

county, and settled at Hillsboro where he pursued the same calling. In 1862 he left his business in the hands of his partner, becoming Captain of Co. C, 25th Iowa Infantry. He served three years, resigning shortly before the close of the war. Near the end of his service he filled the position of Judge Advocate for a short time with headquarters at Woodville, Ala. He was with his regiment in the expeditions against Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, and marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. He returned to Hillsboro after he left the army, and engaged extensively in stock raising and farming. He represented Henry county in the 13th, 14th and 15th general assemblies where he became one of the best known and most influential members. He was elected speaker *pro tem.* in 1874. In 1875 he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor, the head of the ticket being War Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. At the following session Governor Kirkwood was elected to the U. S. senate and Mr. Newbold became governor of the State. He entered upon his duties February 1, 1877, holding the office until the 1st of January following, when he was succeeded by Governor John H. Gear, who had been chosen at the preceding election. After retiring from the governorship, Mr. Newbold led a very quiet life, having resided continuously at Mt. Pleasant. He held the office of mayor of Mt. Pleasant for four years, his service ending in April, 1903. Mr. Newbold held the office of governor less than a year, a period too short to enable him to map out any special policy or make himself felt to any great extent in the recommendation or adoption of measures of special public interest, but he was still widely known and respected wherever known. His record in the army, in the State legislature, and as mayor of his city is one that will always command respect. Whatever responsibilities devolved upon him, he discharged with faithfulness and ability, and in a manner to win the unqualified approval of those whom he served.

---

MOSES AYRES MCCOID was born in Ohio, November 5, 1840; he died in Fairfield, Iowa, May 19, 1903. He came to Fairfield with his father, Robert McCoid, in 1851, residing there continuously down to the time of his death. His early education was acquired in the common schools, but he became for a time a student in the Fairfield university, completing his education as far as the junior year in the college at Washington, Pa. Returning to Fairfield, he became a student in the law office of Hon. James F. Wilson and Hon. D. P. Stubbs. Before he had attained his majority, however, he enlisted in Co. E, Second Iowa infantry, and went into the war for the Union. He was with that historic command in all the great battles in which it bore a conspicuous part, as Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bear Creek, and Resaca. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Co. E, December 25, 1861, and later to first lieutenant, acting for a time as adjutant of the regiment. He resigned from the army May 23, 1864. In 1861, while at home on furlough, he was admitted to the bar. When he was mustered out he became a member of the law firm with which he had prosecuted his legal studies. When Mr. Wilson retired, the firm was changed to Stubbs & McCoid, and so continued for several years. From 1885 to the time of his death he was associated with a number of the well known lawyers of that section of the State. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixth district in 1866, and held the place until January 1, 1871. He was elected to the State senate in 1871 and continued in that position until January 1, 1879, serving through four sessions of the legislature. In the latter year he was chosen a member of the Forty-sixth congress. Two years later he was re-elected, and also returned for a third term. In his prime Mr. McCoid was considered one of the strong men of Southern Iowa. *The Fairfield Ledger* of May 20, 1903, spoke of him as follows: "Moses A. McCoid was a man of great mental strength; and in many particulars was

the most brilliant among the many noted men who have been counted a part of this community. His natural ability was supplemented by an excellent education and years of study and training. There was an alertness, a keenness about his work as a lawyer which made him a dangerous opponent and gave him high standing before the bar. He was an orator of more than average ability, and a writer of strength and gracefulness, as many passages in a book he published a few months ago, 'John Williamson, of Hardscrabble,' will attest. Withal, he was a most genial and accomplished man, and a delightful social companion."

EUGENE CRISS was born in Preston county, Va., now West Va., July 27, 1822; he died at Sac City, Iowa, March 11, 1903. He resided a number of years in Illinois and Wisconsin, but in 1835, in company with John Coe, started to find a site in western Iowa where he intended to engage in milling and merchandizing. August 9 of that year they reached the present site of Sac City. The location pleased him, and he decided to settle by the 'Coon river, and help build up the city. At that time land had not yet been surveyed into sections, and no homestead entries had been made, but on July 4, 1854, Hon. John F. Duncombe had platted the town site of Sac City, which he had named Austin, in honor of one of the first settlers. After Mr. Criss' arrival it was changed to Sac City. From time immemorial that had been a summer camping ground for the Indians, and they continued to come there several years after Mr. Criss made his settlement. For a time his trade was largely carried on through the purchase of furs from the Indians and white settlers. These he hauled to Keokuk to be exchanged for supplies for his frontier store. His first residence was a log cabin, where with true frontier hospitality he always gave food and shelter to strangers who were traveling through this western country. Later on his residence was enlarged and became a station on the stage route from Fort Dodge to Sioux City. In 1856 he built a steam saw mill which furnished much of the lumber used thereabouts in pioneer building. He afterwards erected a flouring mill, and engaged also in farming and stock raising. He was one of the organizers of the first National Bank of Sac City, and was one of its directors and its vice-president at the time of his death. He served as county supervisor and also as county judge. In 1868 he represented Sac, Ida and Woodbury counties in the Iowa house of representatives. When his town was incorporated in 1875 he became its first mayor. In the early and later history of Sac county no one of the old pioneers bore a more prominent or useful part. He had a wide acquaintance and his name was a familiar one throughout the State. *The Sac Sun* of March 12, concluded its highly complimentary notice of Judge Criss with these words: "Judge Criss has been an excellent citizen, upright in his dealings, firm in his convictions, hospitable, and public spirited. No one in the county has been more widely known, and they who mourn his death are many."

MRS. M. L. D. PUTNAM was born at Greencastle, Pa., Sept. 23, 1832; she died at Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1903. Her father was Joseph Duncan, a member of Congress from Illinois at the time of her birth. Mr. Duncan's home was Jacksonville, Ill., but the lady members of the family were driven to Greencastle, Pa., by the prevalence of cholera at the national capital, and it was during their temporary residence there that she was born. Her father became the fifth governor of Illinois. He had distinguished himself by his services in the war of 1812, and received from congress a sword of honor. He had also, while a member of the Illinois legislature, been a leader in the pioneer effort to establish common schools in that state. On her mother's side Mrs. Putnam was a great-granddaughter of Hannah Caldwell, the one woman who was killed by British bullets during the war of the revolution.

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.