

She was married to Charles E. Putnam, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1854. The young couple came directly to Davenport, which was thenceforward their home. While Mrs. Putnam was especially distinguished in the society of that thriving city, and well known throughout the country, the great work of her life was the building up of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. In this she was especially aided by her husband and her distinguished son, Joseph Duncan Putnam, who died in 1881, at the early age of 26. This accomplished young Iowan had already won a national reputation by his original discoveries in natural history. After these two deaths Mrs. Putnam gave her great energies to the work of developing the scheme of the academy and increasing its museum collections. It was stated a dozen years ago that it already possessed one of the six largest ethnological and archaeological collections in the United States, and yet she pushed forward its work with all the unflagging zeal of earlier days. A large volume would be required to tell the story of this exceptionally useful and beautiful life. She was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the highest honor which it confers. She rendered important services in behalf of the sick and wounded Iowa soldiers during the civil war. *The Davenport Democrat* of Feb. 22, 1903, contained an exhaustive and most thoroughly appreciative sketch of her long and useful career.

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WILLIAM CHRISTY was born in Trumbell county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1841; he died late in March, 1903, at Phoenix, Arizona. He came with his family to Osceola, Iowa, when he was fourteen years of age. At seventeen we find him engaged in teaching school, and at twenty he entered the Union army as a private in Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, under Col. W. W. Belknap. He was afterwards promoted to second lieutenant of Co. D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and was four times wounded while leading a cavalry charge at Jonesborough, Tenn. He was captured at the battle of Lovejoy Station, Ga., and remained several months as a prisoner within the Confederate lines. He was promoted to a captaincy and at the close of the war was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel. After his military service he entered a business college in which he later on became a teacher. Returning to Osceola, he was elected treasurer of the State in 1872, and re-elected two years later. Upon retiring from this office he was elected cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Des Moines, which institution he had helped to organize. The following year he was compelled by ill health to resign, when he took up his residence at Prescott, Arizona. A year and a half later he removed to the vicinity of Phoenix, which became his home. He entered largely into the business of stock raising, fruit growing and banking. He first discovered that citrus fruits could be grown successfully in that region, and he and his brother also first introduced shorthorn cattle into the Salt River Valley. He was deeply interested in irrigation. His business operations were deemed of the highest importance to Arizona. On the day of his funeral the governor ordered the flag to be placed at half mast, and many other tributes were paid to the dead soldier and man of affairs.

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CYRUS SMITH was born in North Charleston, N. H., July 12, 1834; he died at Webster City, Iowa, June 14, 1903. After the usual farm labors and country schooling, he left his New England home at the age of seventeen years, to carve out his own fortune in the west. He stopped awhile at Rockton, Ill., and afterwards in Dubuque, where he labored as a clerk in mercantile establishments. In 1855 he migrated to Webster City, Iowa, which afterwards became the shire town of Hamilton county. He opened the first store in that town and became the first postmaster, the appointment being made by President Franklin Pierce. Upon the organization

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