

# The GOLDFINCH

Spring 1975

Iowa City, Iowa

## Iowa's Amish People

Just west of Kalona, a small town in southeastern Iowa, a horse and buggy move slowly through the rolling countryside. Inside the buggy are an Amish mother and her two small daughters. It is Saturday morning and they are heading toward town to do their weekly shopping. As the horse trots briskly along the gravel road, the steady clip, clop of its hoofs seem to echo through the quiet, crisp, morning air. Even though the air is nippy, the mother and her daughters are kept warm in their long, black capes and wide brimmed, black bonnets. The brims are so wide that it is barely possible to see their faces! Once in town, the Amish mother drives the buggy to a side street where there is a long hitching rail. There she ties up the horse and then heads for the main street to do her shopping.

Today in Iowa, Kalona has the largest Old Order Amish settlement which includes over 100 Amish families. Other Old Order Amish families live near Hazleton and Milton. Amish settlements are also located in many eastern states like Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The Old Order Amish live differently than most Iowans because they do not use modern conveniences like automobiles or telephones. They believe that God wants them to live in a simple way. So they drive horses and buggies instead of automobiles and they live in houses without electricity or telephones. They also dress in a simple manner that makes them appear old-fashioned.

If we visited an Amish home, we would see many interesting sights. Without electricity, there are no light fixtures in the ceilings. Instead, each room has a hook in the center of the ceiling. Each

evening when it grows dark, the Amish mother lights a kerosene lantern and hangs it on the hook. In most Amish homes there are no curtains at the windows and there are few, if any, pictures on the walls. The Amish have no pictures of their families



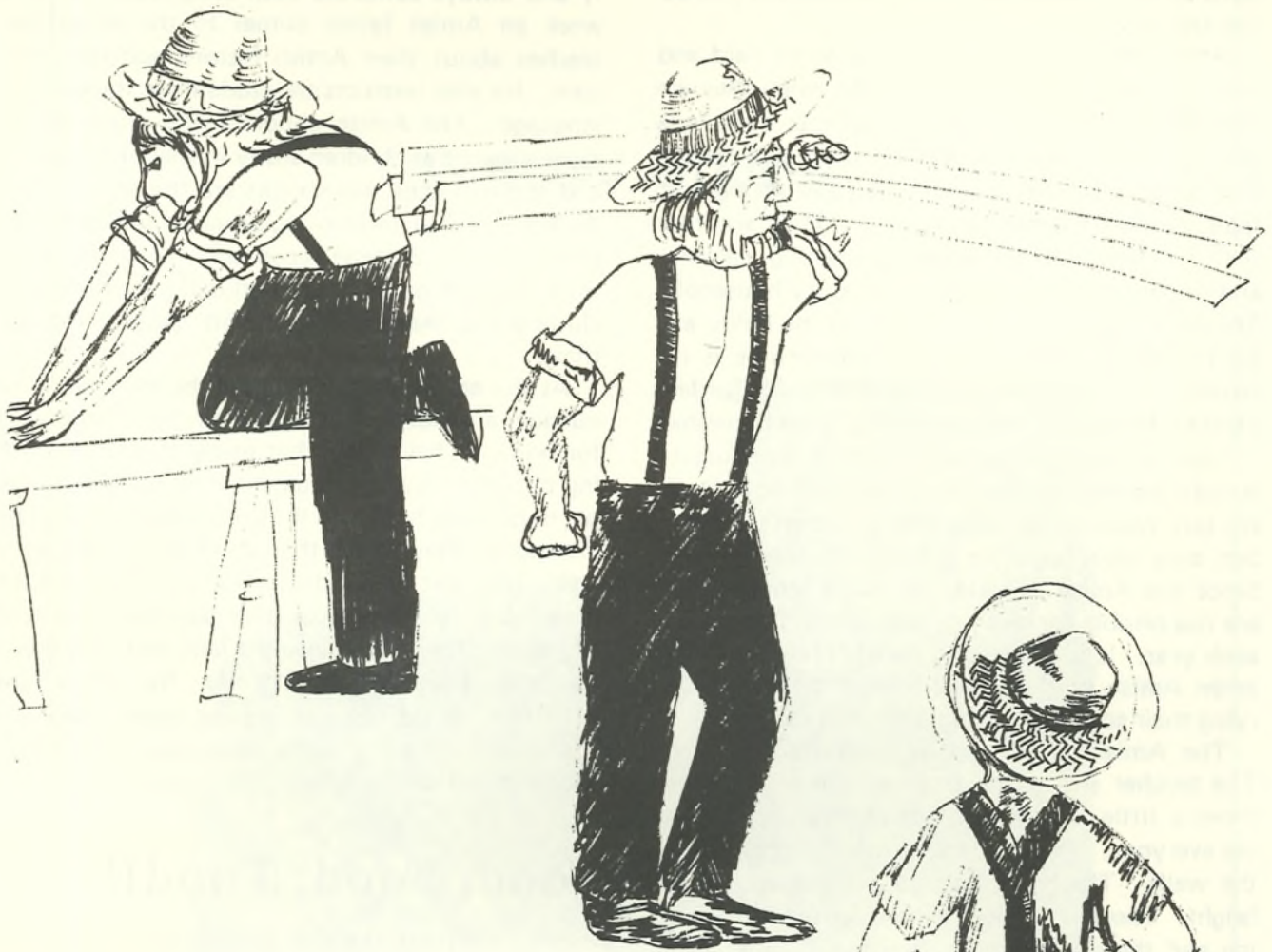
Bob Spalding



because they believe that it is sinful to have their pictures taken. In the Bible it is written that people should not make graven images and the Amish believe that a picture is a graven image.

Amish homes are large and their furniture is plain. The only rugs on the floor are home-made braided rugs or linoleum. There are several rocking chairs, a desk or library table, and a plain sofa, often with wooden arms. Many kitchens, however, are modern as they include built-in cabinets, modern stoves, refrigerators, and even food freezers. They have these because they are allowed to use propane gas. Many Amish homes in Kalona have bathrooms.

The Amish wear the same style of clothing today that Amish people wore over 200 years ago. They believe that their clothing must be plain because if they decorated it in any way, that would make them appear vain. Amish girls wear long



sleeved dresses with long, gathered skirts that reach just a few inches above the floor. If you look closely you will be surprised to discover that their dresses have no buttons. Amish girls use straight pins to close the front openings! Amish women and girls, including babies, always wear a cap. In the Bible it is written that women should cover their heads and the Amish believe that they must follow that rule. If the girls are unmarried, their cap is black. After they marry, they wear white caps. Black oxford shoes and long, black stockings complete their outfits.

Amish boys wear dark, long sleeved shirts and dark trousers. Their trousers are made out of rough, heavy material and have a large front flap that is buttoned up on both sides. These are called broad falls trousers. They do not wear belts but use cloth suspenders to hold up their trousers. Amish boys do not go to barber shops because



Beth Epstein

their parents cut their hair. Every Amish boy has his hair cut in the same fashion. It is combed forward and cut into bangs, with the sides cut just below the ears.

Amish children are expected to work hard and they are given regular chores to do when they are around five years old. Amish parents have large families, often eight to ten children per family. The older girls spend much time baby-sitting with their younger brothers and sisters. They also help their mothers with the cooking, cleaning, canning, and baking that must be done in every household. The older boys help their fathers in the fields, and with work around the farm. Summertime is the busiest time as crops must be cultivated, gardens planted, buildings constructed, and grain harvested.

Later in the summer, around the first of August, Amish families begin to think about school. Mothers buy material to make their children's clothing but they also begin to prepare the schoolhouse. Since the Amish operate their own schools, they are responsible for cleaning and painting the school each year. It is a sure sign that fall is approaching when Amish mothers head toward the school carrying their scrub pails and paint brushes.

The Amish school usually has only one room. The teacher sits at the front of the room, sometimes a little higher than the children, so she can see everyone. There are many colorful drawings on the walls. The room has many windows so it is bright. There is no electric light fixture in the ceiling and there is no inside bathroom. Just inside the school door are shelves for the children's lunch boxes. Alongside are many hooks for the boys' jackets and the girls' capes and bonnets.

Amish schools do not include kindergarten so the children begin school in the first grade when they are six years old. At that time they speak only German so they must quickly learn English because all their school books are printed in English. Their teacher is an Amish person who dresses like they do. Amish parents believe that their children need to attend school only for eight years. Then the young people stay at home to help their parents. The Amish believe that if their children go on to high school, that their religious beliefs might be destroyed.

Inside the Amish school, everything is quiet and orderly. Amish children are taught to respect adults and they know they must obey their teachers. They are taught by their parents to do their work thoroughly and to always finish any job

which they start. This training is reflected in their school work because Amish children work patiently and always complete each assignment. Once a week an Amish father comes to the school and teaches about their Amish history and their religion. He also instructs the students in the German language. The Amish children study most of the same subjects as children study in the public school and some of their workbooks are the same. They do not use any modern equipment, however, like television sets or tape recorders. At recess time, their favorite game is bat and ball. Everyone, including the teacher, tries to hit the ball the farthest.

At the end of the school day, the children hurry outside, anxious to hitch up their horses and start for home. They know that many chores are waiting but they have been taught that all Amish people must work hard. As they drive along in the late afternoon, they know that another day will soon end. The next day and the next will be much the same. But for them, like their parents, it is a time of peace. The Amish love the land and they enjoy the quiet, peaceful, country life. No matter how much the world changes around them, they will continue to live the same plain lives that Amish people have lived for almost 300 years.

## Food, Food, Food!!!

Some of the foods the Indians gave us:

Potato - The Indians gave us two kinds of potatoes, the common white potato and the sweet potato.

Peanut - Without peanuts we could not have peanut butter or plain peanuts.

Beans - Kidney, navy, lima and scarlet runner.

Tomatoes - Before 1820, people thought tomatoes were poisonous.

Seafood - Oysters, shrimp, lobsters, and many different types of fish.

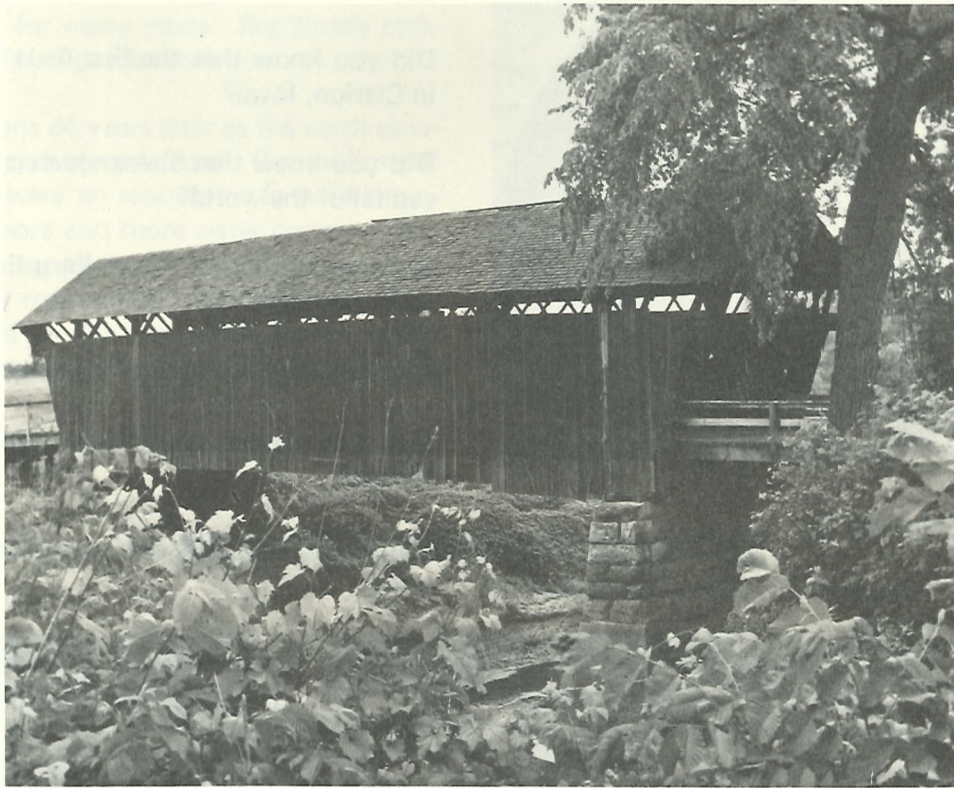
Cornfoods - From the corn plant we have been able to make canned corn, frozen corn, candy, chewing gum, cookies, cooking oil, corn flakes, cornmeal, corn starch, corn sugar, corn syrup, margarine, vinegar, yeast, hominy and grits, and pop corn.

Peppers - Sweet, hot, green and red.

Other foods the Indians introduced to the white men were maple sugar, wild rice, vanilla, sunflower seeds, strawberries, squash and pumpkins.

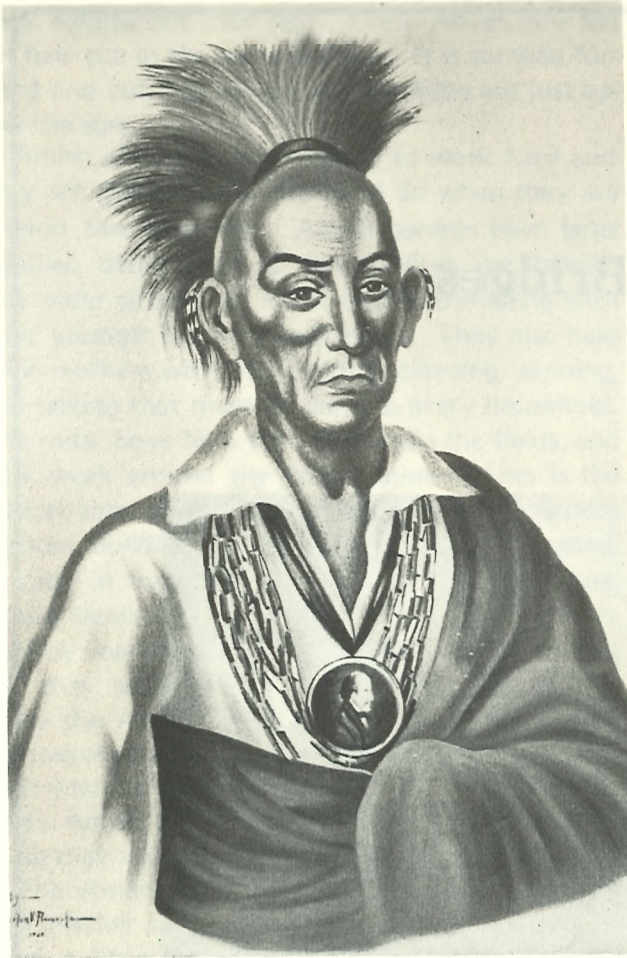
Shawn McCoy

## Covered Bridges



The reason why the covered bridges were built was to keep the horses who had to cross them from getting panicky. When a cover was put over the bridge, the horse thought he was going into a barn and did not scare so easily. Another reason the bridges had covers was to keep the snow and rain from weathering the wooden planks on the bridge's floor. (Courtesy of the Iowa Development Commission)

Scott Nelson



## Black Hawk

Black Hawk was born in 1767 at the mouth of Rock River in Illinois.

Black Hawk was noted for his participation in the War of 1812. Black Hawk and 500 warriors joined with the British to fight against the Americans in the West.

In 1804 some Indians traveled down to St. Louis to see about getting a prisoner released. One of their friends had killed a white man and they wanted to plead for his release. While they were in St. Louis, they were asked to sign a treaty with the government. They did not know what they were signing. The treaty they signed gave all their land to the federal government. It was about fifty-one million acres of land.

Black Hawk had said that the Indians were given liquor before signing the treaty. He did not believe the treaty was fair and he did not think that the whites should enforce it.

Black Hawk died in 1838.

Rob Smith

## Did You Know?

Did you know that the Eastern Goldfinch is Iowa's state bird?

Did you know that the oak is Iowa's state tree?

Did you know that Iowa became a state in 1846?

Did you know that Iowa has twenty-seven universities and colleges?

Did you know that Iowa was once covered with water?

Did you know that the first 4-H Club was formed in Clarion, Iowa?

Did you know that Shenandoah is the seed nursery capital of the world?

Did you know that Wyatt Earp lived in Pella for a short time?

Did you know that John Wayne was born in Iowa?

Did you know that Iowa has seven covered bridges?

Did you know that Iowa was once covered by glaciers?

Wendy Watson  
Mary Saewert  
David Hawk

## Little Brown Church

The Little Brown Church near Nashua was built exactly as depicted in William Pitts' song, "The Little Brown Church in the Vale," even though the builders knew nothing of the hymn. The song not only made the building famous, but also saved it from destruction when the village of Bradford was abandoned.

The church was built by volunteers under the direction of the Congregational minister, Reverend John Nutting. They had painted the church brown because it was the cheapest paint available.

Gwen Doty

# Geology of Iowa

To understand the minerals of Iowa you must go back in time. You must go back to the beginning of creation, to the time when seas covered Iowa. You must go back to the time when duck-billed dinosaurs roamed the land, when glaciers, huge masses of ice, covered Iowa. From the rugged land of then to the rich soils of today.

**The Beginning.** First, as you probably know, the earth was a fiery mass. Then, water vapor steamed upward, turned to rain and fell. When it hit the lava it steamed upward to fall again as rain. This process went on for many years. But finally rock was formed, this was igneous rock.

**The Seas.** Millions of years later as the earth slowly cooled, great seas were formed. But millions of years ago there were no mountains to hold the oceans back, so more and more water came pouring in. This was the age of the dinosaur. This was also the age of a new rock called "sedimentary." This rock was formed by the seas, small stones, gravel and sand combined with layers of mud collected on the bottom.

With tons upon tons of water on it the mud

slowly became rock. (If you look at a sedimentary rock you will see different layers.)

But the first sedimentary rock was coal. Coal is the only easily burnable rock known to man. Coal is burnable because the minerals it is made of are burnable. This is because when the seas were first formed, Iowa was swampy. The marsh plants grew and died, more plants grew and died. Soon a layer of dead grass, ferns and trees was formed. As the sea grew higher the dead plants were covered by sand and mud. The sediment pressed down on the plants while at the same time the sea pressed down on the mud. So coal was formed. Another kind of rock, "metamorphic rock," requires much more heat and pressure and was brought by the glaciers.

**The Glaciers.** The glaciers were huge masses of ice which came from Canada during the ice age. Iowa was once a rough, rugged land, but the glaciers leveled hills and filled pits. Even today you can see evidence: plains, hills, and all that water had to go someplace, the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers (now our east and west borders). Iowa has some of the richest soil in the world, but every day tons of it are lost to erosion. Many people are trying to think of ways of stopping erosion. Can you think of any?

Peter McCoy



*The Little Brown Church (courtesy of the Iowa Development Commission).*

# Old-Fashioned Furniture

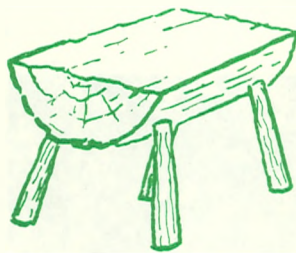
When the pioneer families first came to Iowa they usually did not have much furniture. Sometimes they brought a small stool or a couple of small chairs, but never very much. They used everything they had for furniture, even trunks and packing cases.

The pioneers used wood to make all their furniture, including stools, tables, beds and cupboards. Puncheon stools were very common and easy to make. The pioneer farmer started by chopping a log in half, and hewing the flat side as smooth as possible. Then he cut the log into several pieces so he could have several stools. The next step was to carve four short legs and attach them to the round part of the log.

Another common piece of furniture was the prairie bunk. It was made by taking a tree limb with a fork in it and using that as the corner piece. In a corner of the room, two pieces of logs or two tree limbs were rested on the forked piece and then each was attached to a different outside wall. That formed the bed frame. Slats were carved and placed on the top of the long limb and then attached to the wall. This formed the spring for the



*(Photo by John Zielinski from "Portrait of Iowa," published by Adams Press, 59 Seymour Ave., S.E., Minneapolis)*

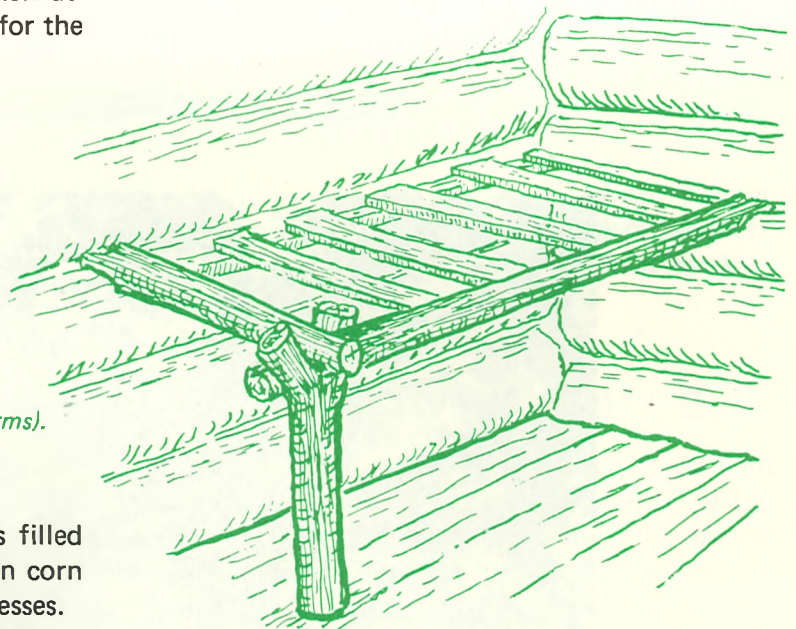


*A puncheon chair (courtesy Living History Farms).*

mattress. The mattresses were large sacks filled with goose feathers, hay, or sometimes even corn husks. Then quilts were placed on the mattresses.

The early pioneers also used their trunks as makeshift tables. They would place old boards across the top of two trunks and then use clay to hold the boards on top of the trunks.

The first floors in the log cabins were dirt. After a few years the farmer would usually have time to put down a puncheon floor. He would chop the



*A prairie bunk (courtesy Living History Farms).*

logs in half, and then place the flat side up. Gradually the rounded side would settle down into the dirt and then the floor would be quite flat.

Wendy Watson





## Jesse James

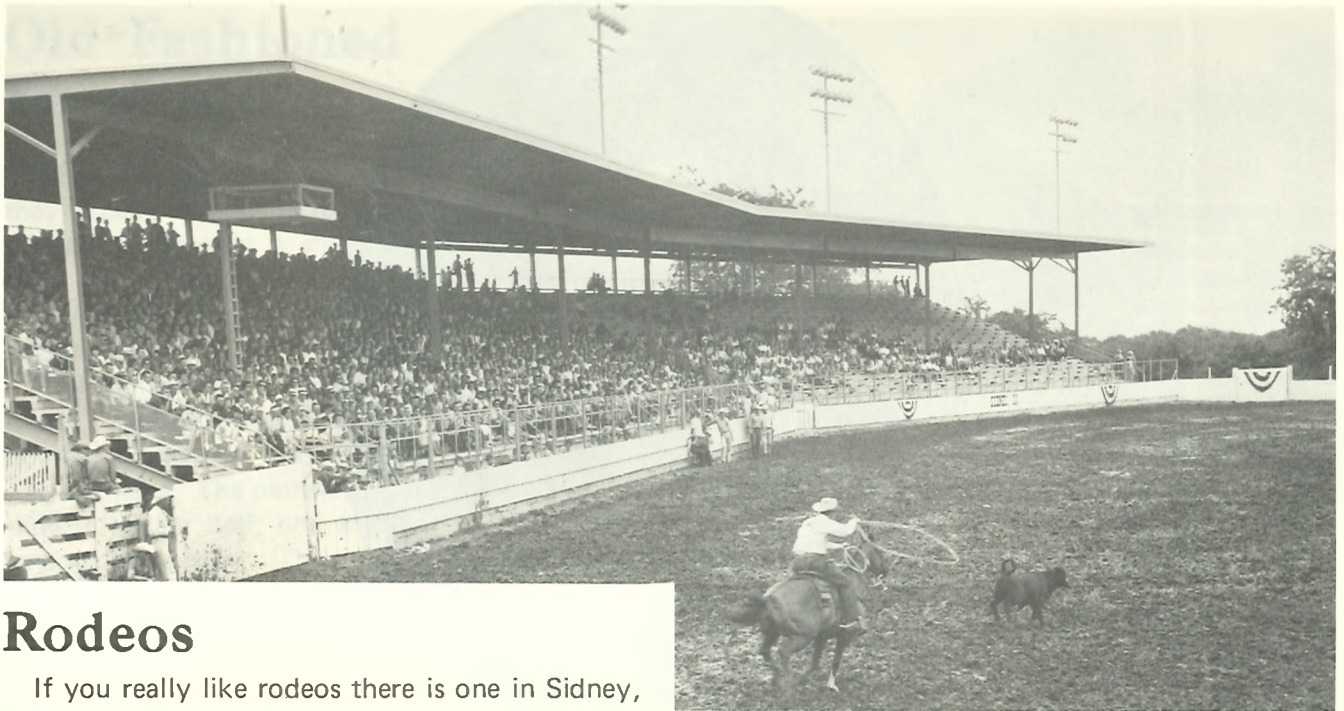
Jesse James was born in Clay County, Missouri and grew up on a farm. When the Civil War broke out, he and his older brother Frank joined Confederate guerrilla bands. Then in 1866, Jesse and his older brother Frank and Coleman Younger and others formed a robber band. When they robbed banks in small towns they carried the money out in grain sacks.

In 1876, the James Gang planned to rob a bank in Northfield, Minnesota. The local citizens fought them off and killed three and captured three members of the gang. Only the James brothers escaped! In 1881, Governor Thomas Crittendon of Missouri offered a \$5,000 reward for the arrest of either brother. Neither brother was arrested but later Jesse moved to St. Joseph, Missouri where he changed his name to Tom Howard. There he posed as a cattle buyer. Five months later a young man by the name of Robert Ford shot Jesse in the back. Ford had been a member of the James gang for only a short time. The people of Missouri and the states nearby still sing a ballad that speaks with scorn of:

The dirty little coward  
Who shot Mr. Howard  
And laid Jesse James in his grave.

One time near Adair, Iowa the gang broke into a handcar house and stole a spike-bar and hammer which they used to pry up rails and remove the spikes. Their plan was to rob a train. One of the men held a rope, ready to yank it and pull the rail out of place just before the train reached that spot. The roar of the engine became louder and louder until it was just around the curve. Then, when the brothers saw the train, they jerked the rail away. The engineer was very alert and he saw the rail pulled away. He tried to stop the train by reversing his lever quickly but the distance was too short and he could not stop the train in time. The engine plunged through the break, balanced on one side of its wheels for a few seconds, and then toppled over into a ditch. The coaches piled up on each other. When the train came to a complete stop, the gang members quickly jumped aboard. Two of the men ran to the express car and forced the guard to open the safe. To their great disappointment they discovered only \$2,000 in the safe. They thought that the train was carrying \$75,000 in currency but they were disappointed. Meanwhile the other outlaws went through the cars robbing the passengers of their money and jewelry.

Jeff Hanson



## Rodeos

If you really like rodeos there is one in Sidney, Iowa. The rodeo is held every year in August. There are several events like bronc riding, bareback riding, bull riding, bull dogging, calf roping, steer riding, and steer roping.

Bronc riding is riding a bucking horse with a saddle. Bareback riding is riding a bucking horse without a saddle.

Bull riding is riding a bull with a rope around it. Bull dogging is when you ride up to the bull, grab the bull by the horns and throw him to the ground. Calf roping is roping a calf and throwing it to the ground and tying three legs together.

Steer riding is like bull riding. Steer roping is when two people are riding horses; one throws a rope around the horns, the other one tries to throw a rope around the steers' back legs.

Sometimes rodeos have barrel racing. Barrel racing is racing your horse around three barrels shaped into a clover. Barrel racing and calf roping are my favorites.

Ellen Jackson

## Heroine of the Bridge

As long as stories will be told around the campfire, as long as heroes and heroines will exist, the story of Kate Shelly and how she saved the Honey Creek bridge will be told.

On the stormy night of July 6, 1881, Kate against much protesting from her mother, found an old miner's lantern and went out against the storm.

*The Sidney Rodeo (courtesy of the Iowa Development Commission).*

When she finally got to the bridge she found an engine that had been sent out to inspect the track. The engine had fallen through the bridge and had gone crashing into the waters below. The engineer and brakeman were clinging to a branch on the river bank below.

Kate knew that every night at Midnight a train crossed over the bridge. She knew that she had to warn people so they wouldn't try to cross the bridge that night. Gathering all of her strength she started the perilous journey across the bridge. She couldn't stand because of the wind and rain and slippery ties. After awhile her lantern went out and she was left on the bridge in darkness with the rough railroad ties cutting at the skin of her hands and knees. She kept saying to herself, "I've got to make it, I've got to warn the express about the bridge."

Finally after much time she made it across the bridge. Then she could stand erect to face the storm. She ran the last half mile to Moingona. When she got to the stationhouse the agent flashed a red light to the train. When the train stopped at Moingona the passengers gathered around the little Irish girl to thank her for saving them from certain death.

Eric Overland

# Fort Madison

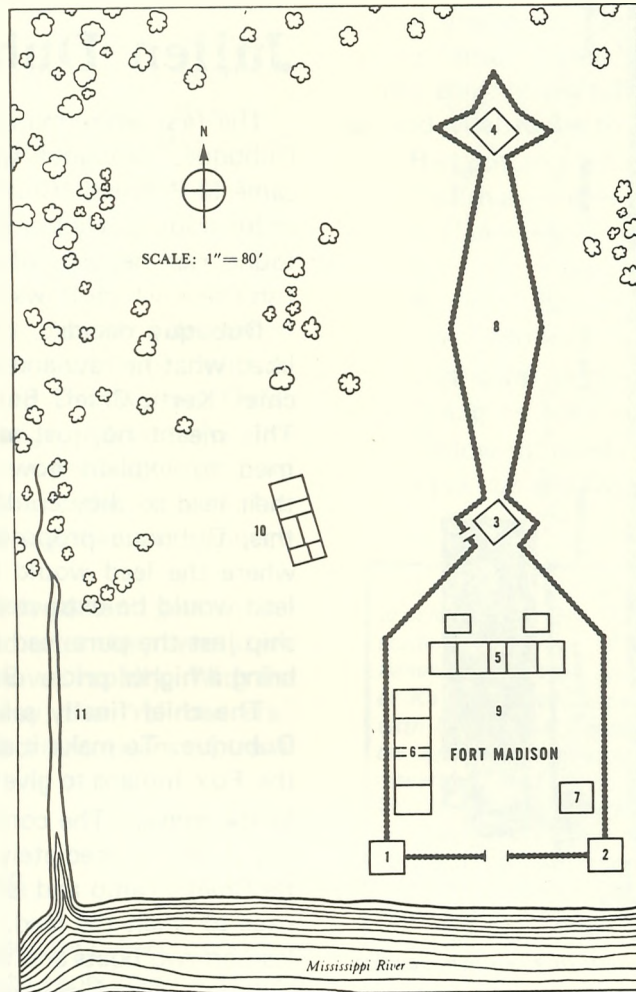
Fort Madison was built in 1808-1809. The barracks were made of wood. That was something that caused trouble, because Black Hawk's Indians shot fire arrows on the barracks.

When the fort was finished, the Indians tried to get inside the fort, but the soldiers made them stay on the outside. Black Hawk did not want the soldiers to stay in the area so he tried to think of ways he could drive the soldiers out. He discovered a ridge that ran behind the fort. Then he discovered that it was a good place for the Indians to fire from.

Black Hawk and his band of Indians attacked the fort so often that the soldiers finally had to leave. So the soldiers dug a trench to the Mississippi River. They used the trench to sneak away from the fort, and they had canoes waiting on the river. With the canoes they made it safely to St. Louis.

The fort was burned by the soldiers. The government learned many lessons from Ft. Madison. Maybe one was to build other forts out of stone instead of wood.

Brian Meals



Drawing based on John Johnson's sketch made in January, 1810.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 — blockhouses

No. 5 — officers' quarters

No. 6 — barracks

No. 7 — powder magazine or hospital (?)

No. 8 — covered way

No. 9 — parade area

No. 10 — factory

No. 11 — ravine

## Shot Tower

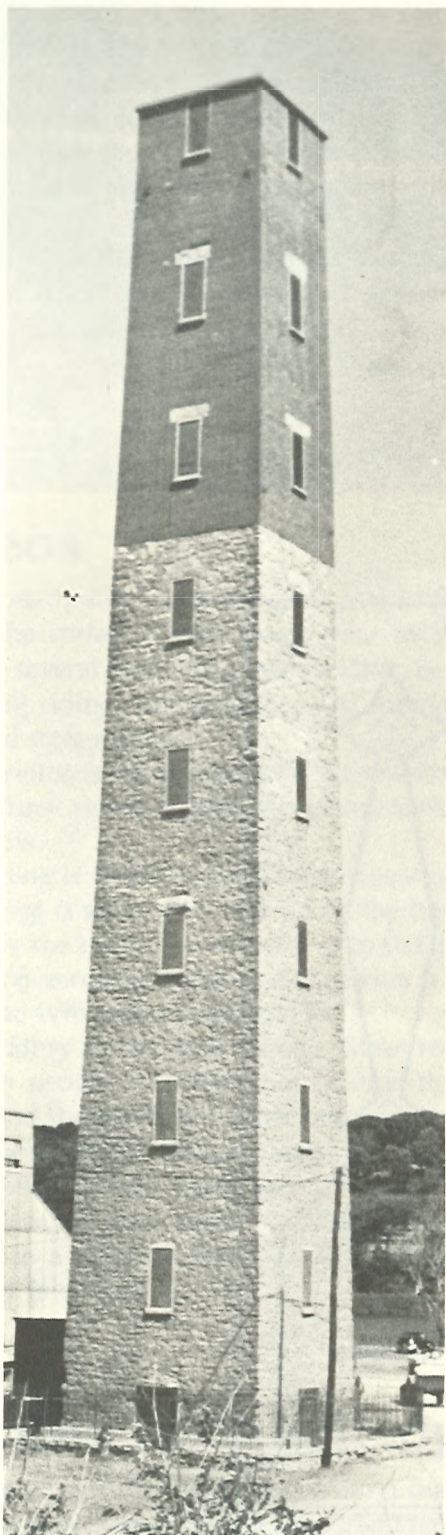
The shot tower at Dubuque is one of the historic places in Iowa.

The shot tower was built in 1856 by George A. Rogers. It cost about \$10,000.

The tower stands on a sturdy stone foundation and rises nine stories high. It produced from six to eight tons of shot a day. Shot was made of lead and was used in Civil War rifles.

In 1911 a river front fire destroyed the inside of the tower. Still it is a reminder of the early lead mining industry in Dubuque. Today the old shot tower still stands down by the river. If you visit Dubuque, be sure to see this sight.

David Hawk



*The Dubuque Shot Tower (courtesy of the Iowa Development Commission).*

## Julien Dubuque

The first white man to settle in Iowa was Julien Dubuque. Dubuque was a French Canadian. He came to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to try his luck at fur trading. He learned that the Fox Indians had found rich deposits of lead in the bluffs near Catfish Creek which flows into the Mississippi.

Dubuque decided to visit the lead mines. He liked what he saw and made a proposal to the Fox chief, Kettle Chief. But the chief said, "Ugh-Ugh." This meant no, just as it does today. Dubuque tried to explain how the Indians could process their lead so they could earn more money. To do this, Dubuque proposed that he build a smelter where the lead would be heated. Then the pure lead would be extracted from the ore. They could ship just the pure lead to St. Louis where it would bring a higher price. But still the chief said "no!"

The chief finally said yes after long talks with Dubuque. To make it all legal, Dubuque persuaded the Fox Indians to give written permission to work in the mines. The contract was signed September 22, 1788. Immediately Dubuque moved into Kettle Chief's camp and set up a small cabin and a furnace to smelt the lead. Twice a year he loaded the lead on two boats and went down to St. Louis.

It was a sad day when Julien Dubuque died. The Indians gave him a funeral for a chief. He was buried on a cliff overlooking Catfish Creek.

Mary Saewert

# Railroads In Iowa

Several attempts were made to build railroad tracks across Iowa before the job was completed in 1869. One of the best known attempts concerned a plan to build a railroad from Lyons on the Mississippi River, to Council Bluffs. A group of men interested other Iowans in this railroad, and many people spent their life savings buying stock in it. The counties through which the tracks were to pass voted special taxes to help finance the project. The railroad, if completed, would bring more people and more money into the towns.

The first usable railroad tracks in Iowa were the short stretches near Davenport and Muscatine. A locomotive called the "Antoine LeClaire" was brought across the Mississippi River by ferryboat and in 1855 it ran on the Muscatine tracks. Soon a contract was drawn up to extend the railroad west to Iowa City, by the end of 1855, and work began. The weather was very bad in December that year, and it began to look like the railroad line could not be completed by the end of the year. However, the people of Iowa refused to give in. Many local men joined the railroad gang. They worked furiously and built bonfires to keep warm. Finally, the last rail was laid just before midnight on December 31st.

From 1890 to 1904 railroad building developed swiftly. The mileage doubled and connecting railroad lines were built making Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa, Fort Dodge and Waterloo important cities. Branch lines were built over hundreds of miles, spreading like spidery fingers, fastening all parts of the state together and connecting Iowa with other states.

The railroads played an important part in the settlement of our state, and after they were completed, economic progress moved rapidly. With the coming of the paved highway, the "railroad era" passed but still it is an important means of transportation in Iowa.

Randy Hobbs

# Natural Dyes

Natural dying is a craft used by pioneers and Indians. Natural dyes are fun to experiment with because you can get so many different colors. Each time you dye cloth you'll come out with a different color even if you use the same thing to make the dye.

The first thing to do to dye cotton cloth is to combine one ounce of alum (which you can get at the spice section of any grocery store) and one ounce of washing soda (which is by the laundry detergent at the store) and one gallon of water. Put in the cloth and boil for one hour. Rinse the cloth in cool water and let dry. For wool cloth do the same except use cream of tartar instead of alum.

After the cloth is prepared, the next step is to make the dye. To make the dye you need water and some type of plant piece such as goldenrod, berries, pine tree needles, radishes, sunflower seeds, onion skins, red potato peels, coffee, tea, or whatever you have around. Boil the plant or plant pieces in water until the color of the water is much darker than the color you want the cloth to be. Strain the dye to remove all pieces of the plants. Then boil the cloth in the dye until the cloth is the color you want it. Add one tablespoon of salt or ½ cup of vinegar to "set" the dye. Boil for fifteen more minutes. Rinse in cold water and let dry.

The chart below tells some of the colors you can get and what to use to get them:

- Red potato peels-----pink
- Radishes-----pink
- Coffee-----brown
- Tea-----brown
- Walnut hulls-----brown to black
- Black berries-----blue
- Sunflower seeds-----blue
- Oranges-----yellow
- Yellow tulip petals-----yellow
- Pine tree needles-----yellow to green

Deborah Carlson

*Except for the Amish and Mesquakie stories, the articles in The Goldfinch were written by fifth grade students at Kate Mitchell Elementary School in Ames. Mrs. Kathy Spencer, Late Childhood Teacher at Kate Mitchell, initiated the project in connection with her students' study of Iowa history. Mrs. Spencer supervised her students as each selected a topic, researched that topic, and then wrote a final report. Unfortunately we were not able to include all the stories but we do want to say "thank you" to the following students who took part in this project: Brian Meals, Mary Saewert, Rob Smith, Jeff Hanson, Gwen Doty, Randy Hobbs, Scott Nelson, Ellen Jackson, Tom Radosevich, Eric Overland, Jeff Sturdivant, Peter McCoy, David Hawk, Wendy Watson, Barb Fett, Deborah Carlson, Grant Morales, Teresa Clark, Peggy Sanders, Becky Reich, and Shawn McCoy. Beth Epstein, a sophomore at Ames Senior High, drew the Amish pictures.*

*The Goldfinch has been published as a trial project only.*

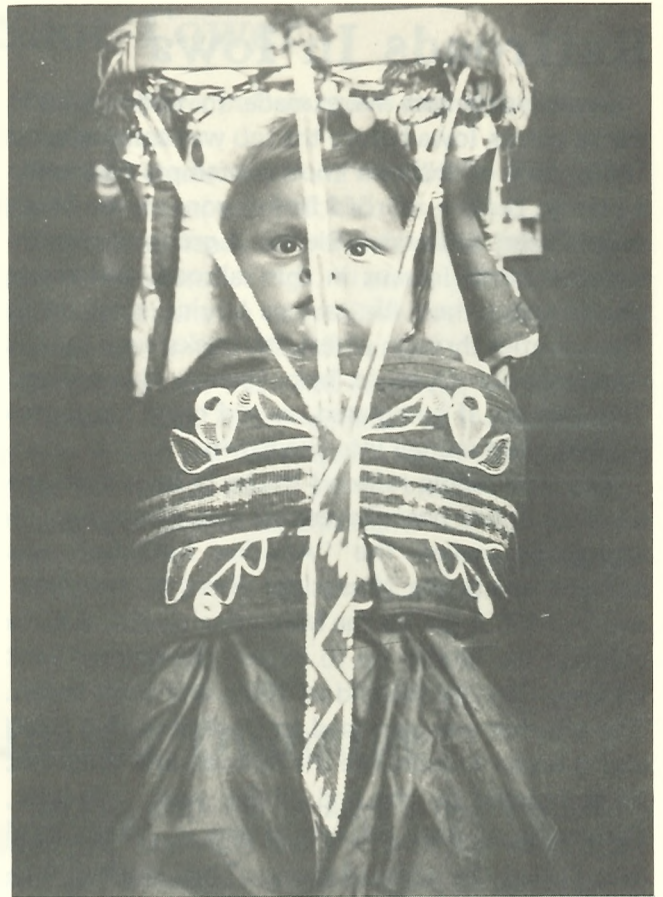
## The Mesquakies

The Mesquakies, sometimes called the "Fox" by white men, have lived in Iowa since before the American Revolution. In the 1840's, they were forced to sell their land and move to Kansas. Many families stayed behind, hiding from the government officials. Within a few years, the rest of the tribe wanted to return to Iowa. In 1856, the leaders of the Mesquakie tribe asked the State Legislature and the Governor to let them buy back land in Iowa and settle. Permission was given, and with the help of the Governor, the Mesquakies began to buy land near Tama. By 1911, they had purchased over 3000 acres of land along the beautiful Iowa River.

Today, the Mesquakies live on their land which is called a Settlement. It is not a government reservation, since the tribe bought it with their own money.

Each year in August, the Mesquakies hold a celebration called the Pow-Wow. Everyone in the state is invited to attend, and for a fee, watch dancers perform. The Mesquakie Settlement is open to all visitors during the Pow-Wow. It is a good time to meet some of Iowa's most interesting people.

These pictures were taken about 1900.



*A Mesquakie baby on an old-fashioned cradle board.*



*A Mesquakie mother, Kwa-ta-chi, and her child.*



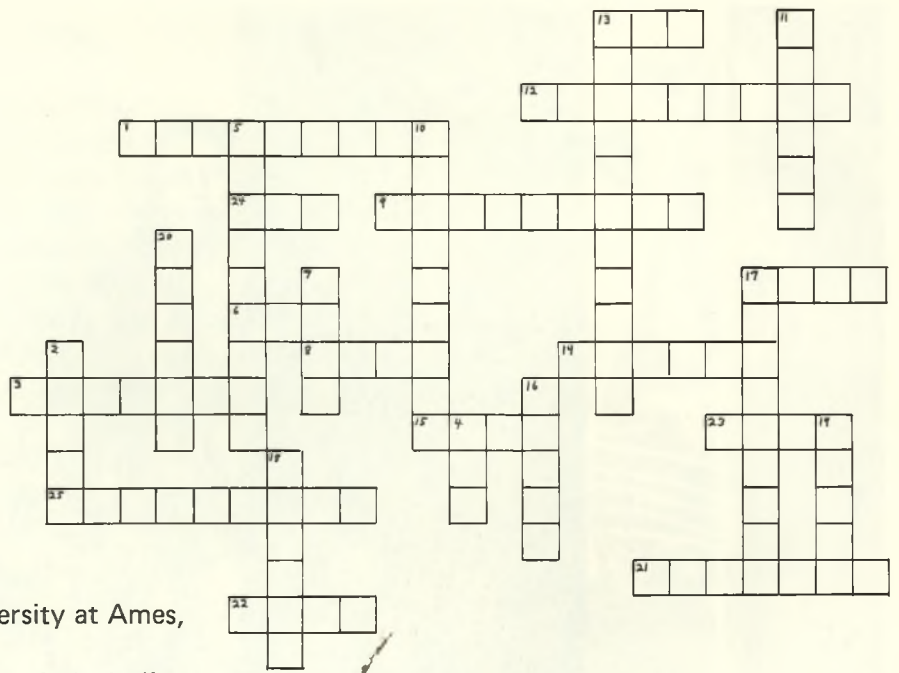
*The George Morgan family.*



*A Mesquakie house, called a wiki-up with a summer shade roof in front.*

# Puzzle

## Page



### ACROSS

1. Iowa's state bird
3. Nickname for an Iowan
6. Abbreviation of a land grant university at Ames, Iowa
8. The color of the sky on a warm windy Indian Summer day
9. The Indian chief of the Sac tribe, who is famous for initiating an Indian War in 1832. He lived in Iowa but the war took place in Illinois
12. The Jesuit Priest, who over 300 years ago with a party of explorers, was the first white to step on Iowa soil.
13. Of all the Indian tribes, who once lived in Iowa, this was the only one to return to the state and purchase land. This tribe still lives here today.
14. These animals howl at night and are relatives of the domestic dog
15. A person, a place or a thing, is this part of speech.
17. This man was a famous artist. He is probably most famous for his painting entitled "American Gothic" (last name only)
21. A person who forged ahead into the frontier to clear land and build settlements is called a .....
22. The name of the location where an agricultural business is pursued
23. When a person wants to travel from one city to another, the person usually travels on a .....
24. It is not a son, but the .....
25. The State of Iowa obtained this on December 28, 1846

### DOWN

2. This man was an infamous robber. He is accredited with committing the first train robbery in the United States. That robbery took place near Adair, Iowa (last name only)
4. Iowa's state tree
5. The capital of Iowa is .....
7. A three dimensional square is a .....
10. A favorite holiday in the fall, which is associated with witches and a full moon.
11. A man who came west very early to paint pictures of Indians. He painted pictures of many Indians in the Iowa area. His paintings are very famous today. His name is George .....
13. A city in the far southeastern corner of the state. Before it was a city there was the first defensive enclosure in the area which is now Iowa, located in that same area. The time was between 1807 and 1812.
16. The side that Iowa was on during the Civil War
17. The area which is now the state of Iowa was in this territory until 1836.
18. Iowa has received many immigrants from this Scandinavian country
19. This man was a Civil War General and was an engineer, who helped to plan the railroad which began at Council Bluffs, where he lived, and went to the west coast. Grenville .....
20. The season which follows fall is .....

Published by  
 the State Historical Society of Iowa  
 402 Iowa Avenue  
 Iowa City, Iowa 52240