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	.....	60	60
Pocahontas....	Capt. Thomas L. MacVey.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Story.....	Capt. J. S. Stickney.....	1	40	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40

Van Buren.....	Capt. W. A. Gebhardt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	Capt. W. Lumpkin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbury.....	Capt. J. W. Oldham.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total.....		5	7	469	360	40	25	80	37	25	8	8	4	8	220	680	640	680	400	680	680	680

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &amp;c., RECEIVED, ISSUED, AND REMAINING ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1874.

	Cannon.	Springfield B. L. rifles.	Enfield rifles.	Remington B. L. pistols.	Spencer carbines.	Light cavalry sabres.	N. C. officers' swords.	Cartridges.	Tompions.	Cartridge boxes and plates.	Cartridge-box bells and plates.	Waist-belts and plates.	Cap-pouches and pickets.	Bayonet-sabebards.	Gunslings.
On hand per last report.....	1	873	2704	100	40	40	10	1000	2154	1876	1900	1892	1160	1852	1780
Received from United States.....								25	25	00					
Received from J. B. Elliott, Iowa City.....															
Total.....	1	873	2704	100	40	40	10	1025	2179	1876	1900	1892	1160	1852	1780
Issued per abstract.....															
Sold, expended, &c.....															
Destroyed by fire at Grinnell in 1871—omitted in previous reports.....															
Total.....															
On hand January 1, 1874.....	1	873	2704	100	40	40	10	1025	2179	1876	1900	1892	1160	1852	1780

The balance on hand of Enfield rifles, as stated above, is 1,556. These rifles were turned over to me by the Major commanding Rock Island Arsenal in the year 1863, as an Enfield rifle, but upon examination I find them mixed, some being Springfield muskets, some Harper's Ferry muskets, and others of different makes. The majority of them, however, are Enfields.

## THE MILITIA.

The warnings and suggestions of the fathers and founders of this nation, and the views of those able statesmen seem to have been almost entirely disregarded by national and state legislation. To be sure there was a little awakening after the war of 1812, and after the late war of the Rebellion, but to-day we are forgetting the warnings of our fathers and the dangers we have passed.

Washington said to Congress in 1790:—"Among the many interesting objects, which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war, is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Again in 1793, he said:—"I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of *our* duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing yourselves in a condition of complete defense, and of exacting from *them* the fulfillment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States, among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war."

John Adams wrote:—"National defense is one of the cardinal duties of a statesman. On this head I recollect nothing with which to reproach myself. The subject has always been near my heart. The delightful imaginations of universal and perpetual peace, have often amused, but have never been credited by me."

Jefferson said:—"None but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army; to keep ours armed and disciplined is therefore at all times important."

In the introduction to General Knox's report on the militia, revised by Washington, is the following:—"While the human character remains unchanged, and society and governments of considerable extent are formed, a principle ever ready to execute the laws and defend the States must constantly exist. Without this vital principle, the government would be invaded or over-turned and trampled upon by the bold and

ambitious. No community can be long held together, unless its arrangements are adequate to its probable exigencies."

Washington in 1789 wrote to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts:—"I have observed too, with singular satisfaction, so becoming an attention to the militia of the State as presents the fairest prospect of support to the invaluable objects of national safety and peace."

When the subject was brought before the Federal Convention, Elbridge Gerry said, "that as to maintaining an army the people are jealous." "He thought an army dangerous in time of peace, and could never consent to a power to keep up an indefinite number." His idea was that the blank should be filled with 2,000 or 3,000.

Madison said:—"As the greatest danger to liberty is from large standing armies, it is best to prevent them by an effectual provision for a good militia."

Colonel Mason proposed inserting in the militia clause, before "to provide for organizing &c." the words, "and that the liberties of the people might be better secured against the danger of standing armies in time of peace."

Randolph and Madison favored this proposition, "as it is well to discountenance standing armies by the constitution, as far as will consist with essential power of government."

General Knox wrote: "The modern practice of Europe, with respect to the employment of standing armies, has created such a mass of opinion in their favor, that even philosophers and the advocates for liberty have frequently confessed their use and necessity in certain cases."

"But whoever candidly and seriously estimates the power of discipline, and the tendency of military habits, will be constrained to confess that, whatever may be the efficacy of a standing army in war, it cannot in peace be considered as friendly to the rights of human nature."

Jefferson, in his inaugural address, 1801, says: "A statement has been framed by the Secretary of War, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defense against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it conceived needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up in time of peace for that purpose."

John Adams, in a letter to a French abbe who desired materials for a history of the American Revolution, writes: "That there are four

institutions which must be thoroughly studied and fully examined by any one who would write understandingly upon the subject; for these institutions have had a decided effect, not only in the first determination of debates in the public councils, and the earliest resolutions for forcible resistance, but also in the influence they had upon the other colonies in furnishing an example for the adoption, more or less, of the same institutions, and similar measures. These four institutions are, first, the towns; second, the churches; third, the schools; fourth, the militia. Here, sir, you have a slight sketch of that wisdom and council, and that skill and military bravery, which have produced the American Revolution; and which I hope will be sacredly preserved as the foundation of the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the people."

In another letter Adams writes: "I wish every man upon the continent was a soldier, and obliged, upon occasion, to fight."

When Washington handed in his resignation at the close of the war, 1783, he addressed a letter to the Governor of every State, in which he said:

*Third.* "The adoption of a proper peace establishment, in which care should be taken to place the militia throughout the Union on a regular, uniform, and efficient footing. The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security and our first effectual resort in case of hostility."

In a message to Congress, relative to Indian hostilities, 1789, he said: "Along with this subject (the appointment of a commission) I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed. I mean some uniform and effective system for the militia of the United States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure on which the honor, safety, and well-being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend."

At the opening of the session, 1793, he said: "They (the militia) may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every exigency of the United States." Again, in 1794: "The devising and establishing of a well-regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude."

In 1795 he said: "With the review of our army establishment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry what imperfections in the existing plan further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed till the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time is wearing

away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils."

In 1796 he said: "My solicitude to see the militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recall the subject to your view on the present session."

Jefferson, in his inaugural address, 1801, said:—"The only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them (the invaders) is the body of neighboring citizens as formed into militia. On these, collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading foe, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defense until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects which from time to time show themselves in the laws for regulating the militia until they are sufficiently perfect. Nor should we now, or at any time separate, until we can say we have done everything for the militia which we could do, were an enemy at our door." In 1803, he urges the "importance and indispensable necessity of vigorous exertions on the part of State Governments to carry into effect the militia system adopted by the National Legislature, in a manner best calculated to insure such a degree of military discipline and knowledge of tactics, as will under the auspices of a benign Providence render the militia a sure and permanent bulwark of national defenses." None but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army; to keep ours armed and disciplined is therefore at all times important." In 1808, he affirms:—"For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security."

Madison said:—"As auxiliary to a regular force for a large one in time of peace, a disciplined militia forms an essential part of a republican system, it being certain that liberty cannot be safe with powerful standing armies nor in danger without them, and that without an effective militia, the danger of such armies cannot be precluded."

I might quote much more from the best authorities, but 1842 found us without preparation or proper organization and the disastrous beginning of that war was the result of disregard of the true words of the founders of the Republic. I might add the warnings which followed us up to 1861 from the best men of the nation, but it is only sufficient to say that the wise monitions of the great men of the nation were

again for years disregarded and we went into the war for the defense of our very existence so totally unprepared, that mortification was our lot for a commencement.

I have seen no occasion to change my opinion of the militia and the militia law of this State, as expressed in my prior reports. I repeat with some slight modifications what I have heretofore stated.

The present militia law is almost a dead letter so far as an active militia is concerned. The activity and energy of those who labored for its organization during the war has almost entirely disappeared.

We certainly ought to have in the State a few well organized and well drilled "active" militia companies. They may be required in an emergency, and would serve as a nucleus around which volunteers could rally in case of a "call" for them. Many such companies we cannot have under the present law. If the people of this State want a small militia organization only, that cannot be had unless the law is made more stringent in its provisions, and unless officers and soldiers are properly paid for their services.

If a regiment could be organized in each Congressional District, with companies judiciously scattered in the limits of each district, under laws which compelled company drills for a sufficient number of days that would make the members of the organization skilled in the handling of arms, and proficient in company movements, and a regimental muster once in each year of several days' continuance for company and regimental drill and evolutions, we should soon find organizations of which we should be proud, emulation for superiority in the qualities that would make good soldiers, a body of men ready to move effectually and promptly when an emergency demanded, and as before stated, in relation to well-drilled companies, the nucleus around which volunteers could rally in case of greatest dangers to the State or nation, and with instructors who could educate the new recruits for new regiments.

To do this, the companies should be compelled to drill at least ten days in each year, and the regimental muster should continue at least three days. Officers and soldiers should be armed and equipped by the State, and should be well paid for their time and services. A small tax on each voter in the State would pay all the expenses of such organizations, provided the minimum of the companies was fixed at a low number.

It is useless to urge upon a portion of the people of this State the importance of maintaining an active and efficient militia, and ask officers and soldiers to expend ten or fifteen days each year in that service

without compensation. If the State requires a thoroughly drilled, respectable and efficient militia, it can, in my opinion, only be obtained by proper compensation to the members who compose the organizations.

It has been hoped that Congress would have acted in this matter long since, under the provision of the United States Constitution "to provide for organizing," "arming and disciplining the militia;" but as the remembrance of our late great danger is gradually becoming only mere history, and no warning to a large number of our people, there is a strong probability that we shall hear no more from Congress until some other danger threatens, and we find ourselves almost as unprepared to act as many of the States were at the beginning of the rebellion, without arms, without equipments, without organizations, and without discipline.

Some will object to the plan I have proposed, on account of its expense, but it is the opinion of many statesmen and soldiers, that if the State militia had been properly organized at the North at the commencement of the rebellion, and larger forces, properly drilled and efficiently armed, and under the command of competent officers, could have been moved to the front without such delay as did occur, the rebellion would have been crushed in a very short period, and immense sums of money and rivers of blood would have been saved the nation.

I know that some will urge against any militia organization, that we have veteran officers and soldiers among us who would be ready, in emergency, to organize, drill, and prepare for the field, volunteers who might be called for. There is where a great mistake would be found. The tactics have changed, rules and regulations have been altered, and one of our veteran officers or soldiers would have now about as much to learn as many did at the commencement of the late rebellion. Besides the lack of knowledge, the need of practice would be evident, if we "called for" volunteers to-day, among the best of the veterans which Iowa ever furnished. We could furnish as good and brave men as ever faced an enemy, but drill and discipline and practice would be wanting.

A large class among us may talk of peace and satisfy themselves that there never will be any danger of war. But the history of the world contradicts their opinions and belief. Our own history contradicts them.

We have been at war or in danger of war many times since the independence of this nation, and during the space of less than seventy-five years. The record of our wars or dangers of wars is as follows:

In 1799 with France, in 1812 with England, in 1830 with South Carolina, in 1836 with France, in 1838 with the Indians in Florida, in 1839 with England, in 1841 with England and the Canadas, in 1842 with England, in 1846 with Mexico, in 1846 with England, in 1861 the war of the rebellion, in 1873 the Indian (Modoc), war, and again Spain 1873—to say nothing of continued outbreaks of Indians on the Mexican frontier.

#### TROOPS TO PRESERVE THE PUBLIC PEACE.

On the 17th day of November, I received the following order from you:

STATE OF IOWA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
DES MOINES, NOV., 17, 1873. }

GEN'L N. B. BAKER, *Adjutant General*:

Immediately upon the receipt hereof, you will summon one of the military companies of Des Moines, to proceed forthwith to Council Bluffs to aid in the suppression or prevention of a threatened prize fight in that vicinity. You will cause the commanding officer to report to the sheriff of Pottawattamie county for duty.

By order of the Governor,

WM. H. FLEMING,

Military Secretary.

I immediately complied with your orders, but was compelled to send detachments of two companies, so many members of each company being absent from town. I had no time to send for absent members, for was between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., when I received your orders, and I wished to have the troops ready to move by regular train before 4 o'clock P. M.

The report of Col. Olmsted accompanying this is so full that there is little need of my adding one word.

#### REPORT OF COL. OLMSTED.

HEADQUARTERS, OLMSTED ZOUAVES,  
DES MOINES, IOWA, NOV. 19th, 1873. }

BRIG. GEN'L N. B. BAKER, *Adj't Gen'l of Iowa*:

I have the honor to report that my command, consisting of the Olmsted Zouaves, under my immediate command, and the Crocker Vet-

eran Guards, under command of Capt. W. L. Davis, returned here this morning.

I have deemed it proper to report to you instead of reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of the State, for the reason that the orders emanated from you, and subsequent correspondence by telegraph and otherwise was conducted between you and me entirely, but that I may make no error in this matter, I ask you to transmit this report to the Governor at once.

Soon after one o'clock P. M., on the 17th instant, I received the following order :

STATE OF IOWA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, NOV. 17, 1873, 1 P. M. }

To COL. OLMSTED,

*Commanding Olmsted Zouaves.*

*Des Moines, Iowa :*

Sir:—In accordance with orders of the Governor of this State, you will immediately report to me at my office, with your company, fully armed and equipped for immediate duty, and there await further orders.

Truly Yours,

N. B. BAKER,

Adj't Gen'l of Iowa.

I also received from you the following order directed to Captain W. L. Davis, of the Crocker Veteran Guards, and was directed to make immediate service of the same on Captain Davis, which duty I performed.

STATE OF IOWA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, NOV. 17th, 1873. }

To CAPT. W. L. DAVIS,

*Crocker Veteran Guards,*

*Des Moines, Iowa :*

Sir:—In accordance with orders from the Governor of this State, you will report for immediate duty at my office, with your company, fully armed and equipped, and there await further orders.

Truly Yours,

N. B. BAKER,

Adj't Gen'l of Iowa.

I also received the following order, which was at once delivered as directed, by my orderly:

STATE OF IOWA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, NOV. 17th, 1873. }

CAPT. H. F. ROYCE,

*Supt. C. R. I. & P. R. R.,*

*Des Moines, Iowa.*

Sir:—The State of Iowa will require the transportation of one company of officers and men over your road, from Des Moines to Council Bluffs this afternoon.

I think they will be ready for regular train this afternoon.

Truly Yours,

N. B. BAKER,

A. G. & A. Q. M. G., of Iowa.

My command, consisting of both companies was ready to move at 3 o'clock P. M. All were fully armed and equipped.

I received from you the following orders:

STATE OF IOWA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, NOV. 17, 1873. }

To COL. OLMSTED,

*Commanding the Zouaves,*

*Des Moines, Iowa.*

Sir:—Upon your arrival at Council Bluffs you will report to the sheriff of Pottawattamie county for duty. The command of all state troops will devolve on you, and when the sheriff calls on you for aid, render it promptly and efficiently and with all the force under your command.

I deliver to you the orders for quarters and rations.

Truly Yours,

N. B. BAKER,

A. G. & A. Q. M. G., and

Acting Commissary General of Iowa.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 DES MOINES, NOV. 17, 1873. }

TO THE RAILROAD HOTEL-KEEPER,

*At Avoca, Iowa.*

SIR:—Furnish supper to the command of Col. Olmsted, under orders for Council Bluffs, and the State of Iowa will pay therefor. I will send you blanks on which to make out account.

Truly Yours,

N. B. BAKER,  
 A. G. & A. Q. M. G. of Iowa,  
 Acting Commissary General.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 DES MOINES, NOV. 17, 1873. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA.

SIR:—Provide quarters and rations for the State troops under command of Col. Olmsted, and if your county does not pay for the expenses, the State of Iowa will.

Truly Yours,

N. B. BAKER,  
 A. G. & A. Q. M. G., and  
 Acting Commissary General of Iowa.

I moved my command from this place at about fifteen minutes before 4 o'clock P. M., (railroad time), and arrived in Council Bluffs at 10:30 P. M.

At Avoca your order for rations was properly filled, and at Council Bluffs as well as I suppose the sheriff could do, away from the centre of the town. The quarters were rather limited, but as most of the men were old soldiers, there was no complaint.

We went, as I understand it now, to Council Bluffs to stop the Allen-Hogan prize fight. You assured me of the support of the best men in Council Bluffs. You and I thought from the telegrams of the sheriff to the Governor, endorsed by some of the best men of Council Bluffs, that the civil authorities of Pottawattamie county could not maintain order.

You told me that the Governor would never have sent forward troops like those under my command, many of them veterans of the late war, unless he was satisfied by the sheriff's requisition and the endorsement

of Judge Baldwin and other prominent citizens of Council Bluffs, that the force was necessary.

We had the offer of aid from Capt. C. E. Provost, of the Council Bluffs artillery, but while you ordered them under my command, if necessary, I did not need them, and declined his prompt offer.

We were ready for duty at about half-past ten A. M., on the 18th of November, subject to the order of the sheriff of Pottawattamie county, when the train arrived from Omaha, loaded in my opinion with "roughs," and men who wished to see the Allen-Hogan fight. The sheriff should have taken possession of that train and all the paraphernalia of the fight, but he did nothing. He could have arrested, in my opinion, participators in the fight at any rate, and there were evidences enough for him to do that, but he was not backed by the moral influence or the good advice of a single man who induced the Governor to order you to send forward my command. He was therefore weak and wavering. He would do nothing, and I then telegraphed to you; and I had to send a mile to a telegraph station, for the railroad telegraph office was closed.

I telegraphed to you about 11 A. M., and had to send the same to the up town telegraph office, about one and a half miles distant.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, NOV. 18, 1873.

GEN'L N. B. BAKER:

Trains now loading with roughs bound for the fight. Sheriff Dougherty does not wish to take the responsibility of following them. What shall I do? Answer immediately.

OLMSTED.

The train left at about half-past 11 A. M.

Your answer was received after train had left, for I again had to send up town to obtain the answer from the up town telegraph office. The railroad telegraph office was closed.

do not think my telegraph left Council Bluffs until after train had left.

Your telegraph was as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 DES MOINES, NOV. 18th, 1873. }

COL. F. OLSTED,

*Commanding State Troops,  
 Council Bluffs, Iowa.*

Telegraph received. Do nothing outside of orders of sheriff.

N. B. BAKER, A. G.

Soon after 12 M. I sent you as follows:

GEN'L BAKER:

The train has gone. The sheriff has discharged us. Shall we come home first train? I await orders. Answer.

CAPT. OLMSTED.

By the telegraph which you have, I see that the telegraph left Council Bluffs at 1:40 P. M.

STATE OF IOWA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, NOV. 18, 1873. }

COL. F. OLMSTED,

*Commanding State Troops,  
Council Bluffs, Iowa.*

Telegraph received. If sheriff does not need you any more, return by first train and this is an order for transportation for both companies over the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Give conductor certificate of number men. Report your full command to me on arrival here. Telegraph when you leave.

N. B. BAKER.

Adjutant General.

I report to you in accordance with orders this morning.

The men of both companies are entitled to great credit for their promptness and good behavior.

In my opinion the fight could have been stopped if the men who backed the application of the sheriff to the Governor had backed the sheriff at the arrival of the train from Omaha at Council Bluffs.

I await orders.

F. OLMSTED,

Commanding Zouaves and State troops.

Col. Olmsted and the officers and men of the Olmsted Zouaves, and Capt. Davis and his officers and men of the Crocker Veteran Guards, performed their whole duty promptly. I wish I could say as much of certain officials and citizens of Pottawattamie county.

Officers and soldiers called out on such occasions should be paid at higher rates than now provided by law. Most of the men called out on such emergencies come from the workshops, and offices, in towns where efficient companies are maintained, and in nearly every case the private does not receive one-fifth of the amount he would have been paid had he remained at his usual labor.

I think the laws of this state in relation to prize fights and mobs accompanying should be made more stringent.

### CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

In the matters connected with claims of members of the 2nd and 3rd Iowa Infantry, and the 1st Iowa Cavalry, I present the following statements. I have added the laws on these claims and the forms required, with the hope that claimants will attend to the immediate adjustment of all these matters.

### GRAY UNIFORM OF THE SECOND AND THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

The Eleventh General Assembly passed the following law:

*Chap. 123. An act to provide for the refunding of certain moneys to the Second and Third Regiments of Iowa Infantry.*

WHEREAS, In the year 1861, the State of Iowa furnished the Second and Third Regiments of Iowa Infantry Volunteers with a suit of gray uniform, which at the time it was received was understood by the members of said regiments to be a gift from the State; and,

WHEREAS, By an arrangement entered into between the General Government and the State of Iowa many of the Second and a majority of the Third Regiment of Infantry, paid for the said suit at the rate of \$14.25 each; and,

WHEREAS, Soon after said suit had been received, an order was promulgated by the War Department prohibiting the wearing of any uniform other than blue; and,

WHEREAS, By virtue of said order the gray uniform was abandoned, and entirely lost after having been worn about two months; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the refunding of any and all moneys, deducted for said suit: *Provided*, that no payments shall be made under the provisions of this act, until the General Government refund to the State the amounts stopped against the pay of said regiment for said clothing.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General to ascertain, by referring to the original rolls now on file in the office of the Paymaster-

General of the U. S. A., the amount so deducted, and from whom; and that he be required to make out certificates for the amount deducted, as shown by said rolls, for all members of said regiments who shall thus be by him found entitled to the same; and if any member so entitled to said certificate be dead, the same shall be given to his widow if any; if there be no widow, then his child or children, if any.

SEC. 3. That the Auditor of State be and is hereby directed to issue warrants on the State Treasurer for the amounts as certified to by the Adjutant-General.

The Twelfth General Assembly passed the following law:

CHAPTER 8.—*AN ACT to amend Chapter 123 of the Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly relating to the "Gray Uniform," so called, which was furnished by the State to certain members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the Adjutant-General of this State be directed to procure from the Paymaster-General, U. S. A., or from the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, copies of all rolls that can be used as evidence in relation to the claims of said soldiers of the Second and Third Iowa Infantry for the "gray uniform," so called, and if said rolls, or remarks thereon, are not satisfactory proofs to said Adjutant-General, he may take, or cause to be taken, or direct to be furnished to him, the evidence of officers or soldiers in order to enable him to decide upon the validity of said claim or claims, and if sufficient evidence is taken and furnished to satisfy said Adjutant-General of the validity of said claim or claims, then the said Adjutant-General shall issue his certificate in the same manner as provided in said chapter, to which this is an amendment, and as in cases where full evidence existed on said rolls.

SEC. 2. In case any soldier of either of said regiments shall have been entitled to said certificates or shall have paid for said clothing and is now deceased, then said certificate for said amount shall be given to his widow, if any, and if there is no widow, to said soldier's child or children, and if said soldier died leaving no wife or child, then the said certificate shall be given to the next heir at law.

SEC. 3. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Iowa State Register*, *Iowa Homestead* and *Iowa Statesman* newspapers published at Des Moines.

The Thirteenth General Assembly passed the following act:

CHAPTER 93.—*AN ACT to amend chapter 123 of the Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly, relating to the Gray Uniform furnished to certain members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to refund to members of the Second and Third Iowa Infantry, the cost of the "gray uniform" (so called,) said amounts to be ascertained and drawn in the manner now provided by chapter 123, Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly, and chapter 8, Laws of Twelfth General Assembly.

Approved, April 12, 1870.

Under these laws there had been issued up to January 1, 1873, certificates as follows:

Second Iowa Infantry, 327 certificates, amounting to.....	\$ 4,578.38
There have been issued in 1873, 3 certificates, amounting to.....	42.75
Total certificates to members of the Second Iowa Infantry 330 amounting to.....	\$ 4,621.13
Third Iowa Infantry, 617 certificates, prior to January 1, 1873, amounting to.....	\$ 8,796.63
1 certificate, issued in 1873, amounting to.....	14.25
Total certificates to members of Third Iowa Infantry, 618, amounting to .....	\$ 8,810.88

#### RECAPITULATION:

Paid members of Second Iowa Infantry.....	\$ 4,621.13
Paid members of Third Iowa Infantry.....	8,810.88
Total.....	\$13,432.01
Appropriation of 1866.....	\$13,500.00
Appropriation of 1870.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$18,500.00
Balance in treasury for payment of members, &c., of Second and Third Iowa Infantry.....	\$ 5,067.99

There are undoubtedly many soldiers or heirs of soldiers entitled to

portions of the balance unexpended. I know that there is due to members of the Third Iowa Infantry, or their heirs, over \$2,500. I cannot state in relation to amount due members of the Second Iowa Infantry, but it is undoubtedly very much less.

I add below the forms of application for this class of claims. I republish them in order that claimants may see just what is to be proved at this office.

#### FORMS OF APPLICATION.

*Form of application of a soldier for amount of stoppage on account of "gray uniform" furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry and refunded under Laws of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth General Assemblies of Iowa:*

I, ....., being duly sworn on oath, do state that I am the identical ..... who was a ..... in Company ..... in the ..... Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; that I was honorably discharged from the service on or about the ..... day of ..... 186..., and that I make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against me on account of a certain gray suit furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by Acts of Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, and ..... of ..... is hereby constituted my attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me ..... this ..... day of ..... 187...

We, ..... and ..... certify on oath that we are personally acquainted with the above named claimant and know him to be the identical ..... who was a ..... in company ..... Iowa Infantry, and that the above signature is genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me ..... this ..... day of ..... 187...

*Form of application of a widow of a deceased soldier for amount of stoppage on account of "gray uniform" furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry, and refunded under laws of 11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of Iowa:*

I, ....., being duly sworn, on oath do state that I am the widow of the identical ..... who was a ..... in Company ..... in the ..... Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; that the said ..... died on or about the ..... day of ..... 18....., and that I make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against said ..... on account of a certain gray suit furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by acts of the

11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, and ..... of ..... is hereby constituted my attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, ..... this ..... day of ..... 187...

We ..... and ..... certify on oath that we are personally acquainted with the above named claimant, and that we know that said ..... is dead, that the said ..... is the widow of the identical ..... who was a ..... in Company ..... Iowa Infantry, and that the signature to the above affidavit is genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, ..... this ..... day of ..... 187...

*Form of application of a child or children of a deceased soldier for amount of stoppage on account of "gray uniform" furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry, and refunded under the laws of the 11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of Iowa:*

..... being duly sworn, on oath do state that ..... is the identical ..... who was a ..... in Company ..... in the ..... Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; that said ..... died on or about the ..... day of ..... 18...; that there is no widow of said ..... living; and that ..... make this application for the purpose of obtaining the amount stopped against the said ..... on account of a certain gray suit furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be refunded by acts of 11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, and ..... of ..... is hereby constituted ..... attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me ..... this ..... day of ..... 187...

We ..... and ..... certify on oath that we are personally acquainted with the above named claimant; that we know that said ..... is dead; and that there is no widow of said ..... living; that the claimant ..... of the said ..... and that the above signature ..... is genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me ..... this ..... day of ..... 187...

*Form of application of the heirs of a deceased soldier, for amount of stoppage on account of a gray uniform furnished members of the 2d and 3d Iowa Infantry, and refunded under laws of the 11th, 12th and 13th General Assemblies of Iowa:*

.....being duly sworn, on oath do state that.....  
 .....the lawful heir of the identical.....who  
 was a.....in Company.....in the.....Regiment Iowa Volunteer In-  
 fantry; that the said.....died on or about the .....day  
 of.....18...; that there is no widow or child of said.....  
 living; and that.....make this application for the purpose of  
 obtaining the amount stopped against said.....on account of a certain  
 gray suit, furnished by the State of Iowa, which amount is directed to be re-  
 funded by acts of 11th, 12th, and 13th General Assemblies of the State of  
 Iowa, and that.....of.....is hereby constitu-  
 ted.....attorney to prosecute this claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.....this.....  
 day of.....187...

We.....and.....certify on oath, that  
 we are personally acquainted with the above-named claimant; that we know  
 that said.....is dead, that there is no widow or child of  
 said.....living, and know that said.....  
 the lawful heir of the identical.....who was a.....  
 in Company.....Iowa Infantry, and that the above signature.....  
 genuine.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.....this.....  
 day of.....187...

### CLAIMS OF FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.

The Twelfth General Assembly passed the following act:

*CHAPTER 120. An Act to provide for the adjustment of claims of the members of the First Iowa Cavalry.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the Adjutant-General shall examine into the claims of any members of the First Iowa Cavalry, for services and horses, prior to July 31, 1861; where said members have not been paid by the State, or the United States, and whenever the Adjutant-General has had sufficient and satisfactory proof of any such claim, he shall cause to be made out regular officers' pay rolls for the officers, and regular company pay rolls for the privates and non-commissioned officers, and the same being receipted by the soldier, or, in case of his death, by his administrator or executor, or his lawful heir or heirs, or should any

of the heirs be minors, then by their guardian, the Adjutant-General shall issue his certificate therefor, directed to the State Auditor, and said State Auditor, upon receipt thereof, properly indorsed by the owner of the certificate, shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount so certified by the Adjutant-General.

SEC. 2. In case any disbursing officer of the United States Government shall pay the amount due prior to July 31, 1861, to officers and soldiers of the First Iowa Cavalry, or in case payment shall be provided for the same by an act of the Congress of the United States previous to this act taking effect, then the Adjutant-General of this State shall take no action in relation to the payment of said officers and soldiers of said regiment as is provided for in this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication according to law.

The form of application, etc., under this law, required by this department, is as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }  
 .....COUNTY. } ss.

On this... day of.....A. D., 187..., personally appeared before me, a.....in and for the county aforesaid....., who, being duly sworn according to law, states that.....the identical.....who was mustered into the service of the United States as a.....in Company.....First Iowa Cavalry, on the.....day of.....1861, and who left the said service on or about the.....day of.....186..., by reason of....., and that he makes application to the Adjutant General of Iowa, for the purpose of obtaining the amount due from the State of Iowa for services rendered in the First Iowa Cavalry as such....., from the .... day of.....1861, to the.....day of July, 1861; and for the use of his horse from the.....day of.....1861, to the.....day of July, 1861; which said payments are authorized to be paid by Chapter 120 of the Laws of the 12th General Assembly of the State of Iowa—that the pay and allowances now claimed and set forth as aforesaid, have never been paid to him, the said ....., by the United States, or any of its officers, or the State of Iowa. The claimant hereby appoints.....of....., Iowa, his Attorney for the prosecution of this claim, and authorizes him to receive and receipt for, in his, the said claimant's own name, the certificates or moneys that may be issued or paid upon the foregoing application; to sign the required pay-rolls in his, the said claimant's own name, and do any or all acts necessary to effect the purpose of this said appointment.

.....  
 (Here claimant will sign.)

Also, personally appeared before me.....and.....  
 of....., in the county of....., and State of.....  
 who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they  
 have been for.....years acquainted with.....  
 the above named claimant, and know.....identical.....  
 who was a.....in Company.....First Iowa Cavalry; that the  
 above signature is genuine, and that from their personal knowledge the facts  
 set forth in the above application are true, and that the services and use of  
 the horse were rendered at the times and during the periods therein stated.

.....  
 (Here the two witnesses will sign.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....day of.....187.,  
 and I certify that the witnesses are creditable persons, and that the  
 [SEAL] contents of the above instrument were read and duly explained to  
 all the deponents before signing

.....  
 Notary Public.

Applications must be made in duplicate in all cases of the First  
 Iowa Cavalry, in order to enable the State to collect the amount from  
 the United States and preserve the proper evidence in the case in this  
 office.

Prior to Jan. 1, 1873, I had paid on the 1st Iowa Cavalry claims (620  
 certificates) amounting to.....\$30,376.36  
 In 1873 I paid in 32 certificates, amounting to.....1,123.22  
 Total paid to Jan. 1, 1874.....\$31,499.58

There has been refunded by the United States, as I estimate it from  
 certificates issued and presented to General Government.....\$27,746.42  
 There is still due from the United States claims for payments made  
 by state to members of the 1st Iowa Cavalry and not presented  
 to General Government.....\$ 3,753.16  
 There is probably still due to members of the 1st Iowa Cavalry or  
 their heirs under this law about.....5,000.00

I know of no person, designated in the laws, whose duty it is to at-  
 tend to the collection of these claims and other claims against the  
 United States.

I shall endeavor to obtain some re-payments but it would seem prop-  
 er that the General Assembly should take some action in these mat-  
 ters.

In the cases of the 2nd and 3d Iowa Infantry's gray suit, the money  
 in the State Treasury awaits the legal claimant. In cases of the First  
 Iowa Cavalry the State has made proper provision for payment but  
 the State has to present its claim to the General Government.

### CLAIMS UNDER CHAP. 81, LAWS OF 1864.

Total amount paid in 1872 and 1873.....\$908.91

Section 1,056 of the code provides that the Quartermaster-General  
 shall keep in good repair and attend to the due preservation, safe  
 keeping, and cleaning and transportation of the ordnance, arms, ac-  
 coutrements, ammunition and military supplies and stores which be-  
 long to the State. Under this law the Adjutant-General, who is acting  
 Quartermaster-General, has to pay all of the expenses of services di-  
 rected in said section, including cleaning and transportation of ord-  
 nance, arms and military stores, postage, fuel, etc., for the offices, but  
 the code has repealed, as I apprehend, Chap. 49, Laws of Tenth Gen-  
 eral Assembly, approved March 18, 1864, and I am left powerless. I  
 am ordered to perform certain duties, and deprived of the means to  
 enable me to obey. The remedy is apparent. There should be a  
 re-enactment of the substance of the said Chap. 49.

Chapter 1,054 of the code provides that the Adjutant General shall  
 perform the duties of Paymaster General, but his duties and "ways  
 and means" of paying troops in any emergency are not definitely stated.  
 It appears to me that cases may arise where the Paymaster General  
 might be called upon to disburse considerable sums. His duties there-  
 fore should be fully stated and he should be compelled to give bond for  
 the discharge of his duties. Provision should be made as to method  
 of drawing money and paying out the same, and he should be under  
 bond for faithful expenditure and rendition of accounts.

It will be found on an examination of the correspondence in this  
 office and the number of certificates of military service issued to soldiers  
 for the past two years, who had lost their discharges, that the clerk hire  
 allowed this office by the last General Assembly, was insufficient. The  
 Adjutant General of Iowa should have a competent clerk with a salary  
 of at least \$1,200.00 per year. Besides all the ordinary business of the  
 office in the Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals Departments,  
 I have had the extra duty of correcting all the Rolls of Honor of the  
 Quartermaster Generals Department (U. S.) so far as deceased Iowa

soldiers were concerned. The labor involved in the necessary examination and correction of these rolls can be somewhat estimated when it is known that there were four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six different corrections made in relation to Iowa soldiers' names, their companies, regiments, and dates of death.

Many of the volumes containing the rolls of the Iowa Regiments have been so much used for the last ten years that many of them should be copied into new books. There should be an appropriation by the General Assembly for new Rosters and copying of the old ones. The old ones can be carefully preserved.

Chapter 105, of the laws of Tenth General Assembly, approved March 28, 1864, is repealed by the code as I understand it, unintentionally. Section 1054 of the code directs in relation to special aids to the Governor, but there should be four aids to the Governor, and the substance of chapter 105, of laws of Tenth General Assembly should be re-enacted.

I have been notified by the City of Des Moines to build a side-walk on the north side of the arsenal. I have no money to expend for that purpose. But it does appear to me that the State should make an appropriation sufficient to comply with the laws, and particularly so, when the City of Des Moines gave to the State one-quarter of a block on which the offices of the Adjutant-General of the State and the arsenal were erected. I think that an appropriation should be made, so that a good stone side-walk could be constructed on the north and east side of the quarter block. Such a side-walk will be the cheapest and best when all matters are considered.

In the seven years' use of the arsenal floor, it has been much worn and injured and there is need of its repair. It should now be floored with good oak plank. I ask that you will recommend a sufficient appropriation to meet the expenses of proper repairs.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-General of Iowa.