

REPORT OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST MAJOR GENERAL STERLING  
✓ PRICE, IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1864.

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(Continued from page 330.)

“After having performed this duty I reported to the commanding general (who had already crossed Mine creek), and was directed to proceed to the rear and urge forward the division of Major General Blunt and the brigade of General McNeil with all possible speed. These troops had been delayed by the breaking down of some transportation wagons at the most difficult point of crossing, and some time elapsed before the road could again be opened. I returned to the front with General McNeil and Major Charlot, and on arriving there reported to, and remained with, the commanding general until nearly sundown.”

Major S. S. Curtis, 2d Colorado, and an A. D. C. on my staff, after the close of the fight at the Marias-des-Cygnés, went forward with General Pleasanton and reports as follows concerning matters at the battle of the Osage:—

“I overtook General Pleasanton and rode with him for some distance. When about three miles from Marias-des-Cygnés we commenced to hear firing at the front, and General Pleasanton sent orders back for McNeil and Sanborn to hurry forward with all practicable dispatch, while we pushed forward at a trot and canter. When we first heard the firing, Benteen’s brigade was on a parallel road to the one we were on, and to our right. He immediately put his command on the gallop and we fell to the rear of his column as the roads soon came together. Benteen’s brigade broke into regimental column as they approached the battle field, and as they came up on the left of Phillips’s brigade, went forward into line and right on into the charge. The enemy was cannonading Phillips’s brigade when we came into sight, but the musketry firing had nearly ceased. General Pleasanton requested me to take his escort company and support a section of a battery which

just then came up. General Pleasanton went forward and I directed the Lieutenant to post his guns on a small elevation and shell the enemy's right where the artillery was posted. But two shots were fired, when I heard the yells raised by Benteen's brigade and saw the enemy's line breaking. I immediately ordered the guns forward to a better position, and had just got them in position when General Sanborn rode up and ordered the Lieutenant to fire upon some troops on the south side of Mine creek, and on our extreme left. I felt doubtful as to whether they were rebels or our own troops, but a second thought made me conclude they were rebels. Four shots were fired at them when I saw by their falling back to our lines that they must be our men. I rode forward to the guns to stop their firing, when Generals Sanborn and Pleasanton both rode up and ordered them to cease.

"At this time the enemy's cannonading on our right had not ceased. The enemy by this time being in full retreat, with the exception of their extreme left, which could scarcely be reached with artillery from where we were, without danger to our command, and directly in front of us our troops were immediately on the heels of the retreating rebels. I told the Lieutenant in charge of the guns to follow as fast as he could, while I, with the escort company, pushed forward to rejoin General Pleasanton. A short distance before reaching the creek, I found Major Weed, who told me of the capture of General Marmaduke. I pushed on and told General Pleasanton and just as I did so, General Cabell was brought up a prisoner. At this time we could see a second rebel line forming on top of the hill ahead of us, and our troops being scattered in pursuit, General Pleasanton sent orders for them to halt and reform. I assisted in reforming the line and sending prisoners to the rear, until General Pleasanton again ordered an advance, when I advanced with him. I waited on the hill until General Curtis came up and rode with him to the bank of the next stream, when I rode up to the summit of the hill to the right of the road to obtain, if possible, a view of the charge being made by McNeil's brigade which had taken the advance through the timber on Little Osage."

General Pleasanton, as commander of the advance division, acted with great coolness and propriety throughout this battle of the Osage, and if our battery fired on a portion of Colonel Benteen's troops after they crossed the creek, my son, Major Curtis, clearly exonerates General Pleasanton from directing the matter, which was one of those incidents of battle which often occur. Colonel Benteen and his brigade evidently took the lead in the movements which captured the prisoners and guns at Mine creek, and deserves the greatest applause for personal gallantry. Brigadier General McNeil concluded the matter on the heights beyond the Osage with great success and courage. Nearly all these troops being of General Pleasanton's division, and under his general supervision, he also deserves the gratitude of the country. General Blunt's division crowding forward, and augmenting the power and force which overcame the enemy, are equally deserving of the honors of the day. We were everywhere successful, and the following officers of my staff, although some of them have been already named, deserve special commendation for their unceasing toil and extraordinary gallantry at this "Battle of the Osage." Honorable J. H. Lane, Colonel C. W. Blair, Colonel W. F. Cloud, Colonel S. J. Crawford, Major T. J. McKenny, Major C. S. Charlot, Major R. H. Hunt, Major S. S. Curtis, and Captain Hinton, and others of General Blunt's staff, also took an active part. The reports of Major McKenny and Major Hunt, are especially interesting, but the extracts here made seem to cover the entire field and facts, and I refer to theirs and others here submitted as well deserving of general perpetuity.

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Battle of Charlot, October 25th, 1864.

General Price's rebel army being closely pursued after the battle of the Osage, continued a rapid retreat. Leaving the Fort Scott road to the right, and bearing a little east of south, his movement soon rendered it certain that this most important post of southern Kansas, and the last in my department, was entirely safe.

Our advance, under General McNeil, commanding advance brigade of General Pleasanton's division, pressed forward in rapid pursuit. Our way over the prairie was plainly and graphically marked by the scattered equipments, wagons, guns, utensils, and animals left by the rebels, and the fire and smoke created by their burning of the hay and grain and grass along their route.

As the passage of the Mannaton, which we now approached, presented a new obstacle for the enemy's encounter, he made another stand at this stream. This was to cover the passage of his train, which was a great incumbrance, in view of our rapid approach. General McNeil attacked him vigorously with his own brigade, holding him for some time. He was then assisted by Colonel Benteen's, which came up at full speed. The enemy showed a line far outflanking McNeil, and General Pleasanton immediately sent back for reinforcements. I met General Lane on this duty, who was earnest in his efforts to hurry forward the first division, which was considerably in the rear, at the same time expressing his apprehension as to McNeil's ability to hold his ground until more forces could be brought up.

As I came near the scene of action, I saw our artillery and cavalry making a vigorous attack on the enemy's center, which soon broke his line, and gave us a decided advantage. Still the enemy greatly outflanked us, and his wings continued the fight as the sun descended below the horizon. Another effort on our left drove the enemy's right to the rear, and his lines slowly retired in the twilight of evening.

A large portion of our forces, about this time, were moving to the right, as I first supposed, to turn the enemy's left flank; but continuing in the same direction quite beyond the flank, I rode rapidly to the head of this column, to ascertain the object. General Pleasanton told me that his troops were exhausted, and he was going to Fort Scott, to rest and secure supplies. He was told, in my presence, it was only two or two and a half miles to Fort Scott, whereas, in point of fact, it must have been six. I protested against leaving General

McNeil, and against any loss of distance in the march. I insisted on laying down on the grass and sending to the post for supplies; but General Sanborn continued to lead the advance to the right, and such was the cravings of hunger and the desire for rest, it seemed impossible to stop this movement to a place where both could be supplied.

I sent word to General Blunt to hurry forward his division to support McNeil, but night soon came on, the battle ceased, and the lights of the burning prairie and the enemy's burning wagon train, near the timber of the Mannaton, was all that appeared of the two contending armies.

Anxious to procure cordial co-operation between our forces, I went to Fort Scott and had a further interview with General Pleasanton. He said his health would not admit of his further continuance in the field, but his troops might go on early in the morning, after procuring some very necessary supplies.

In the meantime, General McNeil, with his gallant brigade of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas troops, and the brigade of Colonel Benteen, which had done so much hard duty during the day, remained on the field, in face of the rebel army. General Blunt, not receiving my order, or misunderstanding it, followed General Pleasanton's troops to Fort Scott. I directed Major Curtis to hurry forward and cause rations to be sent on to General McNeil and General Blunt, but the teams, meeting General Blunt on the way to Fort Scott, turned back, leaving General McNeil's force in a most wretched condition, much to my regret, and contrary to my reasonable expectations and orders.

The report of Major T. J. McKenny, of my staff, who was in the advance with General Lane, and remained long after the latter had gone back to hurry up reinforcements, gives a detailed and full account of this "Battle of Charlot" in his report, as follows:—

"The rebels continued their retreat across the vast prairie without our forces, with their jaded horses, being able to bring them to bay, until about one hour by sun, when they formed in great force near the Mannaton, and about seven

miles from Fort Scott. General McNeil's brigade promptly formed to resist them, the rebels outflanking him three-fourths of a mile either way.

"It was at this time, the rebels advancing, that General Pleasanton sent me forward to order McNeil to advance his right wing. McNeil replied: 'I obey the order with pleasure; it is the most joyful news I have heard to-day.'

"Colonel Cole now opened on their right and center with two Rodman guns, which did good execution and broke their column, our forces at the same time pressing their left, when they gave away.

"At this time our guns were pointed to their left, the extreme of which, as well as our right, was in low ground, and could not be seen by the artillerists. Our shot falling immediately in front of our ranks, came very near creating confusion. At the request of General McNeil, I rode rapidly to the rear and communicated the facts, when the firing ceased.

"Sun was now about one half hour high. General Pleasanton, not knowing where he was, remarked that he thought he should order the troops to fall back to the last stream crossed (Little Osage), to the rear seven or eight miles, where wood and water could be had, as his troops were much fatigued and needed rest. I urged that he press forward, as I understood it was but a few miles to the Mannaton, and I thought we could drive the enemy. While we were talking, a courier came from General McNeil, asking for reinforcements, as the enemy was outflanking him on both sides, which was plainly to be seen, as he was only distant about one and a half miles. Pleasanton answered by saying, 'Tell General McNeil to hold his ground until reinforced by fresh troops.'

"Lieutenant Ehle now arrived from Fort Scott, stating that it was but two and a half miles to that place. Pleasanton now gave orders to all his troops that had come up 'to file right' for Fort Scott. A conversation occurred between Pleasanton and myself in regard to General Blunt's forces coming up to relieve and assist McNeil.

"The advance had got about one mile on the road to Fort

Scott, when I too started for that place. I had not gone more than eight hundred yards when I came across a lake or lagoon, with plenty of water. I immediately addressed a note to General Pleasanton, notifying him of the fact, at the same time stating to him it would be a proper place for Blunt's command to camp, and provisions could be sent out to him. I arrived in advance of others in Fort Scott, after a tedious ride of six or seven miles, instead of two and a half."

The distance traveled during the day, and the frequent conflicts in which we had been engaged during the four previous days and nights, had indeed exhausted men and horses. Still it was my earnest desire to rest on the field, sending to Fort Scott for food and forage. But ammunition and other supplies were also necessary, and the erroneous statement of the distance to Fort Scott irresistibly carried my main forces to that place of abundant supply.

The enemy burned a vast number of his wagons and destroyed much of his heavy ammunition, so as to materially accommodate his further retreat. Thus all our troops, some on the field of battle at Charlot, and the remainder at Fort Scott, rested a few hours on the night of the 25th and 26th.

When at Little Santa Fe, I received General Rosecrans's dispatch from Independence, of the 24th, showing that he was then only about fifteen miles from me, but he seems to have taken a different road, judging from the following telegram, which I received at Fort Scott:—

“GRAND RIVER, October 25, 2 P. M., 1864.

“*Major General Curtis, Commanding*:—

“We arrived here to-day, at noon; shall make Spring Grove to-night. You have so far outstripped us that the infantry will halt until wagon train comes from Warrensburg, by way of Harrisonville. Will have supplies sent out by that place to meet you.

“W. S. ROSECRANS, *Major General*.”

Arriving at Fort Scott, I immediately issued the following order, rescinding all that remained of my order concerning martial law:—

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, }  
 “FORT SCOTT, October 25, 1864. }

“GENERAL ORDER }  
 “No. 57. }

“Fifteen days ago, apprehending an assault upon my department by Major General Sterling Price, commanding a force of twenty to thirty thousand rebels, intent upon the devastation and plundering of the state of Kansas, I deemed it necessary to proclaim martial law within this state, and in the country occupied by my forces, in order to secure a sufficient force, with the aid of the governor, to avert disasters and maintain the honor and power of the federal government within my department. The enemy having been beaten in several battles, and driven below the settlements of Kansas, all danger to the state from that invasion seems to have ended, and the restrictions and burthens incident to martial law no longer necessary in my command. General Order No. 54 is, therefore, rescinded.

“S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*”

Thus closed the eventful operations of the 25th October, during which we had traveled nearly fifty miles, and been almost constantly fighting the enemy. I telegraphed you as follows, early the next morning:—

“FORT SCOTT, October 26th, 1864.

“*Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff*:—

“Price again deployed and fought us at Charlot, near this place, where he outflanked us, but was soon broken up by artillery firing on his center and a cavalry charge. While this was going on he burned most of his train and again resumed his retreat.

“Having saved this post by pressing his rear, I have supplies which I am arranging in half loaded wagons to feed my troops. I think I have all of Price’s cannon but three, and thousands of his arms are scattered along the road. I shall proceed in the pursuit with all the forces I can keep on the way.

“S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*”

I am since informed that General Pleasanton sent a dispatch to General Rosecrans, of this date or the day following, in which he represented the matter as a conclusion of the campaign, and further pursuit unnecessary; but General Rosecrans did not receive it till he reached Warrensburg, in the afternoon of the 27th.

The entire federal force from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and elsewhere had exhibited the utmost courage and gallantry, and, as far as possible, had engaged the enemy wherever he offered battle.

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#### Further Pursuit of the Enemy, below Fort Scott.

The deflection to Fort Scott increased our distance near ten miles, and otherwise delayed the movement, but it was partially compensated by our securing a good meal of victuals and a few hours rest for most of our troops, besides making many improvements in our outfit and supplies.

My chief quartermaster, Captain Insley, and chief commissary, Captain Breckenridge, deserve great credit for the untiring exertions they made to furnish the troops at this time and subsequently. Major McKenny, Major Curtis, Major Hunt, and others of my staff labored most of the night in directing matters of supplies, so as to resume the pursuit early next morning.

I ordered General Blunt to take the advance and move early on the 26th, and General Sanborn assured me that he would follow promptly and support my movement heartily. Being thus assured of the united forces of General Pleasanton and my own regular forces, I discharged all the remaining Kansas militia, believing our regular volunteers were sufficient for future operations against Price's broken down and greatly demoralized forces.

I had, up to this time, avoided a formal assumption of command (although I had fully directed matters), supposing every hour that General Rosecrans would overtake us, and, being

my senior, claim and receive the direction of affairs. His dispatch of the 25th, dated at Grand River, addressing me as "Commanding," and saying he would send me supplies, implied doubts as to his early personal presence. I therefore informed General Pleasanton that I took the responsibilities, and must, therefore, have the direction of affairs.

I ordered the prisoners to be sent back to Fort Leavenworth, where the new prison was ready and convenient to hold them, giving orders to provost marshals to this effect. I had previously assigned a regiment of Missouri troops to escort the prisoners, and supposed all matters relative to them were satisfactory to everybody. I also directed half loaded teams to follow my movement, day and night, with provisions and other necessary supplies.

Having so arranged matters in rear, at an early hour in the morning I joined Colonel Moonlight in the advance, to find the enemy's trail and continue the pursuit. After going a few miles, I got reliable intelligence which induced me to send back the following order:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER, }  
"IN THE FIELD, October 26th, 1864. }

*Commanding Officers, Generals Blunt and Pleasanton:—*

"I have reliable information that the enemy have all crossed at Adamson ford and gone eastward. I therefore direct all forces to move by the shortest route to that point, and follow me in pursuit.

"S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*"

We struck the rebel trail near Shanghai, Barton county, Missouri, about twenty-five miles from Fort Scott, where I camped for the night, to allow all the troops to close up.

October 27th, we followed the enemy's trail all day and most of the night. The division of General Pleasanton was moving up on different lines in their several brigades.

By a telegram subsequently received from General A. J. Smith, dated Harrisonville, October 27th, I was informed: "General Rosecrans left here yesterday for Pleasant Hill, and that point this morning for Warrensburg." So it seems Gen-

eral Rosecrans must have relinquished the idea of personal participation in the pursuit about that place and time (the 26th), and he must have arrived at Warrensburg the evening of that day, when I was at Shanghai, Missouri, about twenty-five miles from Fort Scott.

At Shanghai I heard some change had been made concerning prisoners, but, caring nothing about their change, made no objection to it.

As a further proof of complete harmony being secured as to our different forces, I received the following letter from General Pleasanton:—

“ HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }  
“ FORT SCOTT, October 27th, daylight. }

“ *Major General Curtis* :—

“ General McNeil’s brigade moved, yesterday, after your command. General Sanborn is now upon the Lamar road, and will push until he strikes the enemy’s trail, and will follow it up as fast as he can. He has been directed to report often. My two other brigades are moving to join you, but, from the exhausted condition of the animals, this must be slow. My artillery, particularly, cannot go farther, as it is, and, not being able to obtain fresh horses, I have taken the best horses for four pieces, and leave the rest behind.

“ Escaped prisoners state that Price blew up his ammunition train yesterday, and has but one gun left.

“ In reference to the prisoners captured in the late engagements, the misunderstanding doubtless originated from some of your staff officers not comprehending your orders. The Missouri troops felt hurt in not being allowed any participation in guarding the prisoners, and this feeling was increased by a Colonel Ritchie, who in the most violent manner began to seize officers of my staff, and declared they were arrested by your orders. In this manner he arrested your provost marshal, and, as no remonstrance of mine had any effect on his conduct, I directed General Sanborn to keep him quiet until I could report to you. I repaired to your quarters, but found you had left. I then requested Major McKenney, your

aid-de-camp, to report the facts to you, which he promised to do. A number of persons have since informed me that Colonel Ritchie's mind is so weak that he is not fit to be trusted with any business of importance.

"I trust this explanation will be satisfactory. Your arrangement for Captain Hall, provost marshal, to take charge of the prisoners and escort them to Leavenworth, shall be strictly carried out, and I will see that he is furnished a sufficient guard of both Kansas and Missouri troops, if he desire it. I have heard of no imputations or reflections on the Kansas troops, and my desire is that the Missouri troops should serve with them in perfect harmony.

"I was informed last night that General Rosecrans left Little Santa Fe yesterday morning to overtake us. I have not been able to hear of him since.

"From the effects of a severe fall, and exhaustion from my late arduous services, I am unable to move this morning, and I forward the certificate of my medical director to that effect, with the request that, as soon as I can do so, I may be permitted to return to St. Louis, where I can obtain proper care and attention.

"I shall direct the different brigades of my command to report to you directly; and wishing you, General, every success,

"I remain, very truly yours,

"A. PLEASANTON, *Major General Commanding.*"

I insert this correspondence in order to refute the erroneous reports circulated in St. Louis during my pursuit of the enemy, concerning my having grasped for these spoils of victory for personal advantages. My reply, written on the field immediately on the receipt of this very good letter from General Pleasanton, will give, better than anything else, my impressions and expectations as to these matters, which were now some sixty miles in my rear. I ask for no false plumes, and pluck none from my comrades in arms for my wearing:—

“HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER, }  
 “CAMP AT COON CREEK, 5:30 P. M., Oct. 27, 1864. }

“*Major General Pleasanton* :—

“Yours of this morning is received, and I am glad to hear you have pushed forward your troops.

“Price has destroyed a large amount of transportation, and strewed the way with his material of every kind he could not burn. Straggling rebels are being taken, and all appearances indicate the exhausted condition of the rebel forces. I am also well informed by intelligent men of our militia, who have been in their camp as prisoners for three or four days, that our prisoners in Price’s hands are treated very badly. Several have been shot down in the presence of the provost guard. Most of them are driven along on foot, after being robbed of their clothing, including their shoes.

“All this, however, must not provoke us to acts of barbarity towards our prisoners, but will be a matter of settlement when we secure the commander, which I trust will not be long postponed. I approve of your arrangements for escorting the prisoners, and, in view of your indisposition, recommend that instead of taking leave of absence, to which your certificate of the surgeon entitles you, that you will proceed yourself in the same direction, taking a general charge of their proper care. I prefer they should stop at Leavenworth, as an exchange will probably be made, and delivery through Arkansas may be most convenient and preferable, besides I will try to make immediate terms of exchange with Price, so as to stop the cruel march which Price’s prisoners are now performing.

“I am sorry, General, that I cannot have you longer in this interesting and eventful campaign, but hope we may meet again and revive the incidents of march and battle that reward such signal success during our associations in this campaign.

“I highly approve of your efforts to maintain a good understanding between troops of different states and different departments, and assure you it will be heartily reciprocated by me. As to the matter of Colonel Ritchie, I hope you will

authorize his discharge, and I will guarantee no further consideration of the subject will be entertained. He belongs to another department, and, as an act of courtesy, I accepted his service as a volunteer aid, but do not wish you to make anybody accountable for his extraordinary and, perhaps, excessive zeal.

“Hoping your health may soon revive, and you may long enjoy peace and prosperity,

“I am, General, very respectfully yours,

“S. R. CURTIS, *Major General Commanding.*”

I was not caring for the guns and prisoners which we had captured, now in my rear, but intent on the prospect of again reaching the retreating foe. For this purpose I continued the march that night, halting at 3 o'clock A. M., October 28th, at the ruins of Carthage. Here we rested three hours for breakfast and foraging. I found exhausted rebels had been left here in a starving condition, one or two having died of hunger. I again hurried forward my own weary troops, confident of soon overhauling the enemy's rear; but, understanding Price was cruelly treating his prisoners, I sent Major McKenny forward with a flag of truce, conveying a demand on the rebel general for the release of such of his captives whom, in his extreme necessity and rapid progress, he could not, and did not, treat with the kindness due to prisoners of war. But Major McKenny had only advanced a few miles when he found the enemy drawn up in battle array at Diamond Prairie, and Colonel Ford ready to deploy our advance brigade against him. So it was inexpedient to convey this letter to General Price. Soon after the enemy, of his own accord, paroled and released them, and it is proper to say the charges of cruel treatment had been exaggerated.

Some of our troops, under the immediate charge of Major McKenny, pursued him, skirmishing in timber for about three miles, capturing three prisoners. The advance again moved forward through Granby, approaching Newtonia about two o'clock P. M.

Battle of Newtonia, Missouri.—October 28, 1864.

General Blunt, being in advance, gave permission to Colonel Moonlight to halt his brigade about one o'clock p. m., to feed his horses in corn-fields which were seen about a half mile on the right of the road. General McNeil coming up at this time, in rear of Colonel Moonlight, and we supposing General Blunt's whole division had made the same divergence, halted his brigade, and, with other troops, joined Colonel Moonlight in feeding their weary horses. But I soon found that General Blunt had gone on, with only Jennison's and Ford's brigades; and, apprehending that he might overhaul the enemy with this small force, I directed General Sanborn, who at this moment arrived with his brigade, to move on as fast as possible, following myself, and directing General McNeil also to resume the march as soon as possible.

Meantime the enemy had halted near Newtonia, and, as General Blunt approached, was ready to receive him with all arms of the service. General Blunt deployed his brigades, and immediately engaged the enemy, the forces moving forward and back alternately, but retaining general position, and doing great damage on both sides.

I arrived with General Sanborn's brigade near sundown, and saw our troops, some of them hard pressed and giving way. McLain's battery, badly cut up, was falling back for safety, under orders, and some stragglers also, for the first time in this campaign, were ordered to face about and return to the support of our comrades. Captain McLain, under my direction, immediately turned his guns upon the enemy, and the stragglers turned back with a shout.

General Sanborn threw his forces immediately into line on General Blunt's left and poured in a heavy fire. This was the occasion of new energies on the right, and a general advance of our forces routed the enemy, who retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in great numbers scattered over the field.

It was now too dark to follow through the timber, and the rebels, scattering considerably, continued their flight, a small

detachment going towards Cassville, but the main force changing their direction westward, taking the road towards Pineville.

This brilliant affair at Newtonia is thus described by Major General Blunt, who commenced the battle and sustained it gallantly until reinforced, and afterwards until the enemy were entirely conquered and routed. This is his report:—

“The rebel forces had encamped in the timber south of the town, on the Pineville road, with the view of remaining there until the following day, thinking that the pursuit of our forces had been abandoned; but discovering my advance coming in view on the high ground overlooking the town of Newtonia from the north-west, they hastily broke camp and attempted to move off. To cover this movement, they deployed a force of about two thousand men upon the prairie to protect their rear.”

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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### ARWIN'S SATTELEMENT.

BY WM. L. TOOLE, TOOLESBOROUGH, IOWA.

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As usual in all new or first settlements of any part of the west, the points or localities in Iowa first occupied became known or named by common consent, and districts around the first settlers named after them. So we had, in Louisa county, Thornton's, Storm's, Goble's, Isett's, Smith's, Creighton's, and other settlements; and, through occurrences, or peculiarity of location, we had creeks, bluffs, points, groves, and prairies named or known as dead horse, dead wood, Indian, wolf, deer, and eagle, and the hawk came in for notoriety in all localities, on account of his constant vigilance and keenness of sight, and occupancy of all high trees on prominent points. This character or peculiarity of the hawk

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