

ARTICLE II.

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

BY WILLARD BARROWS, ESQUIRE, OF DAVENPORT.

[Continued from page 134.]

1859
1860
1860.—At the city election this Spring, Ebenezer Cook was re-elected Mayor; Lorin C. Burwell, Clerk; John Bechtel, Marshal; Lorenzo Schricker, Treasurer; John Johns, Police Magistrate; James T. Lane, City Attorney; Edwin Baker, Street Commissioner; R. A. O'Hea, City Engineer; Robt. M. Littler, Chief Engineer of Fire Department. Aldermen, T. H. Morley, H. B. Evans, James Mackintosh, H. Ramming, J. P. Ankerson, H. Andresen, T. J. Holmes, I. P. Coates, J. A. LeClaire, James O'Brien, C. A. Haviland, and Robert Christie.

The October election resulted in returning John W. Thompson to the State Senate; W. H. F. Gurley, B. F. Gue and James Quinn, Representatives; Rufus Linderman, County Judge; James Thorington, Sheriff; James McCosh, Treasurer and Recorder; Thomas J. Saunders, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wm. P. Campbell, County Surveyor; Dr. J. W. H. Baker, Coroner; and H. S. Finley, Drainage Commissioner.

The times still continued hard, with but little money in circulation. A partial failure in the crops this year did add much to the financial distress of the country. A large amount of grain was sown, and much exertion made among farmers to raise a large crop, but the early drouth blasted the wheat, and the crop was not more than half the usual quantity.

We can no better represent the wholesale trade of Davenport, at the present time, than by copying the following article from the *Davenport Gazette* of Nov. 30th :

"Perhaps few of the people of this vicinity are fully aware of the extent and value of the wholesale trade of this city. We, who have pretty good chances to be posted, cannot give the figures, but certain it is, that load after load of dry goods, groceries and all articles usually kept in country stores, are purchased and shipped from our merchants to their customers in the towns and villages of the interior of the State, and into the counties of Illinois, adjacent to Rock Island. This trade has silently but steadily in-

creased, and Davenport is being looked upon by every city and village in Iowa, as the emporium of trade, and from her advantage of location, &c., bids fair to be to Iowa, what Chicago is to Illinois, St. Louis to Missouri, or Cincinnati to Ohio. The establishments of Joshua Burr, McCarn & Coates, Evans, Chew & Co., Burrows, Prettyman & Dalzell, Alvord & Van Patten, T. H. Morley & Co., T. H. McGhee, Haight & Sears, T. J. Becket, J. C. Washburn, Smith & Remington, Stevenson & Carnahan, Eldridge & Williams, Wm. Inslee & Co., C. T. Webb, George W. Ells & Co., Miner, Haskell & Co., in their respective kinds of trade, have from industrious efforts, fair dealings, and the keeping of well assorted stocks, secured such patronage from country dealers as to afford the most gratifying evidence of the permanent growth of our young city. On Saturday last, accompanied by an acquaintance who for a number of years have been engaged in the wholesale trade East, and who has been on a business tour to the towns on the Upper Mississippi, we visited a number of our leading concerns, and were gratified to hear our Eastern friend express the opinion that our city was certainly enjoying as large a share of business prosperity as any town he had visited on the river. The wholesale Dry Goods House of Miner, Haskell & Co., corner of Front and Perry streets, is a concern that would compare creditably with the majority of the jobbing houses in the Eastern cities. We were shown through the establishment, which occupies four large rooms, all of which were well stocked with every kind of dry goods suitable for this market. The stock on hand is estimated at \$80,000, to which additions are made monthly from the importers and from extensive factories of the Eastern States. Messrs. Miner & Brother, the original firm commenced business in this city in March, 1857. Their first year's sales were \$94,000, which was pretty fair for strangers. The second year, which was one of the hardest for wholesale trade ever known in the West, their sales amounted to \$104,000. From the commencement of the third year to the present time, a period of scarcely nine months, they have reached \$110,000. We have merely alluded to this firm as an illustration of what one wholesale business house can do, to show something of what is being done here in the way of wholesaling. When our facilities of intercourse with the interior are increased, the wholesale trade of Davenport will be augmented proportionably. But few men seem to be aware of the extent of this trade. We shall make this better known in future articles."

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

On the 17th day of January, 1853, an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Bridge Company by the title therein named," of which Joseph E. Sheffield, Henry Farnham, J. A. Matteson, and

N. B. Judd were the sole incorporators. This Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi river, connecting the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, at Rock Island, Illinois, with the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, at Davenport, Iowa. Who was the author of the grand project of spanning this majestic river with such a noble work of art, is unknown to the writer. The capital stock was four hundred thousand dollars, raised on four hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The work of location and construction commenced in the Spring of 1854, under Henry Farnham as Chief Engineer, and John B. Jarvis as consulting Engineer. B. B. Brayton, of Davenport, had charge of the work as resident Engineer. The corner stone of the first pier, erected at said bridge, was laid in the presence of a large number of citizens of Rock Island and Davenport. Hon. Joseph Knox, Ebenezer Cook, George E. Hubbell and others making appropriate remarks on the occasion. By the Spring of 1856, the entire work was completed, and attracted the attention of travelers, historians and scholars from every part of the country. It was deemed a great triumph of art, a noble achievement of enterprise, to connect the Eastern and Western banks of this old Father of Waters, with a continuous railway, over which the products of Iowa might roll onward to Eastern markets, without delay.

This bridge is fifteen hundred and eighty feet long, and thirty feet high across the Mississippi to the Island, and four hundred and fifty feet across the slough, from the Island to the Illinois shore. The entire cost of both bridges, and the railroad connecting them across the Island, was about four hundred thousand dollars.

The number of boats that passed through the draw, during the year 1857, was one thousand and twenty-four, and the number of rafts, during the same time, was five hundred and ninety-four. On the 6th of May, 1856, a large and splendid steamboat called the Effie Afton, while attempting to pass the Rock Island draw of the bridge in a gale of wind, was thrown against the draw pier, and rebounding swung around the stone pier East of the draw, and the smoke pipes, coming in contact with the superstructure, were thrown down, setting fire to the boat in several places. She

stuck fast under the bridge, and the flames from the boat ignited the frame-work of the bridge, and burned off the end of the span which fell, and with the burning hull of the boat, floated three-quarters of a mile down the river. During the summer and fall of 1856, this burnt span was constructed anew.

The accident of the *Effie Afton* was the signal for the bursting forth of the long suppressed wrath of the citizens of St. Louis, who had from the commencement of the project placed every obstruction in the way of the erection of the bridge, and deemed it as the beginning of a series of similar structures over the Mississippi river at various points, tending to divert from St. Louis the commerce which formerly followed this natural highway from St. Paul Southward. At the instigation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the owners of the *Effie Afton* commenced a suit in Chicago against the Bridge Company for damages, to recover the value of the lost boat, but the jury failing to agree, the suit was abandoned. But St. Louis merchants fancied that they saw certain ruin to their previous monopoly of the river trade, if the bridge remained, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city procured the services of Josiah W. Bissell, a quondam Civil Engineer of Rochester, New York, to undertake the task of procuring testimony sufficient to authorize the Courts to declare the bridge a material obstruction to navigation, and therefore a nuisance which could be legally abolished. They found Bissell a ready instrument for the undertaking, and raised from time to time thirty-seven thousand dollars to aid him in this enterprise.

On the 19th of August, 1858, James Ward, at the instance of Bissell, made his application to the United States District Court at Burlington, for an order of the Court declaring the bridge a nuisance. Hall, Harrington & Hall, Starr, Phelps & Robertson, and T. D. Lincoln, acted as attorneys for the complainant, and Hon. N. B. Judd and J. T. Lindley for the bridge company. An indefinite number of *ex parte* affidavits accompanied the application, and were met by affidavits on the part of the defendant. The final hearing of the cause was postponed to September, 1859. In the meantime Bissell was engaged creating public opinion on the river among pilots, captains and boat owners, antagonistic to the bridge, and procuring depositions tending to show the bridge a material obstruction to navigation.

In the first part of June, 1859, some malicious persons attempted the

destruction of the bridge by fire. A large quantity of lath, oakum, rosin, sulphur, tar, turpentine, saltpeter and oil were placed upon the bridge on the second span from the Iowa shore, at about 12 o'clock in the night, and a few moments before it was ready for firing it was discovered by the watchman, and a skiff with the incendiaries in it shoved off down the river and escaped in the darkness. No clue was obtain as to the criminals.

In September the case of James Ward versus Mississippi and Missouri Railroad was heard and finally submitted to the United States District Court of Keokuk. In November, 1859, New Orleans voted to raise fifty thousand dollars to aid St. Louis in destroying the bridge, as it was justly deemed a pioneer, which, if permitted to stand, would ultimately cause others to be erected over this river, and divert commerce towards the East. But though the struggle is fierce, and waged with an enormous outlay of money, it will eventually terminate, as is believed, in favor of the bridge. This great structure is the link binding Iowa with the East, and when the different railroads projected in this State are completed, and the Missouri river is reached, then the paramount value of this bridge will be ascertained.

EAST DAVENPORT.

This is a small village on the Mississippi river, about a mile from Brady street. It was laid out by Wm. H. Hildreth, Esq., and Dr. J. M. Witherwax, in 1852 and 1853. The location is one of some beauty, being in a broad ravine, having very gentle slopes even from the highest point of bluffs. It is on a bend of the river, just below the Rock Island reef, or chain of rocks at the foot of the Rapids, which forms a beautiful eddy in the river, where boats can land at all stages of water, and is a safe harbor for rafts where they may lay up in windy weather, or when seeking a market at Davenport or Rock Island. The village is located upon the site of an old Indian town or encampment.

This place, until a few years since, was called "Stubb's Eddy," having been the residence for many years of James R. Stubbs, Esq., an eccentric genius, who built a cave in 1857, on the south side of the beautiful mound that stands at the mouth of this little valley, a part of which still remains. Captain Stubbs, as he was generally called, was educated at West Point, where he graduated with high honors. In 1822, he was stationed at Fort Arm-

strong, on Rock Island, where he remained for four years. During his stay upon this beautiful Island, at this early day, away from the crowded city, he formed an attachment for this wild and enchanting country, that terminated only with his life. He was a brother-in-law to Judge McLean; and, in 1826, he returned East and served under him in the Post Office Department, and from there went to Cincinnati, where he was clerk in the Post Office Department for some years. But in 1833, he gratified his long pent up desire to return to the West. On his return to Rock Island, however, there seemed to have come over him a great change. He seemed to have lost all that vivacity of life and spirit so natural to his character. Deep melancholy at times brooded over him. His bright and keen intellect seemed at once to give way. Various were the causes attributed to this state of mind. Some surmised that it was a matter of love, but none knew. The secret was buried in his own bosom. He sought relief, like thousands, in the inebriating bowl. His talents were bright, his education liberal, and his honesty beyond all question. He sought retirement from the world, and selected the secluded spot in East Davenport, and dug his cave in "Stubb's Mound," where from its mouth he could look out upon the beautiful Mississippi, as its rippled current moved on in its endless journey to the sunny south. Here he lived a hermit's life for nearly eight years. His only companions were a pet pig and a cat, with sometimes a dog. This was his family, and many a lecture did these mute listeners get from their eccentric master. All quarrels among these were settled by the Captain in a judicial manner, and the guilty one punished. In his morning and evening rambles upon the banks of the Mississippi, his entire family would be seen with him, marching behind in military file with all proper decorum, and often in his visits to the village, he was accompanied by his pig and cat.

A. C. Fulton, Esq., tells this anecdote of his first visit to the Cave, in the summer of 1842. He had wandered up the banks of the river looking at the country for the first time, and when he reached the Eddy and crossing the little creek below the present site of Mr. Dallam's store, he hastened towards the top of the mound, in order to obtain a more extensive view of the little plateau of ground to which he had arrived. In passing up the side of the mound, he caught the sound of a human voice, but could not determine from whence it came, as he could see no one near

him. The noise increased, and seemed to be a very earnest dispute, mingled with not a few hard words, when suddenly Mr. Fulton discovered the place from which issued the sound. He was near the top of the chimney or hole from which the light, smoke and heat of Captain Stubbs' residence escaped, and not dreaming that he was in the vicinity of a habitation, he was somewhat startled, but cried out at the top of his voice, as he looked down the cavity, "Hallo! What are you doing down there?" To which the answer came back in quick response, "What are you doing up there? Get off of my house, sir!" This was his first introduction to Captain Stubbs, who, in after years, received many kind tokens of regard from the hand of Mr. Fulton. The only cause of the disturbance in the Captain's domicile was, that the pet pig had, probably without malice of forethought, undertaken to assist his master in the culinary department, and accidentally, or for want of better training, partially destroyed a *pone* of corn bread which the Captain had been preparing for the first table. Captain Stubbs was a surveyor, and run out many of the first settlers' claims, and often drew up deeds and contracts between parties at that early day. In 1846, he was induced to come forth from his hermitage and settle in Davenport, where he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he filled to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1848.

East Davenport contains some five hundred inhabitants, has a District School House, with school, and worship on the Sabbath by the Methodist and other congregations. There are two flouring mills, one belonging to David A. Burrows, the other to Graham & Kepner, with a first rate saw mill, built by Robert Christie. There are two stores, brick yards and stone quarries, which in former times furnished ample business and labor for the inhabitants. It is now within the corporate limits of the city of Davenport.

North and West Davenport are terms applied to the suburbs of Davenport, and contain many fine residences.

The quarries from which the building rock in Davenport is taken, are very extensive. The rock is a light gray limestone underlaying the whole city of Davenport. Its first appearance on the surface is on Perry and at the foot of Farnam streets. It crops out along the banks of the river as we ascend it, and at East Davenport forms perpendicular bluffs of some thirty feet in thick-

ness above low water mark. These quarries are worked to good advantage. The rock dresses very well under the hammer.

There is an abundance of coal that makes its appearance about ten miles from Davenport, in a South-Westerly direction, about two miles from the Mississippi river, but it has never been dug extensively. Some half dozen mines have been opened, and more or less taken of the surface coal, of very good quality, but it requires more extensive operations to bring forth a pure article which lies beneath it in great abundance. The supply of coal for the city of Davenport, is from the Rock River coal basins.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Agricultural Society ever formed in Scott county, was in January, 1840. Alexander W. McGregor, Esq., was chosen President; G. C. R. Mitchell, Esq., Vice President; John Forrest, Esq., Secretary, and A. Le Claire, Esq., Treasurer. At this early day but little interest was felt by the patrons of the Society, and it was suffered to go down. But little, if anything, was done for agricultural interests in the county until 1853, when in August of that year two prominent farmers, H. M. Thomson, Esq., of Long Grove, and Eli S. Wing, Esq., called a meeting, and a new Society was organized, H. M. Thomson being elected President, James Thorington, Esq., Secretary, and Jno. R. Jackson, Treasurer. The second year of this Society (in 1854) the first Fair was held in Davenport, having the same officers elected as in 1853.

In June, 1854, a company was organized called the "Fair Ground Association of Scott County, Iowa." This company purchased eight acres of land lying near Duck Creek, some two miles from the city, at a cost of two hundred dollars per acre, enclosed about four acres with a tight board fence seven feet high, and built sheds and workshops for the second annual exhibition, which took place the 24th and 25th of September, 1855. This exhibition was creditable to the Society and Scott county, showing an increasing interest of the people in agricultural pursuits. The third exhibition was held the 12th and 13th of October, 1856. The number of entries at this Fair was over three hundred, and the receipts of the Society over eight hundred dollars. The fourth annual fair of the Scott County Agricultural Society was held on the 29th and 30th of September, 1857. The exhibition of

stock far exceeded that of any other year, both in number and quality, and of garden vegetables the show was large and superior to any ever offered in Iowa. The fifth annual fair was held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1858; and although a partial failure of the crops rendered the exhibition rather meagre in some articles, yet the attendance was large and passed off well.

The fair of 1859, held in September, far exceeded all others in number and quality of the articles exhibited. The receipts were upwards of twelve hundred dollars. The officers for this year were Hugh M. Thomson, President; Edwin Smith, Vice President; John Lambert, Treasurer; Wm. Allen, Secretary; George H. French, ~~F. T. Gue~~, H. M. Washburn, Robert Christie, Directors.

B. F.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This County Society was organized on the 26th of April, 1859, by adopting a constitution, the second article of which declares, "that the object of this Society shall be to promote and foster the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables in our own county, and a taste for ornamental and landscape gardening. It is also proposed to introduce and test new and choice varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and afterwards publicly report thereon." The officers are George H. French, President; George L. Nickols, Vice President; Howard Darlington, Treasurer; Dr. E. J. Fountain, Corresponding Secretary; Livy S. Viele, Recording Secretary. The Society numbered forty-eight members. Two public exhibitions have been given the past season, the first in June, for early fruit, flowers and vegetables, the last one in September. Both of these exhibitions proved creditable alike to the Society and the people of Scott county. An increasing interest was shown in these displays, and from them we may judge that before two years shall have passed away the interest will be so great that no public Hall in the city will be able to contain all who may desire attendance.

There is an Agricultural store for implements used in gardening and farming, at the "Iowa Agricultural Depot" on Front street, established in 1856, and where all kinds of seed may be found. The depression in business for the last two years has seriously interfered with the design of the proprietor, L. S. Viele, Esq., but he hopes with increased facilities, to build up a large and perma-

ment trade in this particular branch. He keeps on hand for farmers all of the most improved implements of husbandry, reapers, threshers, farming mills, &c. This is the first store of the kind ever introduced into Davenport, and we can but hope that so important a branch of business may be encouraged and sustained.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first permanent organization of a Fire Company in Davenport took place in 1856. At a meeting held on Saturday evening, July 26th, at the office of R. D. Congdon, corner of Second and Brady streets, R. M. Littler was Chairman, and H. S. Slaymaker Secretary. A committee to prepare a Constitution and Bye-Laws for the organization, and a committee to present a petition to the property holders of the city for their aid, was appointed. The committees reported at a meeting of the company held on Monday evening, July 28th. The Constitution was adopted, and eighteen persons signed as members. The name adopted for the company was "Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company." The officers elected to serve until January 1st, 1857, were R. M. Littler, President; A. S. Alston, Treasurer; H. S. Slaymaker, Secretary; Directors, Jas. Morrow, C. G. Noble; Investigating Committee, I. Cummins, S. P. Kinsely, R. L. Hull, J. E. Sells, C. W. Cassidy. Correspondence was had with Engine builders in the East, and the City Council authorized the purchase of two first class Engines from A. Hanneman & Co., of Boston. Messrs. A. & G. Wæber of this city built the Hose Carriage "Red Rover," and tender "Tiger." Messrs. Jewett & Sons, of Hartford, Connecticut, furnished fifteen hundred feet of hose. These parties received in payment City Bonds, having twenty years to run at ten per cent. interest.

In January, 1857, R. M. Littler was re-elected President, A. S. Alston Treasurer, and J. S. Slaymaker Secretary. The Engines being expected, officers were elected for the different divisions, as follows: "Pilot" Engine, Jas. Morrow, foreman; "Witch" Engine, Daniel Moore, foreman; Hose division, Wm. Hall, foreman. A part of the old frame warehouse [on, Second between Perry and Rock Island streets was leased for an "Engine House." The Engines were shipped around "by sea," and arrived in the month of May on the steamer "White Cloud." They were

received at the landing by a committee of "Independent's," and in a few hours they were unpacked and "set up." The Hose Carriage and Tender, and hose, being ready, Davenport could boast of a "regular" Fire Company, numbering over one hundred members. Previous to this time the company had attended several fires, and "handled" buckets to great advantage.

The City Council purchased the lot on Brady above fifth street, where the present Engine House (City Hall) stands, from Col. J. W. Young, agent for Mr. Wray, for fifty dollars per front foot. Messrs. Fields & Sanders took the contract for the building at forty-five hundred dollars. The apparatus was removed to the new house in the Fall of 1857. Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company number one, and Fire King Engine Company number two, were organized during the winter, and early the ensuing year they were equipped with apparatus. The Pioneer's Truck, Ladders, &c., were paid for by funds raised by subscription. Henry Lafrance was their first foreman. The Fire King's purchased their Engine at Chicago of Metamora Company number two, and paid for it twelve hundred and twenty-five dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars for two hundred and fifty feet of hose. This was also raised by subscription. Their Engine arrived in March, 1858. Geo. L. Davenport, Esq., kindly granted them permission to erect a house on his property on Commercial, between Brady and Perry streets. The Company built the house. Marsh Noe was the first foreman of number two.

The City Council passed an ordinance for the "organization and government" of the Fire Department, March 3d, 1858. An election pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance was held at the Engine House on Brady street, March 13th, 1858, which resulted in the election of R. M. Littler Chief Engineer, and Christian Miller and E. A. Tilebine Assistants. In April, 1858, Rescue Engine Company number three was organized, and they were furnished with the Engine "Witch" and the hose tender "Tiger" and five hundred feet of hose. John W. Wahlig was elected foreman of number three. The City Council rented from Geo. G. Arndt the brick house on corner Second and Brown streets, which was fitted up for Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company number one, and Rescue Company number three. To the efforts of Captain Littler, who has displayed uncommon energy in organizing and keeping alive the interest in our Fire Department,

great credit is due. No city in the West has a more efficient Fire Department. Since the first organization, the members have always quickly and most cheerfully responded to every call; in heat and cold, summer or winter, they are ever ready, and with a promptness seldom equalled are on "the spot." Chief Engineer Littler and his assistants merit and enjoy the good will of the whole Department. Although our Fire Department is organized on the "no pay" principle, there is no lack of service or want of energy.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

There was at least one company organized in Davenport and disbanded previous to the year 1857, when a number of the German citizens organized the "Davenport Rifles" on the 3d February. They made their first parade in uniform on the 4th of July, 1857, commanded by Captain A. Iten. At this time this, the oldest company, is commanded by Captain H. Haupt.

The "Davenport City Artillery" was organized the 9th of July, 1857, (the first preliminary meeting was held at the rooms of Mr. A. S. Alston, one week previous.) The civil organization consisted of John Johns, Jr., President; F. B. Wilkie, Vice President; C. C. Harris, Secretary; D. W. Van Evra, Treasurer. The military organization was, Captain, C. N. Schuyler; First Lieutenant, W. W. Gallear; Second Lieutenant, C. C. Harris; Third Lieutenant, John Johns; Orderly Sergeant, R. M. Littler. This company is composed of good material, and makes a handsome appearance. The officers at present are, John Johns, Captain; J. D. W. Brewster, First Lieutenant; E. Y. Lane, Second Lieutenant.

The "Davenport Guards" (German) were organized March, 1858, and made their first appearance in uniform 4th July, 1858. They are generally "old soldiers" who compose this company. They are commanded by Captain D. H. Stuhr.

The Davenport Sarsfield Guards were organized at a meeting held at Bailey's Hall, on Brady, near Fourth street, March, 1858, and Edward Jennings elected Captain. He resigned in a few months, when the command was unanimously tendered by the company to Captain R. M. Littler, and a new impetus given the organization. Although this young company were organized

during the "money panic," they equipped themselves with a handsome uniform, and made their first parade on the 17th of March, 1859.

There is no young city in the West that can equal Davenport in her display of military. The companies are all excellently uniformed and officered, and should their services be ever needed by their country, they will not be found in the back ground. As an evidence of the promptitude we mention this circumstance: During the troubles in Utah Territory, in 1857, the Secretary of War authorized Col. J. B. Buckner, of Illinois, to raise a regiment of volunteers. Captain Littler threw his colors to the breeze, and in less than forty-eight hours was on his way to "head quarters" with a roll of more than one hundred men, who volunteered for "the war." The Captain hailed from Rock Island, and was accepted in the regiment. His company went into camp back upon the bluff, and after getting "all ready" and waiting several weeks, were denied the privilege by peace being declared. Some of the "boys" were so much pleased with a soldier's life, that the Captain sent a number of them to St. Louis, where they were enlisted in the "regular service." The commissioned officers of Company F, 1st Independent Regiment Illinois Volunteers, were R. M. Littler, Captain; F. B. Wilkie, 1st Lieutenant; John Johns, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We have spoken of some of the public buildings in our city. Of its church edifices we shall notice each in connection with their congregations. The public Halls for the meeting of the masses, are—Metropolitan, which is decidedly the largest and most brilliant of any; was built by R. B. Hill, Esq., in 1857, who has also erected one of the most splendid private residences West of the Mississippi river; "Odd Fellows' Hall," in Wuppermann's Block, is large, neat and finished with much taste; Le Claire Hall, was built at an earlier day, and does not attract that attention it once did, but is roomy and substantial; Griggs' Hall and Mervin's Hall, are both large and pleasant rooms, and for the purposes designed, are of the first order. The German Theatre, Lerchen's Hall, and some others of smaller dimensions, make up an ample supply for public places of business and amusement. The Engine House, on Brady street, is a fine building of brick

two stories, with a good Hall, where the City Council meet to transact their business. The same Hall was used on the Sabbath by the Dutch Reformed church, for worship.

Our County Jail is worthy of note. It was built in 1856, under the superintendence of the Hon. Wm. L. Cook, then County Judge. It is hewn stone, and built on the modern improved plan for prisons, and is one of the best buildings of the kind in the State of Iowa.

The Court House is the same one built in 1841, and requires constant repairs to keep it in order. There are blocks of buildings of much beauty and architectural finish in the city. Among them may be noticed the Nickolls block, the Metropolitan, Cook & Sargent's Banking House, Davenport's block, Wuppermann's block, Luse, Lane & Co's, Mervin's and others. Of private residences, we might enumerate many that will vie with those of Eastern cities, both in nobleness of structure and elegance of finish.

The hotels of this city are numerous and of every grade. The oldest of any note is the Le Claire House, built in 1839 by A. Le Claire, Esq. This time honored public edifice is still open for the reception of guests, and is kept by Col. Magill. At the time this hotel was built, there was nothing to compare with it in the Mississippi Valley. It was a place of summer resort for the people of St. Louis and other Southern cities, who usually spent several weeks here in the heat of Summer, finding much pleasure in hunting and fishing. It has a central position in the city.

The Scott House is one of the best public houses in the city, and is conducted in the most approved style. It is beautifully located on Front street, in full view of the city of Rock Island, the Railroad Bridge, old Fort Armstrong, and has an extended view up and down the river. It is retired and pleasant as a boarding place for men of business and those having family. The accommodations are excellent, and under the gentlemanly deportment of its worthy landlord none can fail to be well pleased with a home at the Scott House.

The Pennsylvania House is rather a new institution. A part of it was built in 1854, when in 1857 the great increase of business induced the proprietors to enlarge it by erecting another building of the same size by its side, raising it another story and putting on a new roof over the whole, of galvanized iron. It is one

of the most substantial buildings of the kind in the West. It is sixty-four by one hundred and thirty feet on the ground, built of stone, five stories high. It contains one hundred and ten rooms, and in its basement has an artesian well one hundred and fifty feet deep, eighty feet of which distance was bored through solid rock without a seam. This well cost one thousand dollars. The entire cost of the Pennsylvania House was sixty-four thousand dollars, including furniture. The proprietor and builder, who still occupies the house, is an old and tried veteran in the business. He enjoys a large share of public patronage. It is the depot for the farmers who bring in their grain to market, having ample accommodations for beast as well as man. From the observatory which crowns this spacious building, a most splendid view is had of the city of Davenport and its surroundings, with the beautiful windings of the Mississippi among its many islands. The Worden House, as enlarged, is very respectable, and has its share of patronage.

There are many other hotels of the city worthy of note and entitled to all credit, but we speak of but one more, the last one erected. We mean the Burtis House. This noble structure exceeds in magnitnde and splendor all others of our city, or in the great valley of the Mississippi. No man is entitled to more credit, nor has any one man done more in expending his money for the benefit of the city, the county and the public generally, than Dr. Burtis in erecting this magnificent hotel. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon him, when we consider that amid the financial pressure that came upon the country in 1857, just as he was commencing this enterprise, nothing daunted, with most commendable zeal and untiring energy he pressed forward the work to a successful termination, and since its doors were first thrown open to the public, through all the severe pressure of the time, Dr. Burtis has stood at his post in person and maintained the high and well earned credit of a house whose equal in all respects has not yet been found this side the city of New York. We desire to make honorable mention not only of this superstructure, but of its worthy and enterprising proprietor, and transmit to Davenport posterity the name of him, who, amid one of the greatest storms of financial distress that ever visted the West, erected a model hotel that, even with the great progress of the age, will require

many years before it will be excelled. For a more perfect description, we quote from "Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present :"

"The Burtis 'House' is a simple Dining Room, surrounded on three sides by Parlors, Halls, Bedrooms, Closets, &c., rising to the height of five stories, including basement. The whole structure is one hundred and eighteen feet on Fifth street, and one hundred and nine feet on Iowa street. The Dining Room is thirty-nine by eighty-one feet, supported by iron columns, and magnificently frescoed.

"In the Basement there is the Engine Room, containing an engine of thirty five horse power, which, in connection with one of Worthington's pumps, forces the water to a tank in the fifth story, from which in hot and cold jets it is distributed to every Hall in the house. There are also upon this floor a Laundry Room, veined by steam pipes; a Restaurant, Billard Room, Smoking Room, Barber Shop, Bath Room, and three Store Rooms, together with a multiplicity of smaller rooms, closets, &c., unnecessary to mention.

"On the first floor is found the Rotunda, a marble-floored, lofty, and roomy arrangement, with trumpets, bells, &c., beautifully frescoed, together with three imposing stair cases, leading respectively to the Ladies', Gents' and other rooms above. It communicates with external entrances, and with the stairways above alluded to. Upon this floor are also the Dining Room, (by far the most splendid specimen of architectural beauty in the West,) Reading Room, Ladies' Parlors with folding doors, Wash and Private rooms, the latter projected in all particulars similar to those of St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

"Passing from this floor to the second, by either of the beautifully constructed staircases, one is compelled to admire the work of Mr. Walker, one of the best stairway builders in the West. On the second floor are Parlors, with bedrooms attached. Linen closets, suits of bed-rooms and parlors attached for the use of several families. The servants' rooms are detached from other parts of the house, and like every other room in the house, are well warmed and ventilated. Each room is warmed by steam, and cooking is done by the same means. Every room is lofty, and from most of them magnificent views of Bluff or River scenery are obtainable. The Dining Room, occupying as it does the centre of the house, is lighted from front, rear and skylight. Its being located in the precise spot it is, makes it a vast improvement over everything else of the kind. The Rotunda is in all respects a fine specimen of design and finish, and successfully challenges comparison.

"There are one hundred and fifty sleeping rooms in the house; basement eighteen rooms; first floor eighteen, exclusive of the Rotunda; and the remainder of the rooms are distributed on the floors above. The house itself is on the Railroad, and but a few

steps from the Depot, thus saving to travelers the expense of Omnibus bill.

In regard to Dr. Burtis but little need be said—as former Lessee of “Le Claire House,” and of the house in Lexington, Mo., he gained a reputation for management in the hotel business, which no eulogy can heighten. There is but a small share of western travel for a few years back, that has not been indebted to Dr. Burtis for those gentlemanly and hospitable attentions that tend so much to lessen the discomforts of travel, and to ameliorate the hardships of absence from home.

The Furniture, which is of the very best quality, was furnished in New York. The whole house is lighted by Gas, and in every respect superior to any other in the United States.”

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No State has ever entered the Union with more liberal encouragement for Common and Academic Schools than Iowa. Congress gave to the State five hundred thousand acres of land, the interest of which is used for the support of common schools, besides every sixteenth section, and five per cent. on sales of all the public lands, with all fines collected for a breach of the penal laws of the State. In the city of Davenport there are seven public school houses, many of which are costly and commodious buildings, and all supplied with able and efficient teachers.

The public schools of the city are all under a Superintendent, who has a general oversight of all the common schools, is Principal of the Intermediate School, and has a general oversight of each district in the city. In no city West of the Mississippi River are the common schools in better condition than in Davenport. Much pains has been taken to elect men to regulate the school affairs, who were intelligent, and of high moral character. Although there are many deservedly popular select schools, yet the common schools have been conducted upon such a decidedly improved plan that many of the best families in the city have patronized them for a year or two past.

SCOTT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

We copy from Davenport Past and Present the following statement of this Society :

“The Scott County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was organized in the city of Davenport on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1842, at which time a constitution was

formed and adopted, which continued without material alteration or amendment until the present time.

The officers elected at the organization were—

Rev. D. Worthington, President; Charles Leslie, Secretary.

And at the subsequent anniversary meetings the minutes of the Society show the following election of officers:

In 1843, Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith, President; Rev. D. Worthington, Secretary; Wm. L. Cook, Treasurer.

Who continued in until 1847, when—

Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith was elected President; Rev. Ephraim Adams, Secretary; Wm. L. Cook, Treasurer.

In 1848, Rev. Ephraim Adams, President; Asa Prescott, Secretary; Alfred Sanders, Treasurer.

In 1849, Rev. Ephraim Adams, President; Asa Prescott, Secretary; Rufus Rieker, Treasurer.

In 1850, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; Rev. Asa Prescott, Secretary; Rufus Rieker, Treasurer.

In 1851, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; H. Price, Treasurer; Rev. H. L. Bullen, Secretary.

In 1852, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; H. Price, Treasurer; Rev. H. L. Bullen, Secretary.

In 1853, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; Prof. D. S. Sheldon, Secretary; Jno. H. Morton Treasurer.

In 1854, H. Price, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; Jas. M. Dalzell, Treasurer.

In 1855, H. Price, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; J. M. Dalzell, Treasurer.

In 1856, Strong Burnell President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; H. Price, Treasurer.

In 1857, H. Y. Slaymaker, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; H. Price, Treasurer.

In 1858, Rev. J. D. Mason, President.

In 1859, W. Barrows, President.

The Treasurer's books show also that the aggregate receipts have been \$1,101.49. The receipts for the first year were \$2.37, and for the year 1859, \$348, showing a steady increase in the collections of the Society, equal if not exceeding the increase in wealth and population of the county.

This money has been expended in the purchase of bibles and testaments in different languages, which have been distributed among the inhabitants of this city and county, without any distinction of sect or party.

The names of persons contributing to the funds of the Society are registered on the Treasurer's book, and thereby become members of the Society."

CEMETERIES.

There are four burying places for the dead, in and near the city limits. The oldest, and the one principally used' up to 1856, was

that located on the banks of the river, about a mile below Brady street. This ground becoming too small, another was selected by A. C. Fulton in 1855, some two miles north of the city, called "Pine Hill Cemetery," which is located upon a high and beautiful prairie, and tastefully laid out.

In 1856, a society was formed and incorporated, by the name of "Oakdale Cemetery," on the 14th of May of that year. The original incorporators were fifteen in number, out of which nine Directors were chosen on the 22d of May, 1856. Its principal officers were Wm. H. Hildreth, President; W. H. F. Gurley, Secretary, and A. H. Barrow, Treasurer. The charter of the corporation extends for twenty years. Forty acres of ground were purchased about two and a half miles from the city, near Duck Creek, and a scientific Engineer, Capt. De La Roche, of Washington City, employed to lay off the grounds. The location is one of much beauty, well selected for the purposes desired, being high rolling prairie, dotted over with native oak, forming, in its own native loveliness, a spot beautiful for the last resting place of man. It overlooks the broad prairie, covered over with highly cultivated farms, while the silver waters of Duck Creek wind their serpentine course through its rich and lovely valley. Much credit is due to the Board of Directors for their taste in selecting the ground, and their perseverance in carrying into effect an object of so great importance. It was laid out on a magnificent plan of circles, belts, angles, and curves, bounded and intersected by avenues and walks of much grace and beauty. Over three thousand lots were laid out. Upon the crowning point of the highest ground, a spot is reserved for a chapel which overlooks the whole Cemetery. Much improvement has been made upon the grounds. The avenues and alleys have been graded; many lots have been adorned with evergreens; monuments of marble have been erected; and the whole enclosed with a board fence that amply protects it from injury. There is a Sexton's house upon the premises, and every care taken to improve and preserve a place so sacred. There has been over one hundred interments, and more than one hundred and fifty lots sold, which are are thirty dollars each, the purchase money of which all goes to adorn and beautify the grounds.

The Catholic burying ground is located on Fifth Street, in Mitchell's addition, and has some fine monuments.

RELIGIOUS.

We now enter upon the history of the Churches of Davenport from their first beginning to the present time, which will close the history of Davenport Township.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church organization in Davenport was St. Anthony's, Roman Catholic. As early as 1836, priests from the Mission at Du Buque, preached here occasionally in private houses. In the spring of 1838, the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelly, an Italian by birth, visited Davenport and organized a church. During the summer, Antoine Le Claine, Esq., erected a small brick church, twenty-five by forty feet, on Church Square. This little edifice was the first building of the kind in Davenport. It was used for a long time for a church, school house, priest's residence, &c., until 1843, when addition was put to it. This building was for some years the largest public edifice in the town, and was used by all large assemblies to deliberate upon matters of public interest.

In 1839, the Rev. J. A. M. Pelamorgues took charge of the congregation, and is yet pastor of that church. Mr. Pelamorgues was the only priest at that time in Iowa, South of Du Buque, and for many years he visited Burlington, Muscatine, Iowa City, Rockingham and Clinton county, preaching and establishing churches. The number of Catholic families in Scott county in 1839 was but fifteen. They were nearly all new settlers, and mostly poor but honest and industrious. A few yet remain, enjoying the rewards of their early privations, and are among the best portions of our citizens.

On the 23d of May, 1839, St. Anthony's Church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Loras, of Du Buque, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mazzuchelly. In 1843, when the church was enlarged, the number of Catholic families was about fifty. "Money at that time was so scarce," says a member of that church, "that only twenty dollars were collected in cash to build the addition." The number of Catholics increased very slowly, until 1854. In 1849, the present stone church was commenced, and only finished in 1854.

In 1852, the Rev. Mr. Pelamorgues visited France, and during his absence, the Rev. Mr. Plathe and Mr. McCabe, took charge of

the congregation, and continued the church building. In 1855, a new stone church was built for the Germans in "Mitchell's Addition," Mr. Mitchell donating the land. This church was organized in 1855, and the Rev. Michael Flammany placed in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Baumgartner, who was removed from Davenport in 1848. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Niermann.

In 1856, the number of Catholics increased very fast, a third church was erected on Le Claire street, on the bluffs, by Mr. Le Claire, who also gave the square of ground upon which it stands. It is called "Ste. Marguerite's Church," and is a noble edifice, an ornament to the city and an honor to the great liberality of Mr. Le Claire, who built it. The Rev. A. Trevis was appointed pastor, and has continued until the present time to minister to the congregation. His assistant was the Rev. H. Cosgrove, who has recently removed to Walnut Grove, where he officiates, and also preaches at Le Claire, and other places in Scott and Clinton counties.

In 1858, the number of Catholics in the city of Davenport alone, amounted to about seven thousand. There are five churches in Scott county and four clergymen, of the Roman Catholic denomination. A school was opened in connection with the church by Mr. Pelamorgues in 1839, and has continued ever since. The first year the number of pupils was about forty; out of this number three only belonged to Catholic parents. In 1859, about six hundred Catholic children were taught in the school attached to St. Anthony's church. Two new schools have been opened this fall, (1859;) one at Ste. Marguerite's, and the other at the German church. They are well attended. An Academy for young ladies was also opened this fall, in a beautiful building erected in West Davenport, on the ten acre lot donated to the Sisters of Charity, by the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell and George L. Davenport, Esq.

The Temperance Society that was established in 1841, is still in existence. It has been the means of doing much good.

The Catholic Institute has existed for several years and is now in a prosperous condition. The members meet once a week during the winter, and thus far their lectures and debates have been well attended. They have a circulating library of several hundred volumes. The hall in which they meet, has been enlarged this fall and is very commodious and pleasant.

The Catholic church of Davenport has undoubtedly, like others, had its days of darkness and trouble. A majority of the congregation are poor, but, unlike all others, it has its Le Claire, its Mitchell, and its Davenport. The land upon which all of the Catholic churches are located, has been donated by these gentlemen, who are not only wealthy, but liberal with their means. They have ever stood with open hands to answer the calls of the church.

Of the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pelamorgues, whom we have known for more than twenty years, we can speak, without fear of contradiction, of his faithfulness over his charge. Long and steadily has he labored for their good. Not only has he devoted his time to the spiritual wants of his people, but for the last twenty years has he been the faithful teacher of the youth of his congregation. As a christian and pastor, none has been more kind and faithful. He is an "Old Settler." He belongs to that pioneer band who first began to clear away the relics of barbarism in this valley, and introduced the gospel of peace. His character among all men is above reproach, and his amiable and friendly greeting is always received with pleasure by all who know him. In 1858, Father Pelamorgues received the high appointment of Bishop of the Northwest, a proper and complimentary appreciation on the part of the Church of his private worth and public labors. But the good old man preferred to remain with his people at his old home here, to enjoying even so high an honor with its increase of emolument and influence, as was thus extended to him unsolicited. To secure his object, he even made a visit to Italy, and laying his case before the Pope, was generously permitted to occupy undisturbed his old position in this community. Such an instance of declination of high position, is rare and remarkable, and the incidents forms a higher eulogy upon the good Father than the choicest phrase of encomium we might use.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Like many other churches in the West, the First Presbyterian Church in Davenport is without a full record of its early history. Among the emigrants of 1835, '36 and '37, not more than ten or twelve persons could be found who were of that denomination. These worshipped at first, in common with others wherever there was preaching in other denominations, until the 20th or 21st of

April, 1838, when a little band of ten was gathered together in a small building that stood above the alley on Ripley street, between Front and Second, belonging to T. S. Hoge, and since destroyed by fire. Here they worshiped for a year with such supply of ministerial aid as could be obtained. They were from various parts of the United States. Mrs. Ann Mitchell, mother of the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, from Alabama; Dr. A. C. Donaldson and wife, from Pa.; Robert Christie and wife, from Ohio; Mrs. Jemima Barkley, from Pa., and T. S. Hoge and wife, from Ohio. These composed the first congregation, two of whom have since died, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Christie. Dr. Donaldson removed to St. Louis, and afterwards to California, and T. S. Hoge to New York city. The remainder are still residents of Davenport.

The following year J. M. D. Burrows and wife, and one or two others were added to their number, and with these few a church was organized in a little frame school house, yet standing near the corner of Fourth and Harrison streets, on the 5th of May, 1839. The Pioneer clergymen who officiated upon this occasion, were the Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, of Andover, Illinois, Rev. M. Hummer, of Stephenson, Illinois, and Rev. Enoch Mead, of Rockingham, Iowa. Mr. Pillsbury preached the sermon upon the occasion, from Mark, 16th chapter, 15th and 16th verses.

As some six years of the records of this church have been lost, and much pains taken to fix dates and places, I would observe that through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Meads, the facts have been arrived at, by a recent correspondence with Mr. Pillsbury, now a resident of Macomb, Illinois. He speaks of his journey to Davenport from Andover, where he then resided, as being still fresh in his mind. Mr. Hummer had requested his services upon the occasion, which were to take place on the Sabbath, and required him to leave home on Saturday. He had loaned his horse to a neighbor, and not returned, he walked the whole distance, twenty-six miles, and returned on foot. Mr. Pillsbury says that when he came to Rock River slough it was overflowed, and some eighty rods wide and too deep to wade, when he applied to Mr. George Moore, who lived on the bluffs some two miles from the slough, but the nearest resident, who kindly sent his son, with his team and set him across. This is but an incident among the many hardships of pioneer ministers in the West. The organization of the church took place and the communion was administered. It

was a day of trial, yet of hope. But faint gleams of light broke from the dark clouds that hung over the moral atmosphere of the Far West at that day, and as the little band gathered round the Table of the Lord for the first time in the new land, their thoughts went back to the days "When first they knew the Lord," and in humble communion with him, again they sang his praise, and united once more in covenant bands with Him in the land of their adoption. For four years this church had no stated ministerial supply, during which a few more were added, having preaching only occasionally from the clergymen above named, and a few others who were traveling through the regions of country beyond the Mississippi river. In 1842, J. M. D. Burrows and T. S. Hoge, were chosen and ordained Elders in the church, an office Mr. B. still holds and fills with much acceptance.

The first stated supply of preaching was in the spring of 1843, by the Rev. Samuel Cleland. He had charge of this, and the church at Stephenson for about four years. During this period the infant church struggled on amid many discouragements. The emigration to the West during these years was slow. But few were added to its numbers. It was the day of small things, but the little pilgrim band proved themselves somewhat like Gideon's host, "faint yet pursuing." As an evidence of their zeal, faith and courage, they erected, in these days of darkness, their first house of worship, a small brick building, where the present edifice stands. Even after the completion and occupancy of this primitive church, they were at times almost ready to sit down in sadness, and give up their most cherished object. But again they took their "Harps from willows down," and tuning them anew, they sang—

"Though in a foreign land
We are not far from home,
And nearer to our house above
We every moment come,
When we in darkness walk,
Nor feel the heavenly flame,
Then is the time to trust our God
And rest upon his name."

Charles C. Williams came to Iowa, in August 1844. He was from Newark, N. J., where he had spent many years of his earlier life, actively engaged in every good work. He was an elder in

the First Presbyterian church of that city, and afterwards in the Central church for many years. He was a man of most ardent piety, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in promoting the cause of the Redeemer's Kingdom. His connection with the church of Davenport, was at a time when it most needed spiritual aid and encouragement. It had passed through the first ordeal of a formation and organization, and was experiencing that loneliness and destitution, which so often settles down on our western churches in their feeble commencement. At this time Mr. T. S. Hoge, an Elder, and one of its members, were about to leave and settle in Galena; and some other valued members were seeking homes in other places, so that the infant church felt severely these losses. At this crisis, Mr. Williams seemed providentially sent among them to cheer and strengthen, by his influence and prayers, this weak and struggling church. He and James M. Dalzell were ordained and set apart as Elders in this church. His first work, with the help of others, was to establish a Sabbath School, which has continued to this day with increasing interest, and of which he was Superintendent to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1852.

Precious now is the remembrance of those days to some who have lived to the present time, and precious indeed is the memory of those who have gone to their reward. In the midst of poverty and discouragement, and when the little church had dwindled down to a few members, and thoughts of giving up were prevalent among some, Mrs. Mitchell, in full faith and confidence that God would bring them out of all tribulation, cheerfully said to Mr. Burrows: "You and I will stick to it at any rate while there is a shingle on the roof." Such were the pioneer fathers and mothers that helped to nurture and sustain this feeble church in its days of darkness and distress. There were additions to the church as new settlers came in, and the congregation increased in a measure, yet in 1846, owing to removals and death, there were still but seventeen members.

At this time, the Rev. George S. Rea became their minister, and occupied the pulpit about two years and a half. In the fall of this year (1846) the Sabbath School of the church was first organized, C. C. Williams, Superintendent, which has been continued with growing interest to the present time. During the summer of 1849, the church being again without a minister, the Rev. Erastus

Ripley, of the Congregational body, and Senior Professor in Iowa College, preached for the church with much acceptance. In the summer of 1852, the present edifice was erected, having the first bell and steeple in the city.

On the 27th of September, 1849, for the first time, a formal call was made out by the church to the Rev. J. D. Mason to become their pastor. The call was duly presented before the Presbytery of Iowa and accepted. The pastoral duties commenced the first Sabbath in November, 1849. The church at that time consisted of about thirty members, and the town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. During the ministry of Mr. Mason, no special seasons of grace have been enjoyed, but a steady increase of the church, both by profession and by letter. In 1857, the list of membership reached two hundred, but owing to the financial distress of the West, which has caused many to leave, its members are now reduced to one hundred and fifty.

With what satisfaction and joy must the early members of this church look back upon their wanderings since their advent into this new and strange land. How well do they remember the days of their pilgrimage, without the dispensation of the Word of Life, without a place to worship, and almost without a shepherd. Yet, in all their journeys, they lost not sight of Him who "feeds His sheep and carries the tender lambs in his bosom." Though their spiritual food was not dealt out to them with an unsparing hand, yet they forgot not all His benefits and mercies to them, and in their wanderings "they gathered here a little and there a little." Precious crumbs that fed them by the way, and many are the hallowed recollections of trials and afflictions in thus planting the infant church in their new homes.

Immediately after the Rev. Mr. Mason entered upon his duties as pastor, the church consented to his spending one Sabbath in each month in the Berlin church, at the head of the Rapids, (now Le Claire,) which church had been organized some years previous. At the expiration of eighteen months, this church and vicinity became a separate missionary charge under the ministerial charge of Rev. W. C. Mason. About two years after this, the Rev. Hugh Hutchinson became the pastor, and under his ministry of about two years, the Princeton church was organized. Mr. Hutchinson has since died. Being released from the Le Claire charge, the pastor of the Davenport church turned his attention

in a missionary point of view to the establishment of a church in the Blue Grass settlement, and organized a Presbyterian church there in the house of John Robinson, now deceased. After nearly three years, this church also became a separate charge together with the church established at Walcott, under the ministerial care of the Rev. John M. Jones. Again released from this part of his charge, Mr. Mason commenced stated meetings in the settlement known as the "Churchill Settlement." Mr. Churchill had donated a lot of five acres of ground for a Presbyterian church site. On the 16th of February, 1858, at the close of worship, in the house of William Yocum, it was resolved to undertake the erection of a church edifice on the site donated. The following sixth of July, the house was enclosed, temporarily seated, and a church organized, consisting of twenty-eight members, under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Summit." At this meeting, the Rev. John Ekin, D. D., now pastor of the church of Le Claire, preached the sermon, and the Rev. J. L. Mason, Rev. John M. Jones and Elder James Jack, organized the church. On the 15th of February, 1859, just a year from the time they determined to build, a neat frame building, thirty-two by forty feet was completed, paid for, and dedicated to Almighty God. In this enterprise, all were interested in the settlement, but Charles Kinkaid, Esq., Ruling Elder in the church at Davenport, rendered efficient and valuable service. The church now consists of forty-one members, and is about to become a separate pastoral charge. This constitutes the sixth Presbyterian church in Scott county. In October, of the present year (1859,) the pastoral relation of the Rev. Mr. Mason was dissolved, and the church is now without a pastor.*

*NOTE.—In the Autumn of this year, (1859,) a call was made to the Rev. S. McC. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, which was accepted, and he was installed in April of this year, (1860.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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