

A Brief History of Iowa and its Capitol

**Public Information Office
1983**

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Iowa Governors 1846 to Date

Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	County of Residence	Date of Inauguration	Age of Inauguration	Years Served	Politics	Date of Death
Ansel Briggs	Feb. 3, 1806	Vermont	Jackson	Dec. 3, 1846	40	1846-1850	Democrat	May 5, 1881
Stephen P. Hempstead	Oct. 1, 1812	New London, Connecticut	Dubuque	Dec. 4, 1850	38	1850-1854	Democrat	Feb. 16, 1883
James W. Grimes	Oct. 20, 1816	Deering, New Hampshire	Des Moines	Dec. 9, 1854	38	1854-1858	Whig	Feb. 7, 1872
Ralph P. Lowe	Nov. 27, 1805	Warren County, Ohio	Muscatine	Jan. 13, 1858	53	1858-1860	Republican	Dec. 22, 1883
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Dec. 20, 1813	Hartford County, Maryland	Johnson	Jan. 11, 1860	47	1860-1864	Republican	Sept. 1, 1894
William M. Stone	Oct. 14, 1827	Jefferson County, New York	Marion	Jan. 14, 1861	43	1864-1868	Republican	July 18, 1893
Samuel Merrill	Aug. 7, 1822	Oxford County, Maine	Clayton	Jan. 16, 1868	46	1868-1872	Republican	Aug. 31, 1899
Cyrus C. Carpenter	Nov. 24, 1829	Hartford, Pennsylvania	Webster	Jan. 11, 1872	43	1872-1876	Republican	May 29, 1898
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Dec. 20, 1813	Hartford County, Maryland	Johnson	Jan. 13, 1876	63	1876-1877	Republican	Sept. 1, 1894
Joshua G. Newbold	May 12, 1830	Fayette County, Pennsylvania	Henry	Feb. 1, 1877	47	1877-1878	Republican	June 10, 1903
John H. Gear	April 7, 1825	Ithaca, New York	Des Moines	Jan. 17, 1878	53	1878-1882	Republican	July 14, 1900
Buren R. Sherman	May 28, 1836	Phelps, New York	Benton	Jan. 12, 1882	46	1882-1886	Republican	Nov. 11, 1904
William Larrabee	Jan. 20, 1832	Ledyard, Connecticut	Fayette	Jan. 14, 1886	54	1886-1890	Republican	Nov. 16, 1912
Horace Boies	Dec. 7, 1827	Erie County, New York	Black Hawk	Feb. 27, 1890	63	1890-1894	Democrat	April 4, 1923
Frank D. Jackson	Jan. 26, 1854	Arcade, New York	Polk	Jan. 11, 1894	40	1894-1896	Republican	Nov. 16, 1938
Francis M. Drake	Dec. 30, 1830	Rushville, Illinois	Appanoose	Jan. 16, 1896	66	1896-1898	Republican	Nov. 20, 1903
Leslie M. Shaw	Nov. 2, 1848	Morristown, Vermont	Crawford	Jan. 13, 1898	50	1898-1902	Republican	Mar. 28, 1932
Albert B. Cummins	Feb. 15, 1850	Green County, Pennsylvania	Polk	Jan. 16, 1902	52	1902-1908	Republican	July 30, 1926
Warren Garst	Dec. 4, 1850	Dayton, Ohio	Carroll	Nov. 24, 1908	58	1908-1909	Republican	Oct. 5, 1924
Beryl F. Carroll	Mar. 15, 1860	Davis County, Iowa	Davis	Jan. 14, 1909	49	1909-1913	Republican	Dec. 16, 1939
George W. Clarke	Oct. 24, 1852	Shelby County, Indiana	Dallas	Jan. 16, 1913	61	1913-1917	Republican	Nov. 28, 1936
William L. Harding	Oct. 3, 1877	Osceola County, Iowa	Woodbury	Jan. 11, 1917	40	1917-1921	Republican	Dec. 17, 1934
N.E. Kendall	Mar. 17, 1868	Lucas County, Iowa	Monroe	Jan. 13, 1921	53	1921-1925	Republican	Nov. 4, 1936
John Hammill	Oct. 14, 1875	Linden, Wisconsin	Hancock	Jan. 15, 1925	50	1925-1931	Republican	April 6, 1936
Daniel W. Turner	Mar. 17, 1877	Corning, Iowa	Adams	Jan. 15, 1931	53	1931-1933	Republican	April 15, 1969
Clyde L. Herring	May 3, 1879	Jackson, Michigan	Polk	Jan. 12, 1933	53	1933-1937	Democrat	Sept. 15, 1945
Nelson G. Kraschell	Oct. 27, 1889	Macon, Illinois	Shelby	Jan. 14, 1937	48	1937-1939	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1957
George A. Wilson	April 1, 1884	Adair County, Iowa	Polk	Jan. 12, 1939	54	1939-1943	Republican	Sept. 8, 1953
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	July 21, 1896	Taylor County, Iowa	Linn	Jan. 14, 1943	47	1943-1945	Republican	Sept. 4, 1971
Robert D. Blue	Sept. 24, 1898	Eagle Grove, Iowa	Wright	Jan. 11, 1945	46	1945-1949	Republican	
William S. Beardsley	May 13, 1901	Beacon, Iowa	Warren	Jan. 13, 1949	47	1949-1954	Republican	Nov. 21, 1954
Leo Elthon	June 9, 1898	Fertile, Iowa	Worth	Nov. 22, 1954	56	1954-1955	Republican	April 16, 1967
Leo A. Hoegh	Mar. 30, 1908	Audubon County, Iowa	Lucas	Jan. 13, 1955	46	1955-1957	Republican	
Herschel C. Loveless	May 11, 1911	Hedrick, Iowa	Wapello	Jan. 17, 1957	46	1957-1961	Democrat	
Norman A. Erbe	Oct. 25, 1919	Boone, Iowa	Boone	Jan. 12, 1961	41	1961-1963	Republican	
Harold E. Hughes	Feb. 10, 1922	Ida Grove, Iowa	Ida	Jan. 17, 1963	40	1963-1969	Democrat	
Robert D. Fulton	May 13, 1929	Waterloo, Iowa	Black Hawk	Jan. 1, 1969	39	1969-1969	Democrat	
Robert D. Ray	Sept. 26, 1928	Des Moines, Iowa	Polk	Jan. 16, 1969	40	1969-1983	Republican	
Terry E. Branstad	Nov. 17, 1946	Leland, Iowa	Winnebago	Jan. 14, 1983	36	1983	Republican	

*Samuel J. Kirkwood resigned Feb. 1, 1877, to become a candidate for the U.S. Senate, to which office he was elected. Lt. Gov. Joshua Newbold served his unexpired term.

Albert B. Cummins resigned Nov. 24, 1908, after election to the United States Senate and was succeeded by Lt. Gov. Warren Garst, who served the unexpired term.

Governor Beardsley was killed in a highway accident Nov. 21, 1954. Lt. Gov. Leo Elthon was sworn in as Governor Nov. 22, 1954, and served until Jan. 13, 1955, when Leo A. Hoegh was inaugurated as Governor.

Lt. Gov. Robert D. Fulton became Governor of Iowa when former Gov. Harold E. Hughes resigned that position to assume his new duties as U.S. Senator. Fulton served the unexpired term from Jan. 1 to Jan. 16, 1969.

History of Iowa

Revised, in part, by William Silag, Division of the State Historical Society (1980).

The Earliest Settlers

Long before the coming of the white man, Indians roamed the land that is now Iowa. Frequently referred to as Mound Builders, these early inhabitants are best commemorated in the Effigy Mounds National Monument above McGregor. Iowa archeologist Dr. Charles R. Keyes identified at least six different prehistoric cultures—the Algonquin, Hopewell, Oneota, Mill Creek, Effigy Mound and Glenwood. The Algonquin culture was found over nine-tenths of Iowa, while the other five were more localized—the Hopewell, Oneota and Mound Builders being largely in eastern Iowa, the Glenwood in southwestern Iowa, and the Mill Creek in northwest Iowa. Evidence of their presence in Iowa is recorded in village sites, caves and rock shelters, shell heaps, mounds, burial sites, trails, spirit places, rock carvings and paintings, stone dams or fish traps, flint and hematite quarries, caches, workshops, and enclosures.

The Indians who roamed Iowa in historic times knew little or nothing about these ancient people. Almost a score of tribes belonging to three different linguistic stocks have been associated with the Iowa country since the advent of the white man. The Ioway, Winnebago, Osage, Oto, Missouri, Omaha, Ponca, Sisseton and Wahpeton were tribes belonging to the Dakota or Siouan Linguistic Stock or Family. They are commonly referred to as Plains Indians. Their bitter enemies were the Woodland or canoe people—members of the Sauk, Mesquakie (Fox), Mascoutin, Illinois, Chippewa (Ojibway), Miami, Ottawa and Potawatomi tribes. These were members of the Algonquin Linguistic Stock or Family. The Iriquoian stock is only remotely associated with Iowa, being mainly responsible for driving other tribes from the Michigan, Ohio and Indiana areas across the Mississippi and into Iowa.

The French in Iowa

The written history of Iowa begins on June 17, 1673, when Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette and their five rugged voyageurs paddled out of the Wisconsin River and into the Mississippi opposite present-day McGregor. Eight days later, on June 25, Joliet and Marquette met the Illinois Indians near the mouth of the Iowa River. It was the first meeting between the white man and the Indian on Iowa soil.

The French lost no time in exploring the vast wilderness drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In 1680, LaSalle sent an expedition under Michel Aco to discover the headwaters of the Mississippi. Aco and his two companions, Father Louis Hennepin and Pere Antoine, were captured by the Sioux Indians above the mouth of the Wisconsin River; however, after their release, they fled down the Mississippi. Another Frenchman, Nicholas Perrot, taught the Miami Indians how to mine lead in the Galena-Dubuque area. He also hunted buffalo with them in Iowa. Perrot was the first white man to meet and describe the Ioway Indians. Louis-Armand Lahotan and Charles LeSueur left records of their exploits, and Guillaume Delisle located Ioway Indian villages on Lake Okoboji and on the Big Sioux River. The expedition of Nicholas Joseph des Noyelles with 80 French soldiers and his Indian allies against the Sauk and Mesquakie Indians ended in a pitched battle at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River on April 19, 1735.

The Spanish in Iowa

The Spanish period covers a scant four decades from 1762 to 1800. Jonathan Carver and Peter Pond, two Connecticut Yankees who visited northeast Iowa in 1766 and 1773 respectively, were the first explorers to appear during the Spanish regime. Jean Marie Cardinal mined lead in the Dubuque area during the Revolutionary War and may have lost his life in the defense of St. Louis. Thereafter, Spain assumed control of the territory and made three land grants in Iowa—to Julien Dubuque in 1796, to Louis Honore Tesson in 1799, and to Basil Giard in 1800. Dubuque was the only permanent settler in the Spanish period, living at the mouth of Catfish Creek from 1788 until his death in 1810.

Pre-territorial Iowa

Exploration of the Iowa country followed the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Meriwether Louis and William Clark traveled up the Missouri River in 1804, requiring 33 days to pass along the western border of what is now Iowa. Sgt. Charles Floyd, the only man to die on this expedition, was buried at the present site of Sioux City. In 1805, Zebulon M. Pike ascended the Upper Mississippi and recommended the present site of Burlington and the bluffs below McGregor as suitable locations for army posts. Subsequent explorers established a number of forts along the Mississippi. Fort Madison, the first American fort in Iowa, was erected in 1808 but was evacuated and burned in 1813. Fort Edwards, located opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River, was erected in 1815. Fort Armstrong was erected on Rock Island in 1816, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien the same year. Fort Des Moines No. 1 was built on the present site of Montrose by Col. Stephen Watts Kearny in 1834. Fort Atkinson, Fort Dodge, Fort Des Moines No. 2, Fort Sanford and Fort Croghan are other military establishments associated with early Iowa history.

Such forts served as defense posts and as destination points for travelers into the Iowa country, including expeditions led by Missouri River fur trader Manuel Lisa and by noted artist George Catlin, who spent eight years painting pictures of Indians on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri frontiers. Some of these travelers came by land, others by water; the *Western Engineer* made the first steamboat voyage up the Missouri as far as present-day Council Bluffs in 1819, while the *Virginia* ascended the Mississippi to Fort Snelling in 1823. Several adventurers, such as Giacomo Beltrami and Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, left eyewitness accounts of the area in pre-territorial days. Perhaps the most important of these is the account written by Lt. Albert Miller Lea, whose *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory: Particularly with Reference to the Iowa District, or Black Hawk Purchase* appeared in 1836. Lt. Lea had been Col. Kearny's assistant and second in command on a dragoon expedition through the Indian country west of the Mississippi River in 1835. His little book described the prairie landscape in enthusiastic terms and also supplied the territory with its name, taken from the Iowa River which transected it. Lea's was just the first of a succession of publications describing Iowa's natural resources and its future potential. Similar books and pamphlets were written by John Plumbe Jr., Isaac Galland, John B. Newhall, and dozens of others; each helped focus the attention of prospective settlers on the beautiful country west of the Mississippi.

This publicity heightened public interest in Iowa, most of which had been originally designated as Indian territory. Already, however, significant steps had been taken to open the land for general settlement. A series of treaties with various Indian tribes had by the early 1830s weakened the tribes' hold on the territory. The turning point came in September 1832 with the signing of the Black Hawk Purchase Treaty, by the terms of which the Sauk and Mesquakie tribes ceded to the United States an area of 8,360 square miles in eastern Iowa. The treaty required the removal of the tribes by June 1, 1833, thus clearing away the principal obstacle to permanent white settlement in the Iowa country. Attached briefly to Michigan Territory for purposes of government in 1834, the land became part of the newly created Wisconsin Territory in 1836. That same year, the first federal census taken in the area showed that 10,531 white inhabitants already resided in the area of the Black Hawk Purchase, just three years after the Indian removal.

Today the Mesquakies survive as the principal Indian tribe in Iowa. Part of the Algonquin family, the Mesquakies once lived on the Atlantic coast, then moved westward through New York and Canada and on to Wisconsin. In the early fur trading days, the tribe formed an alliance with their kinsmen, the Sauks. The fur traders referred to the Mesquakies as the Reynards or Foxes; their name means "people of the red earth." In the mid-19th century, they lived along the Mississippi River but later migrated into the valley of the Des Moines. Their settlement is now in Tama County.

The Territory Becomes a State

On July 4, 1838, the U.S. Congress established the Territory of Iowa. President Martin Van Buren appointed Robert Lucas governor of the new territory, whose 22 counties already contained 23,242 persons. Since the Indian removal from eastern Iowa in 1833, a number of schools, churches and seminaries had been organized by white settlers in the recently vacated Indian lands. The first church in Iowa was erected by the Methodists at Dubuque in 1834. By 1838, the Baptists, Congregationalists, Quakers, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics had established churches. In addition, several newspapers and a bank served the territory's pioneer residents, and in 1836 public land surveys began.

With the advent of territorial status, all aspects of social and economic development accelerated. Land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa's principal population centers in those early years. Burlington also served as the territory's political capital for a brief period, until Lucas undertook the transfer of the territorial offices to Iowa City. In December 1842, the governor and the territorial Legislature moved into new quarters in the Stone Capitol on the east bank of the Iowa River. Iowa City would remain the hub of Iowa politics until the state constitution of 1857 moved the Capitol to Des Moines.

The Territory of Iowa had scarcely been established when a clamor arose for statehood. In 1844, a constitution was adopted featuring low salaries for state officials, limited state indebtedness, and restrictions on banks and corporations. The U.S. Congress refused to accept the boundaries requested by the people of Iowa in 1844, and they in turn rejected those proposed by Congress. A new constitution with the present-day boundaries (embracing 56,147 square miles) was adopted in 1846. Admitted to the Union on Dec. 28, 1846, Iowa was the first free state formed within the territory of the original Louisiana Purchase.

Parties and Politics in Iowa History

Democrats dominated state politics between 1846 and 1854. Ansel Briggs was elected the first governor, and Augustus Caesar Dodge and George Wallace Jones were named U.S. senators. A steady flow of northern immigrants during the 1850s, coupled with the successful campaign of the dynamic James W. Grimes in 1854, swept the Whigs into office. Two years later, Grimes founded the Republican Party in Iowa. Subsequently, Dodge and Jones were defeated, the constitution of 1857 was adopted, and the Capitol was moved from Iowa City to Des Moines. Ralph R. Lowe became the first Republican governor in 1858. In the next 122 years, only five Democrats—Horace Boies (1890-94), Clyde Herring (1933-37), Nelson Kraschel (1937-39), Herschel Loveless (1957-61), and Harold E. Hughes (1963-69)—have served as governor of Iowa. Republicans also dominate the ranks of the U.S. senators and representatives that Iowa voters have sent to the nation's Capitol.

A variety of factors explain Iowa's long-term adherence to Republicanism, most of them dating back to the party's founding in the era of the Civil War. The principles espoused by the Republicans in the 1850s—free soil, free labor, free men—proved compelling to Iowa pioneers intent on developing the bountiful resources of the newly settled territory. While antebellum Democrats foundered amidst charges of favoring slaveholders' privileges over homesteaders' rights, the Republicans forged a powerful ideology that combined the humanism of anti-slavery sentiment with an individualistic doctrine of economic progress.

The Underground Railroad

Prior to the Civil War, Iowa voters demonstrated a greater interest in the Republican Party's economic ideals than in its human rights principles. Iowans rejected the concept of black suffrage in the constitutional referendum of 1857, but the state's commitment to the abolition of slavery is well documented throughout the antebellum period. The most dramatic demonstration of this commitment was the extensive participation of Iowans in the underground railroad. Iowa had many stations in this secret network organized by citizens—many of them Quakers—who actively assisted runaway slaves in reaching Canada and freedom.

Many of these stations still stand. In barns, houses and cellars, devoted men and women found a few hours of rest and security for the black fugitives. One of the best known stations is Salem in Henry County. Its settlers were predominantly Quakers who, at the risk of life and property, befriended the black man. Armed Missourians with baying bloodhounds often rode into the community, close on the trail of the escaping slaves.irate slave owners threatened to shoot or hang those helping the fugitives, and to burn their buildings.

Ruel Daggs, a fire-breathing Missouri planter, lost many slaves by the Salem route and was particularly violent in his threats on participants in the underground railroad. Once he had a cannon planted in front of the Lewelling Stone House, where he claimed his slaves were hidden. Another time he roared into town with a small army and proposed to destroy the village. The unperturbed Quakers refused to be daunted by such threats. Later Daggs brought suit against Elihu Frazer and 18 others for \$10,000 for the part they had played in the loss of his "chattels." He valued his adult male slaves at \$2,000 each, adult female slaves at \$1,000 each, and slave children at \$500 each. The value of the number he had lost totaled \$9,000, and he added \$1,000 to pay for help hired to replace the missing slaves. He had, he said, "casually lost possession" of his slaves and traced them to Salem, where the defendants had helped them to escape. The records do not show the outcome of Daggs' suit, which was brought before a jury on Sept. 19, 1850.

John Brown, the noted abolitionist, had many friends in the underground railroad and was often in Iowa. He visited Tabor, West Liberty and Springdale frequently, and he also came to Grinnell, Des Moines and other Iowa towns on occasion. After his battles in Kansas, he fled into hiding among the Quakers in Iowa. While these men of peace did not condone Brown's violence, they did agree with his anti-slavery stand.

Tabor was Brown's favorite retreat. This was the underground station closest to Iowa's southern border and was used by Brown to drill his followers and to store arms for the fighting ahead. The community also provided refuge for the sick and wounded veterans of the battles in Kansas. Here and elsewhere, Brown came for brief periods of peace in his tumultuous anti-slavery campaign.

The stately old stone Lewelling House still stands in Salem and is open to the public. In its kitchen, furnished as in Civil War days, the stone steps that slaves followed to their hiding place in the cellar may be seen.

Iowa in the Civil War

By Edith Wasson McElroy, Iowa Civil War Centennial Commission

Electoral trends in Iowa prior to the Civil War heralded the rapid rise of Republicanism as the dominant force in public affairs, but it was the victory of the Republican-commanded Union Army in the sectional conflict that assured Iowa's future as virtually a one-party state.

Iowa had not yet celebrated its 15th year of statehood when the Civil War began. The state's population was concentrated along the Mississippi River and across the southern and central areas of the state. Of a total population of 675,000 people, about 116,000 men were subjected to military duty. Iowa contributed proportionately more men to Civil War military service than did any other state, north or south. It sent more than 75,000 volunteers to the armed forces, over one-sixth of whom were in their graves before Appomattox. Forty-eight infantry regiments, nine cavalry regiments and four batteries of artillery were organized during the four years of fighting. Almost half of the eligible male population in Iowa bore arms, a record that has never been exceeded in any war since.

Iowa had several brigadier generals and four major generals—Grenville Mellen Dodge, Samuel B. Curtis, Francis J. Herron and Frederick Steele. Many Iowa generals went on to state and national prominence following the war.

Iowa troops fought at Wilson's Creek in Missouri, Pea Ridge in Arkansas, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Rossville Gap. They were at Vicksburg, Iuka and Corinth. They were with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia and fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. They were buried at Andersonville. They marched on Gen. Nathaniel Banks' ill-starred expedition to the Red River. They marched and countermarched, skirmished and fought across most Southern states. Twenty-seven Iowans won the Congressional Medal of Honor, first awarded in the Civil War.

By special authority of the War Department, the 37th Iowa Volunteer Infantry was made up of men beyond military age. Their average age was 57; more than 100 were in their 60s, a number were 70, and at least one man was past 80. The Graybeards, as they were called, served as prison and provost guards, relieving younger men for active duty. For a time they guarded supply trains. Passing through guerilla territory, one train was attacked. Four men were wounded, two of whom died. When riding atop swaying trains proved too strenuous for their aging bodies, the men returned to prison guard duty.

After Lee's surrender, the weary Graybeards asked to go home. In recommending their discharge, General Willich pointed out that they had given some 1,300 sons and grandsons to the Union blues. On May 24, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Davenport. It was the only regiment of men beyond the Army's age limit to serve in the Civil War. The regiment had a high reputation as prison guards, being more humane than was common in that day.

Few Iowa soldiers were native-born Iowans. They came from Pennsylvania, New England, New York, Ohio and Indiana. Southern small farmers, unable to compete with the great slaveholders, followed the Mississippi River to Iowa, and their sons wore the Union blue. Many soldiers were immigrants from foreign lands. There was scarcely a state or a nation not represented on Iowa's Civil War roster.

Iowa's First War Governor

From the outset of the Civil War, Gov. Samuel Kirkwood displayed extraordinary leadership in organizing Iowa's contribution to the Union cause. Kirkwood had come to Iowa in 1854, and in 1856 was chosen as a delegate to the convention that organized the new Republican Party in Iowa. From that time on, Kirkwood, the son of a Maryland farmer, remained a pre-eminent figure in Iowa politics, and in 1860 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket.

Difficulties beyond those confronting any other Iowa governor awaited Kirkwood when he journeyed in an old Concord stage, wallowing through snow drifts, to Iowa's new Capitol. Des Moines in 1860 was a shabby frontier town of less than 3,000 inhabitants. The new statehouse was more than a mile away from any hotel, with streets little more than wagon tracks through the swampy river bottom terrain leading up to it. The new governor had no aides, no staff, not even a private secretary. Typewriters were unknown. With the help of friends who volunteered their services, Kirkwood answered the voluminous correspondence that came to his desk by hand.

When the tidal wave of war rolled over the state, Kirkwood was faced with the need to provide equipment and supplies for the thousands of volunteers who poured into the crude camps. In May 1861, the General Assembly approved the issuance of \$800,000 worth of bonds, a tremendous sum for those days. Selling the bonds was not so easy. The state was in debt. Taxes were delinquent. The people were impoverished by the financial difficulties of the late '50s. To buy guns, the governor pledged his personal resources. With no guarantee of repayment, the state's banks came to his aid. Private citizens loaned thousands of dollars. Railroads carried soldiers without cost. Farmers gave food. Communities provided uniforms for their companies. Most Democrats, forgetting party animosities, joined with Republicans in advancing the Union cause. Newspapers wrote of little else than the war. Ministers preached that to serve the state was to serve the Lord, and Iowa's young men volunteered by the thousands.

When Kirkwood visited President-elect Lincoln in Springfield, he told him, "Iowa will not be frightened into abandoning its principles." Iowa was excited by the unhappy state of the Union, but would never consent to its dissolution. Dissenters existed, but they were a minority.

On President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, the state's quota of 10 companies was mustered six days before the official date. The second call was filled so promptly that the 2nd Regiment preceded the 1st into the field by a day.

The Mississippi River was a great thoroughway to the South down which Iowa's troops moved by river packet. Naturally, the first camps sprang up along its banks. Communications throughout the state were slow and centralization of training centers was imperative. From three to five days were required for a letter to reach Des Moines from Keokuk. Copies of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* were carried from Eddyville to Des Moines, a distance of 75 miles, by pony express.

Volunteers were abundant, but guns were not. On April 29, 1861, Kirkwood wrote to the secretary of war in Washington: "For God's sake send us arms. I ask nothing more but arms and ammunition—we have the men to use them. Three regiments are waiting and 5,000 guns are required at once." Meanwhile, the men drilled with brooms. At Shiloh, Iowa regiments marched from riverboat to battlefield under enemy fire to load their guns for the first time.

The first camps were bleak and crude, with little thought of sanitation or physical comfort. As the war dragged on, some camps took on a kind of permanence with rude buildings of rough boards. Other camps consisted of rows of tents, which vanished when the troops marched out, only to bloom again when a new contingent arrived.

Military Organization

The regiment was the unit of command, with its colonel named by the governor. Despite the political overtone, the average ability of officers was high. Mistakes in selection were made, but in the field, the unfit officers soon disappeared. A certificate of sobriety was required by the governor from all elected officers; even so, drunkenness as well as incompetency occurred. Permitting the men to elect their officers was not always successful from a military viewpoint. It did have one noteworthy advantage: the elected officer had the respect and liking of his men, an important factor in the volunteer regiments. Few field or staff officers had previous military experience. The Civil War officer learned his trade on the march and on the battlefield. The majority of the officers, high and low, had been community and state leaders before the war. They were sincere and honest men fighting for a cause in which they believed.

The adjutant general's office was, like the governor's, overwhelmed. Soon after Bull Run, Kirkwood appointed Nathaniel B. Baker to the post. Baker was familiar with executive matters. A graduate of Harvard, he studied law in the office of Franklin Pierce. In New Hampshire, his native state, he served as a journalist, clerk of court, member of the legislature, twice speaker of the house, and finally governor.

Kirkwood and Baker made a strong team. Both men were highly competent executives with a deep concern for Iowa's troops. Arbitrary rules, mistreatment or arrogance brought quick and vigorous reprimands from the governor and the adjutant general. Baker's conduct in office was so efficient that he was cited by the War Department as the model for the adjutant general.

Internal Dissension

The Peace Democrats (often called "Copperheads" by their political opponents), at first opposed the war on strictly constitutional grounds. Dubuque editor Dennis A. Mahony was one such critic who defended the South's right to secede from the Union. Such outspoken opposition to the Republicans' war effort led to fears within Gov. Samuel Kirkwood's administration that Southern sympathizers in Iowa were conspiring to defeat the Union cause. A secret society, the Knights of the Golden Circle, allegedly engaged in such conspiratorial activities, although the evidence that such an organization even existed remains sketchy at best.

While history records no Civil War battles on Iowa soil, invasion from slave-owning Missouri was a constant threat, as was the danger from the warlike Sioux in the northwestern part of the state. Log stockades were built from Chain-of-Lakes in Emmet County to Sioux City. The Legislature authorized the formation of the Northern Border Brigade, which brought further security to the scattered settlers.

News of the Union defeat at Bull Run brought rejoicing to Missouri secessionists and renewed fears of an invasion of Iowa's southern border counties. Citizens slept with guns at hand and Kirkwood authorized the organization of militia in southeastern Iowa.

When news came on Sunday, Aug. 4, 1861, that a Confederate band numbering anywhere from 500 to 1,500 men was approaching Athens, Mo., across the Des Moines River from Croton, Iowa, Capt. David Moore with Belknap's Rifles and Capt. Sample's cavalry (on foot) set out from Keokuk to meet the enemy. Detachments from the 5th and 6th infantries encamped at Burlington arrived too late. Because the rebels were mounted, a forced march into Missouri was unable to overtake them. Two landmarks of that day still stand—the Benning House on the Missouri side of the river, its wall punctured by a cannon ball, and the Sprouse House on the Iowa side, where the wounded were cared for.

In southwestern Iowa, the first companies to reach the rendezvous of the 4th Iowa Regiment in July 1861 were hurried from Council Bluffs under Col. Grenville Dodge to repel a threatened Confederate invasion in that area.

The final raid into Iowa was made by Missouri guerillas in 1864. A dozen young men rode boldly into Davis County, robbing, murdering and looting. Bloomfield's county fair was in progress and a posse quickly formed. Commanded by Col. James B. Weaver, they rode out, only to find that the raiders had fled across the border.

Iowa's Second War Governor

When Samuel Kirkwood declined to seek a third term as governor in 1864, the Republicans asked William Milo Stone, a lawyer and newspaper publisher from Knoxville, to become the party's standard-bearer in Iowa. Stone was already well known to Iowa voters, having served with distinction in the Union Army for nearly three years.

When Fort Sumter was fired on, Stone raised a company in Knoxville and was elected its captain, even though he was not yet 21. He was wounded at Blue Mills and taken prisoner at Shiloh. After three months' captivity he was chosen as one of the three federal officers paroled by the Confederates to arrange an exchange of prisoners. The mission was unsuccessful; however, and Stone returned to Richmond and surrendered to Confederate authorities. Jefferson Davis was so pleased with his conduct that he sent Stone back to make another try. This time Stone accomplished his mission.

Freed by the Confederates, Stone returned to Knoxville, where he was made colonel of the 22nd Iowa Infantry. Returning to battle, he was wounded at Vicksburg. While recuperating, he was nominated by the Republicans to succeed Kirkwood. Resigning his commission, Stone waged a successful campaign, was elected governor in November 1863, and served as Iowa's governor through the remainder of the war.

Population and Economy in the Post-war Period

Iowa's agricultural economy blossomed in the decades following Appomattox. Trans-state railway lines, promised since territorial days, were finally completed in the late 1860s and 1870s, and commodity markets flourished. The cash value of Iowa farms jumped from \$92,435 in 1860 to \$3,376,779 in 1880. With the railroads came new settlers; the state's population grew from 674,913 in 1860 to 1,624,615 in 1880, an increase of 140 percent. Many of the newcomers were European immigrants; Iowa's 261,650 foreign-born residents in 1880 constituted 16 percent of its total population.

Not all Iowans farmed, of course. From the earliest years of settlement, the state's cities accounted for a steadily increasing share of its population. By 1900, a full one-quarter of all Iowans lived in cities. Ten years later, the federal census revealed that the number of people in the state's rural areas had begun to decline, while its urban population continued to increase. Nourished by farm-related commerce, such market centers as Des Moines, Davenport and Sioux City attracted newcomers to work in the sizeable manufacturing sector that developed during the later years of the 19th century. Iowa's economy remained agricultural, but by 1900, 53 percent of the state's working people found employment in non-farm occupations.

Politics from the Civil War to World War I

The political dominance of Iowa Republicanism faced few challenges in the years from 1865 to 1917. A succession of Republican governors held fast to the party's identity as the steward of economic progress, and few Iowans were disposed to dispute their leadership in the midst of the commercial prosperity that prevailed throughout most of the period. Critics of the political status quo drew followers primarily in times of economic distress. During the mid-1870s, for example, a sizeable number of Iowa farmers concluded that the Republican defense of free enterprise served mainly to uphold the privileges of business corporations over the public interest. The Granger and Antimonopoly movements of the 1870s began a series of third party efforts to advance the right of the farmer to enjoy a fair return on his labor. Though they never gained a real foothold in state politics, the third party movements caused the periodic—if temporary—desertion of thousands of farmers from the Republican ranks, and thus served as a warning that the state's political leaders had lost touch with an important

part of their constituency. Iowa Civil War hero James B. Weaver was twice chosen to head third party tickets as a candidate for the presidency, in 1880 by the Greenback-Labor Party and in 1892 by the People's Party.

More important than third party movements with respect to the actual conduct of public affairs in Iowa was the factionalism that divided the dominant Republican Party in the early 1900s. The spirit of reform that swept the nation at the turn of the century manifested itself in Iowa as a split between conservative ("standpat") and progressive ("insurgent") elements within the structure of the Grand Old Party. Standpat Republicans led by Sen. William Boyd Allison of Dubuque constituted a conservative party establishment dating back to the Civil War era and strongly identified with the railroads and other corporate interests. Progressive insurgents—led by Gov. Albert B. Cummins of Des Moines and, later, by Sen. Jonathan P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge—sought to wrest control of the party machinery from this entrenched elite. The Progressives' political motives are continually debated by Iowa historians, though it would appear that most insurgents had at least some sympathy with such typical progressive reforms as government regulation of interstate commerce, enactment of antitrust legislation, and the establishment of a direct primary. Perhaps the clearest statement of the ideals of the state's progressives is the "Iowa Idea," included as a plank in the Republican Party platform of 1901, which states that government powers should be used to maintain the general welfare rather than to advance special interests.

Iowa in World War I

During the years of American involvement in World War I, 114,224 men and women from Iowa served in the armed forces of the United States. These included: 96,726 enlisted men, 4,975 officers, 611 nurses in the Army; 1,044 enlisted men, 30 officers in the Marines; 10,211 enlisted men, 525 officers, 40 nurses, 42 yeomen in the Navy; and 20 cadets at West Point.

Of the men drafted for service, 51.7 percent were farmers or farm laborers. Despite their absence from the state's farms, Iowa's agricultural economy boomed. War disrupted European farm production and expanded the market for American foodstuffs. In Iowa, production of food for export rose to unprecedented levels and brought extraordinary prosperity to the state's economy. Unfortunately, this wartime demand encouraged over-production. With the conclusion of hostilities and the reduction of European demand after 1919, Iowa farmers faced glutted commodity markets and falling prices. By 1920, they were caught in the grip of an economic depression.

Politics in an Era of Depression

The loss of purchasing power among the state's farmers in the post-war years encouraged Iowa's political leaders to seek federal assistance in improving the farmer's economic security. Throughout the 1920s, Iowa's U. S. senators and representatives—including Smith W. Brookhart, Daniel F. Steck and Gilbert N. Haugen—called on the Republican administrations of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover to help agriculture achieve political equality with urban business and organized labor. More specifically, they hoped to win congressional and presidential approval of a system of farm price supports that would maintain parity between the prices farmers received for their crops and the prices they paid for non-agricultural goods. Frustrated by the failure of the Republicans' national leadership to respond positively to their demands, many state leaders—and the majority of Iowa voters—gave their support to Democratic presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Roosevelt's New Deal agricultural relief agencies provided Iowa farmers with much of the price support they had sought in the 1920s. General satisfaction with this and other aspects of the New Deal farm program led Iowa voters to relinquish their traditional commitment to the Republican Party in the period between 1932-38. Roosevelt's secretary of agriculture—Henry Agard Wallace of Des Moines—provided an important link between the state's farmers and the Democratic administration.

The Capitol Building

Members of the 5th General Assembly, meeting in Iowa City in 1855, determined that the permanent site of a new state Capitol should be within "two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers."

Legislation for the construction of a permanent statehouse was first enacted on April 3, 1868, with final legislative approval given on April 8, 1870. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid on Sept. 29, 1873. The stone was brought from Buchanan County. Forty items were placed in it including \$40.55 in gold and silver coins and a membership list of the Monroe Cornet Band. The building was dedicated in 1884 with construction brought to a close in 1886. The cost was \$2,873, 294.50. Expenditures were increased to a total of \$3,296,256 by repairs, restoration and redecoration following a fire in the north wing on Jan. 4, 1904.

The statehouse of Iowa is a massive building. It measures 363 feet 8 inches from north to south and 246 feet 11 inches from east to west. Its golden dome rises 275 feet above the ground floor. With a diameter of 80 feet, the golden dome is said to be the largest of its kind in the country and is overlaid with 23 carat gold.

The exterior of the building is entirely of stone, with elaborate columns and handsomely designed cornices and capitals. The substructure is of dark Iowa stone topped by a heavy course of vari-colored granite cut from glacial boulders gathered from Iowa prairies. The superstructure, or main part of the building, is of buff colored sandstone from quarries along the Mississippi River in Missouri. Twenty-nine kinds of marble were used in the finishing of the state house, 22 foreign marbles and domestic marbles from Tennessee, New York and Vermont.

The marble Grand Stairway between the second and third floors is the focal point of the building. Up these steps the chief magistrate of the state is escorted to address the legislative branch of government. Down these steps newly inaugurated governors have led their official parties to begin gala balls in the majestic rotunda.

Around the rotunda, which measures nearly 67 feet in diameter, are four cases of regimental flags of Iowa Civil War companies. Others contain flags carried in the Spanish-American War and World War I.

The Supreme Court occupies the west side of the north corridor. Here, nine justices presently preside over the high court of the state of Iowa.

The Capitol also houses the offices of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general and secretary of agriculture, the state Senate and House of Representatives and the law library. Other offices of state government are found in the Capitol and in the state office building, state historical building and other buildings on and adjacent to the Capitol grounds and in downtown Des Moines.

The original 17 acres of the Capitol site have been expended to approximately 165 acres. Thirty thousand plants, with 150 varieties of flowers, flourish on what will be the world's largest capitol setting when the work of the Capitol Planning Commission is completed.

How Site was Selected

Location of the Capitol on its commanding site resulted from a series of decisions that began almost with statehood. The new state quickly recognized that the Capitol should be farther west than Iowa City, and the 1st General Assembly, in 1846, authorized a commission to select a location. Amidst rivalries, a Jasper County selection was made, and then rejected. In 1854, the 5th General Assembly decreed a location "within two miles of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines River." The exact spot was chosen when Wilson Alexander Scott gave the state 9½ acres, where the Capitol now stands.

A group of Des Moines citizens built a temporary Capitol (which was later bought by the state), near where the soldiers and sailor's monument now stands. In 1857, Gov. James W. Grimes proclaimed Des Moines to be the capital city, and state papers and functions were transported thither. The temporary Capitol was in use for 30 years, until destroyed by fire, but in the meantime, the permanent Capitol was being planned and built.

The General Assembly, in 1870, established a capitol commission to employ an architect, choose a plan for a building (not to cost more than \$1,500,000) and to proceed with the work, but only by using funds available without increasing the tax rate.

The board employed Edward Clark, architect of the capitol extension at Washington, to aid in selecting plans and modifying them to keep the cost within the limits of appropriations. The board also instituted tests to ascertain whether Iowa stone could be found suitable for building. John C. Cochrane and A. H. Piquenard were designated as architects, and a cornerstone was laid on Nov. 23, 1871. A smaller, full-time commission was appointed in 1872. Much of the original stone deteriorated through waterlogging and severe weather, and had to be replaced, and the cornerstone was relaid on Sept. 29, 1873.

Although the building, as planned, could not be constructed for \$1,500,000, the Cochrane and Piquenard design was retained and modifications were undertaken. Cochrane resigned in 1872, but Piquenard continued until his death in 1876. He was succeeded by two of his assistants, M.E. Bell and W.F. Hackney. Bell resigned in 1883 to become supervising architect for the Department of the Treasury in Washington, and Hackney continued until completion of the building.

Successive legislatures made appropriations, and the commission built within the limits of the funds appropriated. The building was dedicated in January 1884, when the General Assembly was in session. The governor's and other offices were occupied in 1885. The Supreme Court room was dedicated in 1886.

The building commission made its final report on June 29, 1886. The cost had totaled \$2,873,294.59. The audit showed that only \$3.77 was unaccounted for in the 15 years. The commission bemoaned that it could not have had another \$30,000 to finish the frescoes and build the south and west steps.

In 1902, in order to modernize and repair the building, a third capitol commission was created. While work proceeded, a disastrous fire in the north wing on Jan. 4, 1904, ruined the House chamber and damaged other offices. The commission restored the building, purchased paintings and mosaics, and redecorated all of the interior. The original decorations are still in the Senate. These expenditures raised the total cost of the Capitol to \$3,296,256.

Design of Capitol

The architectural design of the Capitol, rectangular in form, with great windows and high ceilings, follows the traditional pattern of the 19th century planning for public buildings, a modified and refined Renaissance style which gives the impression of strength and dignity combined with utility.

The commanding feature is the central towering dome. This is constructed of steel and stone and covered with 23 carat gold. The gold leafing was replaced in 1964-65 at a cost of \$79,938. The dome is surmounted by a lookout lantern that may be reached by long and winding stairs, and it terminates in a finial that is 275 feet above the ground floor. The rotunda beneath the dome is 67 feet in diameter. Four smaller domes of simple design rise from the four corners of the Capitol. The pediment over the front entrance discloses a fine piece of allegorical sculpture.

Stone for the basement was quarried in Johnson County, Iowa; granite came from Iowa boulders; stone of the main structure from St. Genevieve and Carroll counties, Missouri; steps, columns and other parts from Anamosa, Iowa; Cleveland, Ohio; Sauk Rapids, Minn.; Lamont and Joliet, Ill. Twenty-nine types of imported and domestic marble were used in the interior; and the wood used was nearly all from Iowa forests of walnut, cherry, catalpa, butternut and oak.

As is so often the case with public buildings, visitors are likely to enter on the ground floor, although the majestic approach is up the long hill and stone steps from the parking lots on the west. The ground floor corridors are busy with cafeteria service. Here, visiting groups may stop at the custodian's office to obtain information and to inquire about guide service. There are also information desks on the upper floors.

The beauty, dignity and arrangement of the interior become apparent as the visitor stands under the dome on the first floor. Broad, lofty corridors extend west, north and south. Walls are highly decorated. The grand staircase is to the east. Suites opening from the south corridor are those of the governor, auditor of state and treasurer of state. The Supreme Court and secretary of agriculture's office are to the north, the secretary of state's suite to the west.

The grand staircase ascends to a landing and divides north and south to bring visitors to the floor above, where the House of Representatives is on the north, the Senate on the south and the law library on the west.

The Senate hall is 58 feet long, 91 feet wide and 41.9 feet in height. It is finished in marble, white oak and scagliola, and is furnished in mahogany. The figures in the ceiling represent Industry, Law, Agriculture, Peace, History and Commerce.

The hall of the House of Representatives is 74 by 91.4 feet, and 47.9 feet in height. It is finished in marble, scagliola and black walnut.

The law library is 108.4 feet long, 52.6 feet wide and 44.9 feet high. It is finished in ash and chestnut and beautifully wainscoted in marble.

The Mural "Westward"

Extending full width of the east wall over the staircase is the great mural painting, "Westward," an idealized representation of the coming of the people who made Iowa. This was completed as part of the 1904 decoration. Edwin H. Blashfield, the artist, wrote of it:

"The main idea of the picture is a symbolical presentation of the Pioneers led by the spirits of Civilization and Enlightenment to the conquest by cultivation of the Great West. Considered pictorially the canvas shows a prairie schooner drawn by oxen across the prairie. The family ride upon the wagon or walk at its side. Behind them and seen through the growth of stalks at the right, come crowding the other pioneers and later men. In the air and before the wagon are floating four female figures; one holds the shield with the arms of the State of Iowa upon it; one holds a book symbolizing enlightenment; two others carry a basket and scatter the seeds which are symbolical of the change from wilderness to plowed fields and gardens that shall come over the prairie. Behind the wagon and also floating in the air, two female figures hold respectively a model of a stationary steam engine and of an electro dynamo to suggest the forces which come with the later men. In the right hand corner of the picture, melons, pumpkins, etc., among which stand a farmer and a girl, suggest that here is the fringe of cultivation and the beginning of the prairie. At the left a buffalo skull rather emphasizes this suggestion."

On the upper floor level above the "Westward" painting are six mosaics in arched panels depicting Defense, Charities, the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary and Education. These were made in Venice from small pieces of colored stone, according to designs by Frederick Dielman of New York, who also designed the mosaic panels, Law and History, in the Congressional Library.

Twelve statues, high within the rotunda, beginning north of the library door, represent History, Science, Law, Fame, Art, Industry, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, Victory, Truth and Justice.

Eight lunettes, or half-moon-shaped paintings, surrounding the rotunda are the work of Kenyon Cox, famous American artist. They are entitled: Hunting, Herding, Agriculture, the Forge, Commerce, Education, Science, Art. They are allegorical and indicate the progress of civilization.

At the top of the staircase on the south wall is a painting of a basket of corn by Floyd V. Brackney, a native of Marshall County. This picture was the center of the Iowa exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

The battle flags carried by the Iowa regiments in various wars are preserved in niches on the main floor—Civil War, 36; Spanish American War, 13; First World War, 26. In the west hall is a plaque done by Nellie V. Walker in commemoration of the work of Iowa women in the fight for civic and political equality. In the south hall is a 26-foot photographic enlargement showing the grand review of the 168th Infantry on the Capitol grounds following its return from France in 1919.

A lofty banner, stretched high under the vault of the dome, is a G.A.R. emblem, painted by Joseph Czizek on the occasion of a Des Moines convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, and retained as a permanent decoration by order of Gov. Nathan Kendall in 1922.

Above the grand stairway, facing the large "Westward," are quotations. On the south side is one by Patrick Henry: "No free government or the blessings of Liberty can be preserved to any people but a firm adherence to Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Frugality and Virtue and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

On the north side is one by G.W. Curtis: "Courageous confidence in the intelligence of the community is the sure sign of leadership and success."

Underneath it is one by Solon: "The ideal state—that in which an injury done to the least of its citizens is an injury done to all."

Around the rotunda on the frieze above the columns is the famous Abraham Lincoln quotation: "That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Governor's Office

On Jan. 1, 1885, Gov. Buren R. Sherman became the first occupant of the present offices of the governor of Iowa, following dedication of the state Capitol building the year before. Much of the decoration and original furnishings of that day are still preserved in the four-room suite. The large, ornate mahogany table in the center of the reception room is an example. The frescoed ceilings were painted in watercolors on the wet plaster more than 80 years ago.

The governor's private office was moved from the center room to the west office by Gov. Albert B. Cummins in 1902. The governor's desk also was installed at that time and has been used by all subsequent chief executives of Iowa. Gov. Nathan Kendall (1921-25) provided the solid, straightback chairs for visitors. Frescoes of the Great Seal of the state of Iowa and of the Iowa Territorial Seal adorn the ceiling of the governor's private office.

The grandfather clock in the governor's office dates from about 1750 and once was owned by the prominent Iowa author Emerson Hough of Newton (1857-1923). The tall clock in the office of the executive assistant is the original master clock controlling other clocks in the law library, Supreme Court and legislative chambers. Operated by air, the clock must be wound once a week.

The offices are 23 feet 9 inches from floor to ceiling. The draperies are velvet and lined with satin with an underdrape of semi-sheer fabrics. Lamps in the inner office are of pewter. Prisms of cut Czechoslovakian crystal decorate the chandelier in the reception room. The woodwork was carved in cherry and mahogany by skilled German craftsmen. The hearths and wainscoting are of fine domestic and imported marble. Paintings in the offices are the works of Iowa artists.

Home of Iowa's Governor

Terrace Hill, 2300 Grand Ave., in Des Moines, has been designated by the Iowa General Assembly as the home of Iowa's governors. This mid-Victorian home of red-brick, Italian marble, stained glass, brass, crystal and a variety of woods (including walnut, butternut, oak, French oak, mahogany and rosewood) was built by Benjamin Franklin Allen between 1867 and 1869 in a 30-acre grove of trees on what was then the west edge of Des Moines.

Iowa was then 20 years old, with a population of 7,000, as compared to today's total of nearly 3,000,000. Allen spared no expense in building his dream mansion. It reportedly cost some \$250,000 to build and furnish.

Designed by Chicago architect W. W. Boyington, Terrace Hill remains one of the most outstanding examples of Victorian residential architecture in the Midwest. With the exception of the Michigan Avenue Waterworks Tower, most of Boyington's other works were destroyed by the great Chicago fire.

Upon completion of Terrace Hill, the Allens held a combined 15th wedding anniversary and housewarming celebration. The party cost more than \$10,000 and was considered one of the most elaborate social events of the time. More than 600 guests from New York, Washington and the Middle West attended. Frederick Marion Hubbell, subsequent owner of Terrace Hill, was among the guests in attendance that evening.

In 1873, Allen left Des Moines for Chicago where he had purchased the controlling interest in the Cook County National Bank. The bank failed in January 1875 and Allen met financial disaster. To settle with his creditors, Allen sold most of his assets, including 22 of the 30 acres of the Terrace Hill tract.

The future of the mansion itself was uncertain until May 1884 when Hubbell managed to purchase the property for \$60,000 (a fifth of its original cost).

Terrace Hill

Hubbell loved Terrace Hill with a passion and wanted to preserve it forever, if possible. In 1903, at the age of 63, he set up a trust to safeguard his enormous holdings for his heirs. He stipulated that Terrace Hill should be maintained as a home for the oldest living male heir in the Hubbell family if that person so desired.

The last family member to live in the spacious 21-room mansion, Mrs. Grover Hubbell, left Terrace Hill in 1957 after the death of her husband. Since then, eligible male descendants have chosen not to live there.

Subsequently, with court approval, the Hubbell heirs were permitted to purchase the home from the family trust and on Aug. 24, 1971, formally presented Terrace Hill to the state of Iowa. That fall, Gov. Robert D. Ray appointed a 35-member commission to make recommendations for the home's use.

Headed by George Mills and later by Dick Graeme, the Terrace Hill Planning Commission recommended that Terrace Hill be used as a governor's residence. The General Assembly approved that recommendation and Ray signed into law on April 18, 1972, an "Act Relating to the Planning for and Conversion of Terrace Hill for Use as Governor's Mansion." The commission appointed William J. Wagner, noted artist of Iowa landmarks, as the official architect with instructions that the land and building comprising Terrace Hill be preserved basically unchanged.

A master plan coordinating eight acres of land—including the carriage house—with Terrace Hill, has been given extensive study and preparation. The Terrace Hill Society, however, has been founded for the purpose of raising funds and providing assistance in the restoration and furnishing of this historic home which belongs to all Iowans.

Origin and Naming of Iowa Counties

Of the two dates given for each county, the first is the date of establishment, when the county was put on the map; the second is when county government was organized and became effective. While population was sparse, an unorganized county might be attached to a neighboring organized county for purposes of administration. As settlement moved west, the Legislature established 50 so-called "paper counties" in 1851, completing the theoretical roster of 99 counties, but in many of them it was a matter of years before county governments were organized. In some instances, the dates are significant of changes in county names or boundaries. This information was collected by LeRoy G. Pratt for his book, *The Counties and Courthouses of Iowa*.

County	Dates		Named in honor of
Adair	1851	1855	Gen. John Adair, War of 1812; sixth governor of Kentucky
Adams	1851	1853	President John Adams, second president of United States
Allamakee	1847	1849	Allan Makee, Indian trader
Appanoose	1843	1846	Famous Sac and Fox Indian chief
Audubon	1851	1855	John James Audubon, eminent naturalist
Benton	1837	1846	Sen. Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri
Black Hawk	1843	1853	Famous chief of Sac and Fox Indians
Boone	1846	1849	Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, army officer in the territory
Bremer	1851	1853	Fredricka Bremer, Swedish traveler and author
Buchanan	1837	1846	James Buchanan, 15th president of United States
Buena Vista	1851	1858	Final victory of Gen. Taylor in Mexican War
Butler	1851	1854	Gen. William O. Butler, Mexican War
Calhoun	1851	1855	Sen. John Calhoun, vice president of United States
Carroll	1851	1855	Charles Carroll, signer, Declaration of Independence
Cass	1851	1853	Sen. Lewis Cass, Michigan
Cedar	1837	1838	Red Cedar River which runs through county
Cerro Gordo	1851	1855	Famous battlefield of war with Mexico
Cherokee	1851	1857	Famous southern Indian tribe
Chickasaw	1851	1854	Prominent Indian Nation of the South
Clarke	1846	1851	James Clarke, governor of the territory

Clay	1851	1858	Lt. Col. Henry Clay Jr., of Kentucky, who fell in battle of Buena Vista
Clayton	1837	1838	Sen. John Middleton Clayton of Delaware
Clinton	1837	1840	De Witt Clinton, fifth governor of New York
Crawford	1851	1853	Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury and secretary of war
Dallas	1846	1847	George Mifflin Dallas, vice president of United States
Davis	1843	1844	Rep. Garret Davis, Kentucky
Decatur	1846	1850	Commodore Stephen Decatur, distinguished naval officer, War of 1812
Delaware	1837	1841	State of Delaware
Des Moines	1834	1834	The river by that name
Dickinson	1851	1857	Sen. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York
Dubuque	1834	1934	Julien DuBuque, first permanent white settler in Iowa
Emmet	1851	1859	Robert Emmet, Irish patriot
Fayette	1837	1847	Marquis de La Fayette
Floyd	1851	1854	Sgt. Charles Floyd of Lewis and Clark's expedition, died 1804, buried on banks of Missouri. First white man whose death and burial in Iowa are on record
Franklin	1851	1855	Benjamin Franklin
Fremont	1847	1850	Gen. John Charles Fremont, Mexican War
Greene	1851	1854	Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Revolutionary War
Grundy	1851	1856	Sen. Felix Grundy, Tennessee
Guthrie	1851	1851	Capt. Edwin Guthrie, Iowa volunteers, Mexican War
Hamilton	1856	1857	Sen. Wm. W. Hamilton, president, Iowa Senate
Hancock	1851	1858	John Hancock, president, Continental Congress
Hardin	1851	1853	Col. John J. Hardin, Illinois, killed in Mexican War
Harrison	1851	1853	William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States.
Henry	1836	1837	Henry Dodge, governor of Wisconsin territory
Howard	1851	1855	Gen. Tilghman A. Howard of Indiana
Humboldt	1857	1857	Baron Friedrich Heinnch Alexander von Humboldt, German scientist
Ida	1851	1858	Eliphalet Price, government surveyor, suggested name
Iowa	1843	1945	River that crosses county
Jackson	1837	1838	Andrew Jackson, seventh president of United States
Jasper	1846	1846	Sgt. William Jasper, Revolutionary War
Jefferson	1839	1839	Thomas Jefferson, third president of United States
Johnson	1837	1838	Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, vice president of United States
Jones	1837	1839	George Wallace Jones, first delegate in Congress from Wisconsin territory
Keokuk	1837	1844	Keokuk, chief of Sac tribe
Kossuth	1851	1855	Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot leader
Lee	1836	1836	William Elliott Lee of the New York Land Company, owners of extensive interests in the half breed tract of this county
Linn	1837	1839	Sen. Lewis Field Linn, Missouri
Louisa	1836	1837	Louisa Massey of Dubuque
Lucas	1846	1849	Robert Lucas, first governor of Iowa territory
Lyon	1851	1872	Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Civil War
Madison	1846	1849	James Madison, fourth president of United States
Mahaska	1843	1844	Chief of the Ioway tribe
Marion	1845	1845	Gen. Francis Marion, Revolutionary War
Marshall	1846	1849	John Marshall, fourth chief justice of United States
Mills	1851	1851	Maj. Frederick Mills, Iowa officer in Mexican War
Mitchell	1851	1854	John Mitchell, Irish refugee of 1848
Monona	1851	1854	An Indian origin
Monroe	1843	1845	James Monroe, fifth president of United States
Montgomery	1851	1853	Gen. Richard Montgomery, killed in assault at Quebec, 1775
Muscatine	1836	1837	Island forming feature of this and Louisa County

O'Brien	1851	1860	William Smith O'Brien, a leader for Irish independence in 1848
Osceola	1851	1871	Famous Seminole Indian chieftain
Page	1847	1851	Capt. John Page, 4th U.S. Infantry, mortally wounded in the battle of Palo Alto
Palo Alto	1851	1858	First battlefield victory of Mexican War
Plymouth	1851	1858	Landing place of the Mayflower settlers
Pocahontas	1851	1859	Virginia Indian princess
Polk	1846	1846	James Knox Polk, 11th president of the United States
Pottawattamie	1847	1848	Indian tribe, former possessor of territory
Poweshiek	1843	1848	Prominent chief of Fox-Mesquakie Indians
Ringgold	1847	1855	Maj. Samuel Ringgold, mortally wounded in Mexican War
Sac	1851	1856	Indian tribe
Scott	1837	1837	Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, negotiated first treaty purchasing lands in Iowa from Indians
Shelby	1851	1853	Gen. Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky
Sioux	1851	1860	Indian tribe
Story	1846	1853	Joseph Story, associate justice of U. S. Supreme Court
Tama	1843	1853	Taimah, Fox chief
Taylor	1847	1851	Gen. Zachary Taylor, 12th president of United States
Union	1851	1853	Union of the states
Van Buren	1836	1837	Martin Van Buren, eighth president of United States
Wapello	1843	1844	Chief of Fox Indian tribes
Warren	1846	1849	Gen. Joseph Warren of Revolutionary War
Washington	1839	1839	George Washington, first president of United States
Wayne	1846	1851	Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary War
Webster	1853	1853	Daniel Webster
Shelby	1851	1853	Gen. Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky
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Wayne	1846	1851	Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary War
Webster	1853	1853	Daniel Webster
Winnebago	1851	1857	Indian tribe
Winneshiek	1847	1851	Chief of the Winnebagoes
Woodbury	1853	1853	Levi Woodbury, noted statesman of New Hampshire
Worth	1851	1858	Maj. Gen. William J. Worth, Mexican War
Wright	1851	1855	Silas Wright, 12th governor of New York and also Joseph A. Wright, governor of Indiana

IOWA STATE BANNER

On March 29, 1921, the Thirty-ninth General Assembly adopted a resolution designating a design for a flag to be known as the "State Banner."

The banner was designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt of Knoxville and sponsored by the Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and consists of three vertical stripes of blue, white and red, with the blue stripe nearest the staff and the white stripe in the center depicting a spreading eagle bearing in its beak blue streamers on which is inscribed in white letters the state motto, "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain." The word "Iowa" in red letters is just below the streamers.

The Song of Iowa

Air. "Der Tannenbaum."* (My Maryland)

By. S. H. M. BYERS

1. You ask what land I love the best, I - o - wa, 'tis I - o - wa, The
2. See yon-der fields of tasselled corn, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa, Where

fair - est State of all the west, I - o - wa, O! I - o - wa. From
Plen - ty fills her gold - en horn, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa. See

yon - der Mis - sis - sip - pi's stream To where Mis - sou - ri's wa - ters gleam O!
how her won - drous prai - ries shine To yon - der sun - set's pur - pling line, O!

fair it is as po - et's dream, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa.
hap - py land, O! land of mine, I - o - wa, O! I - o - wa.

3. And she has maids whose laughing eyes.
Iowa, O! Iowa.
To him who loves were Paradise,
Iowa, O! Iowa.
O! happiest fate that e'er was known,
Such eyes to shine their fallen ones,
To call such beauty all his own.
Iowa, O! Iowa.

4. Go read the story of thy past.
Iowa, O! Iowa.
What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!
Iowa, O! Iowa.
So long as time's great cycle runs,
Or nations weep their fallen ones,
Thou'lt not forget thy patriot sons,
Iowa, O! Iowa.

*"Der Tannenbaum," the old air to which this song is sung, was a popular German students' song as early as 1849. It had been a Volks song long before that. During our Civil War, the Southerners adapted it to the song, "My Maryland."

Major S. H. M. Byers, in his day the "poet laureate" of Iowa, wrote the words set to music for this official song for the Hawkeye State.

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