

REPORT
OF
JOHN H. LOOBY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL

AND
A. Q. M. GENERAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

TO
HON. JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD,
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.



OCTOBER 1, 1876—OCTOBER 1, 1877.

DES MOINES:
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1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, October, 1, 1877. }

HON. JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, *Governor of Iowa, and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit my report as Adjutant-General and Acting Quarter-Master-General of the State of Iowa, with accompanying documents of public interest.

In making this my last report to you, I cannot do so without making most hearty acknowledgements to you for your personal and official kindness and encouragement. You have always been found willing to aid with good counsel and influence the work of bettering our militia system, and under such continuance of strong support, the National Guard of Iowa will soon assume the very front rank of State militia organizations of the country.

I have the honor to be, with sincere respect,

JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General and A. Q. M. G.

THE MILITIA.

On the first day of October, 1876, I was appointed and commissioned as Adjutant General, and Acting Chief of the Quarter Master, Paymaster and Commissary Departments, and immediately qualified and took charge of the departments assigned me.

A large amount of official business had accumulated, which was promptly attended to, and attention given to the re-organization of the military of the State.

In October, 1876, the records of this office reported a militia roster of organized companies, in the several branches of service, comprising in the aggregate two hundred and eighteen officers and two thousand and forty privates and non-commissioned officers. I directed my efforts to a more thorough organization of the regiments (3,) in which I was greatly aided by the officers and men of the commands found active. While the records gave the above showing of men enrolled, a thorough investigation discovered the fact that a considerable number of the companies had completely failed; that some had not mustered for a year, and that others had given up their company organization entirely. In such cases the arms were gathered in, and the work of re-organization started. It is a gratifying matter to me to be able to state that this work has been successful in a very large degree, having at this date six full regiments of infantry, two battalions of four and seven companies each, with one regiment of light artillery fully organized, and taking an active interest in the work of acquiring that perfection of drill that marks the perfect soldier. There are to-day, at the service of the State, in case of emergency, nearly four thousand well officered, well armed men, ready at all times to aid the civil power in enforcing respect for the majesty of the law.

THE NEED OF THOROUGH MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

The occurrences in the East, and in the West, during the summer of 1877, have shown the wisdom of aiding the militia to keep up their organizations. In no state was this fact more clearly and satisfactorily proven than in the State of Ohio, where a thorough and a most complete organization of the militia is afforded by the provisions of a just, wise and generously drawn law. Pennsylvania, New

York, Connecticut, Illinois, and nearly all of the New England States, have made legal provisions for the care and encouragement of their militia organizations, and that, too, at very large cost to the State. Governor Tom Young, of Ohio, having an unusual demand made upon him to quell the disturbances occasioned by the strike of railroad operatives, found the militia prompt to meet his call, and peace was preserved, property protected, and the law sustained. In our own state the militia was not called into the field, but ordered into readiness. All commands were prompt in response, and they would have fully and bravely performed all duty incumbent upon them. It cannot be questioned that the knowledge of the fact that regiments were organized, armed and equipped, with men in command, from the commander-in-chief down, who would not quail at the performance of imperative duty to the people and to the State, had great effect in quieting the sentiment of communistic destruction blatant in some quarters.

As the Iowa law now stands, no aid of any character whatever, is granted to the militia. The officers and men must pay for their own uniforms, they must pay freight charges on arms shipped to them from the Arsenal; they must tax themselves to meet all contingent expenses for rent of armories, for ammunition, and for all other expense—and do all this for the privilege of standing as a reserve power in the hands of the Executive for the enforcement of law where the civil power proves inefficient or powerless. It is a large tax upon the pocket as well as upon patriotism to expect our citizen soldiery to give their time, their money and their lives, perhaps, without any aid or recognition of their services in a practical, business-like way—a patriotism that does not promise to keep together our present active organizations very long. There is a limit to the efforts of citizen soldiery where they are compelled to bear the whole brunt of expense, save the arms, which are issued to the State by the Federal Government for the militia, and cost the State nothing.

In presenting a plea for the better organization of the militia of Iowa—or better, perhaps, a plea for aid from the State, I cannot do better than to formulate the opinions held by the statesmen and generals, whose names shed the brightest luster on the page of American history. Though some of the ideas they expressed have been presented heretofore in reports from this Department, their

present force is readily recognized, and with it the judgment of the efficient and lamented Baker.

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 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."

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, etc.," 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 of 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."

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 of the 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."

The counsels of the fathers of the Republic were neglected, and there never has arisen in our history as a nation an exigency but that the great necessity foreshadowed by these wise and honored men became painfully apparent. The war with Great Britain in 1812, found the Nation unprepared, disorganized and dismayed; in the outset, defeated, and the Nation's capital in the hands of the enemy, and by them destroyed. The war with Mexico was another proof that the Nation had failed to learn by the lesson of 1812; and so along the march of years to the outbreak of the Great Rebellion. It is true that a few of the Northern States had made some movement toward practical militia organization, but, practically, again the Nation was found defenseless. The bitter lesson taught by the want of organization was emphasized in blood and carnage, and its reeking chapters are remembered, alas! too well and too painfully in countless bereaved households. After thorough organization the tide changed, and as the efficiency became greater and more perfect, so also increased our chances for success, and finally sweeping victory.

It is not possible, in my opinion, that a thorough militia organization can be had save by the Legislature enacting such laws as will in a measure compensate the men who make up our militia command, for the time actually necessary and spent in such service, and for the expense of armories, uniforms, and contingencies. The aid that will be asked from the Legislature, by a properly appointed Committee of the National Guard of Iowa, will be fair, and can be granted by the State without inconvenience, and in my opinion, to a great degree of profit.

OUR STATE ARMS.

The National Guard of Iowa has now arms in its possession of the following character and quality:

Improved Springfield Breech-loaders.....	1392
Enfield Rifles.....	1408
Cannon.....	13
Sabres.....	308
Carbines.....	53
Revolvers.....	25
Pistols.....	49

Showing an equipment of Infantry of 2,810 men—the other arms mentioned being in the hands of the First Artillery, and Company A, First Cavalry. The Enfield Rifles are in as good condition as muzzle-loading guns can be for military purposes; but it should be the adopted policy to have them sold, and the improved breech-loader issued in their stead. The number of arms on hand is shown by the property return, found elsewhere. If the arms and accoutrements could be procured, the National Guard of the State could be swelled very quickly to at least ten or twelve ten-company regiments, and comprising, too, the very best elements of our people. Nearly \$10,000 is now due the State from the General Government under the Militia Act of May 8, 1792. This amount can be drawn only in arms, accoutrements, and war munitions; and while the occasion is ripe for the more complete organization of the Militia of the State, all means should be afforded for the immediate equipment of all good companies offering.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

SECOND AND THIRD IOWA INFANTRY, FOR THE GRAY SUITS—FIRST
IOWA CAVALRY, FOR BACK PAY AND USE OF HORSES.

Provision has been made by the State of Iowa for the payment of all stoppages of pay against the members of the Second and Third Iowa Infantry, and also for the back pay and use of horses of the members of the First Cavalry, as expressed in the provisions of Chapter 123, Eleventh General Assembly; Chapter 8 and Chapter 123, Twelfth General Assembly, and Chapter 93, Thirteenth General Assembly. Disbursements have been made as follows:

For members, or heirs, etc., of the Second Iowa Infantry, issued by Adjutant General Baker, to October 1, 1876, 463 certificates, amounting to	\$ 6,373.27
Issued from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877, forty-four certificates, amounting to	627.00
For members, heirs, etc., of the Third Iowa Infantry, issued by Adjutant General Baker, to October 1, 1876, six hundred and thirty certificates, amounting to....	8,981.88
Issued from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877, ten certificates, amounting to.....	142.50
Total amount allowed.....	\$16,124.65
Appropriated in 1866.....	13,500.00
Appropriated in 1870.....	5,000.00

Total amount appropriated.....	\$18,500.00
Balance unexpended.....	2,375.35

There is yet due the members of these regiments, or heirs, about \$1,800.00, as nearly as can be ascertained from the records of the Department. Blanks for making these claims will be furnished on application to this Department.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.

In the settlement of the claims of the First Iowa Cavalry, (see Chapter 120, Twelfth General Assembly) six certificates have been issued since January 1, 1876, aggregating \$259.49, making the total number of Certificates issued, six hundred and seventy-one, and the amount thus settled, \$32,197.72. The United States adjusts these claims with the State on presentation.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The books of this office show that the records of Iowa soldiers here kept are invaluable, and accorded the fullest confidence by the authorities at Washington. Enquiries concerning matters of great interest to individual Iowa soldiers are made almost daily. Other business was transacted, the more important of which is here enumerated:

Certificates of military service issued.....	189
Commissions issued.....	252
General orders issued.....	4
Special orders.....	59
Other certificates.....	57
Letters received.....	1164
Letters answered.....	1147

Verifications of about two hundred discharges of Iowa Soldiers were also made. For all of this work this office charges no fees, and the suggestion of my predecessor, "that the State of Iowa will never allow any public officer to receive in any way a fee for any paper, document or certificate showing the service of an Iowa soldier," is earnestly endorsed. The record of the great army of Iowa soldiery is altogether too grand and patriotic to have it blotted by compelling a soldier to pay a pittance for any enquiry concerning it. Iowa is able and willing enough to pay her public officers sufficient compensation to make all such enquiries forever free to her sons.

A SEAL NEEDED.

I have found frequent need for the use of a seal. Iowa soldiers, in making claims for a homestead, must have their discharges or certificates from this Department. The certificate must show that the Adjutant-General named is actually such, but had no seal, which requires the special certification of the Secretary of State. I recommend, therefore, that such legislation be had as will provide a proper seal for this Department; said seal to be approved by the Governor.

RENEWAL OF RECORDS.

Several of the Record Books in the Adjutant General's office are about worn out, and some have faded out—the ink not standing the ravages of time. The books contain the rosters of Iowa regiments, and are of great value. An appropriation should be made for new books, and for the work of recopying the same.

OLD OFFICIAL MATTERS.

A large quantity of official documents, belonging to the department, have been discovered and delivered to me, from the Capitol. These documents relate to Iowa and the war matters, dating back to 1860. None of these documents were briefed or filed, and the delay was caused by their being addressed to the Executive, who kept them, and in the crowd of other official cares, they rested in the Executive office.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

The appropriation for the Quarter-Master General's office, in 1876, was \$600 for the term of two years. This has been nearly all expended, and will be quite exhausted by the first of the new year. In this department I recommend that means be afforded for re-flooring the cement floor in the Arsenal building, which has become very much worn. The roofing also needs repair, as it leaks during heavy rains. The sidewalks on the east and north of the Arsenal need renewal, and it would be matter of economy if the walks were re-laid with stone. I recommend appropriations covering these needed repairs.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To bring about conformity in organization and name, I issued General Order No. 1, current series, January 15, 1877, changing the name of the active militia organizations from "State Guard," to "National Guard, State of Iowa,"—which now conforms to the name given by nearly all the States having militia organizations. Orders were also issued for the formation of the First and Second Brigades, but which, in view of the deficient legislation in militia matters, were revoked. The roster of the several regiments now fully organized, with recapitulatory statements, will be found elsewhere in this report, and make a satisfactory exhibit. So far as I have been able to visit and observe the National Guard organizations, they exhibit a fine proficiency in the manual of arms and company movements, and bid fair to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the whole duty of the soldier.

THE NATIONAL GUARD DURING THE STRIKE.

In July occurred the great railroad strikes in the East, incurring great destruction of property and loss of life. The strike having broken out in the Eastern and Western portions of the State, on July 26, Governor J. G. Newbold verbally directed me to notify the several regimental commanders of the Iowa National Guard to hold their commands in readiness to move, whenever ordered. In carrying out the order of the Executive, I caused the following telegrams to be sent:

FIRST INFANTRY.

DES MOINES, July 26, 1877.

To Col. C. V. Mount, Vinton, Iowa:

You will hold your Regiment ready to move at a moment's warning.

JOHN H. LOOBY,

Adjutant-General of Iowa.

SECOND INFANTRY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 26, 1877.

To Col. G. A. Henry, Keosauqua, Iowa:

You will hold your Regiment ready to move at a moment's warning.

JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

THIRD INFANTRY.

The Adjutant-General gave verbal orders to Col. Olmstead, Des Moines, commanding Regiment, to the same effect. Companies A. and G, Third Infantry, and Battery M, First Light Artillery, were placed on duty at the Arsenal, by direction of the Governor.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 26, 1877

To Col. George H. Otis, McGregor, Iowa:

You will hold your Regiment ready to move at a moment's warning.

JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 26, 1877.

To Col. P. G. Bollingall, Ottumwa, Iowa:

You will hold your Regiment ready to move at a moment's warning.

JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 26, 1877.

To Col. Milo L. Sherman, Mail, Lauter to Fredericksburg, Iowa:

You will hold your regiment ready to move at a moment's warning.

JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 26, 1877.

To Col. E. P. Clark, McGregor, Iowa:

You will hold your regiment ready to move at a moment's warning.

JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

On the morning of July 31, by direction of the Governor, I telegraphed to the several regimental commanders: "*Relieve your command at once.*" Which order was obeyed accordingly.

Every preparation was made for the supply of the troops with ordnance stores, but fortunately wise counsels prevailed, and peace was preserved. The National Guard of Iowa deserves great credit for the prompt and ready response made to the call upon them, and while not ordered into line, they were ready for duty whenever called. The old-time promptness of Iowa regiments during the war, has been continued in our National Guard organizations, and should unfortunate circumstances call them to the sterner duties of a soldier's life, they will be found doing their duty manfully and successfully.

On the 28th day of July, 1877, His Excellency, Governor J. G. Newbold, issued the following proclamation commanding all rioters and strikers to desist and disperse:

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

WHEREAS, I am advised that a formidable spirit of lawlessness, akin to that which has prevailed to a lamentable extent in other parts of the country, has manifested itself in some of the cities of this State, to the detriment of public order and to a serious interference with private rights.

Now, therefore, I, Joshua G. Newbold, Governor of the State of Iowa, do, by this my proclamation, order and require all persons who may be engaged in any such unlawful proceedings to desist therefrom at once, return to their homes, resume their usual avocations, and to refrain from any and all interference with the property and rights of others whether they be individuals, or corporations. Whatever of merit there is in the cause in whose interest the prevailing troubles ostensibly began, there is and can be none in violent means to effect the objects had in view by the disaffected. On the contrary such means can only result in alienating whatever of sympathy the public may have entertained for them in their grievances. For their benefit, as well as that of the rest of the community, it is imperative that order be maintained. I congratulate the people of the State that so large a measure of public tranquility has obtained throughout our borders, during the troublesome days of the past week, and I urge them to aid in the maintenance of order

and the suppression of lawlessness wherever it may manifest itself. And I call upon all sheriffs, mayors of cities, and all other officers to be vigilant to the same end, assuring them that the whole power of the State will, if necessary, be invoked for the support of the authorities and the execution of the law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 28th day of July 1877,

By the Governor:

J. G. NEWBOLD.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG, *Secretary of State.*

REGIMENTAL REPORTS.

To show the manner in which the officers of the National Guard performed their duties in the emergency, the Adjutant General selects as a sample report, that of Col. Geo. H. Otis, Fourth Infantry, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. OF IOWA, }
MCGREGOR, IOWA, August 3, 1877. }

JOHN H. LOOBY, *Adjutant-General of Iowa*—Sir:—On the evening of the 26th of July I received from you the following telegram:

"DES MOINES, July 26, 1877.

To COL. GEO. H. OTIS, McGregor, Iowa:

You will hold your regiment in readiness to move at a moment's warning.
JOHN H. LOOBY,
Adjutant-General of Iowa."

Having through a letter from Dabuque learned that there was a likelihood of this regiment being called on, I took the four o'clock train from McGregor for Dubuque, where the above order was forwarded to me. Immediately on receipt of the above I telegraphed the several commanding officers of companies composing this regiment, of which the body of telegrams was as follows:

"Hold your Company in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Report by telegraph.
(Signed)

G. H. OTIS, Col."

A, B and K companies reported by their respective commanders personally, a full compliment of men, forty enlisted men and three commissioned officers to each company. The other companies reported as follows:

MANCHESTER, IOWA, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS, Dubuque:—Ready to move at a moment's notice.

E. M. CASS, Capt.

DECORAH, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—Can bring forty men if necessary.

J. L. AMMER, Capt.

INDEPENDENCE, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—Company H all ready. Want ammunition.

F. C. MERRILL, Capt.

LANSING, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—I am all ready except ammunition.

E. B. BASCOMB, Capt.

JESSUP, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—Company I will be ready to move by two o'clock, P. M. How about ammunition?

F. C. MERRILL, Capt.

LANSING, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—We have twenty men ready to move at any moment.

ED JOYCE, Capt.

MCGREGOR, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—Company D ready to move at a moment's notice.

THOS. BROWN, Capt.

INDEPENDENCE, July 27, 1877.

COL. G. H. OTIS:—Company H crazy to clean something out.

F. C. MERRILL, Capt.

In addition, every member of field and staff responded promptly, "all ready." Fortunately no occasion occurred for the use of the regiment, yet by letters received I am informed that each company held their armories, or were in calling distance, ready to assemble at a moment's notice. Under the circumstances it was commendable.

At 8:25 on the 31st of July I received your telegram, as follows:

DES MOINES, July 31, 1877.

To COL. GEO. H. OTIS, McGregor:—Relieve your command.

JOHN H. LOOBY, *Adjutant-General of Iowa.*

And accordingly the command was relieved, with thanks for their prompt action.

With great respect, I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. OTIS, *Col. Fourth Regiment N. G.*

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

In January, 1877, the field and staff officers of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, State of Iowa, held a meeting at McGregor, and adopted a series of resolutions, asking the several commanding officers of the Guard organizations of the State to meet in convention at Dubuque, June 5 and 6. The Adjutant-General attended this convention, and found active and intelligent representatives present from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Infantry, the First Artillery, and University Battalion, with representatives from several unattached organizations.

Col. P. G. Ballingall, of the Fifth Infantry, was called to preside over the deliberations of the convention, during temporary organization. Various committees were appointed, the more important being on Resolutions and Revision of Military Laws. The permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a report recommending Col. Geo. H. Otis, 4th Infantry, as President; Col. F. Olmstead, 3d Infantry; Col. C. V. Mount, 1st Infantry, Lt. Col. Farmer, 5th Infantry, Capt. A. D. Collier, 1st Infantry, Capt. N. W. Williver, 1st Artillery, as Vice Presidents, and Maj. Theo. C. Cole, 4th Infantry, Lieutenants Lloyd and Tobin as Secretaries.

Various letters from the public men of the State were read in the convention. Governor J. G. Newbold, was invited to be present, but official duties prevented his attendance. He, however, favored the convention with the following letter:

LETTER FROM GOV. NEWBOLD.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Des Moines, June 4, 1877. }

GENTLEMEN OF THE MILITARY CONVENTION:

It would afford me great pleasure to be present at your meeting, and to take part in your deliberations, as I contemplated doing, but pressing engagements at the seat of Government will prevent my enjoying such pleasure. I take advantage of the occasion, however, to express my sympathy with the object of your coming together; and I hope as an ultimate result of your deliberations, for the enactment of a more practicable militia law than the one at present on the statute book.

This was passed in a time of war, while it was thought necessary in view of dangers menacing our borders, and of apprehended internal commotions, to organize the entire militia of the State. Accordingly, the statute contemplates the placing of all persons liable to military duty into

companies and regiments; and provides that they shall be regularly drilled, &c. The necessity that seems to demand such a system no longer prevails, and the system was long since found to be impracticable in any thing like its full extent, while its provisions can, with difficulty, be made applicable to such a military organization as that which has grown up under it, or rather in spite of it, and which accords much more with the genius of the people.

I have no desire to foster any undue development of the martial spirit; neither have I much faith in the teaching which says, "In time of peace prepare for war." Warlike feelings are aroused too easily to permit their incitement by constant military preparations. Indeed it may, I think, be truthfully said that the people which prepare for war never enjoy peace. The latter, to be profound, must not *meditate war*.

But the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution of our own State, contemplate, if they do not require, the keeping up of a military organization of some sort, and to give us an organization and a system which might enable us to carry out the object of all the constitutional provisions referred to, should be the aim of any new legislation; in other words enable those who desire to do so to organize themselves into citizen soldiery in an effectual manner, and at the same time to release those who have no such desire from the requirements to do military duty in the time of peace. In all proper measures toward the accomplishment of this object, be assured of my hearty cooperation, as you have my best wishes for a harmonious, profitable session.

I remain, your obedient servant,

J. G. NEWBOLD.

Hon. T. W. Burdick Member of Congress, Third Iowa district, sent the following which contains a well deserved compliment, and is herewith given:

"It is a matter of pride and congratulation to the Third Congressional District of Iowa, that so soldierly a regiment as the Fourth has been organized. The State should, and without delay, perform its duty to its militia, and, at least provide uniforms as well as equipments, and I should say *reasonable compensation* for time necessarily spent in organization and drill."

The convention fully discussed all the important matters touching the more thorough organization of the militia of Iowa, and the sentiment of the convention was formally expressed in the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS:

The National Guard, State of Iowa, in convention assembled, declare that they regard a well organized militia of Iowa as the just pride of our growing commonwealth; its glory in peace and defense in war; and that we demand of our law-making power such legislation as will place it on a footing commensurate with Iowa in the family of States, and with her glorious record.

That the militia companies comprising the regiments organized under the Adjutant-General's orders, find the expense for uniforms, rents of armories and transportation, a burden too heavy to be borne, and crippling to their efforts at proper organization.

That the members of this military convention firmly believe that a volunteer militia organization is a benefit and an honor to our State; that the school of the soldier, the discipline and movements of companies and regiments, are taught and learned at less expense to the General Government than any other arm of the public service; that Iowa, for a meagre appropriation, can be sure of a drilled and experienced soldiery prepared for emergencies; that our State does not offer, in its militia law or otherwise, adequate compensation for the maintenance of the various companies and regiments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention, that we earnestly and untiringly urge the passage of a law by the next general assembly of Iowa, to designate five days in each year for the assemblage and drill of the militia, and that a compensation be paid each member of our State militia of \$2.00 per day for such service.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that when we return to our respective homes we will use our influence for the nomination and election of such men to represent us in the legislature as will vote for the law we desire.

RESOLVED, That the presence at this convention of the Adjutant-General of Iowa, is an assuring sign that his heart is with us; that the perfection of our Iowa militia is the object of his personal pride and ambition, and that we thank Governor Newbold for the willingness exhibited and promptness shown to complete the creditable organization of our State militia, and that his warm approval of the purposes of this convention entitles him to the sincere support of the Iowa soldiery.

RESOLVED, That we view in Senators Allison and Kirkwood unqualified friends of the soldier, who showed their patriotism and fidelity in times that tried men's souls, and that we respectfully ask them to give us their potent aid in the accomplishment of our object, and that a co-operation with our two Senators on the part of the several members of the House of Representatives will be a fresh occasion for our continued approval and support.

To which was added the following:

WHEREAS, The State of Iowa has issued to it by the General Government ammunition for the militia; and,

WHEREAS, By an order issued by Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, late Governor of Iowa, the militia were required to pay for such ammunition, as is issued to them, the original cost price, an order that we think is manifestly unjust therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the officers of the militia of the State, most respectfully request His Excellency, Governor Newbold, to rescind said order, and in lieu thereof, issue an order requiring the Adj. General to issue 1,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, to be expended only at target practice agreeable to Wingate's system; and that company commanders be required to report each practice to his regimental commander, and he in turn to the Adjutant-General, and that once a year the Adjutant-General publish a list of the best shots made, with the name of the company in which made and individual by whom made.

In the matter of uniform, the Convention recommended—

1. That the dark blue coat and light blue pants of the regular army be adopted as the basis.
2. That each regiment adopt such mode of trimming as it may choose, and use either the regular hat or cap.
3. That companies now uniformed be allowed to retain their present ones; but that when they renew their uniform, they procure that of the remainder of their regiment.
4. That field and staff officers use only the uniform used by officers of the same rank in the United States army.

The Convention also appointed the following standing committee, who were instructed to prepare a military law for the government of the National Guard of Iowa for presentation to the next session of the General Assembly, and to do and to perform all acts necessary to urge its adoption:

- Col. C. V. Mount, 1st regiment,
- Lt. Col. Geo. A. Henry, 2d regiment,
- Col. F. Olmstead, 3d regiment—chairman,
- Capt. E. M. Carr, 4th regiment,
- Capt. J. W. C. Jaques, 5th regiment,
- Col. M. L. Sherman, 6th regiment,
- Capt. C. S. Bently, 1st cavalry,
- Lt. H. F. Bowers, battery C, 1st artillery.

ROSTERS

OF THE

Commander-in-Chief and Staff,

AND OF THE

FIELD, STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS,

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA,

1877.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

(FROM JANUARY 1, 1875, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1876.)

Commander-in-Chief,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Iowa City.

Adjutant-General—Rank Brigadier-General,

	Date of Commission.
* NATHANIEL B. BAKER, Des Moines.	January 1, 1875.
JOHN H. LOOBY, Des Moines.	October 1, 1876.
<i>Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
JEREMIAH W. WILSON, Newton.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
THOMAS B. STEWART, Osceola.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Aid-de-Camp Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
ISAAC W. GRIFFITH, Des Moines.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Council Bluffs.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
CHARLES H. TALMADGE, West Union.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
HENRY C. McNEILL, Sioux City.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
ROBERT G. SCOTT, Pleasant Hill, Cedar County.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH, Iowa City.	June 1, 1876.
<i>Military Secretary—Rank, Captain,</i>	
P. H. CONGER, Waterloo.	June 1, 1876.

* Died September 12, 1878.

RECORD OF THE STAFF.

The Command-in-Chief, His Excellency, Governor SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, was first elected Governor in 1839, re-elected in 1861, and again elected in 1873. Chosen United States Senator in January, 1876.

Adjutant-General NATHANIEL B. BAKER, was appointed in 1861, re-appointed by every successive State Administration. Died September 12, 1878. (See sketch of the life and services of Gen. Baker, elsewhere in this Report.)

Adjutant-General LOOBY—See Record of Gov. Newbold's Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel JEREMIAH W. WILSON, Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as private in Company "K," 20th Iowa Infantry; promoted to Sergeant October 10, 1862; Quartermaster Sergeant July 1, 1863; Adjutant of Regiment October 20, 1864; mustered out with Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS B. STEWART, Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as private in Company "C," 14th Iowa Infantry; promoted to Corporal July 27, 1861, and mustered out with Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel ISAAC W. GRIFFITH, Aid-de-Camp—See Record of Gov. Newbold's Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as private in Company "A," 29th Iowa Infantry; promoted to First Sergeant July 1, 1861, and mustered out as Lieutenant at close of war.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES H. TALMADGE, Special Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as private in Company "I," 3rd Iowa Infantry, June 10, 1861, and three years thereafter was honorably discharged.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY C. McNEILL, Special Aid-de-Camp—See Record of Gov. Newbold's Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT G. SCOTT, Special Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as private in Company "B," 24th Iowa Infantry, and served with Regiment until its final muster out.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH, Special Aid-de-Camp, enlisted Second Sergeant in Company "I," 2nd Iowa Infantry; promoted to First Lieutenant May 22, 1863; Acting Ordnance Officer May 23, 1863; Resigned October 11, 1863.

Captain P. H. CONGER, Military Secretary—See Record of Gov. Newbold's Staff.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Commander-in-Chief,

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, Des Moines.

*Adjutant-General—Rank, Brigadier-General,*JOHN H. LOOBY, Des Moines, Date of Commission.
October 1, 1876.*Assistant Inspector-General—Rank, Colonel,*

ALBERT W. SWALM, Fort Dodge, June 30, 1877.

Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

ISAAC W. GRIFFITH, Des Moines, May 1, 1877.

Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

CHARLES R. WILKINSON, Vinton, May 26, 1877.

Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

J. WHIT GARNER, Columbus City, May 26, 1877.

Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

WILLIAM R. COWAN, Oskaloosa, May 26, 1877.

Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

HENRY C. McNEILL, Sioux City, May 26, 1877.

Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

EDWARD D. G. MORGAN, Fort Dodge, May 26, 1877.

Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

ASHER RILEY, Preston, Jackson county, May 26, 1877.

Special Aid-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel,

WILLARD A. BURNAP, Forest City, May 26, 1877.

Military Secretary—Rank, Captain,

P. H. CONGER, Waterloo, May 26, 1877.

RECORD OF THE STAFF.

The *Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency, GOVERNOR JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, entered the service as Captain of Company "C," Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He served several terms in the Iowa Legislature, (House) from Henry county; was elected Lieut. Governor in 1875, on the Republican ticket, and inaugurated Governor February 1, 1876, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood having been elected United States Senator, and resigning the Governorship to accept the office.

Adjutant-General, JOHN H. LOOBY, enlisted as a private in Company "D," Second Iowa Infantry, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Sibley. Recovered from his wounds, private Looby was transferred to the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company "G," and afterwards successively promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain of the Company. In January, 1864, Captain Looby was transferred to the 63d United States Color-d Infantry, and Breveted Major, holding staff appointments in the Twenty-fifth corps, in the Inspector's and Adjutant-General's Departments, to the close of the war. Gen. Looby is now Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, Paymaster-General, Commissary-General, and Inspector-General for the state.

Assistant Inspector-General, Colonel ALBERT W. SWALM, enlisted as a private in Company "D," Thirty-Third Iowa Infantry, and served with the Regiment as such to the close of the war. Leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe, granted September 20, 1877.

Lieutenant Colonel ISAAC W. GRIFFITH, Aid-de-Camp, was commissioned as Lieutenant in Iowa State Militia in 1858; as Captain in 1863; enlisted in Company "K," Fifteenth United States Infantry, in 1866; promoted to Sergeant, and was wounded at the Battle of Chertuloseo, in Mexico, losing his right arm.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. WILKINSON, Aid de Camp, enlisted in the 18th Ohio Infantry; was successively appointed Sergeant Major, First Lieutenant, and Adjutant, and served on the staff, Department of Georgia, as A. A. A. G. His command participated in the Battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Franklin, and Nashville.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. WHIT GARNER, Aid-de-Camp, entered the service as Commissary Sergeant of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry; promoted Quartermaster, August 2, 1862, and served as such to the close of the war.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM R. COWAN, Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as private in Company "K," Thirty-third Iowa Infantry; promoted Corporal April 21, 1863, and served with his regiment to its final discharge.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY C. McNEILL, Special Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as Fifth Sergeant in Company "C," Second Iowa Infantry; was wounded at Fort Donelson, 1862, promoted to Second Lieutenant July 2, 1862, and honorably mustered out April 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD D. G. MORGAN, Special Aid-de-Camp, enlisted as a private in Company "A," 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry; was promoted successively Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant of the Company, and served in the Army of the Potomac. (This company was raised at Fort Dodge, and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, attached to the regiment named, and served with creditable distinction to the State.)

Lieutenant-Colonel ASHER RILEY, Special Aid-de-Camp, entered the service as Orderly Sergeant, Company "A," Ninth Infantry; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 5, 1862; to First Lieutenant March 3, 1862, and Captain, May 27, 1863; resigned August 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLARD A. BURNAP, Special Aid-de-Camp, served in Company "1," Second Iowa Cavalry, as Sergeant, Commissary, and Orderly Sergeant; re-enlisted as Veteran, and served to the close of the war.

Captain P. H. CONGER, Military Secretary, enlisted as private, in Company "A," Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, June 1, 1861, and served with regiment until mustered out.

FIRST INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

RE-ORGANIZED JANUARY 15, 1877.

Colonel,

C. V. MOUNT, Vinton,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

H. A. TYRRELL, Belle Plaine,

Major,

JOHN C. SUMMERS, Shellsburg,

Adjutant - Rank, First Lieutenant,

L. E. B. HOLT, Marshalltown,

Quartermaster - Rank, First Lieutenant,

JOHN P. SWISHER, Iowa City,

Surgeon - Rank, Major,

E. F. CLAPP, Iowa City,

Assistant-Surgeon - Rank, Captain,

JAMES McMORRIS, Belle Plaine,

COMPANY A.—BENTON COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission
Captain	J. P. MATHEWS	Vinton.	Jan. 4, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	CHARLES R. WILKINSON	Vinton.	Jan. 4, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	GEORGE R. KNAPP	Vinton.	Jan. 4, 1877.

COMPANY B.—LINN COUNTY.

Captain	A. D. COLLIER	Cedar Rapids	Dec. 15, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	R. A. AUSTIN	Cedar Rapids	Dec. 15, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	E. R. FASSETT	Cedar Rapids	Dec. 15, 1876.

Roster of First Infantry.

COMPANY C—BENTON COUNTY.

Captain	ALFRED R. HAYDEN	Watkins	May 24, 1878.
1st Lieutenant	DANIEL W. LE FEVRE	Watkins	May 24, 1878.
2d Lieutenant	GEORGE W. HALL	Watkins	May 24, 1878.

COMPANY D—BENTON COUNTY.

Captain	S. W. MILLER	Belle Plaine	March 10, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	M. E. AULSBROOK	Belle Plaine	Oct. 1, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	HARRISON REED	Belle Plaine	Dec. 8, 1876.

COMPANY E—BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Captain	SIDNEY G. SMITH	Cedar Valley	June 13, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	OSCAR SCHOONOVER	Cedar Valley	Jan. 6, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JOHN A. CLOSE	Cedar Valley	Jan. 6, 1877.

COMPANY F—LINN COUNTY.

Captain	AUSTIN L. HALSTEAD	Cedar Rapids	July 30, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	CHARLES GREENE	Cedar Rapids	Aug. 10, 1877.
2d Lieutenant			

COMPANY G—BENTON COUNTY.

Captain	JESSE L. BIGLEY	Shellsburg	Aug. 6, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	WILLIAM STRAWM	Shellsburg	Aug. 6, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	SAMUEL BULLY	Shellsburg	Aug. 6, 1877.

COMPANY H—LINN COUNTY.

Captain	C. B. THOMPSON	Paris	May 12, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	JOHN W. STEVENS	Paris	Feb. 1, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	J. H. DAVIS	Paris	May 12, 1877.

COMPANY I—BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Captain	W. N. HARMON	Spring Creek	March 12, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	MAHLON WILLIAMS	Spring Creek	March 12, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	HENRY STEVENS	Spring Creek	March 12, 1877.

COMPANY K—BENTON COUNTY.

Captain	WILLIAM Y. PORTER	Shellsburg	July 6, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	WILLIAM H. FAWCETT	Shellsburg	July 6, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	A. T. WEATHERWAY	Shellsburg	July 6, 1877.

COMPANY L—LINN COUNTY.

Captain	SAMUEL EASTERLY	Lisbon	July 6, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	JOHN H. JOHNSON	Lisbon	July 6, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	J. S. GANDY	Lisbon	July 6, 1877.

SECOND INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

Colonel,

	Date of Commission.
GEORGE A. HENRY, Keosauqua,	Sept. 1, 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel,

A. WILKINS, Keosauqua,	Sept. 14, 1877
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Major,

D. B. HAMMILL, Keokuk,	Sept. 14, 1877.
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Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant,

L. S. TYLER, Keokuk,	Feb. 18, 1876.
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Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant,

RUSSELL JOHNSON, Keosauqua,	Feb. 18, 1876.
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Surgeon—Rank, Major,

C. A. LEECH, Keokuk,	Feb. 18, 1876.
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Assistant-Surgeon—Rank, Captain,

D. W. STUTSMAN, Bonaparte,	Sept. 14, 1877.
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Chaplain—Rank, Captain,

REV. THOMAS STEVENSON, Keosauqua,	Sept. 14, 1877.
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SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A—LEE COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain.....	*DAVID B. HAMMILL.....	Keokuk.....	Sept. 19, 1875.
1st Lieutenant.....	LOUIS A. BERRYHILL.....	Keokuk.....	Sept. 19, 1875.
2d Lieutenant.....	JAMES HILL.....	Keokuk.....	Sept. 19, 1875.

*Promoted Major, September 14, 1877.

Roster of Second Infantry.

COMPANY B—DES MOINES COUNTY.

Captain.....	R. A. BAYLOR.....	Burlington.....	Sept. 9, 1876.
1st Lieutenant.....	WILLIAM ATKINS.....	Burlington.....	Sept. 9, 1876.
2d Lieutenant.....	SAMUEL PEABODY.....	Burlington.....	Sept. 9, 1876.

COMPANY C—VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Captain.....	BENJ. JOHNSON.....	Keosauqua.....	April 6, 1876.
1st Lieutenant.....	OSCAR McCRANY.....	Keosauqua.....	April 6, 1876.
2d Lieutenant.....	SYLVANUS BROWN.....	Keosauqua.....	April 6, 1876.

COMPANY D—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Captain.....	ALMOND R. DEWEY.....	Washington.....	Aug. 10, 1876.
1st Lieutenant.....	ROBERT MCGAUGHEY.....	Washington.....	Aug. 10, 1876.
2d Lieutenant.....	WILLIAM H. JUDSON.....	Washington.....	Aug. 10, 1876.

COMPANY E—APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Captain.....	N. W. EDWARDS.....	Moulton.....	Aug. 16, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	LEWIS C. KILLAM.....	Moulton.....	Aug. 16, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	JOHN W. VEATCH.....	Moulton.....	Aug. 16, 1877.

COMPANY F—LOUISA COUNTY.

Captain.....	JOHN C. HAYES.....	Columbus Junction.....	Aug. 17, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	GEORGE W. MURDOCK.....	Columbus Junction.....	Aug. 17, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	FRED E. MERRILL.....	Columbus Junction.....	Aug. 17, 1877.

COMPANY G—POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Captain.....	H. H. LANCASTER.....	Grinnell.....	Aug. 27, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	C. L. ROBERTS.....	Grinnell.....	Aug. 27, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	H. D. CHURCHILL.....	Grinnell.....	Aug. 27, 1877.

COMPANY H—KEOKUK COUNTY.

Captain.....	JOSEPH SMITH.....	Keota.....	Aug. 29, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	F. P. SMITH.....	Keota.....	Aug. 29, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	J. C. HUNTER.....	Keota.....	Aug. 29, 1877.

THIRD INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

	Colonel,	Date of Commission.
FARRON OLMSTEAD, Des Moines,		Feb. 18, 1876.
N. TOWSEND, Newton,	Lieutenant-Colonel,	Feb. 18, 1876.
JOHN N. BALL, Osceola,	Major,	Feb. 18, 1876.
MICHAEL MAHON, Des Moines,	Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant,	Feb. 18, 1876.
GEORGE M. WALKER, Des Moines,	Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant,	Feb. 18, 1876.
G. P. HANNAWALT, Des Moines,	Surgeon—Rank, Major,	Feb. 18, 1876.
J. S. BAKER, Osceola,	Assistant-Surgeon—Rank, Captain,	Feb. 18, 1876.
REV. GEORGE GRAHAM, Polk City,	Chaplain—Rank, Captain,	Feb. 18, 1876.

COMPANY A—POLK COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain	JOHN A. NASH	Des Moines	Aug. 13, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	WILEY H. WIGHTMAN	Des Moines	Aug. 13, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	HARRY MORRIS	Des Moines	Aug. 8, 1877.

COMPANY B—POLK COUNTY.

Captain	JAMES MURPHY	Des Moines	March 18, 1875.
1st Lieutenant	JAMES KELLEY	Des Moines	Nov. 28, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	PATRICK BURNS	Des Moines	Nov. 28, 1876.

COMPANY C—JASPER COUNTY.

Captain	A. J. RICHARDS	Newton	April 12, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	A. H. WYKOFF	Newton	April 12, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JOHN Z. SWEIGART	Newton	Aug. 16, 1877.

COMPANY D—POLK COUNTY.

Captain	JAMES H. DEAN	Des Moines	Oct. 7, 1874.
1st Lieutenant	GEORGE CURRAN	Des Moines	Oct. 9, 1874.
2d Lieutenant	JUD K. TAYLOR	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1873.

COMPANY E—POLK COUNTY.

Captain	JACOB B. LAWSON	Valley Tp., Polk Co.	April 28, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	HENRY SNODGRASS	Valley Tp., Polk Co.	May 25, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	M. W. GUTHRIE	Valley Tp., Polk Co.	March 6, 1876.

COMPANY F—BOONE COUNTY.

Captain	J. RUSH LINCOLN	Boonsboro	May 27, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	J. W. BARNHARDT	Boonsboro	Sept. 1, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	PETER HAYES	Boonsboro	Sept. 1, 1876.

COMPANY G—POLK COUNTY.

Captain	ALBERT PETERSON	Des Moines	Feb. 14, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	GEORGE L. BARQUIST	Des Moines	Aug. 10, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	HENRY BACKMAN	Des Moines	Aug. 14, 1876.

COMPANY H—GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Captain	H. F. ROGERS	Stuart	June 7, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	C. D. MORRIS	Stuart	June 7, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	J. B. RHOADES	Stuart	June 7, 1877.

COMPANY I—JASPER COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN R. HALL	Monroe	Aug. 8, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	SETH DIXON	Monroe	Aug. 8, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	CHARLES HOOK	Monroe	Aug. 8, 1877.

COMPANY K—MAHASKA COUNTY.

Captain	ROBERT H. STEVENSON	Liscomb	Aug. 11, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	JESSEE B. MYERS	Liscomb	Aug. 11, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JAMES T. JACKSON	Liscomb	Aug. 11, 1877.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 14, 1876.

<i>Colonel,</i>	Date of Commission.
GEORGE H. OTIS, McGregor.	April 10, 1877.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
GEORGE Q. GARDNER, Decorah.	April 10, 1877.
<i>Major,</i>	
NICHOLAS EICHMAN, Dubuque.	May 1, 1877.
<i>Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant,</i>	
THEODORE C. COLE, Dubuque.	June 9, 1877.
<i>Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant,</i>	
JAMES H. CASE, Dubuque.	July 21, 1877.
<i>Surgeon—Rank, Major,</i>	
JOEL HENRY GREEN, Dubuque.	Dec., 1, 1876.
<i>Assistant-Surgeon—Rank, Captain,</i>	
S. G. WILSON, Independence.	Dec., 1, 1876.
<i>Second Assistant Surgeon—Rank, Captain,</i>	
H. H. CLARK, McGregor.	August 6, 1877.
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.	
ANDREW W. LYNCH, <i>Sergeant-Major</i> Dubuque.	
NORMAN MILLETT, <i>Commissary-Sergeant</i> , Decorah.	
JESSE BRASHER, <i>Ordnance-Sergeant</i> , Dubuque.	
WILLIAM FAUST, <i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> , Dubuque.	
GEORGE C. FERDINAND, <i>Hospital Steward</i> , Dubuque.	
JAMES CUSACK, <i>Drum Major</i> , Lansing.	

COMPANY A—DUBUQUE COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> P. W. CRAWFORD..... Dubuque..... Oct. 1, 1876.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... WILLIAM ROONEY..... Dubuque..... March 9, 1876.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... SAMUEL J. KENNEDY..... Dubuque..... March 9, 1876.

COMPANY B—DUBUQUE COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> EDWARD BECKETT..... Dubuque..... May 7, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... FRANK QUADE..... Dubuque..... May 7, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... HENRY GIGER..... Dubuque..... May 7, 1877.

COMPANY C—DELAWARE COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> EDWARD M. CARR..... Manchester..... March 16, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... JOHN W. FORD..... Manchester..... March 16, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... HARRIS L. LILLAGER..... Manchester..... March 16, 1877.

COMPANY D—CLAYTON COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> THEODORE BROWN..... McGregor..... May 14, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... GEORGE PEARSALL..... McGregor..... May 14, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... MARTIN BROMLEY..... McGregor..... May 14, 1877.

COMPANY E—ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> E. B. BASCOM..... Lansing..... July 2, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... THOMAS B. SPURRIER..... Lansing..... July 2, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... RICHARD HANEY..... Lansing..... July 2, 1877.

COMPANY F—ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> EDWARD JOYCE..... Lansing..... Jan. 26, 1876.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... NEILL MCCAFFERY..... Lansing..... Jan. 26, 1876.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... PATRICK W. TIERNEY..... Lansing..... Jan. 26, 1876.

COMPANY G—WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> J. L. AMMON..... Decorah..... Dec. 29, 1876.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... BARTLEY HARMON..... Decorah..... Dec. 29, 1876.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... W. R. TOYE..... Decorah..... Dec. 29, 1876.

COMPANY H—BUCHANAN COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> FRED C. MERRILL..... Independence..... Aug. 15, 1876.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... FRANK D. JACKSON..... Independence..... March 20, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... EDWIN B. BACKUS..... Independence..... Aug. 15, 1876.

COMPANY I—BUCHANAN COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> FERNANDO C. MERRILL..... Jesup..... March 14, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... HORACE G. WOLF..... Jesup..... March 12, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... C. W. BALDWIN..... Jesup..... March 12, 1877.

COMPANY K—DUBUQUE COUNTY.

<i>Captain</i> J. M. BURCH..... Dubuque..... Feb. 1, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> ... LANSING H. BEACH..... Dubuque..... Feb. 1, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> ... CHARLES D. SCOTT..... Dubuque..... Feb. 1, 1877.

COMPANY A—FIRST CAVALRY.

<i>Captain</i> C. S. BESTLEY..... Dubuque.....
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FIFTH INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 15, 1877.

	<i>Colonel,</i>	Date of Commission.
P. G. BALLINGALL, Ottumwa,		April 10, 1877.
	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
SAMUEL C. FARMER, Fairfield,		April 10, 1877.
	<i>Major,</i>	
W. H. C. JAQUES, Ottumwa,		Aug. 16, 1877.
	<i>Adjutant—Rank First Lieutenant,</i>	
JOHN A. DeMUTH, Bloomfield,		May 20, 1877.
	<i>Quartermaster Rank, First Lieutenant,</i>	
THOMAS J. HALL, Ottumwa,		May 20, 1877.
	<i>Surgeon—Rank, Major,</i>	
E. L. LATHROP, Fairfield,		April 10, 1877.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon—Rank, Captain,</i>	
W. S. LAMBERT, Albia,		April 10, 1877.
	<i>Chaplain—Rank, Captain,</i>	
Rev. C. C. BURNETT, Fairfield		April 10, 1877.

COMPANY A—WAPELLO COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain	JOHN FLEMING	Ottumwa	April 10, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	PATRICK B. MURPHY	Ottumwa	April 10, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	DENNIS HOGAN	Ottumwa	Aug. 16, 1877.

Roster of Fifth Infantry.

COMPANY B—DAVIS COUNTY.

Captain	JAMES REAGIN	Bloomfield	Jan. 14, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	JAMES S. SMITH	Bloomfield	March 1, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	CHARLES E. DUNN	Bloomfield	March 1, 1877.

COMPANY C—WAPELLO COUNTY.

Captain	LEAMAN J. ALLEN	Ottumwa	Aug. 30, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	CYRUS ARMSTRONG	Ottumwa	Aug. 30, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	THOS. B. SPOFFORD	Ottumwa	Jan. 26, 1876.

COMPANY D—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Captain	THOS. L. HOFFMAN	Fairfield	April 10, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	HENRY VOTE	Fairfield	May 10, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JOSEPH C. FARMER	Fairfield	May 10, 1877.

COMPANY E—MONROE COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN DONER	Albia	Aug. 17, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	WILLIS G. RICHART	Albia	Aug. 17, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	MARTIN R. MILLER	Albia	Aug. 17, 1876.

COMPANY F—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN HERRON	Loughbridge	Dec. 8, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	JOHN R. PIERCE	Loughbridge	June 15, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JOHN D. BROWN	Loughbridge	June 28, 1877.

COMPANY G—CLARKE COUNTY.

Captain	THOS. B. STUART	Osceola	Feb. 8, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	W. W. WILLIAMS	Osceola	Feb. 8, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	JOHN B. WELLS	Osceola	Dec. 4, 1876.

COMPANY H—MONROE COUNTY.

Captain	W. A. GRAY	Albia	Jan. 5, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	HARVEY B. MOORE	Albia	Jan. 5, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	E. M. MARSHALL	Albia	Aug. 17, 1877.

COMPANY I—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Captain	W. W. ELLIS	Villisca	April 27, 1876.
1st Lieutenant	J. W. LUCAS	Villisca	April 27, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	ELVIN DAVIS	Villisca	April 27, 1876.

COMPANY K—WAPELLO COUNTY.

Captain	F. M. BUSH	Chillicothe	Aug. 15, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	HENRY C. FAIRCHILD	Chillicothe	Aug. 15, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	P. G. McFADDEE	Chillicothe	Aug. 15, 1877.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 15, 1877.

Colonel,

Date of Commission.
April 10, 1877.

MILO L. SHERMAN, Fredericksburg.

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Major,

JAMES McCARTY, Osage, Aug. 15, 1877

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant,

ALBERT BENEDICT, Osage, Dec. 1, 1876.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant,

TIMOTHY JORDAN, Osage, Dec. 1, 1876.

Surgeon—Rank, Major,

J. B. DAKEN, Mason City, Jan. 31, 1877.

Assistant-Surgeon—Rank, Captain,

FRANK MOORE, Osage, Jan. 31, 1877.

Chaplain—Rank, Captain,

REV. J. B. BISHOP, Fredericksburg, Jan. 31, 1877.

COMPANY A—CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain	SIMEON B. DEXTER	Mason City	May 14, 1873.
1st Lieutenant	HENRY A. MARSH	Mason City	April 7, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	WILLIAM HARDING	Mason City	April 7, 1877.

COMPANY B—MITCHELL COUNTY.

Captain	MELVIN H. WHITE	Osage	Aug. 29, 1877.
1st Lieutenant			
2d Lieutenant	STEPHEN AUSTIN	Osage	Jan. 13, 1877.

Roster of Sixth Infantry.

COMPANY C—CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Captain	R. W. KIDDER	Fredericksburg	March 12, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	HARVEY B. CARPENTER	Fredericksburg	May 1, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	ERVIN SWENGER	Fredericksburg	March 12, 1877.

COMPANY D—HOWARD COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN G. STRADLY	Cresco	April 12, 1877.
1st Lieutenant			
2d Lieutenant	S. P. FULLER	Cresco	April 12, 1877.

COMPANY E—CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN H. BENNETT	New Hampton	March 10, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	CHARLES D. GORHAM	New Hampton	March 10, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	O. D. BENNETT	New Hampton	June 29, 1877.

COMPANY F—WORTH COUNTY.

Captain	GEORGE F. WATSON	Northwood	May 23, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	ALBERT A. TAFTE	Northwood	May 23, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	FRED E. KEASTOR	Northwood	May 23, 1877.

COMPANY G—BREMER COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN BROWN	Sumner	July 21, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	W. W. QUARRY	Sumner	July 21, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	W. S. ROSS	Sumner	July 21, 1877.

COMPANY H—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Captain	C. W. BOUTIN	Hampton	Aug. 6, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	R. S. BENSON	Hampton	Aug. 6, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	W. H. ROSS	Hampton	Aug. 6, 1877.

COMPANY I—WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Captain	W. O. HENSON	Forest City	Aug. 17, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	W. H. JONES	Forest City	Aug. 17, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	J. W. MAHONEY	Forest City	Aug. 17, 1877.

COMPANY K—CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Captain	H. A. GRAVES	Clear Lake	May 13, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	W. C. TOMPKINS	Clear Lake	May 13, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	C. E. JOHNSON	Clear Lake	May 13, 1877.

COMPANY L—FLOYD COUNTY.

Captain	JACOB BAIER	Charles City	Aug. 28, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	H. C. BALDWIN	Charles City	Aug. 28, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	H. T. MILES	Charles City	Aug. 28, 1877.

BATTALION OF
SEVENTH INFANTRY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 15, 1877.

Major,

GEORGE W. KINGSWORTH, Sioux City. Date of Commission. Jan. 31, 1877.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant,

W. H. SLAUSON, Fort Dodge. Sept. 1, 1877.

Assistant-Surgeon,

COMPANY A—WOODBURY COUNTY.

Captain.....R. A. BROADBENT.....Sioux City.....April 10, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....J. R. VASNATTA.....Sioux City.....April 10, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....O. L. ALDRICH.....Sioux City.....April 10, 1877.

COMPANY B—PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Captain.....GUSTAVE HERLING.....Le Mars.....May 24, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....H. J. CALLAHAN.....Le Mars.....May 24, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....W. H. BRILL.....Le Mars.....May 24, 1877.

COMPANY C—OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Captain.....C. N. BAILEY.....Sibley.....Nov. 1, 1875.
1st Lieutenant.....S. A. WRIGHT.....Sibley.....Dec. 1, 1875.
2d Lieutenant.....JOHN HENDERSON.....Sibley.....Nov. 1, 1875.

COMPANY D—DALLAS COUNTY.

Captain.....ROBERT CROUCH.....Perry.....July 13, 1876.
1st Lieutenant.....JOHN B. WINN.....Perry.....July 17, 1867.
2d Lieutenant.....T. W. BUDWORTH.....Perry.....July 17, 1867.

COMPANY E—SAC COUNTY.

Captain.....DANIEL E. SPOFFORD.....Grant City.....Jan. 23, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....W. H. HIGGINS.....Grant City.....Jan. 23, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....I. W. DEEMER.....Grant City.....Jan. 23, 1877.

COMPANY F—WEBSTER COUNTY.

Captain.....S. W. GRAY.....Fort Dodge.....Aug. 10, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....A. F. MESERVEY.....Fort Dodge.....Aug. 10, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....N. M. PAGE.....Fort Dodge.....Aug. 10, 1877.

THE
UNIVERSITY BATTALION.

(INFANTRY.)

ORGANIZED JANUARY 15, 1877.

Major,

JAMES CHESTER, Iowa City, Date of Commission. March 4, 1877.

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant,

EDWIN J. MCINTYRE, Iowa City, Jan. 15, 1877.

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, Iowa City, Jan. 15, 1877.

COMPANY A—JOHNSON COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Com.
Captain.....	LEWIS W. CLAPP.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	JOSEPH C. HERR.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	ALBION N. FELLOWS.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.

COMPANY B—JOHNSON COUNTY.

Captain.....	ROBERT M. GOSHORN.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	JOSEPHUS O. POLLARD.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	Eli C. OGG.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.

COMPANY C—JOHNSON COUNTY.

Captain.....	JAMES C. WARNOCK.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	W. O. FINKBINE.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	B. F. HAWK.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.

COMPANY D—JOHNSON COUNTY.

Captain.....	W. P. WHIPPLE.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
1st Lieutenant.....	D. B. ELLIS.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.
2d Lieutenant.....	J. D. DAUGHERTY.....	Iowa City.....	Jan. 15, 1877.

UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

(ALL INFANTRY.)

TABOR CADETS—(TABOR COLLEGE.)

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
<i>Captain</i>	A. S. McPHERSON	Tabor	May 12, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	E. H. ASHMAN	Tabor	May 12, 1877.
<i>3d Lieutenant</i>	M. L. EATON	Tabor	May 12, 1877.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CADETS.

<i>Captain</i>	J. S. STICKNEY	Ames	Sept. 22, 1873.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	A. E. HITCHCOCK	Ames	Sept. 22, 1873.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i>	A. M. BLODGETT	Ames	Sept. 22, 1873.

LOOBY STATE GUARDS—(Colored.)

<i>Captain</i>	GEORGE H. JOHNSON	Des Moines	March 5, 1877.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	WALTER WHITE	Des Moines	March 5, 1877.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i>	ALEX. WILBURN	Des Moines	March 5, 1877.



FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 31, 1877.

Colonel,

Date of Commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel,

E. P. CLARK, McGregor, Jan. 31, 1877.

Major,

J. H. B. OTTO, Cedar Rapids, Jan. 31, 1877.

Adjutant—Rank, 1st Lieutenant,

P. H. BRISTOW, Des Moines, Jan. 31, 1877.

Quartermaster—Rank, 1st Lieutenant,

H. C. VAN LEUVEN, McGregor, May 26, 1877.

Surgeon—Rank, Major,

E. J. MCGORRISK, Des Moines, Jan. 31, 1877.

Assistant-Surgeon—Rank, Captain,

JAMES McCULLON, Cresco, Jan. 31, 1877.

Chaplain—Rank, Captain,

REV. A. S. McCONNELL, McGregor, Jan. 31, 1877.

BATTERY A—CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
<i>Captain</i>	WM. PARKER	Lawler	Feb. 8, 1876.
<i>Senior 1st Lieutenant</i>	DAVID G. HARVEY	Lawler	Feb. 8, 1876.
<i>Junior 1st Lieutenant</i>	J. C. TANSEY	Lawler	Feb. 8, 1876.
<i>Senior 2d Lieutenant</i>	M. L. McNALLY	Lawler	Feb. 8, 1876.
<i>Junior 1d Lieutenant</i>	J. H. HANLON	Lawler	Feb. 8, 1876.

BATTERY B—VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain	WM. A. GERHARDT	Keosauqua	Aug. 1, 1871.
1st Lieutenant	RUTLEDGE LEA	Keosauqua	March 1, 1876.
2d Lieutenant	C. E. FULLER	Keosauqua	March 1, 1876.

BATTERY C—CLINTON COUNTY.

Captain	WM. H. HESS	Clinton	May 25, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	AUGUSTUS MILLER	Clinton	May 25, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	HENRY BANERS	Clinton	June 25, 1877.

BATTERY D—HOWARD COUNTY.

Captain	WM. W. WHITE	Cresco	Aug. 25, 1871.
1st Lieutenant	S. R. FULLER	Cresco	Aug. 13, 1873.
2d Lieutenant	C. L. GESSELL	Cresco	June 13, 1876.

BATTERY E—WEBSTER COUNTY.

Captain	WILSON LUMPKIN	Fort Dodge	May 10, 1872.
1st Lieutenant	SIDNEY J. BENNETT	Fort Dodge	May 10, 1872.
2d Lieutenant	WALDO J. MEDEARIS	Fort Dodge	May 10, 1872.

BATTERY F—MARSHALL COUNTY.

Captain	O. L. ALDRICH	Marshalltown	Dec. 8, 1873.
Senior 1st Lieutenant	JAMES R. HAINES	Marshalltown	July 5, 1874.
Junior 1st Lieutenant		Marshalltown	
Senior 2d Lieutenant	HENRY MACK	Marshalltown	Jan. 27, 1877.
Junior 2d Lieutenant	S. J. SWANSON	Marshalltown	Jan. 27, 1877.

BATTERY G—LINN COUNTY.

Captain	THOMAS J. SMITH	Cedar Rapids	Sept. 29, 1874.
Senior 1st Lieutenant	HUGH BAKER	Cedar Rapids	Jan. 2, 1877.
Junior 1st Lieutenant	H. A. COOK	Cedar Rapids	Jan. 9, 1877.
Senior 2d Lieutenant	DELL COURIER	Cedar Rapids	Jan. 9, 1877.
Junior 2d Lieutenant	TOBIAS NORTON	Cedar Rapids	Jan. 9, 1877.

BATTERY H—DES MOINES COUNTY.

Captain	M. L. CRANE	Burlington	Sept. 15, 1874.
Senior 1st Lieutenant	WILLIAM ELLIOTT	Burlington	Jan. 21, 1876.
Junior 1st Lieutenant	EDWARD KREICHBAUM	Burlington	Jan. 25, 1876.
Senior 2d Lieutenant	GEORGE MOWER	Burlington	Jan. 25, 1876.
Junior 2d Lieutenant	EMANUEL YERBER	Burlington	Jan. 25, 1879.

BATTERY I—WAPELLO COUNTY.

Captain	JOHN C. SLAUGHTER	Ottumwa	July 25, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	A. D. CLEVELAND	Ottumwa	July 25, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JOHN H. WITSMAN	Ottumwa	July 25, 1877.

BATTERY K—POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain	J. W. RAPALJE	Council Bluffs	Jan. 9, 1875.
Senior 1st Lieutenant	D. O. BROWN	Council Bluffs	March 3, 1876.
Junior 1st Lieutenant	E. J. ABBOTT	Council Bluffs	July 31, 1875.
Senior 2d Lieutenant	L. H. HANCOCK	Council Bluffs	March 3, 1876.
Junior 2d Lieutenant	W. S. WILLIAMS	Council Bluffs	March 3, 1876.

BATTERY L—CLAYTON COUNTY.

Captain	W. W. WILLIVER	McGregor	Feb. 1, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	J. M. FAGREE	McGregor	Feb. 1, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	JOHN HELLBURG	McGregor	Feb. 1, 1877.

BATTERY M—POLK COUNTY.

Captain	P. W. STARKWEATHER	Des Moines	April 25, 1877.
1st Lieutenant	L. C. YOUNG	Des Moines	April 25, 1877.
2d Lieutenant	LAURENCE RASSALL	Des Moines	June 3, 1877.

ASSIGNMENT OF BATTERIES.

The Batteries of the First Light Artillery are attached as follows—in compliance with Paragraph II, of General Order No. 1, current series, from these headquarters:

- To First Infantry—Batteries "F" and "G."
- To Second Infantry—Batteries "B" and "H."
- To Third Infantry—Battery "M."
- To Fourth Infantry—Batteries "C" and "L."
- To Fifth Infantry—Batteries "I" and "K."
- To Sixth Infantry—Batteries "A" and "D."
- To Seventh Infantry—Battery "E."

NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

ITS STRENGTH BY REGIMENTS.

FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.					Totals.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff and Band.....	Vinton.....	7	6			13
Company A.....	Vinton.....	33	32		42	55
Company B.....	Cedar Rapids.....	33	32		40	53
Company C.....	Watkins.....	33	32		32	45
Company D.....	Belle Plaine.....	33	32		46	59
Company E.....	Cedar Valley.....	33	32		44	57
Company F.....	Cedar Rapids.....	33	32		30	43
Company G.....	Shellsburg.....	33	32		31	44
Company H.....	Harris.....	33	32		42	55
Company I.....	Laporte City.....	33	32		35	48
Company K.....	Shellsburg.....	33	32		37	50
Company L.....	Lisbon.....	33	32		32	45
Total.....		40	94	22	411	567

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Companies A, C, D, G, K.....Benton. Companies B, F, H, L.....Linn.
Companies E and I.....Black Hawk.

SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.					Totals.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff and Band.....	Keosauqua.....	5	6			11
Company A.....	Keokuk.....	33	32		33	45
Company B.....	Burlington.....	33	32		33	45
Company C.....	Keosauqua.....	33	32		45	58
Company D.....	Washington.....	33	32		33	46
Company E.....	Moulton.....	33	32		45	56
Company F.....	Columbus Junction.....	33	32		40	51
Company G.....	Grinnell.....	33	32		33	46
Company H.....	Keota.....	33	32	1	32	44
Totals.....		29	64	9	292	402

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Company A.....Lee. Company E.....Appanoose.
Company B.....Des Moines. Company F.....Louisa.
Company C.....Van Buren. Company G.....Poweshiek.
Company D.....Washington. Company H.....Keokuk.

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.					Totals.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff and Band.....	Des Moines.....	8	6			21
Company A.....	Des Moines.....	33	32		32	45
Company B.....	Des Moines.....	33	32		20	33
Company C.....	Newton.....	33	32		30	43
Company D.....	Des Moines.....	33	32		20	33
Company E.....	Des Moines.....	33	32		25	38
Company F.....	Boonsboro.....	33	32		44	57
Company G.....	Des Moines.....	33	32		36	42
Company H.....	Stuart.....	33	32		34	45
Company I.....	Monroe.....	33	32		34	47
Company K.....	Liscomb.....	33	32		42	53
Totals.....		38	81	25	317	457

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Companies A, B, D, E, G.....Polk. Companies C and L.....Jasper.
Company F.....Boone. Company H.....Guthrie.
Company K.....Marshall.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.					Totals.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff and Band.....	McGregor.....	8	6			14
Company A.....	Dubuque.....	33	32	5	24	39
Company B.....	Dubuque.....	33	32		21	32
Company C.....	Manchester.....	33	32		61	72
Company D.....	McGregor.....	33	32		49	62
Company E.....	Lansing.....	33	32	3	26	39
Company F.....	Decorah.....	33	32	9	39	59
Company G.....	Decorah.....	33	32		34	45
Company H.....	Independence.....	33	32		54	67
Company I.....	Jesup.....	33	32		29	40
Company K.....	Dubuque.....	33	32		50	63
Company A, 1st cavalry..	Dubuque.....	33	32			
Totals.....		41	93	25	442	601

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Companies A, B, and K.....Dubuque. Company G.....Winnebiek.
Company C.....Delaware. Companies H and L.....Buchanan.
Company D.....Clayton. Company A, 1st Cavalry.....Dubuque.
Companies E and F.....Allamakee.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Totals.
Field, Staff and Band.....	Ottumwa.....	8	6			14
Company A.....	Ottumwa.....	3	3		30	43
Company B.....	Bloomfield.....	3	3		29	42
Company C.....	Ottumwa.....	3	3		40	53
Company D.....	Fairfield.....	3	3	1	32	44
Company E.....	Loughridge.....	3	3		32	45
Company F.....	Albia.....	3	3		32	45
Company G.....	Osceola.....	3	3		40	53
Company H.....	Albia.....	3	3		32	45
Company I.....	Villisca.....	3	3		32	45
Company K.....	Chillicothe.....	3	3		37	48
Totals.....		38	86	17	336	477

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Companies A, C, and K.....	Wapello.	Companies E and H.....	Monroe.
Company B.....	Davis.	Company G.....	Clark.
Companies D and F.....	Jefferson.	Company I.....	Montgomery.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Totals.
Field, Staff and Band.....	Fredericksburg.....	6	6			12
Company A.....	Mason City.....	3	8		43	54
Company B.....	Osage.....	3	8		40	53
Company C.....	Fredericksburg.....	3	8		44	57
Company D.....	Cresco.....	3	3		36	49
Company E.....	New Hampton.....	3	3		34	45
Company F.....	North wood.....	3	3		32	45
Company G.....	Sumner.....	3	3		1	40
Company H.....	Hampton.....	3	8	1	40	52
Company I.....	Forest City.....	3	8	3	34	48
Company K.....	Clear Lake.....	3	8	3	32	45
Company L.....	Charles City.....	3	8	1	32	44
Totals.....		39	94	17	407	557

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Companies A and K.....	Cerro Gordo.	Company G.....	Bremer.
Company B.....	Mitchell.	Company H.....	Franklin.
Company C.....	Chickasaw.	Company I.....	Winnebago.
Company D.....	Howard.	Company L.....	Floyd.
Company F.....	Worth.		

BATTALION SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Totals.
Field and Staff.....	Sioux City.....	3				3
Company A.....	Sioux City.....	3	2		32	45
Company B.....	Le Mars.....	3	2		32	45
Company C.....	Sibley.....	3	2		32	45
Company D.....	Sioux City.....	3	2		40	53
Company E.....	Grant City.....	3	2		38	49
Company F.....	Fort Dodge.....	3	2		38	49
Company G.....	Dakota.....	3	2		32	45
Totals.....		23	56	15	232	322

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Company A.....	Woodbury.	Company D.....	Dallas.
Company B.....	Plymouth.	Company E.....	Sac.
Company C.....	Osceola.	Company F.....	Webster.

UNIVERSITY BATTALION.

COMPANIES.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Totals.
Field and Staff.....	Iowa City.....	3				3
Company A.....	Iowa City.....	3	8		34	47
Company B.....	Iowa City.....	3	8		38	51
Company C.....	Iowa City.....	3	8		27	40
Company D.....	Iowa City.....	3	8		36	47
Totals.....		15	32	6	135	188

All companies located in Johnson county.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

BATTERIES.	HEAD-QUARTERS.					Total.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff and Band.....	McGregor.....	7	6	..	..	13
Battery A	Lawler.....	2	..	..	..	20
Battery B	Keosauqua.....	3	..	..	..	40
Battery C	Clinton.....	3	..	..	..	43
Battery D	Cresco.....	3	..	..	..	30
Battery E	Fort Dodge.....	3	..	..	..	32
Battery F	Marshalltown.....	3	..	..	..	32
Battery G	Cedar Rapids.....	5	..	..	..	32
Battery H	Burlington.....	5	..	..	..	40
Battery I	Ottumwa.....	3	..	1	..	27
Battery K	Council Bluffs.....	5	..	..	..	42
Battery L	McGregor.....	3	..	..	..	30
Battery M	Des Moines.....	3	..	..	..	25
Totals.....		51	100	16	393	562

LOCATED BY COUNTIES.

Battery A.....	Chickasaw.	Battery G.....	Linn.
Battery B.....	Van Buren.	Battery H.....	Des Moines.
Battery C.....	Clinton.	Battery I.....	Wapello.
Battery D.....	Howard.	Battery K.....	Pottawattamie.
Battery E.....	Webster.	Battery L.....	Clayton.
Battery F.....	Marshall.	Battery M.....	Polk.

UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

COMPANIES.	HEAD-QUARTERS.					Total.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Tabor College Cadets, Co. A	Tabor.....	3	8	2	30	43
Agri. College Cadets, Co. A	Ames.....	3	..	..	35	46
Looby Guards, (colored)....	Des Moines.....	3	..	1	34	46
Totals.....		9	24	3	99	135

RECAPITULATION.

COMMANDS.	HEAD-QUARTERS.					Totals.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	Des Moines.....	12	..	..	..	12
First Infantry.....	Vinton.....	40	94	22	411	567
Second Infantry.....	Keosauqua.....	29	70	9	298	402
Third Infantry.....	Des Moines.....	38	81	25	317	457
Fourth Infantry.....	McGregor.....	41	93	25	442	601
Fifth Infantry.....	Ottumwa.....	38	86	17	336	447
Sixth Infantry.....	Fredericksburg.....	39	94	17	407	557
*Seventh Infantry.....	Sioux City.....	23	66	15	232	322
University Battalion.....	Iowa City.....	15	32	6	135	188
First Artillery.....	McGregor.....	51	100	16	393	562
Unattached.....		9	24	3	99	135
Totals.....		335	730	155	3070	4250

*seven companies only organized and equipped.

TO BE ORGANIZED BY DISTRICTS.

It is the intention to make our Regimental organizations adjust themselves to the formation of Congressional Districts. So far as has been possible this has been done, and as the organization of companies proceeds this intention will be fully carried out. There are now active organizations in forty-nine out of ninety-nine counties, but applications have been made for arms from a number of other counties, which could not be granted because the arms were not on hand to be issued. Forty stand of arms is the limit of arms issued to any one company, at present, which rule will not be changed save only in great public exigency. The following named counties have no active militia organizations.

Adair.....	Decatur.....	Jackson.....	Palo Alto.....
Adams.....	Dickinson.....	Jones.....	Pocahontas.....
Audubon.....	Emmett.....	Kossuth.....	Ringold.....
Buena Vista.....	Fayette.....	Lucas.....	Scott.....
Butler.....	Greene.....	Lyon.....	Shelby.....
Calhoun.....	Grundy.....	Madison.....	Sioux.....
Carroll.....	Hamilton.....	Mahaska.....	Tama.....
Cass.....	Hancock.....	Marion.....	Taylor.....
Cedar.....	Hardin.....	Mills.....	Union.....
Cherokee.....	Harrison.....	Monona.....	Warren.....
Clay.....	Henry.....	Muscatine.....	Wayne.....
Crawford.....	Ida.....	O'Brien.....	Wright.....
Dallas.....	Iowa.....	Page.....	

HOW ARMED.

First Infantry—Companies A, B, D, and F, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle; C, E, G, H, I, K and L, with the Enfield Rifle.

Second Infantry—Companies A, B, E, D and F, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle; H and G, with the Enfield Rifle.

Third Infantry—A, B, C, D, E, F and G, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle; H and I, with the Enfield Rifle.

Fourth Infantry—A, B, C, D, H, K and G, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle; E, F and I, with the Enfield Rifle.

Fifth Infantry—A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle; K, with the Enfield Rifle.

Sixth Infantry—A, B, D and I, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle; C, E, F, G, H and L, with the Enfield Rifle.

Seventh Infantry—A, B, C, D and E, with the Enfield Rifle; F, with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle.

University Battalion—All Springfield Breech Loading Rifles, and furnished by the United States.

Unattached Organizations—Tabor College Cadets, Agricultural College Cadets, and Looby State Guards, are all armed with the Springfield Breech Loading Rifle.

First Artillery—Batteries A, C, D, G, H, I, K and L, are armed with 6-pounders; brass for A, iron for K—all the others bronze. Batteries B, F and M, are armed with 12-pounders, bronze.

First Cavalry—Company A is armed with Regulation Sabres and Pistols.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Schedule Showing the Distribution of Arms and Accoutrements in 1877. Also, Quantities on hand October 1, 1877.

DESCRIPTIONS.	On hand as per last Report.	Received from the United States.	Returned from companies.	Issued in 1877.	Expended, sold and lost in 1877.	Total issued sold lost and expended, 1877.	On hand October 1, 1877.
Gatling Guns.....	1						1
12-Pounder Cannon.....	1						1
Springfield Breech Loading Rifles.....	98	600	61	544	15	539	100
Enfield Rifles.....	108		468	576		576	
Remington Pistols.....	10		15		15	15	10
Colt's Revolvers.....	44				30	30	14
Spencer Carbines.....	25		25				25
Artillery and Cavalry Sabres.....	34						34
Sabres, Belts and Plates.....	34						34
Non-Com-missioned Officers' Swords.....	9						9
Cartridges—Ball.....	14,600	5,000		6,000	105	6,105	11,695
Cartridges—Blank.....	4,000						4,000
Mortar Powder—Pounds.....	400	2,000		300	100	400	2,000
Friction Primers.....	1,450	3,000		350	200	550	3,500
Cartridge Boxes.....	202	1,000	495	1,469		1,469	128
Cartridge Box Plates.....	202	1,000	432	1,408		1,408	226
Cartridge Box Belts and Plates.....	200		382	405		405	177
Waist Belts and Plates.....	200	1,400	481	1,432		1,432	149
Tumbler Punches.....							88
Spring Vices.....			60		44		44
Bayonet Scabbards.....		126		347	420		420
Gun Slings.....		250	600	420	1,168		1,168
Cap Pouches and Picks.....		408		341	638		638
Artillery Pauline.....		3		1			4
Percussion Caps.....		2,500					2,500
Bayonet Steel Scabbards.....			1,000	74	699		699
Screw Drivers.....				600	440		440
Revolver Ball Cartridges.....			3,000				3,000
Arm Chests.....			30		22		22

IOWA MILITIA RETURNS,

FOR 1877.

COUNTIES.		COUNTIES.	
Adair.....	2218	Johnson.....	3306
Adams.....	1468	Jones.....	3296
Allamakee.....	2077	Keokuk.....	3150
Appanoose.....	2664	Kosuth.....	598
Audubon.....	532	Lee.....	4297
Benton.....	3227	Linn.....	5085
Black Hawk.....	2526	Louisa.....	2082
Boone.....	2686	Lucas.....	1902
Bremer.....	1634	Lyon.....	221
Buchanan.....	2526	Madison.....	2947
Buena Vista.....	659	Mahaska.....	3610
Butler.....	1800	Marion.....	3240
Calhoun.....	616	Marshall.....	2992
Carroll.....	761	Mills.....	1770
Cass.....	2151	Mitchell.....	1385
Cedar.....	2524	Monona.....	902
Cerro Gordo.....	1990	Monroe.....	1874
Cherokee.....	1025	Montgomery.....	2939
Chickasaw.....	1475	Muscatine.....	2786
Clarke.....	1736	O'Brien.....	457
Clay.....	582	Osceola.....	300
Clayton.....	3283	Page.....	2446
Clinton.....	3461	Palo Alto.....	467
Crawford.....	1159	Plymouth.....	1146
Dallas.....	2512	Pocahontas.....	111
Davis.....	1860	Polk.....	5798
Decatur.....	2303	Pottawattamie.....	2579
Delaware.....	2130	Poweshiek.....	2713
Des Moines.....	2868	Ringgold.....	1345
Dickinson.....	274	Sac.....	626
Dubuque.....	5432	Scott.....	5106
Emmett.....	194	Shelby.....	1089
Fayette.....	2984	Sioux.....	615
Floyd.....	2019	Story.....	1787
Franklin.....	1105	Tama.....	2945
Fremont.....	2274	Taylor.....	2020
Greene.....	1519	Union.....	1388
Grundy.....	1519	Van Buren.....	2575
Guthrie.....	1937	Wapello.....	3207
Hamilton.....	1183	Warren.....	2664
Hancock.....	301	Washington.....	2649
Hardin.....	2356	Wayne.....	2141
Harrison.....	1802	Webster.....	2149
Henry.....	2960	Winnebago.....	487
Howard.....	1408	Winneshiek.....	2502
Humboldt.....	468	Woodbury.....	1095
Ida.....	150	Worth.....	683
Iowa.....	2400	Wright.....	332
Jackson.....	2722		
Jasper.....	3258		
Jefferson.....	2654		197,456
Militia returns for 1876.....			190,810
Militia returns for 1877.....			197,456
Increase, 1877.....			6,646

APPENDIX.

U. S. LAWS

AFFECTING THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

BOUNTIES.

AN ACT in relation to Bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company or battery which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of said proclamation and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided,* That the same has not already been paid.

Approved April 22, 1872.

The foregoing act refers only to those soldiers who were enlisted and actually mustered into the service of the United States before July 22, 1861, and did not receive at the time of their discharge a bounty of one hundred dollars.

BOUNTY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT to place colored persons who enlisted in the Army on the same footing as other soldiers, as to Bounty and Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all colored persons who enlisted in the army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being borne on the rolls of their regiments as "slaves," shall be placed on the same footing, as to bounty and pension, as though they had not been slaves at the date of their enlistment.

Approved March 3, 1873.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

AN ACT to prohibit the retention of Soldiers' Discharges by claim agents and attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That any claim agent, attorney, or other person engaged in the collection of claims for pay, bounty, pension, or other allowances for any soldier, sailor, marine, or for any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces, or who may have been a soldier, sailor, marine, or officer of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and honorably discharged, who shall retain, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver or account for the same upon demand duly made by the owner or owners thereof, or by their agent or attorney, the discharge papers or land warrant of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting said claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive department of the Government.

Approved May 21, 1872.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate Certificate of Discharge where the same has been lost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished in the War Department that any non-commissioned officer or private soldier who served in the army of the United States in the late war against the rebellion has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish, on request, to such non-commissioned officer or private, a duplicate of such certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a duplicate: *Provided,* Such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

SEC. 2. That the army regulations now in force are hereby modified in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Approved March 3, 1873.

TRUSSES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT to provide for furnishing Trusses to Disabled Soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. That application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the United States army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

AN ACT to provide for furnishing Artificial Limbs to disabled soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier who was disabled during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnished by the War Department with an artificial limb, or apparatus for resection, shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be practically (practicably) furnished, and the expiration of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Army: *Provided,* That the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of said limb or apparatus, the money value thereof, at the following rates, viz: for artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon-General shall certify to the Commissioner of Pensions, a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commutation instead of limbs or apparatus, with the amount due to each, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently received none from the Government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, and shall receive money commutation as hereinbefore provided.

Approved June 17, 1870.

The act approved June 30, 1870, extends the benefits of the previous act to "all officers, soldiers, seamen and marines disabled in the military or naval service of the United States," in the same manner as the earlier statutes; that is, to officers not above the rank of captain in the army and lieutenant in the navy, and allows transportation to and from the place where the limb is to be fitted.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

AN ACT to increase pensions in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive twenty-four dollars per month: *Provided,* That no artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under this act.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Approved June 18, 1874.

RELATING TO HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Homestead Law of 1862 grants to every person twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres of Government lands (or if within the limits of a railroad land grant, eighty acres—lands within these limits being considered worth twice as much as lands outside), on settlement for five years, and payment of land-office fees, amounting to \$14.

The law of 1870 allows every honorably discharged officer, soldier or sailor of the United States, who served ninety days or more, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, to enter one hundred and sixty acres (instead of eighty acres allowed to citizens),

within the railroad limits, but they must pay double land-office fees, or \$28.

The law of 1872 allows such soldiers and sailors, or their widows and minor heirs, a deduction (to the extent of at most four years) for their term of service in the army and navy, from the time required for settlement under the Homestead Act. That is, a service of *three* years entitles a man to one hundred and sixty acres of land within the railroad limits, after settlement of two years and payment of \$28 land-office fees. A discharge for wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, entitles the holder to a deduction for the whole term for which he enlisted.

The last-named law gives the privilege to ex-soldiers and sailors, accorded to no other class of settlers, of making their entry at the land office by agent, and allows six months from the date of such entry before personal settlement.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

AN ACT, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire Homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter

upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to legal sub-divisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

Sec. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead

laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: *And provided further*, That if said tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

Sec. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act, may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

Sec. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved April 4, 1872.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

AN ACT to amend an act Relating to Soldiers and Sailors Homesteads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved

February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the army of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settled [settler] shall have served in the army, navy or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter, under the provisions of this act, so much land contiguous to the tract embraced in the first entry as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then by his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed

and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such persons died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer or other person coming within the provisions of this act, may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all useful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved June 8, 1872.

LOCATION OF LAND OFFICES.

IOWA.

Sioux City, Des Moines.

WISCONSIN.

Menasha,	Bayfield,	La Cross,
Wausaw,	Falls of St. Croix,	Eau Claire.

MINNESOTA.

Taylor's Falls,	New Ulm,	St. Cloud,
Fergus Falls,	Duluth,	Worthington,
	Benson,	Detroit.

NEBRASKA.

Norfolk,	Grand Island,	North Platte,
Lincoln,	Beatrice,	Bloomington.
	Niobrara,	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Springfield,	Fargo,	Sioux Falls,
Yankton,	Bismarck.	

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Many enquiries have been made at this Department concerning the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the manner of obtaining admission. There are four Branches of the Home, as follows: Central Branch, near Dayton, Ohio; Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Maine; North-Western Branch, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Southern Branch, near Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

The Board of Managers are: The President of the United States, The Chief Justice and The Secretary of War, *Ex officio*. Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.; Maj.-Gen. J. H. Martindale, 1st V. P., Rochester, N. Y.; Gov. Fredrick Smyth, 2nd V. P., Manchester, N. H.; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Brig.-Gen. John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Missouri; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. Erasmus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Maj.-Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, Chicago, Illinois; Maj.-Gen. James S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The following extract from the circular will give all the needful information so frequently called for at this Department:

"The Board of Managers invite the attention of all Disabled Soldiers of the United States—whether by the late War, the Mexican War, or the War of 1812—to the fact, that Homes have been established at the places above named, for all such as are unable (from wounds received or disease contracted in line of duty,) to earn a living by labor. All the ordinary comforts of a home are provided. Chapels for religious services—Halls for concerts, lectures, etc.—Hospital, with experienced surgeons and nurses—Library and Reading-rooms—Amusements Halls—School-rooms—Post and Telegraph Offices—Stores—Workshops, etc. Those who desire to fit themselves for book-keepers, clerks, school-teachers, telegraph-operators, etc.; or in the workshops learn new trades, suited to their peculiar disability will here have ample opportunity. Suitable compensation is given for profitable labor. Good behavior ensures the kindest treatment.

Soldiers are especially informed that the Home is neither a hospital or alms-house—but a home, where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction, employment, and amusements are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States. The provision is not a charity; but is a reward to the brave and deserving, and is their right, to be forfeited only by bad conduct at the Home, or conviction of heinous crimes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Volunteer Soldiers desiring admission may apply by letter to either of the Managers; whereupon blank applications will be sent to the applicant, and, if duly qualified, transportation will be furnished; or he can apply personally, or by letter, at the Branch nearest his place of residence.

THE REQUIREMENTS ARE:—

FIRST.—An honorable discharge from the Volunteer Service.

SECOND.—Disability by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty.

THIRD.—A Soldier entitled to, or having a pension, must forward with his application for admission, his Discharge Paper and Pension Certificate, or receipt therefor, or both, as the case may be, before his application is granted, which papers will be retained at the Branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. The rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices. He must also assign his pension money to the Home; but the Home does not take or use the Pension moneys of its inmates—it simply collects and holds them in trust for the soldier, giving him, from time to time, such amounts as his needs, or those of his family, require, and depositing the remainder in a Savings' Bank for the benefit of the Pensioner, and, on his honorable discharge, paying him back both the principal and the accumulated interest.

Applicants will find it to their advantage to conform strictly to the above requirements,