

Confederate army, which would not be a matter of wonder, as he removed from Iowa into slave-holding Missouri, and his early military associations were all southern. His brother, David S. Wilson, was a State Senator, (1858-60), and raised and commanded the Sixth Iowa Cavalry. This was one of the instances in which members of the same family were in arms on each side of the great controversy.

It has been stated that Lieutenant Wilson refused to obey the orders of the War Department to burn the cabins of the settlers at Dubuque, and thus render women and children homeless in the dead of winter, but none of the papers above referred to disclose this fact. They show, however, that he was very soon relieved from command by Lieutenant John J. Abercrombie, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Jefferson Davis. The War Department gave Lieutenant Wilson a furlough of three months, commencing on the 1st of April, 1833, and his son suggests that this may have been "a mild punishment for his disobedience of orders" which he believed to be cruel and inhuman. They also contain a petition of the settlers of Dubuque, signed by about 150 persons, protesting against their threatened removal. Among the petitioners were several who afterwards became prominent residents of the mineral city. These documents contain sufficient data from which an article may some day be prepared on this episode in the early history of Iowa.

THE NAMING OF THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

The belief has prevailed in this State for more than half a century that the city of Davenport derives its name from Colonel George Davenport, one of its distinguished early settlers, who was well and widely known from early territorial days, until he was cruelly murdered in his own

home by a band of robbers, July 4, 1845. But latterly a claim has been made that it was "named for" Colonel William Davenport, an officer in the regular army who was stationed a short time at old Fort Armstrong, Rock Island. This question was quite fully and very clearly and ably discussed by Mrs. Maria Peck in *The Democrat* of that city, in December last. She took the position that it was unmistakably "named for" Colonel George Davenport, and seems to have established the fact beyond controversy. She is justly indignant that an effort has been made to ignore Colonel George Davenport, an eminent citizen of the State, who was noted for the possession of high personal qualities—a man of large ideas and progressive spirit—and attribute that honor to "a man of shoulder-straps" who "is as much of a myth to us (the people of Davenport) as though he never existed." Her article seems to include all the arguments on both sides of the question, and to leave nothing farther to be said on the subject.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE SONG.

In his splendid collection of War Lyrics the poet, George Cary Eggleston, tells some interesting things about the great General and the song of "Sherman's March to the Sea."

"I talked with General Sherman about this song, not long before his death," says Mr. Eggleston. "It was this poem," said the General, "with its phrase—the March to the Sea—that threw a glamor of romance over the campaign which it celebrates. The movement was nothing more than a change of base," continued the General, "an operation perfectly familiar to every military man. But a poet got hold of it, gave it the captivating label, 'The March to the Sea,' and the unmilitary public made a romance out of it."

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