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Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865
Compiled by David Connon

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled and annotated by David Connon

Dear Reader:

Grinnell, Iowa, has a fascinating early history. I have tried to enlarge the historical record of Grinnell's early years (1854-1865). This annotated timeline is one means of doing so.

Leonard F. Parker, author of History of Poweshiek County, reminds us that,

“As a rule, the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy; his idea of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct, but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties, when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years, will trust it in the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.”

If you have questions regarding this timeline, the staff of the Drake Community Library will know how to contact me.

Best wishes,

David Connon,
Earlham, Iowa

Early Settlers and Later Arrivals

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Compiled by David Connon

- Eliza Ann Bartlett: Single woman, age 26 when she arrived on May 9, 1855; born in Bath, New Hampshire. She kept a detailed diary of 1855 through 1863, depicting life in Grinnell and on a farm. She married Benoni Howard on March 26, 1856.
- Amos Bixby:
- Augusta Bixby:
- James Bodurtha: Master Carpenter, age 36 when he arrived (prior to June 1855); born in Massachusetts. Eliza Ann Bartlett had visited James and his wife, Maria, and their four children (later to be five). According to Raymond M. Kellogg, the Bodurthas had a small house on lot 11, block 24 on June 19, 1855 when Kellogg arrived. (Sources: H. Maria Bodurtha, A Record of the Bodurtha Family, 1645-1896; 1860 Census for Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa; and Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Volume III, pgs. 42 and 62.)
- Maria Bodurtha: Wife of James Bodurtha, about age 31 when she arrived (prior to June 1855); born in Connecticut. (Sources: 1860 Census for Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa; and Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Volume III, pgs. 42 and 62.)
- Willard Child: Laborer, age 32 when he arrived by stagecoach on July 25, 1855; born in New Hampshire. He was the brother of Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett and uncle of Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard.
- Abigail Clark: Wife of Captain Nathaniel Winslow Clark, age 43 when she arrived with children in June 1855; born in Maine. One of her sons-in-law, J. Irving Manatt, reminisced that Abigail I. (Park) Clark was "one whose soul was attuned to love mercy and walk humbly with God, and who was that rare, if not unique creature, a perfect mother-in-law!" (Source: J. Irving Manatt, "Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell," Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904, located in Iowa State Historical Society, Locker, call # F629.G86 G853)
- Nathaniel Winslow Clark: Ran sawmill, age 48 when he arrived in mid 1854; born in Searsport, Maine. Referred to as "Captain Clark" in early Grinnell, he was at sea (as captain of a vessel) in 1840, 1845, and 1850. One of his sons-in-law was Grinnell co-founder Dr. Thomas Holyoke. Captain Clark and a son cut the black walnut lumber for a house built by Levi P. Grinnell (at 5th and Park) in 1856. In the 1860 Census, Capt. Clark listed his occupation as "farmer." He strongly opposed having fugitive slaves attend the Grinnell Public

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School. , and he was one of two leaders in “the first mob in Grinnell” that tried to prevent black students from attending school. (Sources: 1. “Early Grinnell Buildings,” Grinnell Herald, July 1, 1976; 2. Colonel Frederick Frasier Black, Searsport Sea Captains, pg. 53; 3. Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860, located in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, Box 2, Folder 29, “Grinnell Race Riot,” State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)

Samuel Daviess Cochran: Congregational minister, age 52 when he arrived in 1863; born in Pennsylvania. (Sources: Obituary of Samuel D. Cochran)

Job Cushman: Congregational minister, age 61 when he arrived in 1858 (or as early as 1856); born in Massachusetts. A man of means, he developed ever-closer ties to Poweshiek County. While still apparently a pastor in New England, he purchased 21 acres from John B. Woodward (on Aug. 2, 1854) and he urged the Sherman family to purchase land in Chester Township (Dec. 1854). A year later, Cushman was awarded the land patents for 1,717.42 acres in Poweshiek County (Dec. 15, 1855). Two-and-a-half years after that, he preached in Chester “to the first congregation assembled for worship in that town” (June 6, 1858). Cushman squabbled with several Grinnell residents over property and debts owed him. He also sold a tract of land in Chester, using the proceeds to establish a fund for poor ministers. (Sources: 1. Kohlhammer, Manual: Statistics of the Congregational Church in 1856, pg. 59; 2. Josiah Bushnell Grinnell, Men and Events of Forty Years, pg. 343); 3. Truman O. Douglass, Pilgrims of Iowa, pgs. 303 and 375; 4. Obituary of Job Cushman; and 5. General Index of Deeds, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder; and 6. “The blessedness of living in the present age of the world : a sermon preached on the first sabbath in June, 1858, at Chester, Iowa, to the first congregation assembled for worship in that town,” located in Grinnell College Archives, number 2 in a volume with binder’s title, “Cushman documents and sermons,” call # number: BX7117. C8x no. 2)

Josephus Eastman: Attorney, age 40 when he arrived on May 1, 1863; born in Deerfield, Rockingham, New Hampshire. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1850 and practiced law in Boston prior to moving to Iowa. He kept a detailed diary of his life in Grinnell for much of 1863 and 1864. (Sources: 1. 1863 Diary of Josephus Eastman; 2. Obituary of Josephus Eastman; 3. William T. Davis, Bench and Bar of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in Two Volumes, Vol. II, pg. 468, Boston, 1895)

Gideon Gardner: Farmer, age 47 when he arrived prior to April 5, 1855 (when he became a charter member of the Grinnell Congregational Church); born in Massachusetts. Talented musically, Gideon and his 23-year-old son, Weston (who played violin), led Grinnell residents in forming a choir. In March 1859, Gideon had a threshing machine located at his property (if only temporarily). (Sources: 1. 1856 Census of Grinnell; 2. Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, “The Congregational Church: Its First 25 Years,” Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 23-24; 3. Bartlett, E.S., “Report of the Librarian, pgs. 12-14; and 4. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, March 2, 1859)

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- Quincy A. Gilmore: “Gent at Ease” (land speculator), age 29 when he arrived sometime around December 1854; born in Goshen, _____. He had a “young face and white hair.” Graduating from Dartmouth College at age 20, Gilmore taught school for eight years, half of it in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and half at the Eliot School for Boys in Boston. He also briefly “turned his attention to law.” Gilmore’s land speculation started when he purchased land patents for 2,458.15 acres spread across Iowa. Gilmore taught at Iowa College’s preparatory school (starting in 1859) and served on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank (starting in 1865). (Sources: 1. Old Settler Association Proceedings, Vol. I pg. 31, and Vol. II pg 46, and Vol. III pgs 15 and 28; 2. Boston Directory for the year 1852, Embracing the City Record ..., 1852, pgs. 15 and 105; 3. Edmund Wheeler, History of Newport, New Hampshire, from 1766 to 1878, pg. 394, 1879, Newport; 4. George Thomas Chapman, Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College; Riverside Press, 1867, pg. 356; 5. 1856 United States Census for Poweshiek County, Grinnell Township; and 6. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Eastern States, Springfield, VA; available online at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp?>)
- Josiah Bushnell Grinnell: Congregational minister, age 32 when he arrived in March 1854; born in New Haven, Vermont. The 1856 Grinnell Census lists his occupation as “minister.” Four years later, it was “farmer.” (Sources: 1856 and 1860 Censuses, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa)
- Julia (Chapin) Grinnell: Wife of J.B. Grinnell, age 26 when she arrived sometime after July 3, 1854, but before the end of the year. She was born in Massachusetts. Her father was Chauncey Chapin, Deacon of the Congregational Church – and acquaintance of John Brown. Julia Ann had attended the Mount Holyoke Seminary for young women prior to marrying J.B. Grinnell. (Sources: 1. Obituary of Julia A. Grinnell; and 2. Grinnell, J.B., Men and Events of Forty Years.)
- Stephen Henderson Herrick: Student, age 15 when he arrived with his parents (Rev. Stephen L. and Delia Herrick); born in Crown Point, New York. (Source: Obituary of Stephen H. Herrick)
- Stephen Leonard Herrick: Congregational minister, age 55 when he arrived in September 1855 with his wife, Delia; born in Rutland, Vermont. He and several other ministers, including J.B. Grinnell, supplied the pulpit at the Grinnell Congregational Church, preaching from time to time for “some five years.” However, Herrick preached more frequently than the others. He also taught at Iowa College during its opening year (1859-60) (Sources: 1. Stephen H. Herrick, “The Crown Point Re-enforcement,” Old Settlers Association, Vol. 1, pg. 27; 2. Truman O. Douglass, Builders of a Commonwealth, vol. V, pgs. 91-92, located at Grinnell College Archives; and 3. Obituary of Stephen L. Herrick)

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- Nancy Catherine Holyoke: Wife of Thomas Holyoke, age 23 (or so) when she arrived in 1854; born in Massachusetts. Daughter of Captain Nathaniel Winslow Clark, a Searsport, Maine, sea captain, Nancy met her future husband, Dr. Holyoke, "as a young girl, ministering as her bountiful mother's almoner among his humbler patients." Years later, Nancy's brother-in-law, J. Irving Manatt, described the Holyokes' house: "open, hospitable, provisioned by garden, orchard and vineyard of the rarest then and now, and always populous with life ... Mrs. Holyoke, invalid as she was and shut off from the more strenuous social service, still in her quiet way contributed her full share of the town's happiness ... The house was full of [Nancy's] sisters and cousins." (Source: Manatt, J.I., "Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell," Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904, located in Iowa State Historical Society)
- Thomas Holyoke: Physician, age 35 when he arrived in March 1854 and helped found Grinnell; born in Brewer, Maine (March 16 1818). A son of Maine shipbuilder, Thomas Holyoke graduated from the medical department of Harvard University (1847), he practiced medicine in Searsport, Maine, the next year and married Nancy Clark (daughter of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark) on Oct. 2, 1849. Dr. Holyoke treated many patients, including those afflicted by Spotted Fever epidemic in 1862. He opened a drug store in 1856 (run by his cousin, George Holyoke). Dr. Holyoke was elected county surveyor, trustee of the anticipated "Grinnell University," and trustee of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm. J.B. Grinnell said Dr. Holyoke was "the good physician, the citizen without reproach, the guileless Christian." Leonard F. Parker described Dr. Holyoke as "cool in manner but warm in feeling, deliberate, of few words, and those few rarely uttered before an audience. His prejudices were strong, under control, and held subject to the laws of evidence ... His natural conservatism was ... useful ... when hotter spirits might have been too rash." (Sources: Rodney W. Clark, "In Memoriam: Dr. Thomas Holyoke," Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. II, pg. 4; 2. Leonard F. Parker, "The Grinnell Acorn Becomes the Oaklet of Grinnell," Old Settlers Assn. proceedings, Vol. I, April 4, 1894, pg. 5; 3. Acts and Resolutions Passed at the Regular Session of the Ninth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Des Moines, 1862, pg. 253; 4. Oxford University, Catalogus Senatus Academicii Collegii Harvardiani, 1869, pg. 120; 5. "Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875," compiled by Ray & Frisbie, pgs. 36-38; and 6. J.Irving Manatt, "Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell," Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904, located in Iowa State Historical Society)
- Benoni Howard: Farmer, age 33 when he arrived in spring 1854; born in Belchertown, Massachusetts (Aug. 2, 1820). Apparently, he had been a coppersmith in Holyoke, Mass. He bought 80 acres of land from J.B. Grinnell, located 1 ½ miles "straight west" of the corner of 6th Ave. and West Street. His first wife died Nov. 9, 1855, and he married Eliza Ann Bartlett 4½ months later. (Sources: 1. 1860 Census; 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, addendum, letter from Benoni Howard to son-in-law, Lyman Longley, dated San Bernadino, California, March

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30, 1894; 3. Index to Genealogy database at Stonehouse Museum, Belchertown, Mass., courtesy of Steven L. Winter; and 4. Steven L. Winter, "Howard Family")

- Lysander Howard: Laborer, born in Massachusetts. He was the brother of Benoni Howard.
- John M. Ladd: Cabinet maker, age 30 when he arrived August 21, 1855, or earlier; born in Connecticut. He participated in a concert in Grinnell as part of "an excellent quartet," consisting of John M. Ladd, Mrs. Sarah Parker, Junie Phelps, and James Porter. During the Civil War, he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Volunteer Band in mid 1861. He played the E flat tuba, and he had lung trouble in the winter of 1861-1862, culminating in his death shortly his unit received an honorable discharge on January 27, 1862. (Sources: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, August 21, 1855; 1860 Census for Grinnell; Grinnell Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. II, pgs. 30-31, and Vol. III, pg. 40.)
- Rebecca L. Ladd: Wife of John M. Ladd, age 28 when she arrived on or before October 7, 1855; born in Connecticut. She and John had three children in 1855, including two twin 1-year-old boys. (Source: 1860 Census for Grinnell; and Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, September 24, 1855, and October 7, 1855.)
- Samuel Loomis Presbyterian Minister, a young man who arrived in early 1855 with his wife, Maria Rebecca (Stibbs) Loomis (the only sister of Grinnell co-founder Henry Hamilton). Rev. Loomis was said to be well educated, brilliant, and a good preacher but in poor health. He "took an active part" in organizing the Grinnell Congregational Church in 1855, and he preached there often during that first year (along with J.B. Grinnell and Stephen L. Herrick). Rev. Loomis also briefly taught at the recently built Grinnell School. One of his sons, William Hamilton Loomis, was born in Grinnell on Aug. 5, 1855, and the Loomis family appears in the 1856 Grinnell Census. Then they departed. A later son, Leverett Mills Loomis, was born on Oct. 13, 1857, in Roseville, Ohio. (Sources: 1. Truman O. Douglass, Pilgrims of Iowa, pg. 120; 2. Obituary of Maria Loomis; 3. Elias Loomis, The Descendants of Joseph Loomis, who came from Braintree, England, in the year 1638, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. New Haven, 1870, pg. 176; 4. 1856 Census for Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell; 5. Asa Turner: A Home Missionary Patriarch and His Time, by George F. Magoun, pg. 275, Boston, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, 1899; 6. Douglass, T.O., Builders of a Commonwealth, unpublished manuscript at Grinnell College Archives, Volume 4, pg. 441)
- Jesse Macy: Student and Quaker noncombatant, age 17 when he arrived in late 1859; born in Indiana, he had moved to near Lebanon, Indiana, and thence to Lynnville, Jasper County, Iowa. Recruited by Leonard F. Parker to attend the Iowa College Academy in Grinnell, he attended the Friends Institute (near Oskaloosa) from 1861-1863. In 1864, he was drafted into the Union Army and peacefully went on

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Sherman's March to the Sea (in spite of badgering and harassment from officers who wanted Macy to bear arms). Later in life, he became, successively, tutor and then principal of the Iowa College Academy, and eventually a professor of Political Science at Iowa College. (Source: Jesse Macy, Autobiography of Jesse Macy, Chronology.)

George Frederic Magoun:

Frederick William Morrison: Tanner, age 42, when he arrived in fall 1855; born in Bath, New Hampshire. He became Grinnell's first tanner, using the abundant supply of deer for hides. His work led to Grinnell's glove factory. (Sources: 1. Obituary of Frederick William Morrison; 2. Leonard A. Morrison, History of the Morison or Morrison Family, Madison, 1880, pgs. 301, 360-361; and 3. 1860 Census for Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa.)

Ann (Sutherland) Morrison: Wife of Frederic W. Morrison, age 41 when she arrived in fall 1855; born in New Hampshire. (Source: 1860 Census for Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa.)

Frances "Fannie" Overton:

Leonard Fletcher Parker: Teacher, age 30 when he arrived in Sept. 1856 with his wife, Sarah (Pearse); born in Arcade, New York. This Oberlin College and Theological Seminary graduate was a witness or a participant in several key moments in Grinnell's early history, including John Brown's visit; the first mob action in Grinnell; the 100-Day volunteer soldiers; and tracking down the murderers of two federal marshals. During his lifetime, Leonard F. Parker was also a school superintendent, a college professor, a legislator, a church historian, a president of the Grinnell Old Settlers Association, and an author. (Sources: 1. Biography sheet, Ms. 44, the Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Soc., Iowa City; 2. Many entries written or compiled by Leonard F. Parker, Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings; 3. Jacob Swisher, Leonard Fletcher Parker, pg. 51); and 4. Obituary "Tribute to Mrs. L.F. Parker, 6-12-1900")

Sarah (Pearse) Parker: Teacher and wife of Leonard F. Parker, age 28 when she arrived in November 1856; born in Sudbury, Vermont. (Source: 1860 Census for Grinnell)

Reed, Julius A. Regional Superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society, treasurer and teacher at Iowa College, born Jan. 16, 1809, age 45 when he first visited in Nov. 1854. Rev. Reed had previously served a congregation in Fairfield, Iowa. As regional superintendent of the A.H.M.S., Rev. Reed frequently crisscrossed the state and kept up voluminous correspondence with Congregational pastors and mission efforts. Drawing upon his wide knowledge, Rev. Reed had advised J.B. Grinnell about conditions for

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settling in Iowa. Ten days after J.B. Grinnell purchased land in what would become Grinnell, Rev. Reed purchased land there, too. (Sources: Julius A. Reed letter to Henry, March 16, 1858, Rev. Julius A. Reed Correspondence, 1857-1859, Box 1, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines; Truman O. Douglass, *The Pilgrims of Iowa*, pg. 41; Iowa City Land Office tract book page 5 for Township 80 North, Range 16 West; Julius A Reed Diary, Grinnell College Archives, folder 3, Diaries 1851-1855; and Parker, L.F., History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, pgs. 10 and 121)

Lucius C. Rouse

Congregational minister, age 63 when he arrived with his wife, Frances in spring 1860; born in Vermont. They brought their son, Frank, age 14. Rev. Rouse had previously served a Presbyterian church in Edwardsburg, Michigan, and a Congregational church in Nelson, Ohio. He preached at Grinnell Congregational Church during part of 1863, and he also occasionally preached sermons (as pulpit supply) in Chester in 1864. A parishioner called him a “good, kind old gentleman” who possessed a “mild, Christian temper.” (Sources: 1. 1860 Census for Grinnell; 2. Douglass, T.O., *Builders of a Commonwealth*, Vol. VI, pgs. 150-153; 3. and 4. Oct. 26, 1863, and March 27, 1864, and Jan. 2, 1864, Josephus Eastman Diary; and 4. Obituary of Frances (Stead) Rouse – Rev. Rouse’s second wife)

Maria (Bartlett) Sutherland: Wife of David Sutherland, age 38 when she arrived in October 1855; born in Bath, New Hampshire.

David Sutherland: Farmer, age 47, when he arrived in January 1855; born in Bath, New Hampshire.

Hibbard Sutherland: Farmer, age 20 when he arrived in 1855; born in Bath, New Hampshire. He was a son of David Sutherland. In 1853, Hibbard had gone to California via the isthmus of Panama. In 1859, he traveled to Colorado via an ox cart. He returned to Grinnell in 1862.

Mary (Fisher) Whitcomb: Wife of Abram Whitcomb, age 29 when she arrived on Oct. 1, 1854; born in Chester, Vermont. She was one of 20 charter members of Grinnell Congregational Church. She was also part of “that band of praying women which for many years has been the center of the spiritual life of the church.” (Sources: Obituary of Mary F. Whitcomb; and Leonard F. Parker, History of Poweshiek County Vol. I, pg. 537)

Cordelia (Herrick) Wyatt: Wife of Frank Wyatt, age 25 when they arrived – as a newly married couple -- in August or early September 1855; born in Crown Point, New York. She was the daughter of Rev. Stephen L. Herrick. Prior to marrying Frank, Cordelia taught “French and music for three years at a girls school in Maryland.” She was the first organist of the Grinnell Congregational Church. She was also “the leading pianist and organist in the community” for several years, and she gave lessons. (Source: Obituary of Cordelia S. Wyatt.)

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Frank Wyatt:

Hardware business, age 21 when he and his new bride, Cordelia (Herrick), arrived in August or early September 1855; born in Milton, Vermont. He “played bass viol” in the Grinnell Congregational Church orchestra in its early days. On Aug. 22, 1862, he joined Union Army as a musician; was mustered Nov. 10, 1862; and was “discharged for disability Oct. 4, 1863.” (Sources: 1. Obituary of Frank Wyatt; 2. Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in Miscellaneous Organizations of the Mexican War, Indian Campaigns, War of the Rebellion, and the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, Vol. VI, pg. 144, Des Moines)

Date	Facts	My Speculation
June 17, 1673	<p>Louis Joliet (a trader) and Father Jacques Marquette (a Jesuit missionary), floated down the Mississippi River. They were the first known Europeans to “discover” present-day Iowa. They landed on the bank of the Mississippi and encountered gigantic catfish. They also observed a type of wildcat, herds of buffalo, and flocks of wild turkeys.</p> <p>(Source: Cyrenus Cole, <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 9 and 12, Cedar Rapids, 1921, drawing upon Marquette’s <u>Journal</u> as printed in John Gilmary Shea’s <u>Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley</u>, 1853)</p>	
June 25, 1673	<p>Father Jacques Marquette recorded in his journal, “At last, on the twenty-fifth of June, we perceived footprints of men by the water side, and a beaten path entering a beautiful prairie. We stopped to examine it, and concluding that it was a path leading to some Indian village, we resolved to go and reconnoiter ...”</p> <p>Leaving the rest of their party to guard the boats, Father Marquette and Louis Joliet observed three villages. They were greeted by four elderly Indians who welcomed Marquette and Joliet and brought them back to one of the villages. Residents also welcomed the Frenchmen, and an elderly Indian, perfectly naked, made a speech of greeting. Later, a sachem made a grand speech, and residents treated Marquette and Joliet to a feast and gave them presents, including a peace pipe.</p> <p>When the Frenchmen left, a crowd of some 600 Indians escorted them to their canoes.</p> <p>(Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs.14-18)</p>	
1759	<p>Searsport, Maine, was settled, comprising Waldo Patent and Belfast.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Forty-four Ship Portraits at the Penobscot Marine Museum, Introduction by Walter Muir Whitehill, 1963; and 2. http://www.acadia.net/searsport/sphis.html)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE: The town was incorporated in 1845. Between 1840 and 1860, shipbuilding flourished in Searsport, with eight shipyards at work for local owners. For years, Searsport was home to ten percent of all American deep-water shipmasters. They traveled the world.</p>	
April 30, 1803	<p>The United States acquired the Louisiana Purchase, a huge territory west of the Mississippi River, including what later became Iowa. The purchase price: \$15 million (or an average price of 3 cents per acre.) The seller: Napoleon Bonaparte's France, according to the Treaty of Paris.</p> <p>(Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg. 1)</p> <p>NOTE: The Lewis and Clark Expedition, led by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, explored the vast Louisiana Purchase, from 1804-1806. President Thomas Jefferson told Lewis and Clark to "explore the headwaters of the Missouri River and find an overland route to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Columbia River," according to the Iowa Department of Transportation.</p> <p>"A monument ... on a bluff north of Council Bluffs marks the site where Lewis and Clark held council with the chiefs of the Oto and Missouri American Indian tribes," according to the Iowa Dept. of Transportation.</p>	
March 4, 1806	<p>Nathaniel Winslow Clark was born in Searsport, Waldo, Maine.</p> <p>(Source: Tombstone of Nathaniel Winslow Clark in Hazelwood Cemetery, Grinnell, as noted in the WPA -Works Progress Administration - 1930s Graves Registration Survey, located online at http://iowawpagraves.org/view.php?id=361389)</p>	
Nov. 9, 1811	<p>Abigail Irene Park (future wife of Captain Nathaniel W. Clark) was born in Searsport.</p> <p>(Source: Obituary of Abigail I. Clark. If not otherwise specified, all listed obituaries are located at the Grinnell Historical Museum and can be found online at Stewart Library at www.grinnell.lib.ia.us)</p>	
1818	<p>Thomas Holyoke was born in Brewer, Maine. His father owned or ran a shipyard.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Thomas Francis Harrington, <u>The Harvard Medical School: A History, Narrative, and Documentary</u>, Vol. III, 1905, pg. 1479; and 2. Manatt, J.I., "Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell," <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u>, located in Iowa State Historical Society)</p> <p>NOTE: Thomas Holyoke's elder brother later entered the family business.</p>	
Aug. 2, 1820	<p>Benoni Howard was born.</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Aug. 2, 1858)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE: In 1856, Benoni married his second wife, Eliza Ann Bartlett, who kept a diary, noting many details of life in Grinnell -- and on their farm -- from 1855 through 1863.</p>	
Feb, 28, 1821	<p>Missouri Compromise After a great debate in Congress, the Missouri Compromise became law. It admitted Missouri as a slave state, but it prohibited slavery in Kansas. Specifically, slavery was thereafter prohibited "in all other territory lying north of the parallel of latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes (which corresponds with the southern border of Missouri)." (Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg.263)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Under this law, Maine was also admitted to the Union as a free state (separate from Massachusetts).</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for Jan. 4, 1854.</p>	
Dec. 22, 1821	<p>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell was born in New Haven, Vermont. (Source: Obituary of J.B. Grinnell)</p>	
Aug. 1822	<p>Josephus Eastman was born in Deerfield, Rockingham, New Hampshire. (Source: Obituary of Josephus Eastman)</p> <p>NOTE: Josephus Eastman eventually graduated from Harvard Law School and practiced law in Boston. In 1858, he moved to Eldora, Iowa. In 1863, he moved to Grinnell, practicing law. He left Grinnell in 1869.</p>	
Oct. 12, 1822	<p>Amos Bixby was born in Norridgewock, Maine. (Sources: 1. "Letters from Iowa," introduction by Stephen Dudley; and 2. Laurence T. Paddock, "Bixby, one of city's most quoted writers," the Sunday Camera, March 10, 1991, pgs. 1A and 8A, drawing upon Amos Bixby's portion of the <u>History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado</u>, published by O.L. Baskin & Co., of Chicago, 1880)</p> <p>NOTE: Bixby attended common school. His father then afforded him "the further special advantage of a few terms at the Bloomfield Academy and two years at Waterville College." Thereafter, according to Paddock, Bixby "studied law in an office in Augusta and began to practice in 1849 in Searsport, Maine." See timeline entry for May 26, 1849</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	for more details.	
1823	<p>The first steamboat to pass along the future border of Iowa was the Virginia. “It made a round tri between St. Louis, Missouri, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota,” according to the Iowa Department of Transportation.</p> <p>“Often portrayed as a glamorous means of travel, steamboats had their drawbacks. For one thing, travel was limited to the basic north-south flow of rivers. In addition, rivers were impassable for several months of the year due to ice and varying water levels, and rapids posed a problem as well. The ‘golden age’ of the Mississippi River steamboats ended as the lumber industry diminished and railroads came to dominate transportation.”</p> <p>(Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg. 3)</p>	
Aug. 3, 1825	<p>Leonard Fletcher Parker was born in Arcade, New York.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Biography sheet, Ms. 44, the Leonard F. Parker Papers, 1842-1925, State Historical Society Museum, Iowa City, IA; 2. Swisher, Jacob A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 3, Iowa Biographical Series, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1927)</p> <p>NOTE: As a boy, L.F. Parker’s education was often disrupted due to overwork, poor health, or being too busy to attend the local schools. He received a partial education through the influence of a Christian woman named May B. Lyman, and an Oberlin College graduate named Samuel Sedgwick.</p>	
1825	<p>“Abigail Clark joined the Congregational Church under the pastorship of Rev. Stephen Thurston, D.D.”</p> <p>(Obituary of Abigail I. Clark)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Rev. Thurston was pastor of First Church in Prospect, Maine (later known as Searsport Congregational Church) from Sept. 1, 1825 to May 16, 1866. “The cause of anti-slavery and temperance ever found in him an earnest advocate. Dr. T. was ready, eloquent, and forceful in his preaching, and especially in platform speeches.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Minutes of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine, 55th Anniversary</u>, pgs. 115-116, Bangor, Maine, 1881)</p>	
March 1, 1827	<p>The Oneida Academy was formed in Whitesboro, New York, a few miles from Utica. A few years earlier (late 1823 or 1824), its founder, Rev. George W. Gale, had directed the theological studies of lawyer-turned-preacher Charles G. Finney.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>The Academy was designed to train men to preach the Gospel. However, it did not offer much theological instruction to students.</p> <p>The students paid for their studies by doing manual labor on a hundred-acre farm. (Source: Robert Samuel Fletcher, <u>The History of Oberlin College, from its Foundation Through the Civil War</u>, Book 1, Chapter 5, published in 1874)</p> <p>NOTE 1: By the time that the school opened, Finney had preached in many locations; many people who heard Finney became intensely aware of their sins and then placed their faith in Jesus Christ for forgiveness and salvation. A growing number of other ministers, in turn, began adopting Finney's methods for preaching and evangelization. These preachers were called "new-measures" men.</p> <p>NOTE 2. Charles G. Finney's supporters – "new-measures" men, "played a large role in sponsoring and financing the school" in its early days. Theologically speaking, these men believed -- much as Methodists did -- in "human ability (with the help of divine grace) to accept Christ [as Savior] and even perhaps to live a positively good life." (Source: Fletcher, R.S., <u>The History of Oberlin College, from its Foundation Through the Civil War</u>, Book 1, Chapters 5 and 6)</p> <p>NOTE 3: J.B. Grinnell attended the Oneida Academy (named after the Oneida Presbytery, and later called the Oneida Institute) as a young man. In his memoirs, Grinnell states that "the Oneida Institute, located at Whitesboro, was the hotbed of radicalism as it existed at that day ... combining education with manual labor." In the early days, students worked about 3½ hours each day. (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pgs. 29 and 30)</p> <p>NOTE 4: "Early in 1836, an attack was launched upon the Oneida Institute in the legislature at Albany [New York] because its students were 'in the habit of haranguing the people on the subject of abolitionism.' "No action was taken, but the Institute was made increasingly notorious as a hotbed of radicalism, and gradually declined from this date until it was abandoned and the plant turned over to the Freewill Baptists in 1844."</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Fletcher, R.S., <u>The History of Oberlin College, from its Foundation Through the Civil War</u> , Book 1, Chapter 12)	
Sept. 28, 1828	<p>Eliza Ann Bartlett was born to Stephen and Theodotia (Child) Bartlett in Bath, NH. (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Grinnell, Iowa 1855-1864; and 2. "The Bartlett Family of Grinnell": Corey McIntoch's Senior Independent Project, in Harry Hopkins House, Grinnell College, Spring 2000.)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann, her parents, and her brothers and sister moved to Grinnell in late 1855.</p>	
Feb. 4, 1829	<p>Nathaniel W. Clark married Abigail I. Park. They lived in Searsport. (Source: Obituary of Abigail Park Clark.)</p> <p>NOTE: The 1830 Census for Searsport, Maine, listed Nathaniel W. Clark, head of household and between ages of 20 and 30, and one female, 15-20 years old. (Source: 1830 Census, Searsport, Maine)</p>	
Nov. 1831	<p>Nancy Catherine Clark was born to Nathaniel W. and Abigail I. Clark. (Source: Holyoke monument in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell, Iowa.)</p> <p>NOTE: <u>Searsport Sea Captains</u> states that Nancy was born Oct. 2, 1829. If that date is correct, then Nancy was born about 8 months after Nathaniel and Abigail got married. (Source: Black, Col.F.F., <u>Searsport Sea Captains</u>, pg. 55)</p>	
1832	<p>"White settlement began in Iowa with the Black Hawk Purchase." (Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg. 4)</p>	
Dec. 30, 1832	<p>Rodney Watters Clark was born to Nathaniel W. and Abigail I. Clark. (Source: R.W. Clark tombstone in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell, Iowa.)</p>	
1833	<p>The schooner <i>Edward</i> was built in New Castle, Maine. (Source: Oct. 13, 1840 Bill of Sale, located in folder on schooner <i>Edward</i>, Penobscot Memorial Library, Stephen Phillips Memorial Library, Searsport, ME)</p> <p>Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, was founded by John J. Shipherd – pastor of Presbyterian Church at Elyria, Ohio – and Philo P. Stewart, manufacturer of Stewart Stove. (Source: Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 16 and 22)</p> <p>NOTE: Oberlin College was designed to be a school where students would perform</p>	

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	<p>manual labor – just as at the Oneida Institute – and receive theological instruction, fitting them for the mission field in the western United States.</p> <p>The College was increasingly known for anti-slavery agitation. (Source: Fletcher, R.S., <u>The History of Oberlin College, from its Foundation Through the Civil War</u>, Book 1, Chapter 5)</p> <p>“The settlement of Iowa commenced in 1833.” (Source: Truman O. Douglass, <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. I, pg. 147, unpublished manuscript in Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Pioneers to Iowa “came on foot, on horseback, in prairie schooners or in covered wagons. With no roads (and no bridges) to rely on, they followed American Indian trails in their search for a place to call home.” (Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>)</p>	
June 1, 1833	<p>“Iowa became part of the Michigan Territory.” (Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg. 3)</p> <p>NOTE: Settlement occurred rapidly. Five years later, in 1838, Iowa became a territory. In 1840, Iowa had more than 42,000 residents. (Additional source: Truman O. Douglass, <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. I, pg. 147, unpublished manuscript in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
1834	<p>A group of Stockbridge Indians, led by their chief and preacher John Metoxen, travelled from Green Bay, Wisconsin, to Iowa. Metoxen and his companions sought to persuade prominent Indians to receive Christian missionaries and teachers, and adopt the ways of (Western) civilization.</p> <p>The men in the deputation met – and were rebuffed by – Black Hawk, Keokuk, and Appanoose. The Stockbridge Indians also met Chief Poweshiek of the Fox Indians. Chief Poweshiek said that the Fox warriors “could use the hoe but did not want the plow; they chose rather to hunt for a living than to cultivate the soil.”</p> <p>Chief Poweshiek added, “The Great Spirit made us to fight and to kill one another when we have a mind to. We do not want to learn; we want to kill the Sioux.” (Source: Truman O. Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 16-17, Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1911, pgs. 16-17)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: The Stockbridge Indians were a remnant of the tribe located at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where a church had been organized through the missionary work of David Brainerd and Jonathan Edwards, among others. The tribe was later forced by white settlers to move. By 1834, the remnant lived in Green Bay, Wisconsin.</p>	
Sept. 1835	<p>John Todd (native of Pennsylvania) enrolled in Oberlin College. (Source: Rev. John Todd, <u>Early Settlement and Growth in Western Iowa, Or, Reminiscences</u>, biographical sketch; Historical Department of Iowa, publisher; 1906)</p>	
Dec. 28, 1835	<p>The AHMS (American Home Missionary Society) commissioned its first missionary to the Territory of Iowa, Rev. Cyrus L. Watson. He was assigned to labor in “Dubuque’s Mines, Missouri Ter.” (Source: George Punchard, <u>History of Congregationalism from about A.D. 250 to the Present Time, Vol. II, Congregationalism in America</u>, p. 228, 1881, Boston, drawing upon Reports of American Home Missionary Society, 1836 and 1837)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Punchard notes that Rev. Watson remained at the mines for only four months. Punchard states, “It is not unlikely that he [Watson] was discouraged by the disorderly, graceless, and vicious squatters around him, and abandoned the ground in despair.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: The AHMS assisted all of the “New School” Presbyterian Churches in Iowa, as well as every new Congregational Church in the state except those in Grinnell, Tabor, Denmark, Keokuk, and Farragut. (Source: William Salter, <u>Memoirs of Joseph W. Pickett, Missionary Superintendent in Southern Iowa and in the Rocky Mountains for the American Home Missionary Society</u>, p. 35)</p>	
June 5, 1836	<p>Rev. Julius A. Reed was ordained as a Congregational minister and evangelist in Quincy, Illinois. (Source: B.B. Edwards, <u>American Quarterly Register</u>, Vol. IX, published by American Education Society, p. 80, 1837, Boston)</p> <p>NOTE: Reed later served as agent/missionary superintendent in Iowa for the American Home Missionary Society.</p>	
July 4, 1836	<p>Michigan became a state, and “Iowa became part of the Wisconsin Territory.” (Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg. 4)</p>	
Dec. 1836	<p>Nathaniel T. Clark was born to Nathaniel W. and Abigail I. Clark.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Nathaniel T. Clark tombstone in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell, IA.)	
May 27, 1838	<p>Josephus Eastman (16 years old) and his two sisters, Melinda (age 26) and Mary (age 24), joined the Congregational Church in Epsom, New Hampshire. Rev. Winthrop Fifield was their pastor.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Eastman, Josephus, 1863 Diary, May 3, 1863; and 2. Epsom Church Records, Congregational Church Membership, 1828-1882 Admissions and Dismissals, available online at http://www.epsomhistory.com/epsom/records/bapt08.htm)</p>	
1838	<p>Stagecoaches introduced to Iowa</p> <p>“The first regular stagecoach line in Iowa began operating ... and ran twice weekly from Burlington through Fort Monroe and Montrose to St. Francesville, Missouri – an 18-hour trip of 45 miles.,” according to the Iowa Department of Transportation.</p> <p>“Stagecoaches made their way to Iowa to meet the need for mail delivery to western settlements. Equipped with seats for passengers, stagecoaches became popular means of passenger travel.</p> <p>“The standard fare was ‘ten cents, per mile, and a fence rail’” Whenever a stagecoach got stuck in a slough, male passengers would use the fence rail to pull out the vehicle.</p> <p>“The first stagecoaches were described as ‘wagons without springs, and with white muslin tops, drawn by two horses’ ...</p> <p>“Many problems plagued travel by stagecoach. Mud and plank roads, winter blizzards, prairie fires, and robberies added up to discomfort and long delays.”</p> <p>(Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg.)</p> <p>NOTE: “The last coach of the Western Stage Company left Des Moines on July 1, 1870.”</p>	
July 1838	<p>First Congregational Pastor in Territory of Iowa</p> <p>Rev. Asa Turner, a Congregational minister, entered the new Territory of Iowa. He established the first Congregational church in Iowa in the little village of Denmark, southeast of Burlington.</p> <p>(Source: Joseph Frazier Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century: From Salvation to Service</u> [Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1997], pgs. 5 and 18, drawing upon letters from Asa Turner to the American Home Missionary Society, quoted in Truman O. Douglass, <u>Builders of the Commonwealth</u>, vol. 1, pgs. 42-43, unpublished manuscript in the Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>Pleas for Assistance</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: In the following months and years, Rev. Turner pleaded for assistance from the American Home Missionary Society. A typical letter stated,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“We want help, and we want it immediately. Can you not send us some men who are full of faith in the Holy Ghost, who will be willing to labor among our log cabins for the purpose of saving souls.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rev. Turner wrote in 1842, “We want good men, who are willing to endure hardness, and to meet all the unromantic realities of a new country.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: The American Home Missionary Society will hereafter be referred to as AHMS.</p>	
July 4, 1838	<p>“The Iowa Territory was carved out of a portion of the Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi River.”</p> <p>(Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones, pg. 4)</p>	
Jan. 1, 1839	<p>Iowa Territorial Legislature passed a general school law, establishing a “common school or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be opened and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of 5 and 25 years.”</p> <p>(Source: Cooper, Arnie, “A Stony Road: black Education in Iowa, 1838-1860,” pg. 114, <i>Annals of Iowa, A Quarterly Journal of History</i>, 3rd Series, Vol. 48, Numbers 3/4, Winter/Spring 1986)</p>	
Jan. 21, 1839	<p>The Iowa Territorial Legislature passed “an act to regulate Blacks and Mulattoes” that put regulations on the way that free blacks could move to Iowa.</p> <p>(Source: Cooper, Arnie, “A Stony Road: black Education in Iowa, 1838-1860,” pg. 115, <i>Annals of Iowa, A Quarterly Journal of History</i>, 3rd Series, Vol. 48, Numbers 3/4, Winter/Spring 1986)</p>	
1840	<p>The Brig. <i>Calcutta</i> was built in Searsport by Henry Matthews for Benjamin B. Park, et al. The <i>Calcutta</i> had one deck and two masts. Her length was 89’ 8””; her breadth was 24’ 1””; her depth was 8’ 7””; and she measured 163 tons. She was a Brig with a square stern, no galleries and billet (?) head.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Personal correspondence with Stephanie Philbrick, Library Reference, Maine Historical Society, April 29, 2003; and 2. Sept. 29, 1842 bill of sale, found in folder on Brig “Calcutta,” located in Penobscot Marine Museum, Stephen Phillips Memorial Library, Searsport, ME.)</p> <p>Captain Nathaniel W. Clark was at sea on the schooner <i>Edward</i>. The <i>Edward</i> had one deck and two masts, and it is 80’ 4 ½ “ long. The ship was 24’ 4</p>	

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	<p>½” in breadth, and 8’ 7 ½” deep. She weighed 143 tons. She was “schooner rigged,” had a square stern, no galleries, and no head. (Sources: 1. Colonel Frederick Frasier Black, <u>Searsport Sea Captains</u>, published by Penobscot Marine Museum, Searsport, Maine, 1960 and 1989; pg. 53; and 2. Oct. 13, 1840, Bill of Sale, located in folder on Schooner <i>Edward</i>, Penobscot Memorial Library, Stephen Phillips Memorial Library, Searsport, ME)</p>	
1840 legislative season	<p>Iowa Territorial Legislature passed an education bill which explicitly excluded blacks. (Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 136)</p>	
Nov. 30, 1840	<p>The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa met in Iowa City. Nineteen senators and 40 representatives attended. (Source: W.E. Alexander, <u>History of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties</u>, pg. 61, 1882, Sioux City)</p> <p>NOTE: This meeting occurred about a month before Iowa was admitted into the Union.</p>	
1841-1845	<p>Jonathan Chambers, the second territorial governor of Iowa, brought his slaves with him to Iowa from Kentucky. He was the only Iowa governor to own slaves. He served in the Iowa City territorial capitol. (Source: Jack Lufkin, Curator of “Governors:” exhibit at State of Iowa Historical Museum, 600 E. Locust Ave., Des Moines, IA, May 21, 2007.)</p>	
April 27, 1842	<p>Josephus Eastman’s father, John Eastman, took an abstinence pledge in Epsom, New Hampshire. John vowed to not drink beer or alcohol. About a year later, several of Josephus’s siblings also took the pledge, including his brother Enoch. (Source: Records of the Epsom Temperance Society, 1835-1860. Available online at http://www.epsomhistory.com/epsom/records/temperance.htm)</p> <p>NOTE: Enoch Eastman became lieutenant governor of Iowa in 1863.</p>	
June 21, 1842	<p>Jesse Macy was born to Quaker parents near Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana. In 1851, the Macy family moved to another farm near Lebanon, Indiana. And in 1856, Jesse and his family moved by covered wagon to a farm near Lynnville in Jasper County, Iowa. (Source: Jesse Macy, <u>Autobiography of Jesse Macy</u>, Chronology)</p>	
October 11, 1842	<p>The federal Commissioners of the United States concluded its “final treaty with the Sauk and Fox” Indians in Iowa. They signed a treaty at Agency City. Purchased land included the future Polk County.</p>	

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	<p>Signatories included Sauk and Fox tribal leaders. “Pow a shick” (Poweshiek) was the first Fox to sign. Chief Poweshiek lived on the Skunk River. He was described as “tall, heavily built, of rough cast of features, and a disposition full of exaction and arrogance.” Chief Poweshiek had also had signed the Feb. 21, 1838 treaty.</p> <p>The tribes ceded “11.8 million acres in central and southern Iowa” in exchange for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$800,000; • limited annuities; • limited assumption of tribal debts by the United States; and • a promise of a new home on the Missouri River or its tributaries. <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Baptism of Fire: The Republican Party in Iowa, 1838-1878</u> by Robert Cook, Ames, Iowa, 1994, pg. 16, referring to <u>A History of Iowa</u> by L.L. Sage (Ames, Iowa, 1974), pp. 71-72); 2. “Treaty with the Sauk and Foxes 1842,” Government Printing Office 1904, available online at http://digital.library.okstate.edu/KAPPLER/VOL2/treaties/sau0546.htm; and 3. H.B. Turbill, “A Chapter from the History of Des Moines,” Iowa State Journal, Des Moines, April 25, 1857, located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines.)</p> <p>NOTE 1: This treaty was proclaimed on March 23, 1843, kicking off the first major land rush in United States history. See timeline entry for July 1844 for a description of the immigration to Iowa.</p> <p>NOTE 2: “The eastern portions of Iowa had been acquired by the previous treaties o 1832, 1836, and 1837, but the aborigines yet remained, clinging tenaciously to teir ancestral domain,” according to the Iowa State Journal, April 25, 1857.</p>	
March 1843	<p>The birth of the Iowa Band</p> <p>Twelve students, about to graduate from Andover Theological Seminary in Massachusetts, met secretly to discuss their future plans. Dedicated to becoming missionaries, they sought direction from God.</p> <p>Knowing of Rev. Asa Turner’s requests for missionaries, they decided to go to Iowa. By making that one decision, they would be known as the Iowa Band.</p> <p>One of the men, Ephraim Adams, exclaimed, “If each one of us can only plant one good permanent church, and all together build a college, what a work that would be.”</p> <p>(Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 3, 5- 6, referring to Ephraim Adams, <u>The Iowa Band</u> [Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 2nd Ed., 1902]; Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>; and Douglass, <u>Builders of the Commonwealth</u>, vols. 1 and 2)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: Members of the Iowa Band were instrumental in founding Iowa College, which later changed its name to Grinnell College.</p>	
June 1843	<p>Congregational minister Asa Turner discouraged in Iowa Rev. Asa Turner wrote to Iowa Band member Ephraim Adams, “I am happy to hear that a reinforcement from Andover is talked of. I hope it will not all end in talk, but I fear. I have received so many promises of the kind that they do not even begin to excite a hope. “If your professor should write and say that the whole class would start in a mass for Iowa in two weeks, I should expect to see one or two of them in the course of two years, who could find no other resting place for the soles of their feet. (Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of the Commonwealth</u>, vol. I pgs. 42-43)</p> <p>NOTE: Historian Truman O. Douglass noted that Rev. Turner “encouraged them [the Iowa Band members] to come as best he could. He spread before them again and again the great needs and opportunities of the field. He invited them to come.” Rev. Turner wrote, “Come on, brethren. Come in the spirit of your Pilgrim Fathers, and plant their principles in this rich soil. Don’t be ashamed of your mother as soon as you cross the Alleghenies. The principles of church government, planted on Plymouth rock, are in my opinion the same as taught by our Savior and his Apostles, and I am free to wish they might spread over this great valley.”</p>	
Aug. 1843	<p>Iowa Band members prepared to come to Iowa Rev. Asa Turner sent a letter to the Iowa Band, informing them, “Come prepared to expect small things, rough things. Lay aside all your dandy whims boys, learn in college, and take a few lessons of your grandmothers, before you come. Get clothes, firm, durable, something that will go through the hazel brush without tearing. “Don’t be afraid of a good, hard hand, or of a tanned face. If you keep free from a hard heart, you will do well. “Get wives of the old Puritan stamp, such as honored the distaff and the loom, those who can pail a cow, and churn the butter, and be proud of a jean dress or a checkered apron.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 55-56)</p> <p>The eleven Iowa Band members were Ephraim Adams; Harvey Adams; James J. Hill; Daniel Lane; Erastus Ripley; Ebenezer Alden; Horace Hutchinson; Alden B. Robbins; Benjamin Spaulding; Edwin B. Turner; and William Salter. The twelfth member, William Hammond, had decided not to join his classmates in Iowa.</p> <p>The Iowa Band members had studied a nearly identical curriculum, emphasizing Greek, Latin, mathematics, and Biblical studies.</p> <p>The Band members also had a similar Christian framework: Orthodox, Calvinistic, and Congregational in the structure and governance of its churches. This structure was similar, in fact, to that experienced by William Bradford and the rest of the Pilgrims in Plymouth Bay Colony.</p> <p>All eleven Iowa Band members were abolitionists, dedicated to ceasing the spread of slavery – and eventually causing slavery itself to stop.</p> <p>(Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 8-10)</p>	
Oct. 4, 1843	<p>Nine of the eleven Iowa Band members left Albany, New York, and headed west. (Source: 1. Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 57)</p> <p>NOTE: On October 14, they arrived in Chicago (population 8,000). Upon leaving Chicago, they rode one or more “prairie schooners” (Conestoga wagons) toward the Mississippi River.</p>	
Oct, 23, 1843	<p>Some of the Iowa Band members stepped on to Iowa soil. The rest of the group soon followed. (Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 57)</p>	
Late Oct. or early Nov. 1843	<p>Iowa Band member Ephraim Adams was hosted by a pioneer family in Denmark. Adams recorded the following impression of Iowa after a heavy rain:</p> <p>“Walking out with my host after the rain, he saw me trying to pick my way around the mud.</p> <p>“‘Oh ho,’ said he laughingly. ‘You will get over that. We have to go through the mud here.’</p> <p>“Two impressions: That we had found a country with a soil fat as grease, and probably I should find myself in many a fix where one would have to go through things and no way around.”</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 19, quoting from Adams, "Pioneering in Iowa," an address given in 1897, located in Grinnell College Archives, Burling Library.)</p> <p>NOTE: According to the Iowa Department of Transportation, "Before hard-surfaced roads, Iowa was an island of mud. When it rained, Iowa's rich soil became a sticky quagmire." (Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <u>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</u>, pg. 24)</p>	
Nov. 5, 1843	<p>Seven Iowa Band members were ordained in the Denmark Congregational Church's broken-backed meeting house. It was Rev. Asa Turner's parish.</p> <p>Rev. Julius A. Reed gave the ordination sermon, basing it on a text from Acts 20: 20: "Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all thy flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood."</p> <p>Rev. Asa Turner was radiant, exclaiming, "For three weeks past, I have felt like weeping all the time. My heart has overflowed. O what a week we have had. The Lord be praised!"</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 57-58; and 2. Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 24)</p> <p>NOTE 1: See timeline entry for June 1843 to compare Rev. Turner's radiance with his discouragement five months earlier.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Rev. Asa Turner was actively involved with the Iowa Band members. He had given the ordination prayer. He also helped the Iowa Band members find their "fields of labor." In addition, Rev. Turner blessed the newly minted ministers and provided them with conveyances to begin their journeys to various parts of the Territory of Iowa. (Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. I, pg. 45, unpublished manuscript, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Ever afterwards, the Iowa Band members called Rev. Turner "Father Turner."</p>	
1844	<p>John Todd graduated from Oberlin Theological Seminary. He had received an A.B. degree in 1841 from Oberlin College. (Source: <u>Early Settlement and Growth in Western Iowa</u>, biographical sketch)</p>	
April 16, 1844	<p>The Iowa College Association was formally organized. It was composed of Congregational ministers in Iowa, including members of the Iowa Band and some Presbyterians.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>At this meeting, Reuben Gaylord moved, “Resolved, that we deem it expedient without delay to adopt measures preparatory to laying the foundations of an institution of learning in this territory.” (Source: Joseph Frazier Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century: From Salvation to Service</u>, pg. 39, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa)</p> <p>NOTE: The Association eventually led to the formation of Iowa College.</p>	
Summer and Fall 1844	<p>J.B. Grinnell took a steamer from Buffalo, New York, to Chicago, en route to Wisconsin. Upon arrival in Prairieville, J.B. began peddling religious tracts and books as an assistant colporteur.</p> <p>During this time, he also wrote articles about Wisconsin for the New York Tribune. (Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B. <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 38; and 2. Early Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. 1, pg. 7)</p>	
July 1844	<p>Description of immigration to New Purchase in Iowa</p> <p>Iowa Band member Benjamin Spaulding preached and visited people in the New Purchase (in Mahaska and an adjacent county).</p> <p>He wrote, “The opening spring brings in a fresh tide of immigration. Settlers, with their wagons and cattle, are seen almost hourly moving along the principle roads to take possession of the most eligible places not yet occupied. The population has hardly yet gained a fixed character of any kind. The oldest settler, excepting a few who were connected with the Indian affairs, has been on the ground but a year; and some but a few weeks or months.” (Source: Benjamin Spaulding’s July 1844 report to the American Home Missionary Society, quoted in Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, vol. 2, pg. 272)</p>	
Oct. 7, 1844	<p>The first constitutional conventional in Iowa convened in Iowa City. Seventy-two men were seated for the convention; 44 were born in northern states, 25 in southern states, and three were born in foreign countries. Of the 72 men, 41 were farmers, and 10 were lawyers. (Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg.197)</p>	
Late 1844	<p>Iowa Band member Benjamin Spaulding traveled an average of 50 miles per week – or 2,500 miles during the year in his mission territory, stretching northwestward from Otumwa into the New Purchase. He mostly traveled on horseback among the Sac and Fox tribes, “in perils of waters, in perils in the wilderness, in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, and in cold.” according to fellow Iowa Band member William Salter.</p> <p>In his first annual report, Spaulding wrote regarding mistreatment of American Indians.</p>	

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	<p>The report stated,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The eager strife of the whites, to gain possession of the country but just left by the Indians, bears a most striking contrast to the slow and reluctant step of the recent owners in leaving their native groves and prairies, and all the scenery associated with past joys, for a distant, and unknown and undesired country. Many of them were seen, in companies of twenties or perhaps fifties, floating in their light canoes, down the swift current of the Des Moines, as if the stream of time were hurrying them into the gulf of oblivion, and yet they could not fail to stop a while in this well-remembered spot, to take a few more fish, or to go ashore and pass the night in some old grove which had often sheltered them, and was still far more hospitable and grateful to them than the dwellings of their pale-faced supplanters ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“And yet, must these slight transgressions [the lingering of Indians] be regarded with a jealous eye, and visited with rebuke or even insult by their ruthless dispossessors?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Alas for the heartlessness of my countrymen! May God forgive them! It is not true that the wandering, unlettered man whom we thoughtlessly call savage cares not for his home. There are strings in his bosom which have never been touched by the cold hand of avarice, nor rent asunder in the hot pursuit of pleasure or fashion. They will vibrate most vigorously at any sound that resembles home.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Says one, the wife of a chief, as she was hurried away, ‘Oh! Let me go back, and take one drink from the old spring.’ And yet these sensitive, immortal beings are driven into the wilderness, by a Christian nation, and left to perish for lack of knowledge, or be slowly tortured to death by that avarice which will gladly sell a soul for a farthing ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Must Christian freemen, in a nation of Christians, be compelled year by year, to witness scenes like this, and do nothing but sit down and weep over them? ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Must immortal men be carelessly thrown away, while an old sword, if it had drunk the blood of Tecumseh, or Black Hawk, could be preserved in our public halls, as a glorious trophy for civilized men to behold? Surely angels</p>	

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	<p>must look with astonishment upon such perversion ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“What Christians can find sometimes to weep at is the mercenary cruelty of the conquerors, as well as the wickedness and hopelessness of the conquered.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. William Salter, <u>Sixty Years and Other Discourses with Reminiscences</u>, Boston: Pilgrim Press, pg. 309; and 2. Benjamin Spaulding's annual reports to the American Home Missionary Society, quoted in Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, vol. 2, pgs. 288-290)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Spaulding kept up his itinerant ministry for four years. In all of these conditions, Spaulding was able to say, “I joy and rejoice and even glory.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: Historian Cyrenus Cole notes, “The Sacs and Foxes were so reluctant to leave their Iowa lands that it was necessary to give them a military ‘escort’ to their new homes in Kansas. The chief Poweshiek led the remnant of the Foxes, and Keokuk went forth with his band of Sacs.” However, “Many bands of them, especially of the Foxes, remained in places where the eyes of the government could not see them,” according to historian Cyrenus Cole. See timeline entry for 1852 for more details.</p> <p>(Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg.218)</p>	
December 1844	<p>Iowa's first constitution was presented to the United States Congress by Iowa's territorial delegate, Augustus C. Dodge.</p> <p>(Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 201-204)</p> <p>NOTE: Three months later, Congress reduced Iowa's western boundary, as outlined in the Iowa constitution, making it “the meridian seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of Washington,” instead of the Missouri River. Some congressmen approved this change in order to create more free states.</p> <p>Congress then decided that Iowa would be admitted to the Union after its citizens approved the Iowa constitution. But by April 1, the election date, there was “a loud outcry against the action of Congress.” Three Democrats “came forward and made a determined attack on the mutilated boundaries.” One of those men was Enoch Eastman, the brother of Josephus Eastman, a lawyer who would set up his shingle in Grinnell in 1863.</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Enoch Eastman wrote the inscription on the Iowa stone in the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., "Iowa, her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The people of Iowa rejected "statehood on the terms of Congress" –and a smaller Iowa than exists today -- by a majority of 996 votes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A new Iowa Constitution was drawn up in May 1846 and submitted to Congress, where Senator Stephen A. Douglas – the "Little Giant" who would later debate Abraham Lincoln – "proposed the boundaries as they exist today." The boundaries were accepted by the makers of the Iowa Constitution – and the people of Iowa.</p>	
1845	<p>Rev. Julius A. Reed became a "pioneer missionary agent or superintendent" for the American Home Missionary Society. He was the first man to "give his whole time" to this agency which served the Congregational Church. (Source: Douglass, L., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. 1, pgs. 143-146, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: In an article published in April 1898 in <i>Missionary Iowa</i>, Rev. Ephraim Adams set forth Rev. Reed's qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In "the vigor of life, at the age of 36." • A "man of culture and learning," which was "fitting for those times when sects were numerous and preachers abundant who, in some cases, made a boast of never having rubbed their heads against College walls, and sneered at young men from Seminaries as theological dwarfs." • "A clear thinker, accurate statement, and ... a good preacher." This qualified Rev. Reed "to carry the Gospel to destitute settlements, and to aid the pastors in special meetings." • Experience as a pastor at Fairfield, Iowa. • The "spirit of a true pioneer." "His traveling outfit was suited to his work. His milk-white 'old trusty and faithful' was attached to an unusually high-top buggy (a rarity in those days) with stout wheels, stout, straight shafts, in every way made for strength rather than beauty. When once seated in that vehicle (a position not the easiest to attain), he seemed 'high and lifted up,' ready for rivers to be forded, and sloughs to be waded. In those early times when mails were few, postage high, and visitors rare, with his social nature he could be carry cheer everywhere." 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A good business talent ... This enabled him to judge as to strategic points to be occupied. He understood, and was very particular as to the legal points involved in the organization of churches, and the handling and management of church property. This, at a time, when partly through ignorance, and partly through carelessness, such things were in danger of being neglected or wrongly done.” • “Of a judicial turn of mind, candid and fair in his judgment. This was essential at a time when Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians were united in missionary work. The missionary agent must, in fairness, act for both.” 	
1845	<p>Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark was at sea on the Brig. <i>Calcutta</i>. (Source: <i>Searsport Sea Captains</i>.)</p>	
July 1, 1845	<p>Abbie Orilla Clark was born to Capt. Nathaniel W. and Abigail Clark. (Obituary of Mrs. Henry Lawrence)</p> <p>NOTE: Abbie Clark may have been conceived before the captain left on the <i>Calcutta</i>, and he may have been at sea when his wife bore Abbie. On the other hand, it was common for captains to be accompanied by their families during their voyages, according to Mrs. Charlene Farris, author and historian of Searsport, Maine. (Source: Conversation between David Connon and Charlene Farris, during 2007)</p>	
Fall 1845	<p>Twenty-year-old Leonard F. Parker arrived at Oberlin, OH, with \$1 in his pocket for college. He was planning to teach in a school that fall and enroll in Oberlin College in January 1846.</p> <p>Parker met Professor (and Revivalist preacher) Charles G. Finney and helped Finney cut down his corn. (Source: Swisher, J.A., <i>Leonard Fletcher Parker</i>, pg. 22?)</p>	
Jan. 1846	<p>Iowa Band member Benjamin Spaulding</p>	
Feb. 10, 1846	<p>A large group of Mormons entered Iowa, having been swindled out of their homes in Nauvoo, Illinois. They began a 300-mile long trek across Iowa. (Source: Cole, C. <i>A History of the People of Iowa</i>, pg. 224)</p> <p>“Between 1846 and 1869, about 70,000 Mormons, seeking refuge from religious persecution, crossed southern Iowa, using oxen-drawn wagons or handcarts.” (Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, <i>Discovering Historic Iowa Transportation Milestones</i>, pg. 6)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: "The route begins in eastern Iowa at Montrose in Lee County (Sugar Creek Camp). It follows U.S. 218 northwest to Iowa 1, and then west to Leon in Decatur County. The route continues north on U.S. 69 to Osceola, then west on U.S. 34 to Creston, north on Iowa 25 to Greenfield, and then west on Iowa 92 to Council Bluffs," according to the Iowa Dept. of Transportation.</p> <p>NOTE 2: A group of Mormons traveled between Iowa City and Grinnell in 1856. See timeline entry for June 4, 1856, NOTE 4, for more details.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Historian David Roberts wrote in</p>	
April 6, 1846	<p>Dred Scott, a slave, petitioned to sue for freedom. He filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri. Scott also petitioned for the freedom of his wife, Harriet. Scott claimed that he and Harriet should be free because they had previously lived, with their master, on free soil for so long. (They had lived in Illinois and for a time in Iowa.)</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Dred Scott Case Collection, Case Documentation, document 01, Washington University Library, St. Louis, Missouri. Online version at http://library.wustl.edu/vlib/dredscott/index.html; and 2. "The Dred Scott Decision," The History Place, online at http://www.historyplace.com/lincoln/dred.htm)</p> <p>NOTE: Scott's case took 11 years before it was heard by the United States Supreme Court.</p>	
June 1846	<p>The United States defeated Mexico in the Mexican-American War.</p> <p>(Source: Cook, Robert, <u>Baptism of Fire: The Republican Party in Iowa, 1838-1878</u>. (First ed., Ames, Iowa, 1994) pg. 31)</p>	
June 1, 1846	<p style="text-align: right;">Knox College Galesburg, Knox Co. Ill. June 1, 1846</p> <p>"Rev. Mr. Salter: "Dear Brother: "Can you not come to my house and spend sabbath after next – start with me in my buggy to attend those meetings on the following Monday (June 15) return and attend our [Knox College] commencement on your way home? ... I see that your [Iowa] General Association meets at Dubuque if the papers are right on the 7th of June inst. I beg you will send a delegate to meet our State Association and report to</p>	

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	<p>us God's dealings with you. I can not tell what our [Illinois] State Association will be, but I know that we need united counsel and strength ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Yours in Christ, J. Blanchard"</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jonathan Blanchard to William Salter, June 1, 1846, Grinnell College Archives, Ms 01.41)</p> <p>NOTE: Iowa College Trustees considered calling Rev. Jonathan Blanchard to be president of Iowa College in 1858. See Oct. 28, 1858 timeline entry for more details.</p>	
June 10, 1846	<p>The Iowa College Association held a board meeting, with members disagreeing over where to start a college. As they yammered, Rev. James J. Hill stood and threw a silver dollar on the table. "Now then, appoint your trustees to take care of that dollar for Iowa College!"</p> <p>This sudden move led to the board members agreeing to locate Iowa College at Davenport, Iowa.</p> <p>(Source: Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century, Wall, pg. 45, based on unpublished manuscript at Grinnell College Archives, <u>Builders of the Commonwealth</u> by Truman O. Douglass, vol. 2, pg. 240)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Rev. James J. Hill was a member of the Iowa Band. His son (Dr. James L. Hill) later wrote in the Annals of Iowa,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Times were primitive. The man who gave the first dollar to Grinnell College, had at the time on his table, bear meat and wild honey. There was no settled minister between him and the Pacific Ocean. He was once lost in a snow storm, and after making a windbreak of his wagon, spent the night there The buffalo robes that had kept him warm, had been secured at an incredibly low price, and from herds in his neighborhood. Daylight discovered his own house in full view. For three days, his wife [had] remained alone at home, sleeping in the unfinished second story of their newly finished house. When she retired at night, she drew up the ladder after her."</p> <p>(Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. II, pgs. 239-240, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Fourteen years later, by July 1860, Rev. James J. Hill and his family lived in Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: 1860 Census for Grinnell)</p>	

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Aug. 1846	<p>Pennsylvania Democrat David Wilmot introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives a joint resolution, prohibiting the expansion of slavery into any territory seized from Mexico. (Source: Cook, Robert, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 31)</p> <p>Note: Cook argues that Wilmot established “the primacy of the slavery question in national politics. Cook contends that Wilmot’s measure “opened up a Pandora’s box of sectional tensions that would undermine Democratic hegemony and ultimately lead to civil war.”</p>	
Aug. 20, 1846	<p>Iowa held its first state election. Ansel Briggs, a native of Vermont, was elected the first governor. With limited experience as sheriff and member of a territorial assembly, Briggs was known as a “kindly, inoffensive, certainly unambitious man.” (Source: Cole, C., <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg. 205)</p> <p>NOTE: The election was held four months before the admission of Iowa into the Union.</p>	
Nov. 30, 1846	<p>Ansel Briggs was inaugurated as Iowa’s first governor. (Source: Cole, C., <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg.205)</p>	
Winter 1846	<p>Before cold weather set in, thousands of Mormon refugees from Nauvoo, Illinois, set up camp in what is now Omaha, Nebraska. Pottawattomie Chief Pied Riche, whose people had also been driven from their lodges, told the Mormons, “We must help one another, and the Great Spirit will help us both.” (Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 225-226)</p> <p>NOTE: The Mormons had buried 400 of their flock at Mt. Pisgah, located in present-day Thayer in Union County, southern Iowa.</p>	
Dec. 28, 1846	<p>Iowa became a state after Congress approved Iowa’s constitution, and the President signed that bill into law. Iowa’s population was 102,388. Her people were “rich in prospects but poor in money.” (Source: Cole, C., <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 204 and 210)</p> <p>NOTE: According to Leonard F. Parker, the constitution granted suffrage (the right to vote) only to the “white male citizen.” (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, Vol. I., pg. 224)</p>	
1847	<p>Thomas Holyoke graduated from the medical department of Harvard University.</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Oxford University, <u>Catalogus Senatus Academicii Collegii Harvardianii</u>, 1869, pg. 120)</p> <p>NOTE: He co-founded Grinnell in 1854.</p> <p>Rev. J.B. Grinnell asked, “Why is it hard to believe that God can raise the dead?” in his sermon, “The Resurrection.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell, “The Resurrection,” Sermons Preached in Union Village, 1847-1848, Grinnell College Archives, call # 64.1 pG88se)</p>	
1847 Legislative Season	<p>Iowa State Legislature passed an education bill which explicitly excluded blacks. (Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 136)</p>	
Jan. 14, 1847	<p>Iowa College’s Board of Trustees formally approved the “Articles of Association.” The charter stated, “The object of this institution shall be to promote the general interests of education and to qualify young men for the different professions and for the honorable discharge of the various duties of life.” (Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 50, quoting the charter cited in John S. Nollen, <u>Grinnell College</u> [Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1953], pg. 440)</p>	
April 13, 1847	<p>“Rev. W. Salter “Dear Brother “Yesterday the corresponding Secretary of our College Literary Society, The Adelphi, requested me to write you and ascertain whether it would be possible for you to address them at our next commencement, June 23rd ... “The young men have ... taken measures to ascertain of several whether they could be present before offering the appointment [as commencement speaker]. And though this places the matter a little awkwardly before you, yet a western minister has already learned to waive all delicacy on subjects when he can do good – promote the cause of Education and of Christ ... “Our [Illinois] State Association is expected to meet at this place on the third Thursday of May next. Shall we not have the pleasure of meeting some of our Iowa Brethren? We are</p>	<p>Knox College Galesburgh Apo. 13, 1847</p>

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	<p>expecting a large and interesting meeting. We hope Christ will meet with us ...</p> <p>“We have rejoiced in your prosperity and the dedication of your new Building in Burlington. We also have enjoyed a time of refreshing from Christ among our people.”</p> <p>(Source: letter from Jonathan Blanchard to William Salter, April 14, 1847, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.41)</p>	
June 17, 1847	<p>Iowa College, located in Davenport, Iowa, received its charter.</p> <p>(Sources : 1. <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u>, pg. 26, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
July 24, 1847	<p>Mormon leader Brigham Young first saw Great Salt Lake Valley</p> <p>“A wagon rolled out of a canyon and gave Brigham Young, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, his first glimpse of the Great Salt Lake Valley,” according to historian David Roberts.</p> <p>NOTE: Roberts explains, “That swath of wilderness would become the new Zion for the Mormons, a church roughly 35,000 strong at the time.”</p> <p>Ten years later, on July 24, 1858, “when the church’s membership had grown to about 55,000, Young delivered alarming news: President James Buchanan had ordered federal troops to march on the Utah Territory.</p> <p>“By then, Brigham Young had been governor of the territory for seven years, and he had run it as a theocracy, giving church doctrines precedence in civil affairs. The federal troops were escorting a non-Mormon Indian agent named Alfred E. Cumming to replace Young as governor and enforce federal law.</p> <p>“In their long search for a place to settle, Mormons had endured disastrous confrontations with secular authorities. But this was the first time they faced the prospect of fighting the U.S. Army.</p> <p>“On June 26, 1858 ... a U.S. Army expeditionary force marched through Salt Lake City – at the denouement [final outcome] of the so-called Utah War. But there was no war, at least not in the sense of armies pitched in battle; negotiators settled it before U.S. troops and Utah militiamen faced off. On June 19, the New York Herald summarized the non-engagement: ‘Killed, none; wounded, none; fooled, everybody.’”</p> <p>(Source: David Roberts, “The Brink of War,” Smithsonian Magazine, June 2008, pgs. 44-45)</p>	
Late 1847	<p>Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding looked back over the past four years of itinerant ministry among Sac and Fox Indians and white settlers. During this time, he clocked about 2,500 miles</p>	

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	<p>each year, mostly on horseback. His ministry led to the formation of a church with six members.</p> <p>He wrote, “In reviewing this time, I can say without qualification, that although I have suffered more from sickness, severe trial, and many privations than in the rest of my life, I have enjoyed more real happiness. I bless God who permitted me to labor in this new and uncultivated field.”</p> <p>(Source: Salter, W. <u>Sixty Years and Other Discourses with Reminiscences</u>, pgs. 324-325)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for Late 1844.</p>	
<p>Nov. 24, 1847</p>	<p>Leonard's letter to Sarah</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Florence Nov. 24th, 1847</p> <p>“My Dear Sarah, “Should you do as our Saviour wishes you? Most certainly. Dearest S., never violate a single dictate of conscience, or a single injunction of Heaven [?] but, most scrupulously and in <u>all</u> things, shape the life in strict accordance with the will of our Infinite Friend, and never fear that such a course will ever peril the esteem of one friend worthy the name. No characteristic of S. has more closely bound about my heart the cords of deepest, purest and most enduring affection than this very devotion to the cause of God, and this fervent desire to obey the Lord in every act of life. Thus <u>will</u> it be.</p> <p>As to the formality of your manner of writing, I will tell you very freely all my thoughts. When I saw you last, I supposed you were thinking that perhaps there was a possibility of change in our relations, and that, consequently, unpleasant feelings were taking possession of your mind in view of your freedom with myself, and I felt that I could not leave you before speaking out my own views of propriety, and mentioning your characteristic reserve, (S. is better known than to call it “coldness,”) which I thought tended to produce those painful anticipations. This was <u>all</u> for your sake – not my own.</p> <p>Never, for a moment, fear that I shall even dream that any separation, or any association with others will ever instamp [?] “forgetfulness” upon the heart now so true, and characterized by such generous affection. Thos who have <u>hearts</u> (which <u>all</u> have not) have memories too.</p> <p>Faults! Sarah? S. shall never feel that I am to set myself up for a universal critic, -- shall</p>	

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	<p>never think that every thought and every expression is to be watched that fault may be found. While <u>this</u> feeling would be unpleasant, I know you would love to have me express (in a manner becoming a friend) every thought of yourself ...</p> <p>Continue the style of writing most congenial to your own feelings. I alluded to that subject, only, because I fancied it might have some influence on your happiness. No change of address or personal appearance can ever give me more perfect confidence in the unmerited regard of S. or increase the pleasure arising from the knowledge of that unchangingly kindly remembrance ...</p> <p>Ever speak out and act as your better judgment may dictate, and do this will the full consciousness that it is both a right and a duty ...</p> <p><u>Sarah</u> is affectionately, prayerfully remembered. Oh I would dearly love to have one dear friend with me, but, separation is best. Take any time you please for a reply, as it may be a long time if you have to write as I have done in the midst of my scholars, with the mind divided between <u>absent</u> dear ones and <u>present</u> rogues.</p> <p>Your Leonard. <small>(Source: Nov. 24, 1847 letter from Leonard F. Parker to Sarah Pearce, LFP Papers, SHSI, Iowa City)</small></p>	
Dec. 21, 1847	<p>Leonard F. Parker on Missionary Work</p> <p>“My Dear S.,</p> <p>“... Glad to hear about your school but regret that facts are rehearsals of “trials” – for what are such trials to prepare you? The future will answer.</p> <p>Missionary work is demanded of us at every step in life – Oh what a field is about me this winter – how <u>do</u> I, how <u>shall</u> I occupy it? What field will be opened for me in coming days I know not, but whatever it may be may preparation for it be full and complete.</p> <p>If our hearts are filled with love to God we may [?] find rich blessing in communion with Him in prayer in reading His word & in discharging life’s varied duties – yet from special portions of His word & on some special occasions we may gather richest draughts of blessedness. I am happy, very happy to learn that God is thus <u>specially</u> blessing you ...</p> <p>I must have a long talk with you about leaving O. [Oberlin] next summer ...</p> <p>Scholars are crowding me & prudence compels me to wind up. Your wishes to the contrary notwithstanding, I subscribe myself, “with ardent & changeless affection,”</p> <p>Your <u>own</u> Leonard <small>(Source: Jan. 10, 1848 letter from Leonard F. Parker to Sarah Pearce, LFP Papers, MS 44, Box 1, folder 4, SHSI, Iowa City)</small></p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1848 Legislative Season	<p>Willet Dorland, a white Iowa resident, made a motion in the Iowa Legislature. He moved, "Resolved, that the word WHITE should be stricken out of our school law whenever found."</p> <p>The Iowa Legislature excluded negroes from public schools, but "their property was not taxed for school purposes," according to Leonard F. Parker.</p> <p>(Sources: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 136; and 2. Leonard F. Parker, <u>Higher Education in Iowa</u>, pg. 16, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)</p>	
Jan. 10, 1848	<p>Leonard F. Parker, possible early death for him or Sarah</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Florence, Jan. 10th, 1848</p> <p>"Beloved Sarah, ... But "<u>Jesus</u> gives me my friends"! Yes – "To Him I owe my life, my breath, and all the joys I have." O! precious gifts, worthy to be the chosen manifestations of the abounding goodness of a Heavenly Father. Then I'll cherish them as the rich pledges of Jesus' love; and this thought shall render them the more endeared, while it will coil about my heart another more than adamantine chain binding me to the eternal throne. How unspeakably happy shall we be through all the vicissitudes of the present life, & through all Eternity, if our mutual influence shall be such as to increase our love to God & our devotion to his cause. Then, whether silvery age or an early grave should be ours, a life replete with blessedness will be passed with an Eternity of inconceivable glories in prospect. Then, too, should what may now sometimes appear probable be our lot, viz., that ours shall be an early separation, the lonely and the left would have the blessed assurance that another friend had passed to Heaven whither the remaining one would soon be called; & Oh, how sweetly consoling would be such a reflection! The sacred impressions of passed scenes would elevate the soul far above all the joys and sorrows of him who finds this world a congenial home. When I think of an event like that before my mind, a cloud gathers heavily over me, and its shade rests darkly upon my ... One thing has been forgotten – my eyes! Quite faithful observance of your advice has resulted favorably, & the hope is now entertained that I may be permitted to return to Oberlin in the spring & pursue my studies there next summer. Oh how cold it is! – fingers almost frozen – ink once frozen & now stiffening &c. &c. Will cold make me forgetful? Unchanged L." (Source: Jan. 10, 1848 letter from Leonard F. Parker to Sarah Pearce, LFP Papers, MS 44, Box 1, folder 4,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	SHSI, Iowa City)	
Jan. 17, 1848	<p>Sarah Pearce's view of Jesus Christ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Russia, Jan. 17, 1848</p> <p>“Kindest of Friends, Save he, who for my soul's salvation, bore a cold world's scorn, & finished the glorious deed by suffering an ignominious death on the cross of Calvary, then ascended to the right hand of the Father to ask that even I, with all my guilt & unworthiness, may be a child of God. This, this, was boundless love, such as no other can give. But He will never chide me, if I love His friends, & so I ever will, for how shall we be like Him, if we do not, for He loves all, without any return, & is kind to the “evil & unthankful” ...”</p> <p>(Source: Jan. 17, 1848 letter from Sarah Pearce to Leonard F. Parker, LFP Papers, MS 44, Box 1, folder 18, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
Jan. 23, 1848	<p>Poweshiek County was organized by enactment of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa. The county was named for Poweshiek, a chief of the Fox Indians, whose name meant “roused bear.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 374; and 2. Gue, B.F., <u>History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century</u>, Vol III, pg. 404).</p>	
Feb. 1848	<p>Nathaniel J. Lattimer settled in Poweshiek County (in the southwest part of present-day Grinnell Township, section 31). He was a former resident of both Illinois and Jasper County, Iowa.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F. <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 520, 1880 edition)</p>	
April 1848	<p>Poweshiek County officials were elected.</p> <p>(Source: Gue, B.F., <u>History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century</u>, Vol. III, pg. 404).</p>	
June 1848	<p>Iowa College erected its first building in Davenport and admitted students. The building was made of brick.</p> <p>(Source: <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 80)</p>	
Nov. 1, 1848	<p>Iowa College's preparatory school opened its doors for the first time. This academy was a sort of “half-way college” which the trustees hoped would “grow into a college.”</p> <p>Two students enrolled for classes.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u>, pg. 26, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines; and</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>2. Wall, J., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 51)</p> <p>NOTE: After Iowa College was removed to Grinnell in late 1858, the college followed the same pattern. Iowa College established a preparatory school in hopes that a college curriculum would be developed later.</p>	
1849	<p>Amos Bixby opened a law practice in Searsport. (Sources: 1. <u>Bixby Guide</u>, pg. 8 of booklet by Stephen Dudley; and 2. <u>Maine Register and State Reference Book 1852</u>; Hallowell: Masters, Smith, & Co.)</p>	
1849 Legislative Season	<p>Iowa Legislature passed an education bill which explicitly excluded blacks. (Source: <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 136)</p>	
May 26, 1849	<p>Attorney Amos Bixby was commissioned as “Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum” in Searsport. He was one of two so commissioned that year. (Source: <u>Maine Register and State Reference Book 1852</u>, pg. 114)</p>	
Oct. 1849	<p>Iowa College opened its doors in Davenport with six students. (Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 52)</p> <p>NOTE: Ephraim Adams wrote in his 1850 Annual Report to the AHMS, “Our infant college is now baptized with the Holy Ghost.” (Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 53, quoting Ephraim Adams’s report to AHMS, quoted in Douglass, <u>Builders</u>, vol. 2, p. 406)</p>	
October 2, 1849	<p>Nancy Catherine Clark (age 17) married Dr. Thomas Holyoke (age 30). (Sources: 1. Manatt, J.I., “Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell,” address in the <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u>, Iowa State Historical Society; and 2. http://www.ynotamac.org/holyoke/PS02/PS02_354.HTM)</p> <p>NOTE: After he began practicing medicine in Searsport in 1848, Thomas Holyoke attended the Searsport Congregational Church and became a friend of the pastor, Dr. Stephen Thurston. Nancy Catherine Clark’s mother, Abigail, attended the same church.</p> <p>Courtship of Thomas Holyoke and Nancy Clark Dr. Holyoke’s friend and brother-in-law, J. Irving Manatt, wrote, “In his practice, he [Holyoke] often met a young girl ministering as her bountiful mother’s almoner among his humbler patients and straightway fell in love with her. But</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>she was very young and he was very sedate; and it was only after a patient wooing – interrupted by a sailing voyage to Europe for his health – that he won and wedded her.”</p>	
1850	<p>Captain Clark was again at sea on the Brig. <i>Calcutta</i>. The vessel was “later condemned in the West Indies.” (Sources: 1. Personal correspondence with Stephanie Philbrick, Library Reference, Maine Historical Society, April 29, 2003. The page number may have referred to <u>Merchant Sail</u> by William A. Fairburn; and 2. <u>Searsport Sea Captains</u>, pg. 3504)</p> <p>NOTE: On Aug. 9, 1850, Capt. Clark was listed in the Searsport Census. His occupation was listed as “sailor.” I suspect that he wasn’t present for the census because his age was listed as 43, but he was actually 44. (He was born on March 4, 1806). The listed ages of other family members were: Abigail, 38; Rodney W., 17; Nathaniel T., 13; Arletta W. , 3; and Harriet. M. [?], 1. (Source: 1850 Searsport Census, Searsport, County of Waldo, Maine)</p>	
Jan. 16, 1850, Wed.	<p>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell, a 28-year-old minister and future co-founder of Grinnell, wrote in his diary, “Read in E___ Journal ... upon R.W. [Ralph Waldo] Emerson and his lectures in Albany ... He is a thinker but a <u>dangerous man</u>. He had great errors as well as novelty. “ ...Resolve to do much tomorrow.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, J.B. Grinnell Files, Misc. Correspondence 1851-1889, Grinnell College Archives.)</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell preached many times in 1850 – often several times per week. He preached for the most part at Congregational churches and at meetings of Congregational ministers, but he also spoke to a few gatherings of Methodists.</p>	
Jan. 17, 1850, Thurs.	<p>“Arose late. Snowed a little. Wrote about 5 pages [of sermon]. I am sensible that today have done little. Read news papers too much. “... I am encouraged to hope for better days in the church. “... Oh! for a Spiritual Mind. Sleep too much ___ do not pray enough.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives.)</p>	
Jan. 18, 1850, Fri.	<p>“Warm day ... Wrote 8 pages [of sermon]. “To day made 9 calls – did not talk close enough on the subject of religion. (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives.)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 19, 1850, Sat.	<p>“Mr. Holmes and Charles returned today from Troy – did not bring my book back, was disappointed.</p> <p>“Made 9 calls [visits to parishioners]. Saw Mrs. Beiver’s [or Beever’s] girl aged 13 years. Can’t live long – poor thing. How did she cry when I talked to her of death and live for the Savior. I think she is prepared to die.</p> <p>“... Dr. Corliss in _____. I had a long talk – Returned late in low spirits.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives.)</p>	
Jan. 20, 1850, Sun.	<p>“A bright beautiful Sabbath. I was in low spirits – sore throat and so on. Preached on text, ‘Grieve not the Holy Spirit...’ A solemn theme but I had not spirit – A good congregation.</p> <p>“On the whole, a gloomy Sabbath – hope for a better one on the next.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives.)</p>	
Jan. 22, 1850, Tues.	<p>“Charley [Holmes?] left this morning for Cole. How much we hate to part with him – our loss is a spiritual one – I trust he will make a good minister.</p> <p>“Called upon Rev. Bro. Stillman – had a good visit ... Spent an hour in a call on Miss Perry and Miss Barns.”</p> <p>“Attended the Brothers [fellow Congregational ministers] meeting. Spoke for a few minutes. The Society is flourishing.</p> <p>“... Must be _____ in the Spirit – <u>must pray.</u>” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 8, 1850, Fri.	<p>“Preached this ev[ening] in Methodist Church on ‘What Should I do to be Saved?’ The Methodists cried [sic] Amen Amen. A thin but good meeting.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 10, 1850, Sun.	<p>“A wet day for church. Bro. Miner preached. We had _____ a large congregation but not much of the Spirit.</p> <p>“The morning prayer meeting was a good season. The Sabbath School was full of interest.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 19, 1850, Tues.	<p>“... Had too much of a debating spirit with Bro. Gibbs. Must set it right.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 21, 1850, Thurs.	<p>“Beautiful Day. Quite tired – visiting &c. Spent most of the night writing a _____ speech for Cambridge.”</p> <p>“There seems to be a falling off of interest. Oh! for the Spirit of prayer!” (Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Feb. 24, 1850, Sun.	<p>“... At the time of ___ there was a cry of fire. All ___ out -- ... which was consumed with the contents, also B___’s house.</p> <p>“The fire was fit [fought] for 4 hours and at last stopped with the church which was scorched. It was saved by wet blankets on the top – off ___ which I came near falling.</p> <p>“The sparks flew miles!</p> <p>“Returning to my room, found it emptied of its contents. The Ladies were so kind but too much in a hurry ...</p> <p>“So exhausted was I that I fainted. Slept with Bro. Miner [?] and Dr. Corlisses.</p> <p>“... God be praised.”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 28, 1850, Thurs.	<p>“Went to the Methodist meeting. The Spirit was there.”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 1, 1850, Fri.	<p>“Went to Methodist Meeting Morning and Ev. There is a work of <u>grace</u>.</p> <p>“Had likeness [daguerreotype] taken today by Hole ...”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 3, 1850, Sun.	<p>“Communion Day. Five persons united with the Church. Preached on the worth of the blood of Christ.</p> <p>“In the ev[ening], about 50 were present. With them, there is a great work to do. I told them about the condition of the heathen.”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 9, 1850, Sat.	<p>“They spoke the ev[ening] in the church – full house. He [Mr. Foster] is talented, but lacks taste in bringing home truth. The 1st proposition was that the Best Slaveholder was but [?] a thief and a liar.”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 14, 1850, Thurs.	<p>“Read [Sen. Daniel] Webster’s speech and was <u>disgusted</u>. Read [Sen. William N.] Seward’s to ___ delighted.”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
April 1, 1850, Mon.	<p>“This Ev[ening], married Mr. Morris to Miss Solter [Salter?] (Colored) at the house of J. ___ Masters.</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell’s 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell wrote the word “Colored” in parentheses.</p>	
June 12,	<p>“Today, heard a minister from Saratoga Co. who opposes [Sen. William] Seward’s</p>	

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1850, Wed.	<p>doctrine. Thinks there is no law above the constitution. Strange doctrine for a minister. The day will come when he will be ashamed of such a sentiment.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
June 21, 1850, Fri.	<p>“At home all the _____ (unclear) – sleepy. “Must sleep less – think and pray more.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
July 11, 1850, Thurs.	<p>“Started for N.Y. to get the la__ [lamps?] and to go to Washington to attend G____ Taylor's funeral.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: Two days later, J.B. Grinnell wrote, “Reached Washington at 10 OC [o'clock] AM. Saw the procession – one of the greatest sights I ever expect to see. Was very sick with Cholera _____. ”</p>	
July 14, 1850, Sun.	<p>“Went to the [United States] Capital in the morning – heard a sermon. “In the PM. to a Sabbath School & Colored Church. “In ev[ening], spoke in a Temperance [?] Hill [?].” (Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 Diary, VAULT, MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The next day, J.B. Grinnell wrote, “The most exciting day of my life. Strange sights & _____”</p> <p>NOTE 2: On Wednesday, July 17, Grinnell wrote, “Heard [?] [Sen. Daniel] Webster.”</p>	
Aug. 4, 1850	<p>Leonard F. Parker, student at Oberlin College, wrote a prayer in his diary, “Oh! give me <u>health</u> and <u>perfect</u> fitness for the delightful work [of missions] ... If I may not leave my native land, make me an agent in arousing the church to a <u>warm love</u> for the conversion of the world.” (Source: Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 27)</p> <p>NOTE: Parker enrolled in Oberlin Theological in 1851 and “concentrated on the study of Latin and Greek.” (Source: Biography sheet, Ms. 44, the Leonard F. Parker Papers, 1842-1925, Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City)</p>	
Sept. 18,	Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act	

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1850	<p>Historian William MacDonald states that the Act “authorized the owner of a fugitive slave, or his agent, to cause the arrest of the fugitive in any State” and appear before a circuit or federal court judge – or a special federal commissioner. The owner or his agent had to show legal proof of ownership, “but the fugitive was prohibited from testifying in his own behalf.”</p> <p>The court or commissioner was empowered to return the fugitive slave to his owner, using federal marshals and their deputies to transport the slave. The marshals, in turn, were able to force bystanders to help deliver slaves to their masters. Congress essentially decreed that abolitionist citizens could be coerced into violating their consciences. “Any one who attempted to prevent the return of a fugitive slave, or aided him to escape, was to be fined [up to] a thousand dollars” – and faced up to six months in jail.</p> <p>Poweshiek County resident – and future Iowa College professor -- Jesse Macy reflects that the Fugitive Slave Act was “one of the most barbarous pieces of legislation ever enacted by a civilized country.”</p> <p>Soon after its passage, “intense and widespread opposition ... put large sections of the North for the time being in open hostility to the federal government.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. William MacDonald, <u>Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861</u>, MacMillan, 1898, pgs. 385 and 388; 2. MacDonald, <u>From Jefferson to Lincoln</u>, Henry Holt and Company, 1913, pgs. 151-152 and 154; and 3. Jesse Macy, <u>The Anti-Slavery Crusade</u>, Yale University Press, 1919, pg. 109)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The Fugitive Slave Act amended the law passed in 1793, “An Act Respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons Escaping from the Service of their Masters.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: Nine years after the Fugitive Slave Act became law, Amos Bixby and his wife harbored a fugitive slave in their Grinnell home. An angry townsman threatened to call in a slave catcher, forcing the Bixbys to send the fugitive elsewhere on the Underground Railroad. Bixby later recalled, “The penalties for aiding or harboring fugitive slaves were so severe that one might dread them.” See timeline entries for mid-to-late Jan., 1860, and Feb. 1, 1860.</p> <p>(Source: May 16, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker.)</p>	
Sept. 20, 1850	<p>Congress passed an “Act Abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.” It declared the selling of slaves, or placing them “in a depot” for sale, to be unlawful. The act was to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1851.</p>	

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	<p>(Source: MacDonald, W., <i>Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861</i>, pgs. 389-390, New York, 1898)</p> <p>NOTE: The presence of slaves in Washington, D.C., was still legal.</p>	
Spring 1851	<p>Samuel Freeman Cooper, Leonard F. Parker, and Sarah Candace Pearse graduated from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Cooper's wife, Margaret Jane (Lochridge) Cooper, also attended Oberlin College.</p> <p>Margaret Jane was friends with Sarah Candace Pearse, a fellow Oberlin alumna and future wife of Leonard F. Parker.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Col. Samuel F. Cooper; and 2. Obituary of Margaret Jane Cooper; and 3. Obituary "Tribute to Mrs. L.F. Parker, 6-12-1900")</p>	
June 15, 1851, Sabbath Day	<p>Rev. J.B. Grinnell "commenced preaching ... on new term" at Union Congregational Church, New York. This term "ended with the second Sab [Sabbath] of Nov. 1851. In all, 21 Sabs."</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 diary – which included his "Account with Union Congregational Church" or 1851 and 1852 – on pages for Dec. 30th and Dec. 31st, located in VAULT, MS 01.16, J.B. Grinnell Files, Misc. Correspondence 1851-1889, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
August 20, 1851	<p>Amos Bixby married Augusta Hale Carlisle.</p> <p>(Source: Paddock, L.T., "Bixby, one of city's most quoted writers," the Sunday Camera, March 10, 1991, pgs. 1A and 8A, drawing upon Amos Bixby's portion of the <u>History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado</u>, 1880)</p> <p>NOTE: Bixby described his bride in the 1880 book as "an amiable, educated and gifted lady, by which happy union four children came to them."</p>	
Sept. 23, 1851	<p>John Conklin, chairman of the Union Congregational Church extended an invitation to Rev. J.B. Grinnell to pastor their church. Conklin offered Rev. Grinnell a salary of \$1,000 per annum.</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell Files, Sept 23, 1851, Misc. Correspondence 1851-1889, VAULT, MS 01.16 Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B. Grinnell was "instituted Pastor of the [Union Congregational] Church May 7, 1852."</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 Diary, pgs. for Dec. 30 and Dec. 31, VAULT, MS 01.16, J.B. Grinnell Files, Misc. Correspondence 1851-1889, Grinnell College Archives.)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 2: There seems to be confusion about when J.B. Grinnell served various churches as pastor. He states in his autobiography that Union Village was “A CALL ... the place of my first settlement.” At a later date, he claims to have left New York to become a minister in Washington, D.C., and he gave a sermon on Nov. 25, 1851. However, that was two months after he was offered a position in Union Village. (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 years</u>, pgs. 47, 52-53.)</p> <p>The Centennial History of the City of Washington, D.C., states that J.B. Grinnell tried to start a Congregational Church in that city in 1852. Considering the two sources, it's likely that J.B. served in Washington, D.C., in late 1851-1852. . (Source: Harvey W. Crew, William Bensing Webb, and John Wooldridge, <u>Centennial History of the City of Washington, D.C.</u>, United Brethren Publishing House, 1892, pgs. 571-572)</p> <p>J.B.'s biographer, Charles E. Payne, was also confused. He states that J.B. was called to Union Village in 1846, and that he labored there for 4 years. (source: Charles E. Payne, <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 20, Iowa City, 1938)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Union Village is present-day Nassau, New York, some 20-30 miles east of Albany. The best that I can determine, the church's name is now Nassau Reformed Church.</p>	
1852	<p>The Sioux fought their “last battle on Iowa soil with their historic enemies, the Sacs and Foxes.” It was a “bloody affair” for the Sioux. The Sioux had come “down from the Des Moines River to hunt, and the Sacs and Foxes, probably mostly Foxes,” had come from Tama County to hunt. The Sacs and Foxes “were at Clear Lake when they heard of the presence of their enemies, and they immediately set out to meet them. The [Sac and Fox] chief, Petokape, was shot by a Sioux squaw.” The Sacs and Foxes lost four warriors and two chiefs and the Sioux 16 in all, and one of them was taken prisoner. The Sioux dead were left unburied, with their skeletons bleaching in the sun. (Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs.220-221, drawing upon William H. Ingham's <u>Ten</u></p>	

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	<p><u>Years on the Iowa Frontier.)</u></p> <p>NOTE: The Sac and Foxes had officially ceased to exist as a tribe in Iowa by this time. (See timeline entry for Late 1844.) However, historian Cyrenus Cole noted,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Many bands of them, especially of the Foxes, remained in places where the eyes of the government could not see them. They were peaceful and harmless, and the white settlers had no reason to complain of their presence; in fact, many of them protected the wanderers. Gradually, others who had gone to Kansas returned, finding that country not to their liking and suffering homesickness for their Iowa lands. Some fled back to escape the consequences of new tribal wars. The men returned first, soon to be followed by the squaws and papooses.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“In the winter of 1856-57, there were eighty wikiups on the Iowa [River] and four on the Cedar [River], sheltering about 80 persons. One of the returning chiefs, Mamanwanika, brought with him \$730 saved from annuities which had been paid in Kansas. They took counsel among themselves and also with their white friends and decided to buy a piece of land in Tama County on the Iowa River.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“In these efforts, they were strongly befriended by their white neighbors, who had taken pity on the homeless and homesick ones. But they were not citizens of Iowa, not even legal residents. They were outlaws who had absented themselves from the reservations to which they had been assigned by the government.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“To cure these defects, the general assembly of the state of Iowa ... [passed] a law to permit them again to live in Iowa and to become landowners. The one man who most befriended them was Josiah B. Grinnell, who was then a state senator.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Their first purchase was of only 80 acres ... When this news reached Kansas, many others hastened back to Iowa, and gradually more lands were purchased until they acquired a tract of about 3,000 acres.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“...In spite of the willingness of the people of Iowa to have [the Sacs and Foxes] live among them, the government in Washington remained obdurate and for many years treated them as outlaws, refusing to pay them their annuities unless they would go to the reservations assigned to them.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“This refusal worked untold hardships on them, for they were not adept at agriculture, and there was not enough hunting and fishing on their 3,000 acres. During</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>those years ... [many] lived by begging.”</p> <p>The annuities were restored to the Sacs and Foxes in 1867 when Iowan James Harlan was Secretary of the Interior.</p> <p>(Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 221-222)</p>	
Feb. 2, 1852	<p>Marriage of J.B. Grinnell and Julia Chapin</p> <p>Josiah Bushnell (J.B.) Grinnell, age 30, married Julia A. Chapin, daughter of Chauncey and Nancy J. (Lombard) Chapin.</p> <p>(Sources: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 years</u>, appendix; and 2. Douglass, L., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. IV, pg. 414)</p> <p>Courtship of J.B. Grinnell and Julia Chapin</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell recorded his courtship with Julia Ann Chapin in his 1850 diary, using two pages to describe what happened in 1851. The transcription follows.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Menu for 1851 “A day of great thought</p> <p>“About the 1st of May I called at C. Capins. [Sp?] Was met at the door by a lady whom I fancied.</p> <p>“Next saw her in the spring in June -- a few months. Sent before a letter consolatory on loss of Father.</p> <p>“Next wrote to Miss J.A.C. at Stockbridge MS [Massachusetts].</p> <p>“Then from Springfield.</p> <p>“Then asked for correspondence – granted.</p> <p>“Next saw returning from Mother’s funeral – next up to Cemetery. Stay’d [?] over night.</p> <p>“On the 3d day of November [Monday] went up to Chicopee – heard ___WB___ [apparently one name]. Next day, exchanged Daguerreotypes. Saw that the attachment was mutual.</p> <p>“Returned on Friday Thursday 7” [“Thursday” was more faintly – and neatly -- written, but Friday was Nov. 7]. Sat up until 3 O. A.M. i [I presume this means 3 O’Clock in the morning]. Between one and two O’C we pledged ourselves to one another.</p> <p>“I did say, May I be yours forever?</p> <p>“It was silence. Then I think I will cast in my lot with you.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“It was done. My mouth had before been [?] put on her neck and ___ -- kisses had been exchanged. “I left the next morning at 7 O C for NY. “O! ___ Heaven – seal what had been ___ ___.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J.B. Grinnell</p> <p>I am happy and ___ God will use us for his service. May we live for Him only.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 diary – with entries for 1851 added in the spaces for Fri., Nov. 8, and Sat., Nov. 9 – in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 20, 1852	<p><u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> was published, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Ten-year-old Jesse Macy, a boy in Indiana, awaited the next serialized chapter in the newspaper. He listened and read <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> with “thrilling absorption.” Jesse later stated that actually it was an “anti-slavery tract,” and it “swept through the land like a prairie fire.” (Source: <u>Jesse Macy: An Autobiography</u>, 1933.)</p>	
April 11, 1852	<p>J.B. Grinnell penned a letter to his wife. He wrote, “My Dearest Julia, “It is late, 10 O’c and I have thought it would be no greater sin to converse with you for a few moments than to think of you as I do ... “I am hoarse but cough less. How are you? “I taught your class this morning, and many questions were asked in effect when you were to return. We had a good congregation today. I preached in the mo(rning) on ingratitude – this eve. on the Judgment. I hope some good was done.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell to Julia Chapin Grinnell, Letters of J.B. Grinnell, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
April 15, 1852	<p>Four days after his previous letter, J.B. wrote another one to his wife. He wrote, “My very dear Julia Ann, “ ... You speak, my dear, most tenderly of my remembrance of Mother. Yes, I must not forget her and it is that feeling which keeps her in mind that causes my whole <u>soul</u> to go out to you who take her place better than I supposed a mortal could. Your devotion has shortened many, many hours for me since last Oct., and your presence has led me to feel that I am not along but deep seated in the affections. “The beautiful philosophy of my Father in a letter to Mother which you <u>will</u> remember in a letter has <u>proved</u> by your <u>absence</u> that I have not been deceived in my</p>	...

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>devotion to you. My life will be dearer and every moment more sweet while passing because there is one for whom I can live and be nearer to me than any save my Savior.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“... N.Y. Friday PM. ... Commending you my dear to Him who is our constant friend – I am your loving and affectionate <u>Husband</u>.”</p> <p>(Source: Letters of J.B. Grinnell to Julia Chapin Grinnell, April 15, 1852, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
May 1, 1852	<p>“Sent bill of Service to Trustees [of Union Congregational Church] up to May 1st 1852 ...Rec'd in full on the above [\$482].”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell's 1850 diary – with entries for 1852 added in the spaces for Dec. 30 and 31 – in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Oct. 12, 1852	<p>Rev. John Todd organized the Tabor Congregational church, at his home, with eight members.</p> <p>(Source: <u>Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa</u>, Biographical sketch.)</p>	
1853	<p>Leonard F. Parker graduated from Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, concentrating in Latin and Greek.</p> <p>(Source: Biography sheet, Ms. 44, the Leonard F. Parker Papers)</p>	
May 22, 1853	<p style="text-align: right;">Sarah Pearse on her struggles as a Christian (to L.F. Parker)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Willoughby, May 22, 1853</p> <p>“This morning, I was weary after the day's labor in Cleveland, and did not attend church. I dreaded to go and listen to Mr. Sharp, still duty demanded it, and I prepared for afternoon.</p> <p>I had desired a suitable frame of mind, but found it not. Oh, you know not the many, many times when this is wanting, and what a sore trial it is to me assuring me that I am only an “almost” Christian. But as I entered God's house, I realized in some degree, the sanctity of the place, and the hymns, expressive of strong desire to be renewed and join in the worship of our diving Savior with the purity of angels, in a better world, quite overcame me. I attempted to join in the song which was so in accordance with every wish, but could not restrain my tears, so I bowed my head and wept.</p> <p>Then came the thought, “how poor a tribute do you pay infinite love, how weak the soul that does not draw strength from him, <u>live</u> in him!” and like a flash came this.</p> <p>“But <u>drops of grief</u> can <u>ne'er repay</u> The <u>debt of love</u> I owe, Here Lord, I give <u>myself</u> away, “Tis <u>all that I can</u> do.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Many times have I consecrated myself to God and his service, yet how <u>many more</u> have I taken to myself the gifts he bestowed, without one thanksgiving.</p> <p>O Leon! it seems to me I shall never be a living, spiritual Christian, a continual witness of the gospel I profess. I know if God would use me for good, he will chasten me sorely. I fear I never shall <u>live</u>, really live without it. Strange that love and light will not draw a sinful soul to this fountain that cleanses from all this earthly dross, puts on the garment and brightness of angels, preparing the soul for its upward flight.</p> <p>I have great need of your society. In our meetings, so seldom enjoyed, the joy of your presence dissipated thought, and the many queries which arise in my lonely hours and ask to be presented to you, are forgotten. The doubts (which will come on many subjects) do not suggest themselves there, for no room is left for doubt ...</p> <p>Sometimes I feel strong in soul to do anything. My mind expands and I think I <u>will</u> be such a "help-meet" as you need, but poor human nature takes my spirit's strength away, and I find myself ignorant and weak, without a hope of being what I have as much desired. Perhaps you may think a part of this inappropriate for the Sabbath, but these thoughts have arisen with a view to God's glory and my preparation for his glorious work ...</p> <p>Ever as now, Your Own Sarah."</p> <p>(Source: May 22, 1853 letter from Sarah Pearse to L.F. Parker, LFP Papers, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
<p>May 27, 1853</p>	<p>L.F. Parker on Sarah as Christian, heaven, hell, and missionary life</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"Oberlin, Fri. Morn. 2 O'clock May 27, 1853</p> <p>Best-Loved Sarah,</p> <p>I can do nothing to forget the keen pain of my toothache which will be so effectual as to write to you. I have taken a very severe cold on my lungs, and my throat and teeth have shared in the visitation. I am just from William's room, where an attempt was made to destroy the sensitive nerve -- but it is more painful than ever. It is very, <u>very</u> severe.</p> <p>Sat. Morn. After writing thus far, the pain of my toothache was so great that I could not write even to you. My night was a troubled one. Morning found me at all my recitations, though my face pained me very much most of the time. I slept soundly last night, and feel well this morning.</p> <p>Mon. Morn. <u>Well now</u>. [Written sideways on upper-left-hand side of first page] ...</p> <p>Your remarks concerning yourself as a Christian do not surprise me, although I place a</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>very different estimate upon your character. I can sympathize with you in your isolation from the society which you most love. Your Sabbath privileges are truly small compared with mine, but, my dear, the privilege of personal converse with a teacher infinitely wise is ever granted us. There are some points which he leaves for our investigation and study. Study, patient and laborious thought will develop the mind, introduce us into the deep mysteries of God, and give more thorough preparation for the duties of the future – hence, God wisely says, “Go, and <u>search</u>.” I know not how we can grow in wisdom even in Heaven without having questions which will puzzle us and necessitate patient study and much thought. But, it will be sweet to study these questions with saints. These investigations are delightful here, and do we not anticipate many such in our blended future life? This is one privilege I long for before we go abroad.</p> <p>I frequently feel that the veil of our future life is (was) slowly rising, and the glimpses of the future startle me not some [?] as they seem to reveal suffering and trial for my life’s angel. That I am about to conduct you to no flowery field in rosy path I fully believe, and if Edward Vernon should tremble, how much more should I? But we <u>shall</u> enjoy a sweetly “sunny side,” I <u>know</u>. If Heaven’s kindest favors and earth’s holiest and warmest love can make a mortal’s path “sunny,” mine will be so. Yet, that path will have a “shady side.” Toils, privations, ceaseless vexations and disappointments from every source (some one) will suspend a dense cloud over the future. My personal trials can be endured with courage, but yours will be my severest affliction. We <u>can</u> live in comparative ease. For your sake, I ...</p> <p>“... church learn <u>how good</u>, how <u>kind</u>, <u>how loving</u> God is? When this is learned, may we not hope that all will love their neighbor in the Bible sense – love the world of mankind? Thus, and thus only, can the Gospel be carried to every <u>heart</u>.</p> <p>P.M. My <u>darling Sarah</u> ... Prof. Finney alludes to the missionary work very frequently, and you know every such illusion brings you tenderly to my thoughts ... in one year we shall be on the verge of departure for the dark shades of pagan millions. But what is man that he should go forth to convert the world? Ah! He can <u>never</u> do it. God must accomplish it, or the world will go to hell. But he would use us for this end. May he himself teach us what is necessary for preparation, nerve us for our life-work. Ours will be no “dream-life.” The realities, startling realities of Heaven and Hell, are to be the theme of our conversation, to fashion our lives to toil and self-denial ...</p> <p>I think much of the time when you may be ever with me, to share all my reading, all my</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>thinking and all my writing. I shall not be sad when the hour comes! ... Truly, Your Loving Leon. (Source: May 27, 1853 letter from L.F. Parker to Sarah Pearse, LFP Papers, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
June 1, 1853	<p>Rev. J.B. Grinnell, representing the General Association of New York, addressed the General Association of Michigan in Ann Arbor. (Source: <u>General Association of Michigan at their Meeting in Ann Arbor, May 31, 1853, with an Appendix, Minutes</u>, pgs. 35 and 38)</p>	
June 8, 1853	<p>J.B. Grinnell paid \$1,000 to Pliny B. and Mary B. Day (husband and wife) and Nancy L. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., for a tract of land in Shelby County, Missouri. This land was "part of a larger tract of land" that Chauncey Chapin (J.B. Grinnell's father-in-law) had purchased on June 11, 1837. (Source: Legal bill of sale, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Mary B. (Chapin) Day was the sister of Julia A. (Chapin) Grinnell. Their father, Chauncey, had died. In the legal record of the sale, J.B. states that he had 640 acres of land in Shelby County, Missouri. His wife, Julia A. (Chapin) Grinnell) inherited part of that land from her father; J.B. purchased the remainder of the 640 acres from Julia's sister, Mrs. Mary B. (Chapin) Day, for \$1,000.</p> <p>NOTE 2: J.B. Grinnell added a long note, stating (in legal language) that he would use the 640 acres for the benefit of his wife, Julia, and her heirs – and he would neither mortgage nor sell the land, nor would the land be liable for any debts he might incur during his lifetime.</p> <p>NOTE 3: J.B. Grinnell moved rather quickly. A little more than four months after purchasing the Missouri land, J.B. Grinnell arranged to see the land for himself (piggybacking on a trip to report on the Illinois State Fair). He also visited Iowa en route to returning to New York. About five months after that, he and three other men founded Grinnell.</p>	
Aug. 11, 1853	<p>The Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, school board offered a teaching job to Leonard F. Parker. The board stated, "The account of qualifications as given by Mr. T. Hopkins has made the impression with us that you are the gentleman we want to take control of our schools."</p>	

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	(Source: <u>Leonard F. Parker Autobiography</u> , Vol. II, pg. 17, SHSI, Iowa City)	
Aug. 22, 1853	<p>Leonard F. Parker married Sarah Candace Pearse, Oberlin alumna, in Ohio. Oberlin College President Charles G. Finney preached, and Professor Peck co-officiated.</p> <p>Later that same year, Leonard had throat and lung trouble, causing him to decline a request to become a missionary to Siam (present-day Thailand).</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Biography sheet, Ms. 44, Leonard F. Parker Papers; and 2. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 33)</p>	
Sept. 25, 1853	<p>“Go West, young man”</p> <p>New York Tribune publisher Horace Greeley advised J.B. Grinnell to “Go West, young man, go West. There is health in that country, and room away from our crowds of idlers and imbeciles.”</p> <p>After giving Grinnell that advice, Greeley said he needed someone to visit Springfield, Illinois, and report on the Illinois State Fair (at the Tribune’s expense). Horace Greeley asked Grinnell to do so because of his agricultural knowledge. Greeley wrote the following letter of introduction:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“New York, Sept. 25, 1853</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Mr. J.B. Grinnell of this city visits the Illinois Agricultural State Fair at Springfield, Ill., and will report therefrom for the Tribune. I pray you to show him whatever courtesy you may fairly do, and enable him to give us a full report of the Fair.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Horace Greeley “<i>To the editor of the State Journal, Springfield, Illinois</i>”</p> <p>(Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pgs. 86-87)</p> <p>NOTE: Greeley reportedly told many men to “Go West.” J.B. Grinnell was not necessarily the first recipient of that advice.</p>	
Oct. 11-15, 1853	<p>J.B. Grinnell reports on Illinois State Fair</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell reported on the Illinois State Fair for Horace Greeley, publisher of the New York Tribune.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. E-mail from the Illinois State Fair Museum, drawing upon Oct. 15, 1853, Illinois Journal article, “Last day of the fair,” available online at http://www.statefairmuseum.org/tabs/Downloads/History/1853_History.pdf); and 2. Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine, Vol. IV, pg. 228, published in Cincinnati by H.W. Derby)</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell inspects acres in Missouri</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: After the Fair, J.B. Grinnell went to northeastern Missouri to inspect 640 acres, some of which his wife, Julia, had inherited, and the rest that he had purchased. The land was located near Marion College, to which Julia's parents (Deacon Chauncey and Mrs. Chapin) had donated money in hopes of increasing the value of their land.</p> <p>Grinnell notes in his autobiography that he had considered purchasing more land in Missouri – a slave-holding state – in order to start a colony. He changed his mind after learning that a landowner (who offered to sell his land to J.B. Grinnell) later “presided at a pro-slavery meeting, with resolves that only people embracing sentiments loyal to slavery were to be tolerated ... It made my land worthless as a home, and ended all talk of Missouri.”</p> <p>(Sources : 1. Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, p. 27; 2. Legal bill of sale, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives; And 3. Grinnell, J.B. Men and Events of Forty Years, pgs. 90-91)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Marion College was situated in Marion County, not too far from Palmyra, Hannibal (birthplace of author Mark Twain), and the Mississippi River. (Source: Walter Williams, <u>A History of Northeast Missouri</u>, Vol. I, pg. 124, Chicago, 1913)</p>	
Late Oct. 1853 (estimated dates)	<p>After exploring his 640 acres in northeastern Missouri, J.B. Grinnell went up into Iowa before going back home to New York City.</p> <p>While in Iowa, Grinnell met Rev. Julius A. Reed who happened to be visiting Congregational churches (on behalf of the AHMS). Rev. Reed told Grinnell about Iowa and also Iowa College in Davenport.</p> <p>As J.B. boarded an eastbound Rock Island Railroad in Sheffield, Illinois, he met two slave hunters on their way to return a fugitive slave. The loudmouthed slave hunters cursed the North as “made up of cowards and nigger thieves.”</p> <p>J.B. stated his opposition to slavery, and the men threatened him. An elderly fellow passenger, witnessing the threats, feared for J.B.'s safety and arranged to have the slave hunters get off the train at LaSalle, Illinois.</p> <p>The elderly passenger introduced himself to J.B. as Henry Farnum, the man who financed the Rock Island Railroad. Farnum complimented J.B. for standing his ground and advised him, “Go to Iowa, a free state, which I have just come from. And I am to build a railway across to the Missouri River, an extension of the Rock Island Road.”</p>	

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	<p>Farnum implied that a colony could be built along the line, and he suggested that J.B. contact an engineer, Theodore Bacon, to get private information about the projected route of the railroad.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Josiah Bushnell Grinnell, <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pgs. 87, 91; and 2. Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 92-93)</p> <p>NOTE: Once back in New York, J.B. contacted railroad engineer Theodore Bacon, who suggested that Grinnell buy land in Township 80 North, Range 16 West. This was the highest point of land between the Iowa and Des Moines Rivers.</p> <p>Bacon also told Grinnell to expect to find “a large flag pole as the controlling point in our survey.” That flagpole had been planted by Grenville Dodge, assistant engineer.</p> <p>Bacon advised, “Lose no time for there will be a rush for the land, and the best will be taken – the boys mean to take it up.” These words proved to be prophetic.</p> <p>(Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 94, drawing upon Theodore Bacon's letter to J.B. Grinnell, quoted in Payne, <u>Grinnell</u>, pgs. 88, 92)</p>	
Dec. 27, 1853	<p>J.B. Grinnell wrote to Rev. Julius Reed, thanking him for his kindness and asking for advice. He wrote,</p> <p>“The colony project is still cherished, it being my design to leave New York in the spring and preach in the West – perhaps under your Bishopric, always provided I am wanted ...</p> <p>“May I ask you what your opinion is of the country, say one west from Burlington where the lands are cheap. Is there much timber and water or so that it will do as a country to locate in?</p> <p>“Would you go as far west as the Missouri River? Or do you advise buying out Godless neighbors where now there is a church and a school?</p> <p>“There is no man in the West able to give me so much information as yourself, and certainly if we are well directed shall be glad to pay you for information.</p> <p>“Will you please give me facts, as we wish to do service next year in some portion of the West where lands are cheap and there is sure in time to be a R.R. Numbers of means and characters are now looking to me.</p> <p>“In Missouri, where my wife has the best of land by the R.R., we dread to</p>	

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	<p>go, much as the company desire us. Slavery only is in the way. Iowa, I think, will be the place if such points are named as I can visit by those who know.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">”May I hear from you soon. In our churches we are just alive – not in the Spirit as we ought to be.”</p> <p>(Source: Transcription of letter from J.B. Grinnell to Julius A. Reed, Dec. 27, 1853; JBG to Julius Reed file located in Grinnell College Archives, Burling Library)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B.’s wife, Julia, owned 640 acres in Missouri when the letter was written. (Source: Grinnell, <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 90)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Rev. Reed wrote in his 1854 report to the American Home Missionary Association, “The opening of a railroad communication between the Atlantic Coast and this state [Iowa] has, within the year, removed the only disadvantage which it has suffered as compared with the states east of the Mississippi; and the wave of immigration, in increasing power and volume, will spread itself over its fertile prairies. Across nearly the entire breadth of the state from east to west, scattered settlements have been formed.” (Source: Douglass, L., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. I or VI, pg. 159, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
1853	<p>J.B. Grinnell wrote in the New York Tribune and the New York Independent that an ideal beginning (for a colony) would be a settlement in the fertile West “with persons of congenial moral and religious sentiments ... with pecuniary ability to make the school and the church paramount and attractive institutions from the outset.”</p> <p>These words were read by individuals in New York, Maine, and Ohio, including Homer Hamlin, Dr. Thomas Holyoke, and Henry Hamilton, who began planning to meet J.B. Grinnell and found a colony.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 49-50; 2. Leonard F. Parker’s funeral address for Mrs. Amelia (Perry) Hamlin, wife of Grinnell co-founder Homer Hamlin, located in Amelia Hamlin’s obituary, dated Sept. 13, 1885; 3. Grinnell, <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 87; and 4. Leonard F. Parker, <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 3, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: Although characterized as a semi-invalid, Hamlin helped found Grinnell in March 1854.</p> <p>NOTE 2: "After six years practice at Searsport, where the bracing sea-air was too much for him, Dr. Thomas Holyoke was casting about for a change of climate ... when his Independent (the newspaper) brought him 'Colonist's' call to the west." (Source: Manatt, J.I., "Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell," <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u>, located in Iowa State Historical Society)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 1, 1854, Sun.	<p>David Dale married E.J. Stephens. Justice of the Peace R.C. (Robert) Carpenter performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Records, microfilm, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Jan. 4, 1854, Wed.	<p>Nebraska Bill proposed in Senate Senator Stephen A. Douglas (of Illinois) proposed the Nebraska Bill, allowing the Territory of Nebraska to be organized according to popular sovereignty. In effect, settlers in a territory could decide – by voting – whether that territory should allow slavery. (Source: David Saville Muzzey, <u>An American History</u>, Boston, 1911, pg. 384)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Douglas changed the Bill to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on Jan. 23, 1854. This bill divided the territory into both Nebraska and Kansas. This bill was “in direct contradiction to the Missouri Compromise, which had forever excluded slavery from all the Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes.” Opposition to the bill spread swiftly, resulting in mass meetings in hundreds of towns in the North. This was followed by 37 hours of debate in the Senate. Ultimately, the bill passed and was signed by President Franklin Pierce in early March 1854. Historian James Ford Rhodes said the Kansas-Nebraska Act was “the most momentous measure that passed Congress from the day the Senators and Representatives first met until the outbreak of the Civil War.” In the words of historian David Saville Muzzey, “It was the end of compromise on the slavery question ... It suddenly woke the North to the realization that no concession would satisfy the slaveholder short of the recognition of slavery as a national institution.” (Source: Rhodes, <u>History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850</u>, Vol. 1, pg. 490, as quoted in Muzzey, D.S., <u>An American History</u>, Boston, 1911, pg. 384)</p> <p>NOTE 2: In March 1854, Both of Iowa's Senators voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Act passed the United States Senate. (Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 64)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Historian Leonard F. Parker notes, “Questions of temperance and those concerning slavery were then agitating the state; the nation, too, was near the vortex of its free soil discussions, i.e., four years past its great compromise of 1850, in the whirl of</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, two years before the Dred Scott Decision, and only six years before the election of Lincoln and the horrors of Civil War.”</p> <p>(Source: Leonard F. Parker, First Congregational Church of Grinnell, April 1, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pg. 3, published in 1907, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar)</p>	
Feb. and March 1854	<p style="text-align: center;">The Founding of Grinnell: Two Conflicting Stories</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell and Henry M. Hamilton give the two primary accounts of the founding of Grinnell (written in 1890 and 1892, respectively). Both agree on certain facts, but they disagree about a fundamental event: the timing of the purchase of the site. J.B. Grinnell states that they visited the site first and then purchased it, but Henry M. Hamilton states that they purchased the land before they saw it. (Homer Hamlin's obituary – a lesser source -- essentially agrees with J.B. Grinnell's account. However, Hamlin apparently didn't write any memoirs; if he did, they haven't yet surfaced.)</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pgs. 92-98; 2. Henry M. Hamilton, "A Historical Sketch: A Chapter in the Early History of Grinnell, Iowa," 1892, Grinnell College Archives, Call # F629.G97 H3x c.3 Vault; and 3. Obituary of Homer Hamlin)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agreement</p> <p>Both men agree that it was J.B. Grinnell's idea to found a colony and town that would be, in Hamilton's words, "an educational center with positive religious influences." They also agree that J.B. Grinnell, Homer Hamlin, and Henry M. Hamilton met at the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio, to discuss ideas for the colony. (According to Hamilton and Grinnell College historian Joe Wall, the Weddell House meeting occurred on Feb. 23 or 24, 1854.)</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pgs. 92-98; 2. Old Settlers Proceedings, Vol. I, pg. 7; 3. Henry M. Hamilton, "A Historical Sketch: A Chapter in the Early History of Grinnell, Iowa," 1892, Grinnell College Archives, Call # F629.G97 H3x c.3 Vault; and 4. Wall, Joe, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 95)</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell and Hamilton agree that they – and Homer Hamlin -- next met in Chicago. Hamilton explains that he and Hamlin spent two or three days in raising money before meeting Grinnell in Chicago, and staying over Sunday at the first Matteson house. (The Matteson House was located at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets.) A friend of J.B. Grinnell's, "a Mr. Bacon of Michigan," joined them in Chicago.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: J. Disturnell, <u>The Great Lakes, or Inland Seas of America</u>, pg. 158, New York)</p> <p>A minor disagreement: Hamilton states that the next day (a Monday), “all three [and Mr. Bacon of Michigan] went directly to Iowa, over the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad ... crossing the Mississippi River together, to the city of Davenport.” (Grinnell states that they spent Sunday in Davenport where he spoke in church.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Significant Disagreement: J.B. Grinnell's version</p> <p>At this point, the narratives diverge. Grinnell states that, leaving Davenport, they took a “private hack for Sugar Grove [Iowa], one hundred and twenty miles west, thus beginning the first novel trip of discovery.” Afterwards, they stayed overnight in Evans' Grove.</p> <p>The following day was “the hour of decision,” according to J.B. Grinnell's memoirs. On that day, Grinnell, Hamlin, and Thomas Holyoke reportedly met railroad surveyor A.J. Cassidy on the site of present-day Grinnell, at the red railway flag “on the summit of the road” (previously mentioned by Mr. Farnum).</p> <p>The men discussed where to buy land and locate the colony. Grinnell wanted to purchase the land around the summit, but others objected to the following: lack of timber, and the fact that the “summit embraces the school section” which they thought they could not buy.</p> <p>After discussing alternative locations, Grinnell's view prevailed. He climbed into the hack alone, driving 65 miles to Iowa City, knowing all the while that he was scheduled to preach at a Presbyterian church in Iowa City the next day.</p> <p>Grinnell arrived at the Land Office in Iowa City just before sunset. He applied for his first land patents in his own name, paying “in scrip” for acres in Township Number 80, Range 16 West.</p> <p>Grinnell also states that he preached the next day (a Sunday) in a Presbyterian Church in Iowa City. He reports that the Land Office clerk, a non-churchgoer named Gilman Folsom, agreed to hear him preach.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Henry M. Hamilton's version</p> <p>According to Hamilton, the men took the stagecoach from Davenport to Muscatine. The men rode a “livery conveyance” to Iowa City, with J.B. Grinnell at the reins of the two horses. The weather was good; “the roads were in best condition, dry on the surface and very smooth,</p>	

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	<p>although frozen underneath.”</p> <p>Once in Iowa City, the group decided to buy the land in Poweshiek County sight unseen. (They wanted to buy the land before land speculators could do so.) Hamilton testifies that J.B. Grinnell entered a claim for “the North East quarter of section 17, fronting the whole west side of the original town plot.”</p> <p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke entered the picture at the Park House in Iowa City, “where we were staying,” according to Hamilton. “I distinctly remember of Mr. Grinnell telling Dr. Holyoke that we had bought or secured those lands.”</p> <p>Hamilton then states that he returned to Wooster, Ohio, “to raise more money, believing we had secured those lands. It would have been absurd to return for the money to invest in a Colony in Township 80, 16, without such belief.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A final agreement</p> <p>Grinnell and Hamilton agree that George H. Norris (an Illinois resident) had previously purchased “the land where West Grinnell now stands.” However, they “purchased it from the state of Iowa by a system of squatting on its four quarter sections.” This meant that they each “erected a house on his quarter of the section from materials which could all be carried on his back at one time.” According to Hamilton, “All four of these houses were erected on the same day” between 11 a.m. and 12 noon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A final disagreement</p> <p>Once again, Grinnell and Hamilton disagree about who did the squatting. Grinnell states that he, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Holyoke squatted on the four sections. Contrarily, Hamilton states that he, Grinnell, Holyoke, and Amos Bixby were the squatters.</p> <p>NOTE: The first solid fact, regarding the founding of Grinnell, is that B. Grinnell applied for his first land patents in his own name on March 11, 1854. (See timeline entry for that date for more details.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Character of the Co-Founders</p> <p>What were the founders of the Grinnell Colony like as individuals?</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry M. Hamilton was “reticent, thoughtful,” and he rarely changed his stated opinions. He “spoke briefly and directly to the point” when business demanded it. He also was said to possess tact. • Rev. Homer Hamlin was a man of prayer, evoking a comparison (in later years) with George Mueller. He believed that “the prayer of a righteous man availeth much.” Ailing physically, Hamlin feared he had less than a year to live when he helped found the Colony. Instead, he lived 14 more years. • Dr. Thomas Holyoke was “cool in manner but warm in feeling, deliberate, of few words, and those few rarely uttered before an audience. His prejudices were strong, under control, and held subject to the laws of evidence ... His natural conservatism was ... useful ... when hotter spirits might have been too rash.” Holyoke “had inherited or acquired a taste for pure English, and he relished Dr. [Rev. Samuel D.] Cochran’s sledgehammer logic as well as Dr. Magoun’s golden rhetoric.” • Rev. J.B. Grinnell was outgoing, highly verbal, and “always up to something ... with a way of accomplishing what he undertook.” His “funny sayings” kept some early settlers “laughing most of the night.” <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Henry M. Hamilton; 2. Obituary of Homer Hamlin; 3. Payne, Charles E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, Iowa City, 1938, pg. 50; 4. Proceedings of Old Settlers Assn. of Grinnell, vol. I, April 4, 1894, pg. 5; and 5. Manatt, J.I., “Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell,” <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u>, located in Iowa State Historical Society, Locker, call # F629.G86 G853)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Congregationalism and the Co-founders of Grinnell</p> <p>Leonard F. Parker, in his history of the Grinnell Congregational Church, writes, “Those four founders of the town represented four groups of anti-slavery men, one (Hamlin) was a somewhat radical abolitionist but not a Garrisonian, another (Grinnell) was less radical and more inclined to political action, a third (Holyoke) was more conservative and disposed to be on guard against radicalism in church or state, while the fourth (Hamilton) was little inclined to be aggressive on that subject or to make that theme one of special thought or effort.</p>	

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	<p>Like attracted like to this settlement. It was at first moral, educational, Christian, and its Christianity has always imparted vigor to its educational spirit and to its morality. Those founders were Congregationalists, and Congregationalism has always been full of live politics. It was as in [Oliver] Cromwell's time, during the American Revolution, and through all the prophetic shadows and the storm of the Civil War.</p> <p>Early Grinnell was eminently Congregational, and of that wing of Congregationalism which loved to emphasize the text, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"</p> <p>Parker points out that Hamilton "was a member of a college church with Presbyterian affiliations, but joined this church [Grinnell Congregational] very early, and [he] remembers that he voted to organize it although not then enrolled as a member."</p> <p>(Source: Leonard F. Parker, <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell</u>, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, published 1907, pgs. 3-4, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar)</p>	
<p>March 11, 1854, Sat.</p>	<p>J.B. Grinnell applied for his first land patents in his own name, paying "in scrip" for acres in Township Number 80, Range 16 West.</p> <p>Grinnell applied for other land patents on Monday, March 13, and Saturday, March 18. His purchased a total of 4,621.4 acres. He was officially awarded the patents on Dec. 1, 1854. (Source: Iowa City Land Office tract book page for Township 80 North, Range 16 West, courtesy of Patricia Tyler, Branch Chief, GLO Records, Division of Business Resources, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Eastern States, Springfield, VA)</p> <p>NOTE: On what date did the first settlers come to present-day Grinnell? There is some disagreement. It partly depends on how a person defines coming to Grinnell.</p> <p>The obituary of Junietta (Phelps) Works states, "The original settlers came to Grinnell (on) March 13, 1854." (Junietta was a 19-year-old Grinnell Public School teacher in Sept. 1859.)</p> <p>I think a good case can be made for Saturday, March 11, 1854, as the day that the first settlers came to what would become Grinnell. I believe this because the men decided on that day to pay for land in what would become the Grinnell Colony.</p> <p>Granted, after Grinnell struck out for Iowa City, we don't know exactly what his fellow settlers did until he returned on Monday, March 13, or later. However, Grinnell's memoirs state that "the house of Perry Matteson, Esq., near the grove where he now resides [circa 1890] was the rendezvous of the pioneer party until the erection of the first</p>	<p>Wh</p>

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>house-shelter [shanty].” (Sources: <u>Record of School Bd. of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u>; and 2. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 98)</p>	
<p>March 12, 1854, Sun.</p>	<p>Rev. J.B. Grinnell preached at a Presbyterian Church in or near Iowa City. The next day, he returned to the Land Office and applied for additional land patents. He did so again on Saturday, March 18. (Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 94; and 2. Iowa City Land Office tract book.)</p> <p>NOTE: There were two Presbyterian churches in Iowa City at that time. It is likely that J.B. Grinnell preached at the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church in Iowa City (also known as the Stone Church.) This now-defunct church (founded 1845; dissolved in 1870) was associated with the New School Presbyterian movement (as opposed to the segment of Presbyterian churches known as Old School).</p> <p>The other Presbyterian church was First Presbyterian Church of Iowa City (founded in 1840). The session records for 1854 do not mention a visit by J.B. Grinnell. Furthermore, “First Church was in a state of flux at that time and might have been less likely to entertain visiting pastors” according to First Presbyterian Church Archivist Dwight Miller. (Source: E-mails between D. Connon and Rev. Deb. Lind-Schmitz, Interim Pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Iowa City, and Dwight Miller, Archivist, Sept. 20 and 21, 2007)</p>	
<p>Mid-March 1854</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prior to first cabin</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell’s memoirs state that “the house of Perry Matteson, Esq., near the grove where he now resides [circa 1890] was the rendezvous of the pioneer party until the erection of the first house-shelter [shanty].” (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 98)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Construction of first cabin</p> <p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke, Rev. Homer Hamlin, and Henry Hamilton built the first shanty in “the grove near Sugar Creek.” A man named Griswold hauled the dead wood for the shanty from a water-mill east of present-day Brooklyn, Iowa. After he arrived near Sugar Creek and they unloaded the logs, Hamilton dragged the wood with oxen, Hamlin chopped it, and Dr. Holyoke (as chief architect)</p>	<p>Where was J.B. Grinnell when the shanty was being built? Did he help? In his memoirs, J.B. didn’t discuss his whereabouts at the time of construction.</p>

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	<p>hewed it into place.</p> <p>The dimensions of the shanty were about 14 by 16 feet, and it served as kitchen, dining room, land office, hotel, and sleeping room for 10 or 12 men. The men slept on bunk beds which were supported on pins which had been driven into the logs. Each bunk bed had a “painfully” thin straw mattress.</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell, in a letter started on May 3, 1854, refers to “our cabin where six eat and sleep with great cheer, preparing to do some good we trust and for those dear ones we care _____.”</p> <p>Henry Lawrence and A.F. Gillette from Ohio soon arrived. (Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u>, pg. 98; and 2. Letter from J.B. Grinnell to his wife, Julia, dated May 3 and 5, 1854, located in J.B. Grinnell Papers, Ms 01.16 GCL, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: According to Benoni Howard, a somewhat early arrival, the camp was situated on land owned, in March 1894, by “Mr. Marvin on the north side of Oakley’s grove, a short distance from the creek, and west from where Frank Marvin now lives.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, addendum, letter from Benoni Howard to son-in-law, Lyman Longley, dated San Bernadino, California, March 30, 1894)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Amos Bixby did not arrive until May 1854. See timeline entry for late April 1854 for more details.</p>	
Spring 1854	<p>What was the area like when Grinnell’s early settlers arrived?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plentiful deer • wolves often seen. Their howling awakened E.S. Bartlett, sounding like scores of wolves (but probably only 3 or 4). • a few prairie chickens (not as many later when fields were cultivated) • plenty of rattlesnakes. E.S. Bartlett killed at least 2 dozen the first year. “Two of them were under bundles of grain ... I never let one escape, even getting off a load of hay as I was coming in after dark one evening, and guided by the rattle, succeeded in killing him with my fork (pitchfork).” (Source: “Letter from Grinnell: Emery S. Bartlett to his children and grandchildren, Annals of Iowa, Fall 1978, Vo. 44, #6, Glenda Riley, Ed., pg. 424) 	

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	<p>“During the day (in late 1856), another snake crawled through a crack above our bed; with the help of broom and mop, sister and I pulled it down and killed it.”</p> <p>(On another occasion) “When I was sitting on a trunk which I had pulled from under the bed, a snake ... four feet (long) came from under the bed, raising my dress as he crawled out. He stopped and looked at me, with nearly two feet of his body in sight; I raised my feet onto the trunk, and he wriggled out of the door.” (Source: “The Shermans” by Mrs. A.H. Sherman, published in Grinnell Old Settlers Association, pgs. 15 and 16.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Looking to the North, East, or South, as far as the eye could reach, there was nothing to be seen but the rolling prairie, not a house or tree or fence or even a weed longer than a tumbleweed which would soon go a rolling across the prairie for miles.” • “The trails over the prairie were very faint and hard to follow after dark, so when anyone was late getting in, it was customary to ring the bell or run up a lantern on the flagpole, like a small lighthouse on the ocean.” It was especially dangerous after dark during blizzards. One man with a horse and a cutter started out for Marshalltown (in winter of 1854 or later), was overtaken by a blizzard, wandered around nearly all night, struck a fence, and reached Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark’s house. The traveler’s hands and feet were badly frozen, with permanent damage. (Sources:1. “Report of the Librarian,” by Emery Sargent Bartlett, copy, file cabinet in Grinnell Historical Museum; and 2. “Letter from Grinnell ...Emery S. Bartlett” Annals of Iowa, pgs. 425-426) <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell used a yellow rattlesnake, coiled on a Sunday morning in front of the store (where church services were held) as a sermon illustration. He said, “Only grace can destroy the virus which sin injects by the fang of the great destroyer” (Satan). (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 years</u>, pgs. 100-101)</p>	
Spring 1854	First Supplies	

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	<p>J.B. Grinnell traveled to Burlington, Iowa, to purchase the colony's first supplies (sugar, coffee, crackers, cheese, saleratus [a leavening agent, consisting of potassium or sodium bicarbonate], fruits, delicacies, and tobacco).</p> <p>Where did they keep the supplies? The resourceful Henry Lawrence, a former graduated merchant, devised a storeroom made out of rough boards under the eaves of the shanty. Hungry pigs, cattle, and dogs were on the loose, threatening the supplies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Long Home</p> <p>Eventually, the colonists built the "Long Home" to temporarily shelter new residents. It was a long, low structure, some 14 feet by 60 feet, 7 feet high, with a curved roof, formed by bending green oak boards. It was said to resemble a canal boat. The warped green wood afforded "very poor protection from the rain."</p> <p>Married couples slept in curtained-off corners. All others slept in two rows, with a narrow aisle between the rows, feet nearly touching. There was snoring galore!</p> <p>The fifth meeting of the future Congregational church was held here. Mice peeped through the cracks, amusing the children. The adults decided that if no minister was present on the Sabbath, they should still gather and read Scripture. They also agreed to have a prayer meeting every Thursday evening.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. "Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett..." Annals of Iowa, 1978; 2. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u>, pgs. 99 and 100; 3. "Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875," pg. 9, by Ray & Frisbie in Aug. 1916, compiled from files of the Grinnell Herald of 1874—20 years after Grinnell was founded . 4. Parker, Leonard F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 536; and 5. Letter from J.B. Grinnell to his wife, Julia, dated May 3 and 5, 1854, located in J.B. Grinnell Papers, Ms 01.16 GCL, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B. Grinnell, in a letter started on May 3, 1854, states, "The fourth of July we went to celebrate... A hotel and large boarding house will soon be built. A bell we mean to have, as soon _____ a place for meeting."</p> <p>Grinnell's letter implies that the Long Home was built after May 3, 1854. The construction would have occurred after July 4 if the Long Home were considered "a hotel and large boarding house." This idea is plausible, since many later settlers stayed in the Long Home until they could stay with other settlers, and, according to Benoni Howard, the Long Home was "kept by George Chambers as a boarding house [with] Acenath</p>	

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	<p>Terrodes assisting Mrs. Chambers as a hired girl.”</p> <p>Leonard F. Parker posits that the Long Home was built in June 1854 (<u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 525). Parker may have simply agreed with Amos Bixby who stated that on approximately June 1, his family had moved from the grove to the Long Home. Bixby also stated that in the west end of the building was a kind of a private office.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Benoni Howard arrived at the camp prior to May 3, that is, prior to when the Long Home was built. Benoni encountered J.B. Grinnell, Dr. Thomas Holyoke, Henry M. Hamilton, A.F. Gillette, Amos Bixby, Sumner Bixby, and possibly Homer Hamlin.</p> <p>There was no room for Howard in the original cabin (shanty), so he went to “Mr. Van Meter’s, east side of Rock Creek grove.” Thence, Howard went to “Latimer’s Stage Station, since called Westfield.”</p> <p>After May 3, Benoni Howard returned to the New England camp, helped cut timber to build the “long shanty” (the Long Home). George Chambers was the “boss carpenter” on the Long Home, and Benoni assisted him. The timber was “to be sawed by horse power on the ground near the old ford on Sugar Creek.”</p> <p>Benoni Howard and J.B. Grinnell helped in “stoning the first well which was dug a little north of this place [the Long Home].” They struck “beautiful water” at 8 feet. After surveying the town, the well “proved to be in the street.”</p> <p>In addition, Benoni Howard helped survey the town for “several days,” assisting a surveyor from Newton who had “a new instrument with which he was not familiar, consequently errors occurred in the survey.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Benoni Howard to son-in-law, Lyman Longley, dated San Bernadino, California, March 30, 1894, addendum to Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Benoni Howard refers to the Long Home as a shanty, stating, “This shanty was the home for all comers, presenting a lively appearance when with half-dozen or more breaking teams of twenty or thirty yoke of oxen they came to headquarters at night. The shanty was divided into three rooms by board partitions, Henry Lawrence and myself sleeping on a prairie hay mattress on the floor of the middle room.</p> <p>“The next building erected was for a store for Anor Scott, and the loft, or chamber, used for sleeping apartments for the crowd, and as the crowds increased,</p>	

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	<p>mattresses were spread out on the middle room of the shanty till the floor was covered.</p> <p>“Henry and myself, being the favored ones, were taken into the family bedroom with Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and hired girl. One rainy night, prior to the increase of the crowd, as the roof of the store was leaking badly, two men deserted their beds and sought lodgings with Lawrence and me in the middle room, making it one thicker than three in a bed. Lawrence, being not then a family man, would not allow me to lie close to him, and in his sleep, would move to get himself away from me, till he awoke and found himself entirely out of bed, and on the floor.</p> <p>“He would urge me to lie along. I laughed but said nothing, and he, on reaching over, found the bed was fully occupied. He then got up, dressed himself, putting on rubber leggings (our roof leaked some, too), and with an umbrella raised over him, perched himself on a trunk in a corner of the room.</p> <p>“When I awoke and saw him apparently asleep in such a novel position, it was at least amusing.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, addendum, letter from Benoni Howard to son-in-law, Lyman Longley, dated San Bernadino, California, March 30, 1894; and 2. Letter from J.B. Grinnell to his wife, Julia, dated May 3 and 5, 1854, located in J.B. Grinnell Papers, Ms 01.16 GCL, Grinnell College Archives; and 3. Amos Bixby letter to Leonard F. Parker, May 16, 1887, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Spring 1854	<p>There was friction between Iowa College and newcomers to Davenport, particularly German immigrants and Southerners. Neither group of residents shared the College's views in favor of temperance and abolishing slavery.</p> <p>(Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 68, drawing upon a letter from Mrs. Mary M. Gaylord to Leonard F. Parker, Jan. 1, 1890, located in Grinnell College Archives, Burling Library)</p>	
Late April 1854	<p>Amos Bixby left Searsport, Maine -- a short time ahead of his wife, Augusta, and their toddler son – to settle in the Grinnell Colony.</p> <p>(Source: June 22, 1854, letter from Amos Bixby letter to brother Marcellus Bixby, “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 2; Dudley)</p>	
April 23, 1854, Sun.	<p>J.B. Grinnell spent the Sabbath in Muscatine, Iowa.</p> <p>(Source: Letter from J.B. Grinnell to Julia Ann Chapin Grinnell, April 25, 1854, Grinnell College Archives, Letters of J.B. Grinnell)</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell traveled to Iowa City on April 24.</p>	
April 25,	<p>J.B. Grinnell took 8 hours to ride 35 miles in a “private conveyance” from Iowa City to</p>	

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1854, Tues.	<p>Marengo. For two hours, he then went “a fishing,” but caught few. He was accompanied by a surveyor. They meant to “lay out the town” when they arrived at Grinnell Colony. At 8 p.m., J.B. Grinnell wrote his wife, Julia Ann. “Six weeks ago in our town, there was less than 2,000 acres bought of the government. Now more than 18,000 [8,000?] acres have been entered, and there is but a few acres left near by. Mr. [Henry] Hamilton and Mr. [Marcellus] Pinney both on the ground made entries [at the Land Office in Iowa City?] so that the Colony will have about 10,000 acres in all.” Grinnell concluded, “When my eyes are less heavy, I will write more. With love to all, JBG.” (Source: Letter from J.B. Grinnell to Julia Ann Chapin Grinnell, April 25, 1854, Grinnell College Archives, Letters of J.B. Grinnell)</p>	
May 3, 1854, Wed.	<p>J.B. Grinnell began a letter to his wife, Julia: I “18 miles from Montezuma, to town of Grinnell, Iowa “May 3, 1854 “I am now on my way to the river in company with Mr. [Henry] Hamilton, the noble man in our company who is going East to Ohio after more friends. “I am to get eatables _____ seeds plows, tools, etc. “As yet, I have heard nothing from you. The Mails are too bad in their delay. Two letters, my dear, only have I written to you, Pardon me. I know you will when I tell you that I have secured the digging of a well – helped throw [draw?] up the dirt and stone it just where our _____ off our town. At eight feet, we came to beautiful water which is a great thing for us all and then s _____ handy. “I have engaged plowing. Men to saw lumber by horse – until we can get steam. Bought a horse, traveled over the Country _____. _____ rising at 5 o’c in the morning in our cabin where six sleep and eat with great cheer, preparing to do some good we trust and for those dear ones we care _____. The days are beautiful with no stormy day for a month. “...Every one says Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps will be on in a week. “The Dr’s wife [Nancy Clark Holyoke, wife of Thomas] and Mr. Bixby’s [Augusta Bixby, wife of Amos] are in Iowa City. There are 12 on the ground who will build this year, six others will be right on besides Uncle Reuben _____. “Cattle have been feeding for a month on prairie flowers and _____. The Rail Road</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>will soon begin ... will be fortunate enough for us if the Rail Road is built within two years, of which there is little doubt.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"... The fourth of July we went to celebrate ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"A hotel and large boarding house will soon be built. A bell we mean to have, as soon _____ a place for meeting.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"O pray for us that we may not be too worldly. It is sweet to pray in our cabin and for loved ones away.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Mr. Suth is _____ on account of his father to be [?] and [?] Merchant and Uncle Charles S _____ was here. I shall write him but not to night as we start at eight in the morning, and my eyes are but half open.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Keep up courage, my Dear Julia and Mother [?!] I think I am in the way of duty – many ... kisses for Katty and you.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Josiah."</p> <p>(Source: Letter from J.B. Grinnell to his wife, Julia, dated May 3 and 5, 1854, located in J.B. Grinnell Papers, Ms 01.16 GCL, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The letter was dated May 3, but it seems to have been sent after July 4, due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The back of the letter states, "Muscatine 5 May 1854. I send this by Mr. Hamilton and I We have a good chance for new friends." • The return address on the envelope is "Sugar Grove, Iowa, July 3, and it is being sent to "Rev. Mrs. J.B. Grinnell, Hollis, New Hampshire" • The letter states, "The fourth of July we went to celebrate." <p>I think that J.B. Grinnell wrote the letter in fits and starts. He probably began writing on the front side on May 3, adding a note on the back on May 5. Henry Hamilton was on his second trip East on behalf of the settlement; he must have left before Grinnell finished writing the letter, and Grinnell likely added information after July 4. Grinnell probably also addressed the envelope (July 3) before he finished writing the letter.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Nancy (Clark) Holyoke and Augusta Bixby had apparently ridden one day on a stage coach to arrive in Iowa City.</p> <p>(Source: "Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875", pg. 9)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 3: Emery S. Bartlett recalled that the water table was 10 feet below the surface, at least when he arrived a year later in 1855. He wrote that a hole in the ground reached “good water, drawn with a rope and bucket.</p> <p>Bartlett also stated that for the first two or three years, no wells were more than 15 feet deep. Mr. Levi Marsh would come in the morning, and before night he would have dug a well and walled it with sandstone from Rock Creek. However, “After two or three years, these shallow wells failed,” and settlers had to go down about 32 feet. (Source: Bartlett, E.S., “Report of the Librarian, pg. 10, essay written in 1914)</p>	
May 5, 1854, or shortly thereafter	<p>J.B. Grinnell met Nancy (Clark) Holyoke and Augusta Bixby in Iowa City and transported them to Grinnell in a buggy. Augusta Bixby brought along her 2-year-old son, Harry.</p> <p>Thomas and Nancy Holyoke, and Amos and Augusta Bixby, were among the first two couples to settle in Grinnell.</p> <p>Amos Bixby later recalled that Mrs. George W. Chambers was the first woman to live in the Grinnell Colony.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875, pg. 9; and 2. <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u>, Grinnell, pg. 98; and 3. Amos Bixby letter to Leonard F. Parker, May 16, 1887, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Mid-May 1854 or later	<p>Captain Nathaniel W. Clark came to Grinnell not long after his daughter and son-in-law, Nancy and Thomas Holyoke.</p>	
May 24, 1854, Wed.	<p>J.B. Grinnell wrote his wife, Julia, from the LeClaire House, Davenport:</p> <p>“What can I do which will afford me so much pleasure as to write to you!</p> <p>“...But here I am in the way of duty, I trust laying foundations for a good colony and as a home. Did I not suppose that you and those who come after us will take pride in what I am under God striving to to, we should today ___ ___ ___ Mer___ in New York.</p> <p>“Because of ___ and the Character of our people, the ‘Grinnell Colony’ is known in all the ___ places about us.</p> <p>“A Brickmaker I am to take on with me, and the tools for a man by the name of Howard from Belchertown who says he knows you and worked for you in haying.</p> <p>“There are not less than 40 families who have said they would come or desire to. From this time, I shall keep ___ others by asking three or four times what the soil cost[s].</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“After Dr. Holyoke’s wife [Nancy Clark Holyoke] saw our location, I told her that her husband wrote to her that as there was such a lack of Houses she had better wait a few months, but said she, ‘if I had received the letter, it would not have made the least difference. I was ready and should have come.’ I only mention this to show you that she was pleased, although a boy about the age of Katty [Katey, J.B. and Julia’s daughter], and that you will have some one to cheer you up if you need it.</p> <p>“The stage[coach] ‘which is a daily’ will from the first of July pass right by us, so ... we can see from 20 to 100 strangers each day.</p> <p>“People about us seem to ___ much on coming to meeting, and in a few weeks, we shall have up a church like and able to call [?] them.</p> <p>“June the 9th I mean to ___ ___ at the yearly meeting of Ministers, returning the same week.”</p> <p>(Source: J.B. Grinnell Papers, Ms 01.16 GCL, Grinnell College, Burling Library Archives.)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B. and Julia had been married less than two years.</p> <p>NOTE 2: “Howard” refers to Benoni Howard, born August 2, 1820, in Belchertown, who came to Grinnell in spring 1854. Belchertown is close to Springfield (home of Julia Grinnell).</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, addendum, letter from Benoni Howard to son-in-law, Lyman Longley, March 30, 1894; and 2. Index to Genealogy Database at Stone House Museum, Belchertown Historical Museum, available online at http://stonehousemuseum.org/research.htm .</p>	
<p>May 30, 1854, Tues.</p>	<p>Kansas-Nebraska Act became law, allowing settlers to decide whether to allow slavery within those two territories.</p> <p>NOTE: Prior to 1854, the Iowa state government was sympathetic to slavery.</p>	
<p>June 1854</p>	<p>Former hatter Anor Scott and his wife arrived in Grinnell and opened a store. There were only three dwellings (the Long Home and two others), but Dr. Thomas and Nancy Holyoke’s house – with white walnut finishing lumber – was soon to be completed. Nonetheless, a building for Scott’s store was almost ready for occupancy.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Anor Scott; and 2. “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875,” pg. 12)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>The prairie sod was broken by teams of oxen – 8 oxen to a plow. Two or three acres was considered a good day's work. (Source: "Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875," pg. 12)</p> <p>NOTE: A. H. Sherman soon thereafter began farming, just north of the present-day Grinnell College campus.</p>	
June 4, 1854, Sun.	<p>The first meeting (i.e., worship service) of the Congregational Church of Grinnell Colony was held. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: On June 3, 1855, Eliza Ann Bartlett recorded in her diary, "Attended meeting. It is one year ago today since the first meeting was held in the colony."</p>	
Summer and Fall 1854	<p>Congregational Church services were held in the homes of Amos and Augusta Bixby; Thomas and Nancy Holyoke; and Loyal C. Phelps.</p> <p>NOTE: Years later, J.B. Grinnell stated, "In the house of Loyal C. Phelps ... our church was formed." (Source: J.B. Grinnell, "New Haven: A Rural Historical Town of Vermont, Oration by Hon. J.B. Grinnell and Addresses," pg. 16, Burlington, Free Press Association, 1887)</p>	
June 8, 1854, Thurs.	<p>J.B. Grinnell sold 160 acres to Sumner Bixby. (Source: General Index of Deeds, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The deed was dated June 8, 1854 – less than 3 months after J.B. Grinnell first paid for land patents of public lands (on March 13, 1854). The deed was filed on June 21, 1854.</p> <p>NOTE 2: The General Index of Deeds also states that J.B. Grinnell sold "Samuel Bixby" 160 acres on Nov. 29, 1854. This was probably an error by the person who entered the name. The actual name was probably Sumner Bixby.</p>	
June 19, 1854, Mon.	<p>Iowa College Trustee Daniel Lane suggested the possibility of moving the college to the new colony of Grinnell.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Wall, <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 69, drawing upon a letter from Daniel Lane to William Salter, June 19, 1854, William Salter Letters, Grinnell College Archives, Burling Library.)</p>	
June 22, 1854, Thurs.	<p>Since he settled in the Grinnell Colony (postmark, "Sugar Grove, Poweshiek County, Iowa"), Amos Bixby was raising "fine Irish and sweet potatoes, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and indeed almost every variety of fruit." He also had one cow to provide milk for his 2-year-old son, Harry.</p> <p>An attorney by trade, Bixby was waiting for boards so he could construct a law office. He wrote, "Have most of my library with me and can do quite a business. [I] design to spend about 3 hours per day in the office & in the meantime [I will] be getting my lands fenced and improved."</p> <p>Bixby anticipated having "much to do to get the town organized and incorporated and all that kind of business which brings in but little income." He noted, "the town is to be called Grinnell."</p> <p>(Source: Dudley, S., "Letters from Iowa," pgs. 2-3)</p> <p>NOTE: Historian Robert Cook notes, "The country to which the flatboats and wagons came in the late 1830s and 1840s was fertile beyond the wildest dreams of any Yankee farm boy reared on the rocky soils of New England." (Source: Robert Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pgs. 16-17)</p>	
June 22, 1854, Thurs.	<p>By this date, Amos Bixby's Aunt Sarah H. Bixby (wife of Sumner) and their daughter, Lucy, have also arrived. But Uncle Sumner left a few days ago, returning to Maine to try to sell their farm.</p> <p>At some point, Sarah H. Bixby's aged parents, Josiah and Lucinda Hale, arrived in the Grinnell Colony. (No documents state their arrival.)</p> <p>Mr. Hale died on Nov. 26, 1854, making it the first death in the colony. He was buried on the prairie east of where they were living, and his corpse was later be removed to Hazelwood Cemetery.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. "Letters from Iowa," pgs. 2-3; Dudley; 2. "Report of the Librarian," Bartlett; 3. Obituaries of Sarah H. Bixby (Oct. 18 and Oct. 21, 1881); and 4. Obituary of Josiah Hale. This is a typed entry which mentions "Early Days in Grinnell" by E.S. Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Sarah H. Bixby's obituaries state that both of her parents died in 1854,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“making them the first deaths in Grinnell after the settlement of the place.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: Sarah H. Bixby's Oct. 21, 1881, obituary incorrectly refers to her parents as “Mr. and Mrs. Heald.” This is incorrect because the son of Sarah H. and Sumner Bixby, Tilsen H. Bixby, wrote that Sumner and Sarah H. Bixby came to Grinnell with their daughter, Lucy, “and Captain Josiah Hale and wife, father and mother of Mrs. Sumner Bixby.” Tilsen H. Bixby also wrote, “Capt. Josiah Hal and wife, quite aged, died in a few weeks after their arrival, within eight days of each other, their deaths being the first in the colony.”</p> <p>(Source: T.H. (Tilsen) Bixby, (Sylvan, Washington), “The Bixby Family,” Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 6-8)</p>	
June 22, 1854, Thursday	<p>“Three months ago, this whole township was open for entry at the land office, now every foot is taken, and some worth \$10 per acre.” So wrote Amos Bixby to his brother.</p> <p>Bixby invested in land outside of present-day Grinnell, acquiring land patents for 40 acres in a different part of Poweshiek County (\$1.25 an acre) and 160 acres (\$2 per acre) in Jasper County.</p> <p>There were hopes of land speculation. Amos Bixby notes,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Within a few miles from the center of this town <u>to be</u>, about 40 families have settled, or are to settle with a short time ... We are expecting a large town to be built here. I suppose I could sell 40 acres of my land for \$8 to \$10 per acre ... on average for twice or three times what it cost me.”</p> <p>(Source: Dudley, S., “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 2)</p>	
July 1854	<p>Phelps arrived, and Thursday Evening Prayer Meetings Commenced</p> <p>“Mrs. Phelps relates that, arriving [in Grinnell] in their wagon at noon in July, and having gone to sleep in the afternoon, they were awakened by singing; that she had never heard music so sweet, and soon learned that the men had come in from their work and were having worship after supper.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“She said to her husband, ‘Well, Loyal, if we have got into a place where they will sing and pray when they are so tired, I think we have got in the right place.’</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“They had commenced their Thursday evening prayer meetings either there or in the homes of the other settlers, and she adds, ‘I know they did much to help us bear the trials and perplexities of our pioneer life.’”</p> <p>(Source: Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, “The Congregational Church: Its First 25 Years,” Old Settlers</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 23-24.)</p> <p>NOTE: Jesse Macy, who became a student at Iowa College Academy (prep school) in Grinnell in 1859, described the following attributes of the pioneers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a spirit of adventure • delight in wrestling with adverse circumstances and overcoming them • delight in making his own tools and using them to accomplish the unexpected • delight in proving the power of men to dominate nature, bending her hostile forces to his will, making them serve instead of rule him • no self pity. A failure proves he hasn't mastered nature, so he tries again and yet again • he loves the raw, the wild, the untamed, but he will not yield to them <p>(Source: Jesse Macy, <u>Jesse Macy: An Autobiography</u>, pg. 21)</p>	
July 3, 1854, Mon.	<p>J.B. Grinnell began writing a letter to his wife, Julia. In a matter of days, he wrote,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Yesterday, I rode 12 miles and talked [preached] three times ___ where there never was a sermon.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“All is well here, in every respect better than I had ever dared to hope while in Iowa City. I was offered for a grove (?) which cost \$100 \$800, and it is 3 ½ miles from this place, and you have besides 1,200 acres bought with your money, the best of all the land. May God be praised for al the good way which he has led us. Let us never forget him!</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“... One of Mr. Bailey's horses died on the way home.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“I am doing all I can, but they are all in want of lumber, and the home will not be done as soon as I would like.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Mr. [Marcellus] Pinney I wish to see and get part of his land.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from J.B. Grinnell to his wife, Julia, located in J.B. Grinnell Papers, Ms 01.16 GCL, Grinnell College Archives, July 3, 1854)</p> <p>NOTE 1: At the top of the letter, J.B. Grinnell wrote, “Grinnell, Iowa, July 3, 1854.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: J.B. might have gotten his wish on August 21, 1854. His papers contain a warrantee deed with the name “Marcellus Pinney of Springfield, Massachusetts, \$500.” The deed also states, “Rec'd Dec. 3, 1855 at 1 p.m.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Box, "J.B. Grinnell Papers, Correspondence, Land Deeds," folder, "Deeds & Tax Sale Certificates, 1855, 1872-75," MS 01.16, Grinnell College Archives)	
July 4, 1854, Tues.	<p>Early settlers in Grinnell invited "their neighbors from all the country round" to celebrate the Fourth of July. A church bell had been hung in a frame, and it undoubtedly helped ring in the occasion. Amos Bixby was featured as "orator of the day."</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Mrs. Julia A. Grinnell, "Some Jottings of Early History," Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. I, pg. 7; and 2. Letter from William Deminoff, Secretary of Grinnell College, (ret.) to Stephen Dudley, Jan. 12, 1993, located in Grinnell College, Burling Library, Iowa Room Archives.)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B. Grinnell had mentioned the bell in a May 3, 1854, letter to Julia Grinnell. (See Spring 1854 timeline entry for more details.)</p> <p>NOTE 2: After the celebration, J.B. Grinnell wrote his wife, "We are full of July 4th." (Source: Letter from J.B. Grinnell to Julia Ann Chapin Grinnell, July 3, 1854, Grinnell College Archives, Letters of J.B. Grinnell)</p>	
July 10, 1854, Mon.	<p>"People of Missouri and Arkansas are making into Kansas with their slaves," wrote Rev. George G. Rice, a Congregational minister living in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He continued, "If Kansas and Nebraska are not both made slave territory it will be no thanks for the administration or the Southern people."</p> <p>(Source: <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, Cook, pg. 60, based on letters from George G. Rice to Julius A Reed, Reed Papers, Grinnell College, Burling Library)</p> <p>NOTE: A little more than a month later, on Aug. 22, 1854, Rev. Rice predicted that, "not much of an effort will be made to establish slavery in Nebraska...The war on that subject will be in Kansas." History showed that he was right.</p>	
July 12, 1854, Wed.	<p>Trustees of Iowa College met to vote upon whether to stay in Davenport. Prior to the meeting, J.B. Grinnell had written to his wife, Julia Ann, "The College Con ___ at Davenport is the 12[th], and the Trustees wish to meet me, and I sha ___ them __ eight a.m."</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 99; and 2. Letter from J.B. Grinnell to Julia Ann Chapin Grinnell, July 3, 1854, Grinnell College Archives, Letters of J.B. Grinnell)</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell had also stopped in Davenport and spoken with one of the trustees</p>	

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	a few weeks before the meeting. Grinnell promoted the Grinnell Colony as a future location of Iowa College.	
Early July 1854	J.B. Grinnell returned to New York to bring his wife, Julia, and their daughter, Katie, back to Grinnell. While in New York, he published a letter in Horace Greeley's Tribune, promoting the advantages of the Grinnell Colony. (Source: Payne, C., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u> , pg. 39)	
Aug. 18, 1854	Benoni Howard paid \$160 for a plot of land from J.B. Grinnell. The deed was witnessed by Amos Bixby and Homer Hamlin. (Source: General Index of Deeds, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder) NOTE 1: The deed was dated Aug. 18, 1854, and it was filed one month later. NOTE 2: According to a letter that Benoni Howard dictated in 1894, he bought 80 acres from J.B. Grinnell. If Grinnell had obtained those acres as public land (which was sold at \$1.25 an acre), then he made a 60 percent profit (\$.75 an acre) on the sale to Howard. (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, addendum, letter from Benoni Howard to son-in-law, Lyman Longley, dated San Bernadino, California, March 30, 1894)	
Late Summer 1854	Individual homes began to appear in Grinnell. The first belonged to Dr. Thomas and Nancy Holyoke. (Source: Payne, C., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u> , pg. 41)	
September 1854	J.B. and Julia Grinnell, along with their daughter, Katie, arrived in Grinnell. (Source: Payne, C., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u> , pg. 40, based on Julia Grinnell's "Some Jottings of Early History," Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. I, pgs. 7-8)	
Sept. 24, 1854, Sun.	Stephen N. Bartlett and his son, Emery Sargent Bartlett, arrived in Grinnell. Emery noticed some settlers still living in covered wagons, with horses hitched to them. (Sources: 1. Bartlett, E.S., "Report of the Librarian;" and 2. "The Bartlett Family of Grinnell": Corey McIntoch's Senior Independent Project, in Harry Hopkins House, Grinnell College, Spring 2000.)	Did Stephen bring his other children, too?
Sept. 26, 1854, Tues.	Two days after he arrived in Grinnell, Stephen N. Bartlett paid \$450 to J.B. and Julia A. (Chapin) Grinnell for a plot of land in Grinnell. Amos Bixby (notary public and lawyer) certified the warrantee deed. (Source: J.B. Grinnell Papers, Grinnell College archives) NOTE 1: J.B. Grinnell had applied (and paid in scrip) for his land patents on March 11,	

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	<p>13, and 18, 1854 at the Land Office in Iowa City. He sold the plot to Stephen N. Bartlett two months before he was officially awarded the land patents on Dec. 1, 1854.</p> <p>NOTE 2: The warrantee deed was signed by the County Recorder for Poweshiek County on Dec. 12, 1854.</p>	
Nov. 23, 1854, Thurs.	<p>Rev. Julius A. Reed, traveling agent of the American Home Missionary Society, noted in his diary, “Grinnell. Thirteen dwellings, 100 people. [Call?] about forming a church.” (Source: Julius A Reed Diary, Grinnell College Archives, folder 3, Diaries 1851-1855)</p> <p>NOTE 1: On March 23, 1854, Rev. Reed had purchased 240 acres in what was to become Grinnell. (Source: Iowa City Land Office tract book page 5 for Township 80 North, Range 16 West)</p> <p>NOTE 2: According to J.B. Grinnell’s biographer, Charles E. Payne, whenever someone purchased a lot from J.B. – and built a frame house – he or she was given the adjoining lot for free. Therefore, no log houses were ever built in Grinnell. (Source: Payne, C., <i>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</i>, pg. 41)</p>	
Dec. 1, 1854, Fri.	<p>Josiah B. Grinnell was issued land patents for 4,621.4 acres in Poweshiek County. The 16 land patents were signed in Washington, D.C., by a representative of President Franklin Pierce.</p> <p>Grinnell had previously claimed and paid for the land by going to the Land Office in Iowa City. (Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Eastern States, Springfield, VA; available online at http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp?)</p>	
Dec. 7, 1854, Thurs.	<p>New York Tribune Publisher Horace Greeley announced that chances were four to one that Kansas would become a slave state. (Source: Payne, C.E., <i>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</i>, pg. 100)</p>	
Dec. 18, 1854, Mon.	<p>Iowa College Trustee Ephraim Adams wrote to fellow trustee William Salter, “Shall we press the college building along [in Davenport] or halt now by reason of the Grinnell movement?” (Source: Wall, J.F., <i>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</i>, pg. 100, quoting letter from E. Adams to</p>	

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	Salter, Dec. 18, 1854, William Salter Letters in Grinnell College Archives)	
Winter 1854-1855	<p>The north chamber of George Chamber's house was fitted with seats and used as a place of worship for the Congregational Church of Grinnell. (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, Parker, pg. 537)</p> <p>NOTE: Amos and Augusta Bixby later owned that house, according to L.F. Parker.</p>	
1854	<p>The Sherman family, who had lived in Lyons, Iowa, was "induced by Rev. Job Cushman to purchase 800 acres of land in Chester Township, Poweshiek County." (Source: Obituary of Henry Sherman)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1855	<p>What was the early town of Grinnell like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no sidewalks. When walking became almost impossible on muddy ground, men hauled in straw and spread it on most-frequented paths. It helped for a few days. • horses and cows walked freely on streets, leaving manure. • long-necked horses ate nearby plants. • “Felt quite city-fied” some years later when 2 parallel planks, one foot apart, were laid on the city streets. It was great if you were a tight-rope walker, but it was “not an ideal lovers walk.” • A hole in the ground reached “good water, drawn with a rope and bucket.” It was 10 feet below surface. <p>(Sources: 1. “Letter from Grinnell: Emery S. Bartlett, annals of Iowa, pg. 425; and 2. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u>, pg. 321)</p>	
Jan. 1, 1855, Mon.	<p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke assumed the duties of Poweshiek County Surveyor. He had been elected prior to this.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 433)</p>	
Jan. 9, 1855, Tues.	<p>A group of trustees was organized for the Literacy Fund of Grinnell University. This group envisioned raising more funds – and managing them -- to help establish a future college in Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 98)</p> <p>NOTE 1: After 1855, the head of each new family coming into the settlement had to contribute an extra \$20, over and above the town-lot price, to the college fund. This \$20 surcharge entitled the purchaser to be an “Elector” of trustees for the college fund (to manage the fund).</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for Jan. 26, 1855, for details of the Literacy Fund.</p>	
Jan. 24, 1855, Weds.	<p>Loyal C. Phelps was appointed a commissioner to “establish and locate a State road from Indian Town, in Tama County, to Grinnell Settlement, in Poweshiek County.”</p> <p>Phelps and two other commissioners were allowed 9 months, between April 1855 and the end of the year, for their task. They were assisted by “a surveyor, the necessary chainmen, markers and teamsters.”</p> <p>Phelps and crew were paid, but the state of Iowa was “in no case be responsible for any</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>expense growing out of the establishment of the foregoing road.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials Passed at the Regular Session of the Fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa</u>, which convened at Iowa City on the Fourth day of December, Anno Domini 1854; approved Jan. 24, 1855)</p>	
<p>Jan. 26, 1855, Fri.</p>	<p>Gift of land to Literacy Fund of Grinnell prohibited sales of “intoxicating Drink” J.B. and Julia A. Grinnell dedicated a gift of land for the Literacy Fund of Grinnell to support “an Institution or Institutions of learning to be located on or within one mile of this place.”</p> <p>The gift had a condition: “Intoxicating Drink as a beverage shall never be sold on any lot included in this town and the condition of the gift is a forfeiture to use of any or all lots on which intoxicating drinks are sold as a beverage.”</p> <p>(Source: Deed Record Book D, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder, pg. 62)</p> <p>NOTE 1: A separate handwritten note stated, “For re-record of this instrument, see book 199-448.”</p> <p>Trustees of the Literacy Fund of Grinnell University The “Literary Fund of Grinnell University” was formally incorporated. Its stated purpose was to “promote the educational, social, moral, and religious interests of this place, known as Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa.”</p> <p>Trustees were “elected by the people” and entrusted with overseeing the sale of real and personal property. The proceeds were meant to support a future college in Grinnell.</p> <p>The trustees were: J.B. Grinnell, Dr. Thomas Holyoke, G.W. [George] Chambers, A. [Amos] Bixby, L.C. [Loyal] Phelps, Darius Thomas, Anor Scott, Abram Whitcomb, Gideon Gardner, and Henry Lawrence (who was also the Clerk of the Trustees).</p> <p>(Source: Deed Record Book D, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder, pg. 63)</p> <p>First plat of Grinnell was filed A drawing of the first plat of Grinnell was also filed on this day. The comments stated, “All of the streets are 50 feet wide except Broad Street which is 100. Each Block is divided into 12 lots with an alley 26 feet wide running North and South. Homes are set at the South West Corners of the block on the west side of the plat and in the middle of</p>	

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	<p>the streets between the corner posts on the north. I do hereby certify that before me, A.F. Gillett, a notary public in and for said County, personally appeared J.B. Grinnell and his wife Julia A. Grinnell and acknowledged the above disposition of the Land to be their free consent and in accordance with their desire. Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of January A.D. 1855.”</p> <p>(Source: Deed Record Book D, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder, pg. 64)</p> <p>NOTE: This first plat drawing consists of 30 blocks. One block (B13) was marked “Public Square,” and block B11 (2 blocks south of the Public Square) had the word “vacated” written across the alleyway.</p>	
Early 1855	<p>T.B. Clark arrived, invested in city lots for his home and flouring mill, and returned to Solon, Iowa, to prepare to move to Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Eli P. Clark, son of T.B. Clark, to Prof. L.F. Parker, May 15, 1911, located in Folder #20, pC541, Grinnell College, Burling Library.)</p> <p>NOTE 1: T.B. Clark’s son, Eli, called his father an honest man who had integrity.</p> <p>NOTE 2: T.B. Clark had a deed for a lot, to be purchased from the Trustees of the Literacy Fund, dated June 16, 1857. However, the deed wasn’t filed for more than six years – on Oct. 6, 1863. This was likely due to the Financial Crash of 1857. (See Jan. 26, 1855, timeline entry for details about the Literacy Fund of Grinnell University, and Jan. 1857 timeline entry for details about the Financial Crash.)</p> <p>(Source: General Index of Town Lots, Poweshiek County, Iowa, located in Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder)</p>	
Feb. 14, 1855	<p>Sarah Pearce Parker wrote letter to her mother</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Brownsville, Feb. 14, 1855</p> <p>My Dear Mother,</p> <p>“It is after night, at evening. L. [husband, Leonard] & I came from school at five I took my needle to darn some rents, but a little voice from the crib supplicated so earnestly that my stitching was laid aside. Willie sits in my lap, amused with the paper and pen, and quite anxious to reach them. He is now six months old, very chubby and fair, is straight and strong, sits alone and is just learning to scream for the sake of hearing his own voice. (He adds much to the beauty of my penmanship.) ...</p>	

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	<p>I had a fall two weeks ago, which caused a concussion of the brain, and I ___ ___ aright, for several hours. I fell on the ice as I was coming home from school, and struck the back of my head. I felt no injury and remembered nothing of it, or what occurred for an hour or more after. I feel very thankful that my life was spared and no injury done.</p> <p>We are living all alone now, that is our good housekeeper (Margaret) and myself. M. takes good care of Willie, and does all the work. I only make my bed and dress Willie. Don't you think I am living without work pretty well for one who pretends to be a housekeeper? Well. I do some other kinds of labor, which I hope makes me quite as useful to Bridgeport ...</p> <p>[P.S.] Willie is just closing his eyes for the night, and the busy little fingers are <u>pinching</u> their last for today. L. comes back, and would be remembered with love to you all.</p> <p>(Source: Feb. 14, 1855 letter from Sarah Parker to her mother, Leonard F. Parker Papers, MS 44, Box 2, Folder 28, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
<p>March 6, 1855, Tues.</p>	<p>Grinnell Township, Poweshiek County, was formed by order of the court. Its boundaries were as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Commencing at northeast corner of section 5, in township 81, range 15, and running thence west on the line between the counties of Poweshiek and Tama to the northwest corner of Poweshiek County; thence south on the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Jasper to the southwest corner of section 19, township 80, range 16; thence east along said section line to the southeast corner of section 20, in township 80, range 15; thence north along said section line to the place of beginning.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> by Leonard F. Parker, pg. 386)</p>	
<p>March 21, 1855, Weds.</p>	<p>Iowa College supporter warned against moving to Grinnell</p> <p>Preserve Wood Carter, a philanthropist and an Iowa College supporter, wrote to college trustee Rev. Ephraim Adams,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“As to [Iowa] College, your intimations are nothing new to me. Not one of them. I had imagined them all. I have not felt that College was growing. But I have thought it would.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“But I want them to know from me that if it is taken from Davenport back into the country, I will never give the College another cent. I will not help sustain the College out on the prairie.</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">“Out in a prairie town, it could never come to any thing – or any interior town in the state. They have the best location. They had better stay on it.”</p> <p>(Source: P.W. Carter letter to E. Adams, Adams Papers, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, as quoted in Alan Jones’s <u>Pioneering: 1846-1996, A Photographic and Documentary History of Grinnell College</u>, pg. 11, 1996)</p>	
April 1855	<p>J.B. Grinnell, having submitted the lowest bid to build a temporary school building, promised to have it ready by the following Sunday. He managed to erect it in time – green wood and all. The funds came from ten residents who contributed \$15 each. The structure was used as a school and as a church building.</p> <p>The wood was neither planed nor painted. Its green, wide seams leaked so badly that rain poured in. Congregants used umbrellas, and on rainy days, the preacher’s sermons were in danger of being ruined. According to E.S. Bartlett, there were as many cracks in the floor as in the roof, so the water soon drained out.</p> <p>Neither church nor school were interrupted because of rain.</p> <p>Miss Lucy H. Bixby (daughter of Sumner and Sarah, and cousin of Amos) became the first teacher. The second teacher was her sister, Miss Louisa Bixby.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett, 427; 2. “Seventy Years in Iowa” interview with Joanna Harris Haines [Mrs. Robert Miller Haines], pg. 109, Jan. 2-6, 1928; and 3. “Grinnell at the Age of Fifteen Months,” by R.M. Kellogg, Esq., in the Grinnell Old Settlers Assn. proceedings, pgs. 62-62; 4. Centennial Booklet, “The First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Iowa, 1855-1955.” It was taken largely from a history of the church written years ago by Miss Stella Bartlett, daughter of Emery S. Bartlett – a charter member of the congregation. Miss Bartlett served as assistant pastor from 1916-1925; 5. Parker, <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 537; 6. Grinnell, J.B. <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 110; and 7. Payne, C., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, p. 47)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Leonard F. Parker stated that the temporary school/church building was erected in June 1855.</p> <p>NOTE 2: George F. Magoun, who began serving as president of Iowa College in 1865, states that the school was formed in June 1855. Magoun also states that the teachers, in succession, were Miss Lucy H. Bixby (Mrs. Marshall Bliss), Rev. Samuel Loomis, Hon.</p>	

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	<p>Samuel F. Cooper, and Prof. Leonard F. Parker.” Magoun didn’t mention Miss Louisa Bixby. (Source: <u>Asa Turner: A Home Missionary Patriarch and His Time</u>, by George F. Magoun, pg. 275, Boston, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, 1899)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Amos Bixby wrote on April 30, 1855, “Louisa is expected to come from where she is teaching in Illinois to take charge of the first school ever taught in the town of Grinnell.” It is likely (but not certain) that Amos referred to Louisa Bixby. Later in life, Louisa married a Mr. Housel, and they lived in Boulder, Colorado. (Sources: 1. April 30, 1855, letter from Amos Bixby to brother, “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 5, collection of Stephen Dudley; and 2. Obituary of Tilsen H. Bixby)</p>	
April 2, 1855, Mon.	<p>Grinnell Township’s first elections were held on this day by order of the court. The election judges were L.H. Marsh, Sumner Bixby, and Anor Scott. There were 20 voters. (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pgs. 386 and 522)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Parker notes that the voters were “Amos Bixby, Thomas Holyoke, Anor Scott, William Carlton, Samuel Harris, Arnold Sherman, J.B. Grinnell, John T. Hayes, J.B. Woodward, Abram Whitcomb, Samuel Bixby, Demas Thomas, L.H. Marsh, L.W. Carlton, Henry Lawrence, E.S. Bartlett, Benoni Howard, Seldon G. Page, L.C. Phelps, G.W. Chambers.” Parker also lists J.B. Woodward as the first constable.</p>	
April 8, 1855, Sun.	<p>Congregational Church was organized in Grinnell The Congregational Church of Grinnell was organized under leadership of Rev. Samuel Loomis (brother-in-law of Henry Hamilton). The following people were charter members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rev. J.B. Grinnell and his wife, Julia; • William N. Ford; • Mrs. Lydia W. Ford; • Mrs. Lucy Ford; • Mrs. Christiana Patterson; • Thomas Holyoke, M.D., and his wife, Nancy (daughter of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark); • Gideon Gardner and his wife, Naomi; • Anor Scott and his wife, Harriet B. Scott ; • Sumner Bixby and his wife, Sarah H. Bixby; 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abram Whitcomb and his wife, Mary; • Levi H. Marsh and his wife, Edith; • Emery S. Bartlett; and • Miss Lucy Bixby <p>(Sources: 1. <u>A Record of 50 Years: First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa</u>, 1905, pg. 22, Grinnell College Archives;</p> <p>2. Julius A. Reed Papers, Box 4, folder "Association Reports and Statistics" (1859), Grinnell College Archives;</p> <p>3. Douglass, T.O., <u>The Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 342;</p> <p>4. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>; and</p> <p>5. Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, "The Congregational Church: Its First 25 Years," Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 23-24)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Julius A. Reed's notebook for the A.H.M.S. states that both Josiah B. Grinnell and Samuel Loomis organized the church. (Source: 1. Julius A. Reed, Notebook for the A.H.M.S. (1859-1862), pg. 59, Julius A. Reed Papers 1831-1890, Box 6, MS 01.106, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>Different dates suggested</p> <p>NOTE 2: Several sources disagree about the date that the Grinnell Congregational Church was organized. According to Julius A. Reed's notebook for the A.H.M.S (for 1859-1862) and to a statistical sheet compiled by Rev. Stephen L. Herrick (written between March 7 and March 28, 1859), the church was organized in Feb. 1855. However, the 1859 report of the Grinnell Association of Congregational Churches states that the church was formed on May 8, 1855. Leonard F. Parker's <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> (pg. 537) suggests April 5, 1855, as the correct date. Parker's date can likely be explained as a typesetter's simple mistake (using a "5" instead of an "8") because a different work, his history of the church, is titled <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>.</p> <p>April 8, 1855 seems the most credible date because the first 20 members were received on that date, according to the early membership roll, published in <u>A Record of 50 Years: First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa</u>. The preponderance of sources also agree with that date, thus providing additional confirmation of its accuracy.</p> <p>It is possible that the church had taken the first steps to organize in Feb. 1855 and then received members on April 8, 1855.</p>	

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	<p>(sources: 1. Julius A. Reed, Notebook for the A.H.M.S. (1859-1862), pg. 59, Julius A. Reed Papers 1831-1890, Box 6, MS 01.106, Grinnell College Archives; and 2. Statistical sheet on Grinnell Congregational Church, March 7, 1859, located in Julius Reed Papers, 1831-1890, call number MS 01.106, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>No intoxicating wine for Lord's Supper or personal use NOTE 3: "J.B. Grinnell, Abram Whitcomb, and Gideon Gardner reported the rules and by-laws which were adopted [by the members]. The only unusual one" was the 13th: "No intoxicating wine shall be used at the Lord's Supper [Communion], nor shall any intoxicating liquor be used by the members as an article of drink or traffic ..."</p> <p>Members required to oppose slavery The 13th rule also stated: "And no person shall be admitted to the church, or allowed to remain in it, who either practices or is not earnestly and actively opposed to buying and selling human beings or holding them in slavery for gain." (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pgs. 6-7)</p> <p>Members expected to respect rights of fellow men (in anti-slavery sense) Candidates for membership were also expected to agree with the following statement" "You also promise to respect all the rights and privileges of your fellow men as sacredly as your own, irrespective of all natural, educational or social differences." Parker comments, "Those words then [in 1855] had a distinctly antislavery ring in the ears of our contemporaries as well as in our own." (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 12)</p> <p>More restrictions about Lord's Supper and slavery NOTE 4: About a year later (May 15, 1856), members "voted to strike out from the anti-slavery part the words 'for gain,' and to insert in their place the words, 'Nor will we invite to occasional communion either churches or individuals who practice or apologize for slavery.'" Years later, L.F. Parker, historian of Grinnell Congregational Church, noted, "That was an exceedingly 'live question' in those days, for then some churches created</p>	

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	<p>by the American Board and some aided by the American Home Missionary Society” allowed nonmembers from other churches to partake of the Lord’s Supper, even if they personally owned slaves or defended the practice of slavery.</p> <p>Intoxicating wine allowed in Communion in 1867</p> <p>NOTE 5: The 13th by-law changed again on March 1, 1867, allowing intoxicating wine to be used at Communion (the Lord’s Supper). Parker “well remembers that it was often difficult, and sometimes impossible, to obtain unintoxicating wine ... for use at the Lord’s Table. He [Parker] is confident that this action was taken only because of these emergencies and not at all because of indifference to the use of an intoxicating beverage.”</p> <p>Parker noted that he excused himself from drinking intoxicating wine at Communion, and that he and his wife (Sarah Pearse Parker) “did not use it until they were informed that the unobjectionable wine had been secured.” He explained,</p> <p>“Our reason for this action was two-fold, the obvious general one [the value of temperance] and the special one that there was one man in the church who had been sent here by his father, as was alleged, to place him out of all reach of all temptation to drunkenness. His appetite was very strong, and when indulged, he became frantic. We did not dare to mention this case to any one as a reason for our action. It is a very sad fact that that appetite eventually mastered him, caused his ex-communication from the church, and hastened him to his grave ... We have no evidence that the communion table proved a snare to him, however.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pgs. 10-11)</p>	
April 27, 1855, Fri.	<p>Freddie Holyoke was born to Dr. Thomas and Nancy (Clark) Holyoke.</p> <p>(Source: Freddie Holyoke’s tombstone in Hazelwood Cemetery, Grinnell, Section III, next to his parents’ monument.)</p>	
April 30, 1855, Mon.	<p>Amos and Augusta Bixby, and Amos’s brothers Amasa and Solomon were extremely busy, “plowing, planting, making rails, and building an addition” to their house. They also took care of a stock of heifers. Amos noted to a brother, “hardly have time to eat or sleep.”</p> <p>The colony of Grinnell had “two or three inhabitants, about 30 houses, two steam sawmills, and they [were] not able to supply the demand for lumber.”</p> <p>Amos Bixby hoped for a railroad to be built through Grinnell “soon, say in two years or less, and if so, this will doubtless become quite an important place in central Iowa. We are near</p>	

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	<p>the main traveled road from the East to Fort Des Moines and Council Bluffs.” (Source: “Letters from Iowa” pgs. 5-6, Dudley)</p> <p>NOTE: Although Amos Bixby saw 30 houses in Grinnell, it is unclear whether he included houses – such as his own – that were outside the original town plat. J.B. Grinnell’s biographer Charles E. Payne states that there were 15 houses in Grinnell by mid-summer 1855, agreeing with Raymond Kellogg’s reminiscences. See timeline entries for June 17 and 19, 1855. (Sources: 1. Payne, C., <i>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</i>, pg. 46; and 2. “Grinnell at the Age of Fifteen Months,” by Raymond M. Kellogg, in <i>Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings</i>.)</p>	
<p>April 30, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>The Know-Nothing Party Amos Bixby wrote to a brother, “The State of Iowa has every appearance of having passed through a thorough political regeneration. It was supposed that this state and Indiana ... (might be the last to) shake off the shackles of pro-slaveryism. But this State has done it thoroughly.”</p> <p>He continued, “But “Know-Nothings” have arisen “just at this time to distract and divide the anti-slavery sentiment” of the U.S.A.</p> <p>(Source: Dudley, S., “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 6)</p> <p>NOTE: Four months later, Abraham Lincoln wrote a private letter to a friend, “I am not a Know Nothing. That is certain. How could I be? How can anyone who abhors the oppression of negroes, be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation, we began by declaring that ‘all men are created equal.’ We now practically read it ‘all men are created equal, except negroes.’ “When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read ‘all men are created equal, except negroes, <i>and foreigners, and catholics.</i>’ When it comes to this, I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty – to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.”</p> <p>(Source: Abraham Lincoln letter to Joshua Speed, August 24, 1855, located in Godfrey Rathbone Benson</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Charnwood's <u>Abraham Lincoln</u>, pgs. 117 and 118, Garden City New York, 1917)</p>	
<p>April 30, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>Eliza Ann Bartlett (27 years old) and her family departed from Wells River, Vermont, heading toward Grinnell, at 10:20 a.m. They arrived in Albany, New York, at 9 p.m. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Grinnell Historical Museum)</p> <p>NOTE: Over the next few days, their journey took them to Niagara Falls en route to Detroit. Eliza Ann Bartlett writes, "We arrived at three in the morning at Niagara. The eclipse came off the moon just as we arrived at the bridge. We went over the bridge in the cars and back to spend the night. In the morning, we walked up to the falls. It is a grand sight. I cannot describe it.</p> <p>"I must tell you one thing that happened when we arrived there. There were cab men without number, finally we went with one. When we got to the hotel, they were all abed. The driver soon called the landlady. She came in and tried to build a fire of green wood and paper. She did not try as though she meant anything. I think they had not had any fire in the room that day, and we thought they were not likely to get one, and as it proved to be a Dutch tavern, we made off after staying one or two hours. There were 16 or 18 of us. They served a Dutch trick, so we paid them a little of the Yankee. We afterwards found a very good tavern. I see that I am wandering from my subject." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>May 1855</p>	<p>Congregational Church of Grinnell selected two deacons, Abram Whitcomb and Gideon Gardner. (Source: <u>A Record of 50 Years, First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa</u>, 1905, pg. 26, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The following men also served as deacons of the early church: Stephen Bartlett, June 1855 – date unknown; T.B. Clark, May 11, 1856 – date unknown; William A. Ford, July 30, 1858 – date unknown; James Hubbard, May 18, 1860 – date unknown; Elijah L. Little, May 18, 1860 – May 1872; Harvey Bliss, Jan. 2, 1863 – Jan. 1889; Levi H. Marsh, Jan. 2, 1863 – May 16, 1867; James Davis, May 18, 1865 – May 16, 1869;</p>	

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	<p>Professor Leonard F. Parker, May 16, 1867 – May 21, 1868; and Jesse Macy, May 15, 1878 – 1887.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Jesse Macy was a Quaker noncombatant during Sherman's March to the Sea. See timeline entries for Oct. 3 and Dec. 13, 1864 for details about his Quaker identity.</p>	
May 4, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Arrived at Chicago at nine in the morning (Friday). The cars had left us. Stayed until [we boarded the] eleven o'clock train.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 5, 1855, Saturday	<p>“Arrived at Rock Island, 11 o'clock a.m. Saturday. “The boat had gone, stayed until six, took the boat to Muscatine. Arrived there at nine Saturday evening. Met Emery [Bartlett, her brother, age 23] at the boat. “Put up at the Ogilvie House across the street from the landing.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 6, 1855, Sun.	<p>“We stayed in our rooms {at the Ogilvie House in Muscatine} most of that day. “There were very few that kept the Sabbath. There were five boats came in that day. There was more business done that day than ever was done in Bath (New Hampshire).” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 7, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett, age 52] and Emery [her brother] went out and six chairs, and a rocking chair, two bedsteads and some other things. “Father hired a hack to bring us through rather than come on the stage [coach]. “We arrived in the city [Iowa City] about nine in the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 8, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Started at seven in the morning, came 39 miles that day. Took dinner at the bird tavern. “Stayed at a log house, slept in what served for a kitchen, parlor, dining room, pantry and bedroom. There were 10 that went to bed and the others sat up. We had the best the house offered.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 9, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Started at seven in the morning, stopped at a hut at half past ten. They had nothing to eat. “We stopped at several places but could get nothing till we arrived at Grinnell at four, which was Wednesday, the ninth of May. “We came directly to Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps' [house]. We soon had tea and then went up to the house [across the street from the Long Home]. I liked the looks as well as I expected.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“We opened the two boxes we found there, found all right. “In the evening, Mrs. Bixby and Mrs. Ford called. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: According to biographer Charles E. Payne, J.B. Grinnell and his family lived for their first 10 months with the Phelps family, finally moving into their own home in mid-summer 1855. (Source: Payne, C., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, p. 46)</p>	
May 10, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“In the morning went up to the house and set things to rights, in the evening attended meeting [a Congregational church service].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 12, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Feel quite at home. Mrs. Phelps called. I wrote a letter to Martha.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress caused new political alignments. Iowa Governor James Grimes, a member of the Whig Party, approved of a new political movement to “wipe their hands of Whiggery.” He wrote, “I am sanguine that we shall organize a party that will carry the elections in most of the northern states in 1856, and in all of them in 1860.” (Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 309-310, quoting a letter from James Grimes to Salmon Chase of Ohio, as quoted in William Salter's <u>Life of Grimes</u>, pgs. 63 and 70.)</p>	
May 13, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Mr. [Edward] Cleveland came. “We all went to meeting. Mr. Grinnell preached. Mr. Cleveland preached at five. There were 125 people present.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: It's unclear whether 125 attended the morning or the late afternoon service.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Leonard F. Parker, at J.B. Grinnell's funeral, stated that J.B. Grinnell's preaching was “fresh, fraternal, hopeful. It was fresh, for it had the tone of the West about it, of the newest West that was growing up about us. He talked little of the condition of the Jews [Old Testament], more of the early Christians [New Testament] ...</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>His religion and his expression of it was largely, very largely, philanthropic. Truth came to him ... sympathy rather than by a painful process of learning.” (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 415)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Mr. Cleveland was Rev. Edward Cleveland, a 51-year-old Congregational minister (in 1855). He was a native of Shipton, Canada East (present-day Quebec) and former pastor of the Congregational Church in Bath, New Hampshire. He probably knew the Bartlett family back in Bath.</p> <p>A graduate of Yale with two degrees (literature and theology, 1832 and 1835), Cleveland was ordained in 1837. He married Mary Lang on Nov. 1, 1843. He served as a pastor at churches in New England, including one in Cabot, Vt. Apparently, Rev. Cleveland arrived in Grinnell in 1855.</p> <p>On Jan. 1, 1856, a circular for “Grinnell University” – the hoped-for college in Grinnell which preceded the arrival of Iowa College in 1859 – listed Rev. Cleveland as “Principal of Teachers’ and Preparatory Department.” There is no evidence that he served in that role. Later in 1856, he became principal of the newly opened St. Francis College preparatory school in Shipton and served there for about 5 years. Seriously overworked, he moved back to Iowa.</p> <p>On Dec. 9, 1860, Rev. Edward Cleveland (“of Grinnell, Iowa”) gave the installing prayer for Rev. J.M. Chamberlain at the Plymouth Church in Des Moines. Rev. Cleveland apparently served churches in Des Moines and Wilton before serving other churches in Illinois, Michigan, and Kansas. He died in Burlington, Kansas, on Sept. 29, 1886.</p> <p>His daughter, Martha, a native of Bath, N.H., graduated from Iowa College in 1867, studied medicine, and married Dr. Leroy Dibble. She and her husband both practiced medicine in Kansas City. Today, Grinnell College has two buildings, Dibble and Cleveland, named with reference to Dr. Martha Cleveland Dibble and Dr. Leroy Dibble.</p> <p>(Sources: Douglass, Truman O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 373; Old Settlers Association Proceedings, vol. I, pg. 31; <u>Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1874</u>, pg. 19; advertising circular dated January 1, 1856 for Grinnell University, located at Grinnell College Archives; Mrs. Martha Cleveland Dibble, “The Nervous American,” Mary Kavanaugh Oldham, editor, <u>The Congress of Women, Held in the Women’s Building, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893</u>, pgs. 704-707; The Congregational Quarterly, Vol. III, pg. 222,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	published in 1861; Frederic P. Wells, <u>History of Newbury, Vermont, from the Discovery of the Coos Country to the Present Time</u> , pp. 614, published in 1902; Dorothy Nixon, brief history of St. Francis College Preparatory School at http://tighsolas.ca/page705.html ; and "Obituaries and Death Notices, 1885-1889, Coffey County, Kansas," Burlington Independent, Oct. 8, 1886, quoted by Blue Skyways, Kansas GenWeb Internet Genealogical Society, http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/coffey/obits.html)	
May 14, 1855, Mon.	"Tried to wash, did not succeed very well. Had a very severe shower with high wind." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 15, 1855, Tues.	"Was very cold. Had a bad time with the stove, almost froze." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 16 -19, 1855, Wed. through Sat.	"A rainy day. The rest of the week had a great many calls [visitors]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 20, 1855, Sun.	"Went to meeting, had a full house. "Joined the Sabbath School [Sunday School]. "Mr. Cook came home with us, took dinner and tea. "Went to sing in the evening (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 21, 1855, Mon.	"Attended the funeral of the McDuffee child. It was the third death that occurred in the place." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 22, 1855, Tues.	First impression of Grinnell Iowa College trustee Rev. Ephraim Adams had ridden from Davenport to visit the Grinnell settlement. He wrote, "May 22. In a fix surely. Here in Grinnell the colony. The shrewd money-making Christians. Horseless. Buy some oxen and go ahead ... Shall I go into a colony operation?" (Source: E. Adams, Diary, May 19 – 22, 1855, Grinnell College Archives)	
May 27, 1855, Sun.	"Attended meeting all day, stayed to the sing." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Mid-1855	J.B. Grinnell donated 12 acres for a cemetery (the present Hazelwood Cemetery). (Source: "Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875," pg. 31)	
June 1855	Mrs. Abigail Clark (wife of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark) arrived in Grinnell with six of their children, riding on a "prairie schooner." Four of the children were girls. J. B. Grinnell reportedly helped the children climb out of the schooner, saying, "It is little girls like these that	

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	<p>we want to fill our college and our church.”</p> <p>John Pendleton Park (another native of Searsport, Maine) arrived on the schooner with them. (He was the future husband of Philomela M. Bartlett, younger sister of Emery Sargent Bartlett.)</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Abigail Park Clark; 2. Obituary of Arletta (Clark) Manatt; 3. Obituary of “Sadie” (Sarah) Clark; and 4. Obituary of John Pendleton Park)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The ages of the Clark children (accurate to within one year) were as follows: Rodney (22), Nathaniel T. (19), Abbie Orilla (10), Arletta (8), Harriet (6), and Sarah (4).</p> <p>NOTE 2: J.B. Grinnell claimed that a stage coach brought Capt. Clark’s family – and mail, too. (Source: <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u>, by J.B. Grinnell, pg. 102)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Dr. Thomas and Nancy Holyoke had sold 40 acres to Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark on May 22, 1855. The Township was 80, the Range was 16. The description is as follows: “begin NW corner NE ¼ (16)(80)(16), S. 35 rods. E. 80 rods, S. 10 rods, E. 80 rods, N. 45 rods, N. to NE corner, W. 160 rods to beginning.” (Source: Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society)</p>	
June 3, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. It is one year ago today since the first meeting was held in the colony.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 4, 1855, Mon.	<p>J.B. Grinnell was away on a trip. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, June 10, 1855)</p>	
June 7, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Called to Mr. Harris’s.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 9, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Emery, Stanley, Philo [short for Philomela] and I went to Mr. Lattimer’s, worked in the garden, and spent the day.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; 2. Obituary of Stanley Bartlett; and 3. Obituary of Philomela Minerva (Bartlett) Park)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	NOTE: These siblings of Eliza Ann's were ages 16 through 23.	
June 10, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Went to meeting, took a [Sabbath School] class of little boys [to teach]. “Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell is [still] gone, went last Monday.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann agreed to teach a class of little boys three weeks after she had joined the Sabbath School.</p>	
June 15, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Very warm, went for a walk with Susan [age 25] and Jane Harris, Hatty, Martha, and Philomela. “We met a rattlesnake. Mr. Harris killed it.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Obituary of Susan N. [Harris] Hill)</p>	
June 16, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Very warm. Had a thunder shower with a very high wind. Blew down two buildings.” . (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: One of the buildings belonged to Abram Whitcomb. Raymond Kellogg, who arrived three days later, saw Whitcomb's “wrecked house ... which a strong wind had blown from the posts upon which it had been placed.” Kellogg also had learned that Mrs. Whitcomb and their daughters Abbie and Helen had crawled out from beneath the ruins. “Deacon Whitcomb at the time had just commenced to live in his recently constructed house,” according to the 1880 <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>. (Sources : “Grinnell at the Age of Fifteen Months,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings., Vol. III, pg. 62; and <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c</u>, pgs. 532, 535, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p>	
June 17, 1855, Sun.	<p>“In the night had a thunder shower, got very wet, moved our bed onto the floor. “Got ready to go to meeting, it rained, did not go. “Went to Sabbath School and to meeting in the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 19, 1855, Tues.	<p>Raymond M. Kellogg arrived in Grinnell. He met Levi Marsh, standing 6' 7" in his bare feet. There were 16 houses in the original town plat (a half mile square). Houses belonging to Dr. Thomas Holyoke, Amos and Augusta Bixby, and Mr. Gillett were just outside of the town plat.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: "Grinnell at the Age of Fifteen Months," Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings., Vol. III, pg. 62)	
June 21, 1855, Thurs.	<p>"Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and I attended the five o'clock meeting. Carried our letters to the church." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The letters probably refer to letters of introduction from their Congregational Church in Bath, New Hampshire. Tens days later, Eliza Ann Bartlett joined the Grinnell Congregational Church. (See July 1, 1855 timeline entry.)</p>	
June 23, 1855, Sat.	<p>A fugitive slave was arrested in Burlington, Iowa. (Source: Ephraim Adams's diary entries for June 23 and 26, 1855, Grinnell College Archives, as quoted in Wall, J.A., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 59)</p>	
June 27, 1855, Wed.	<p>"Emery started for the river for our boxes." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 29, 1855, Friday	<p>"Mrs. [Harriet] Scott, mother and I called to the Baileys and Hamlins [Homer and Amelia]. "We baked bread for the communion." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>William Beaton and his wife, Loretta (nee Hubbard) arrived in Grinnell from Cleveland. (Source: William Beaton obituary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: A native of Canada, William Beaton worked as a cabinet maker and carpenter in Grinnell. He was a tenor who conducted the Congregational Church choir, and he began to teach violin and vocal music in the evenings. See timeline entry for August 28, 1855.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Amelia (Perry) Hamlin, wife of Grinnell co-founder Homer Hamlin, brought the first piano to Grinnell. Mrs. Julia (Chapin) Grinnell brought the first melodeon to town. Amelia (Perry) Hamlin and Mrs. Wyatt (the first piano teacher in town) played the melodeon at Sabbath exercises.</p> <p>Interestingly, the Burlington (Iowa) Weekly Hawk-Eye (July 22, 1857), ran an ad which states, "I have just received my first lot of Melodeons & Organ Harmoniums,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>made by Mason & Hamlin of Boston ...H.M. Hawley, Western Music Store.” (Sources: 1. Obituary of Amelia Perry Hamlin; and 2. William Beaton, “Music in Grinnell in the ‘Early Days,’” Stewart Library, Grinnell, Pamphlet Files, 4th Floor)</p>	
<p>July 1, 1855 Sun.</p>	<p>After the worship service, the following people joined the Congregational Church of Grinnell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliza Ann Bartlett; • Mrs. Abigail I. (Park) Clark, wife of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark, transferred church membership from Searsport, Maine ; and • Amos Bixby transferred his membership from Searsport. <p>(Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. 1)</u></p>	
<p>July 2, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>“Washed, Hibbard Sutherland came. “I wrote to Louella.” (Sources: 1. Obituary of Hibbard Sutherland; and 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Hibbard Sutherland, age 20, was born in Bath, New Hampshire.</p>	
<p>July 3, 1855, Tues.</p>	<p>“Philo [Bartlett], Martha, and I called on Mrs. Loomis [Maria, wife of Rev. Samuel Loomis] and [the] Woodward. “Mrs. [Harriet] Scott and I called to Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke’s and to the Westerners and came back, then went to the school house to see what we would do the next day. “Mr. Hubbard came here to board.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>July 4, 1855, Wed.</p>	<p>“Fourteen of us girls went to the grove near Gardners. Mr. Hill and Mr. Page carried us [gave us a ride]. “Came back by the post office (Sugar Grove) and had a very pleasant time. “In the evening, Mr. Woodward and his wife, Mr. [Henry] Hamilton, and Miss Cook called. “Much calling rest of week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Mr. Gideon Gardner and his son [Weston] lived at a grove we called Gardner’s Grove,</p>	

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	<p>now known as Jones' grove. They were musicians. Each played an instrument [Weston played violin] and came once a week in the evening for practice in singing. We formed a choir under the Gardners' leadership and much enjoyed those evenings together.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, “The Congregational Church: Its First 25 Years,” Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 23-24; and 2. Bartlett, E.S., “Report of the Librarian, pgs. 12-14)</p>	
July 10, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Hibbard [Sutherland] left with Mr. Fuller. “Mrs. [Loretta] Beaton and Mrs. Williams called. “Mrs. Ford spent the forenoon. “Mr. and Miss Cook called in the evening (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 11, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Called to the Bedephers, the Howards [Benoni and Laura], and the Phelpses [Loyal and Junietta].” (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	
July 12, 1855 Thurs.	<p>“Mrs. Clark called, [and I] attended evening meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 13, 1855, Fri.	<p>Snapshot of Grinnell Congregational Church “Grinnell “Congregational Church of about 30 – “Fine settlement.” (Source: Julius A. Reed 1855 journal, located in Rev. Julius A. Reed Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Reed also recorded “expenses, July 14, Grinnell, \$1.00.”</p>	
July 16, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Washed. Mr. Sutherland carried his away.” (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	
July 17, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Mrs. [Maria] Bodertha called.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. 1860 Grinnell Census.)</p>	
July 18, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Mrs. Patterson called.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 19, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Lucy Bixby called. “There was no [evening] prayer meeting. “Martha Ford is very sick.”</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for July 1854, regarding Thursday evening prayer meetings.</p> <p>A committee was appointed today to secure “subscriptions for the purpose of remunerating Rev. J.B. Grinnell for his labors ... during the current year.” (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, Grinnell College Archives, call #20 colpar)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Parker states that this was “the first notice in the Records of any pastoral service.” He also comments, “When the church was organized, there seems to have been an unrecorded choice of Mr. Grinnell as pastor.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: Rev. J.B. Grinnell resigned from his pastoral service on May 15, 1856 – the same day that his daughter, “Kitty,” died. J.B. Grinnell preached occasionally after that date.</p>	
<p>July 23, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>“Washed. “It is a fine day, very still, Mr. [Levi] Marsh is digging a well. “Mrs. [Harriet] Scott, Emery [Bartlett], and I called to Bixby’s [Amos and Augusta OR Sumner and Sarah] in the evening. “Mr. W. Cook and sister called. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>July 24, 1855, Tues.</p>	<p>“TWO STAGES CAME IN FOR THE FIRST TIME.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>July 25, 1855. Wed.</p>	<p>“Mr. [Anor] Scott and Emery [Bartlett] have gone to Blue Point. “Attended prayer meeting [in evening]. “Uncle Willard [Child] and Elihu [Hibbard] came in on the stage – came here the next morning.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Elias Child, <u>Genealogy of the Child, Childs, and Childes Families</u>, 1881, Utica, pg. 384, 368; available online at Google Books) 3. 1856 Iowa, Jasper County, Rock Creek Township Census. Available online at Iagenweb.</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: Eliza Ann's uncle, Willard Child, was the 32-year-old brother of Eliza Ann's mother, Mrs. Theodosia Child Bartlett.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Elihu Hibbard was a 25-year-old laborer, born in Bath, New Hampshire, who lived in Jasper County, Rock Creek Township.</p>	
July 27, 1855, Fri.	<p>"Mr. Gardiner [Gardner] came here to board, also Uncle Willard [Child], and Elihu [Hibbard], have fourteen in the family now." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 28, 1855, Sat.	<p>Augusta Bixby wrote, "Here is this town of Grinnell just as busy as ever you saw a hive of bees. All at work, some farming, some mowing, some reaping, some blacksmithing, all at work – busy, busy, busy, houses going up, barns going up, sheds going up, mills going up, stages coming in, expresses coming in, men, women, & children <u>coming in</u>, stages going out, expresses going out, but men, women & children never. (Source: letter written by Augusta Bixby (Mrs. Amos) in Grinnell to her brother-in-law, Lewellyn Bixby, in California. Personal collection of Stephen Dudley, Wilsonville, OR)</p>	
July 29, 1855, Sun.	<p>"I RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MOSES [Bartlett], brother at Dartmouth College] THAT WAS FORTY DAYS COMING." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Moses Bartlett was Eliza Ann's brother who was at Dartmouth College.</p>	
July 30, 1855, Mon.	<p>"Washed. "Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke's child, aged 5 months, died." (Sources: 1. Tombstone in Hazelwood Cemetery, Grinnell, Section III, next to his parents' monument; and 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Freddie Holyoke, infant son of Dr. Thomas and Nancy Clark Holyoke, died at 3 months, 3 days.</p>	
July 31, 1855, Tues.	<p>"The funeral [of Freddie Holyoke] was thinly attended, Philo and Maria [Bartlett] attended. I was not well." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Aug. 1, 1855, Wed.	“Francis Ford burned his feet. He stepped in a bed of coals up to the mill.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 2, 1855, Thurs.	“Uncle Willard [Child] and Elihu [Hibbard] left for St. Louis to get a mill.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 3, 1855, Fri.	“I finished a pair of pair of pants for father [Stephen N. Bartlett]. “Mrs. Chambers died in the night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
August 4, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Father and I went to Rock Creek. Stopped to Mr. Hiets [John Hiatt] to dinner [i.e., noon meal]. Had a very pleasant time. When I got home, found a letter from Mrs. Walker, Aunt Martha, and Laura Long.</p> <p>“Found that Susan Harris had been here to get me to go to be one of four pall bearers the next day at Mrs. Chambers’s funeral. I then called to Harrises to see about [funeral] arrangements. I consented to go, went home, and read my letters.</p> <p>“Mrs. George Chambers called. Had tea. Called to Grinnells to get a cape for Susan H. {Harris}. Carried it up.</p> <p>“Stanley [Bartlett], Hibbard [Sutherland], Philo [Bartlett], and Martha watched with the corpse.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>George W. Crain and others laid out the lots in the cemetery. (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Aug. 5, 1855; and 2. “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875,” pg. 31)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann Bartlett’s Aug. 5, 1855, entry states, “...She [Mrs. Chambers] was buried in the GRAVE YARD THAT WAS LAID OUT YESTERDAY.” The entry does not indicate whether the graveyard was the site of present-day Hazelwood Cemetery.</p> <p>If Mrs. Chambers’s corpse was buried in Hazelwood, then J.B. Grinnell incorrectly stated (in <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>) that Mrs. Patterson’s wintry burial was the first in Hazelwood. See timeline entry for Winter 1855.</p>	
Aug. 4, 1855, Sat.	<p>Attorney Amos Bixby wrote the return address “Grinnell” for the first time (as opposed to “Sugar Grove, Poweshiek County”).</p> <p>Bixby was also struggling to cut enough hay to supply one hundred head of cattle in the</p>	

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	<p>winter. He explained in a letter that he was “not very well able to work myself, and am most discouraged about it...I have “sent for Oliver, father’s hired man to work for me.”</p> <p>Bixby gave a related word of advice to his brother: “Get married, then go to farming; only would not advise you to work much yourself. I have given that up, poor as I am.”</p> <p>(Source: Bixby, “Letters from Iowa,” pgs. 7-8)</p> <p>Land prices had risen fast in Poweshiek County, “being worth, any where near town, from \$10 to \$20 per acre.” Bixby added, “Cows are worth from \$25 to \$40 a head. Not many cattle or sheep going across the plains now – that business is about done, I reckon. Crops are looking well.”</p> <p>(Source: Bixby, A., “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 7)</p>	
<p>Aug. 5, 1855, Sun.</p>	<p>“The funeral [for Mrs. Chambers] was at 10 o’clock.</p> <p>“Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and Mrs. [Harriet] Scott dress the corpse.</p> <p>“Susan and Ione Harris, Martha Hays, and I walked as pall bearers all dressed in white with black capes.”</p> <p>“She [Mrs. Chambers] was buried in the GRAVE YARD THAT WAS LAID OUT YESTERDAY.</p> <p>“Mr. Jones preached.</p> <p>“Attended meeting at five.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 6, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>“Washed, was very tired.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>The first general election was held in the town of Grinnell. Sumner Bixby, Anor Scott, and J.B. Grinnell served as election judges. Thirty-five adults cast votes, unanimously electing R.B. Ogden (county judge), M.A. Malone (treasurer), and Dr. Thomas Holyoke (county surveyor).</p> <p>(Source: “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875,” pg. 21)</p>	
<p>Aug. 7, 1855, Tues.</p>	<p>“Mr. [Anor] Scott started to New York.</p> <p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett], Mrs. [Harriet] Scott, and I went to Mr. Gardner’s. Got corn and cherries, boiled and dried the corn. Made some jelly of the cherries.</p>	

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	<p>“Miss Hays called and Susan Harris. “Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and I called to Mr. [James] Bodurtha’s and Mr. Grinnell’s.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. H. Maria Bodurtha, A Record of the Bodurtha Family, 1645-1896; available online at Google Books)</p>	
<p>Aug. 10, 1855, Fri.</p>	<p>“Did not wash, it rained. “Wrote to Martha.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 16, 1855, Thurs.</p>	<p>“Attended prayer meeting. Mr. Hibbard went in the evening to Mr. Blackford’s to board. “It is very cold, seems like fall.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 18, 1855, Sat.</p>	<p>“I was sick, vomited, sat up but little.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 19, 1855, Sun.</p>	<p>“I am better. Did not attend meeting in the morning. Went in the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 20, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>“Washed, Ione Harris called.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 21, 1855, Tues.</p>	<p>“Mr. [John M.] Ladd and Mr. Whiteside came here to board. They came to dinner. “Mr. Clark came to tea.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 26, 1855, Sun.</p>	<p>“Attended meeting. “In the evening, all except mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and Mrs. [Harriet] Scott went to Mr. Ford’s to sing.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Aug. 28, 1855, Tuesday</p>	<p>“Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] isn’t well. “In the evening, Lucy and Laura Bixby called. “Mrs. Gardner came, we all but she and Mother attended Mr. [William] Beaton’s sing.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>August 30, 1855, Thurs.</p>	<p>“Very warm. “Mrs. Gardner went to Phelps [Loyal and Junietta] to dinner. “We have 15 in the family. “I received a letter from Martha.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Wrote to Laura Land in the evening. Did not attend prayer meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Late Summer or Fall 1855</p>	<p>A new two-story, 40' x 40' school building was erected. Raymond Kellogg helped build it.</p> <p>E.S. Bartlett had the “strange sensation” of walking over a solid floor; the previous building had loose oak boards.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett,” pg. 419; and 2. Obituary of Raymond M. Kellogg)</p> <p>NOTE: Leonard F. Parker, who started teaching at Grinnell’s school in 1856, later became a professor of history at Iowa College. He writes, “The schoolhouse in Grinnell was long the only building for public use. It was church, town hall, lyceum, and universal public reception room. In general, the earliest schoolhouses were private (or semi-public) property and for various uses. After school laws were in force, buildings were often recognizable as distinctly schoolhouses or churches only by determining who built and who controlled them.” (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>Higher Education in Iowa</u>, pg. 16)</p>	
<p>Fall 1855</p>	<p>Frederick William Morrison and his wife, Ann (Sutherland) Morrison, reached the end of the railroad in Rock Island, Illinois. They proceeded down the Mississippi River by boat to Muscatine, Iowa, and hired a private hack to make the remaining journey of 120 miles to Grinnell.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Frederick William Morrison; and 2. Leonard A. Morrison, <u>History of the Morison or Morrison Family</u>, Madison, 1880, pgs. 301, 360-361, available online at Google Books.)</p> <p>Note: Morrison became Grinnell’s first tanner, using the abundant supply of deer for hides. His work led to Grinnell’s glove factory. The following slogan became widely known: “F.W. Morrison & Son, sole manufacturers of the Morrison goat-skin glove.”</p>	
<p>Sept. 1855</p>	<p>Rev. Stephen L. Herrick and his wife, Delia, arrived in Grinnell from Fair Haven, Vermont.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Stephen H. Herrick, “The Crown Point Re-Enforcement,” in the Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Volume 1, pgs. 27-28; 2. Douglas, L., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. V. pgs. 91-93; and 3. Obituary of Stephen H. Herrick)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 1: Rev. Herrick had previously been a pastor of the Congregational Church in Crown Point, New York, for 25 years. He kept up a small farm at the same time. Prior to coming to Grinnell, he pastored a church in Fair Haven, Vermont. Rev. Herrick moved to Grinnell “for the relief of his bronchial affection [sic] and with the expectation of abandoning his pastoral office.</p> <p>However, in Nov. 1855, two months after arriving in Grinnell, Rev. Herrick began sharing the preaching duties with Rev. J.B. Grinnell and Rev. Samuel Loomis. Rev. Herrick eventually took over the lion’s share of preaching – although technically he served as pulpit supply -- for about five years, accepting no pay. The people of Grinnell Congregational Church twice asked him to be their formal pastor, and twice he declined.</p> <p>In March 1859, Rev. Julius A. Reed was gathering information from churches in Iowa and their pastors. He asked Rev. Herrick and J.B. Grinnell to write a report about the church. However, Grinnell declined to contribute any information about himself or the church, stating, “I do not think I am worthy to have a place among you [in the Statistical History of the Congregational Churches and Ministers] only as a <u>man</u>, not as a minister, until I am a Pastor again. Please pass me by with respect to details.”</p> <p>His son, Stephen H. Herrick, writes, “As a preacher, Mr. Herrick was logical and convincing. His sermons were seldom more than 30 minutes long, and most of them were written at the time, with all the inspiration of the environments.”</p> <p>Stephen H. Herrick writes that his father “was one of the officers of the literary fund of the Grinnell University, and was one of the promoters of that embryo institution until its union with Iowa College ... he became identified with that institution as a member of the board of trustees, and as one of the first teachers. In connection with Prof. Leonard F. Parker, he gave two years to the work of organizing and teaching.” See timeline entry for March 7, 1857, for details about Rev. Herrick as treasurer of the board of trustees of the proposed Grinnell University.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Statistical sheet on Grinnell Congregational Church, March 7, 1859, located in Julius Reed Papers, 1831-1890, call number MS 01.106, Grinnell College Archives; 2. J.B. Grinnell letter to Rev. Julius A. Reed, March 28, 1859, located in Julius Reed Papers, 1831 – 1890, call number MS 01.106, Grinnell College Archives; and 2. <u>A Record of 50 Years: First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa</u>, pg. 24)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 2: Rev. Herrick bought lots 3 and 4 in block 11 in Grinnell prior to Sept. 1855.</p> <p>NOTE 3: I assume but can't prove that Rev. Herrick's 15-year-old son, Stephen H. Herrick, arrived in Grinnell with his parents.</p>	
<p>Sept. 1, 1855, Sat.</p>	<p>"Philo [Bartlett] went with Stanley [Bartlett] to the farm. "I received a letter from Mary Ann. "Very warm." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Sept. 3, 1855, Mon.</p>	<p>First lyceum in Grinnell</p> <p>"Uncle Willard [Child] and Elihu [Hibbard] came. "There was a lyceum in the evening." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: This seems to be the earliest recorded instance of a lyceum in Grinnell. They were often held during late fall and winter months. Years later, Leonard F. Parker reminisced about lyceums held in 1856 and afterwards. He wrote, "There were 10 college graduates in Grinnell in 1856 ... They knew no better way to take the mental measure of one another and of their neighbors than to maintain a Lyceum. They were willing to range through the industrial, the political, the social, and the religious world for topics. All were permitted to take part, and any side of any theme. The women were welcome and encouraged, and presented papers on any theme they chose ... "There were old questions enough to keep ordinary men busy, but temperance had its queries as to prohibition and license, and yes beer was ensnaring some altogether in intoxication. Some claimed that lager was not intoxicating ... Slavery and antislavery filled all the air, and John Brown was arousing every man to thought and action ... Congress furnished material perpetually by daily discussions of the Compromise of 1850, and by talk of Personal Liberty bills of the North ... "[Among the ten college graduates in 1856 were the following men] Quincy A. Gilmore who never recovered from overwork in Dartmouth, was a widely informed man. Dr.[Thomas] Holyoke, a calm, firm man, who talked little yet straight as an arrow to the</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>point. Amos Bixby, a lawyer from Maine, like all the Bixbys, was a radical reformer, and ready for any intelligent action. R. M. [Raymond] Kellogg, from Vermont, spoke rarely and briefly, and then somebody's head was in danger.</p> <p>“S. F. [Samuel] Cooper and [Leonard F.] Parker came from Oberlin [College], and Oberlin was deemed fanatical. An answer to their sentiments was deemed ample, ‘We expect nothing better from Oberlin.’ One of them [Cooper or Parker] once replied, ‘Oberlin is strongly opposed to intemperance; Grinnell is just like Oberlin. Oberlin favors coeducation; few towns are so radical, but Grinnell is. Oberlin is eminently religious; Grinnell claims to be also. Grinnell and Oberlin are alike, growingly alike! Three cheers for both of them.’</p> <p>“‘Just like Oberlin’ was never heard after that. They knew better.”</p> <p>(Source: “A Pioneer Lyceum,” Leonard F. Parker notes for his <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, Leonard F. Parker papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entries for Sept. 10, 1855, and Feb. 28, 1859.</p>	
Sept. 4, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Mr. [Anor] Scott came in the morning.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 5, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett], Mrs. [Harriet] Scott, Uncle Willard [Child], and I called to Mr. Follett's to eat melons.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 6, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Attended the sing.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 7, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Mr. Clark left for the city.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 10, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Attended the lyceum in the evening. The question was, ‘SHALL MALES AND FEMALES BE EDUCATED TOGETHER?’”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, 1855-1864)</p>	
Sept. 13, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Went to the farm with Stanley [Bartlett].</p> <p>“In the evening, attended prayer meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Apparently, this prayer meeting at the Congregational Church was attended by men and women, although it's not clear whether they were seated together. See timeline</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	entry for Sept. 14, 1855.	
Sept. 14, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Attended the female prayer meeting in the evening. “Uncle Willard [Child] very sick.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Mrs. Mary (Fisher) Whitcomb – wife of Abram and charter member of Congregational Church of Grinnell -- was also part of “that band of praying women which for many years has been the center of spiritual life in the church.” (Source: Obituary of Mary Fisher Whitcomb)</p>	
Sept. 15, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Uncle Willard [Child] worse. Had Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke call on him. “I attended the funeral of Mr. Thomas’s child, nineteen months old.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 16, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. “Mr. [David] Sutherland left for New Hampshire. “Mr. Clark came back to board. “In the evening, I attended the lyceum. “In the evening, Uncle W. [Willard Child] and E. very sick.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; 2. Obituary of David Sutherland; and 3. Obituary of Maria Bartlett Sutherland)</p> <p>NOTE: David Sutherland planned to bring his wife and children back to Grinnell to settle.</p>	
Sept. 18, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Mr. Whiteside went to Mr. [Abram] Whitcomb’s to board.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 20, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. Gross came up, took dinner [mid-day meal], went back.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 23, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. “Mr. Gross came up to spend the Sabbath. “The past week has been very rainy. “Mr. Day, a brother-in-law to Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell preached.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 24,	<p>“Mr. Terry came to PLASTER THE HOUSE.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
1855, Mon.	<p>“In the evening, attended the lyceum. “Mr. [John M.] Ladd and Mr. Clark started for their families after dinner. “Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and I went to the Social Circle to Mrs. [Julia] Grinnell’s. There were 15 ladies present. “Went home to tea. “Attended the singing school in the evening, Mr. [William] Beaton’s.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: “In 1855, a society was organized called the ‘Ladies Social Circle,’ to meet once in two weeks, its object being to promote acquaintance and assist in whatever benevolent work came to hand in our midst, or to send aid to others in need ...The Ladies Social Circle aided the building and furnishing of the church which was erected in 1860. “When the war broke out, the name was changed to ‘Soldiers’ Aid Society.’ Garments were made and sent to the soldiers, lint scraped, and aid rendered in various ways. After the war, the name was again changed and called the ‘Ladies’ Benevolent Society.’” (Source: Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, “The Congregational Church: Its First 25 Years,” Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pg. 25)</p>	
Sept. 25, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Attended the prayer meeting in the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 26, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Attended the singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 30, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. “Mr. Gross came up in the morning, stayed all night. “In the evening, Mr. Webb and Eliza [Mrs. Webb] came. They were moving from Peoria to Story County, this state.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Early Oct. 1855	<p>T.B. Clark arrived in Grinnell with his family and teams (of horses, mules, or oxen). (Source: Letter from Eli P. Clark, son of T.B. Clark, to Prof. L.F. Parker, May 15, 1911, located in Folder #20, pC541, Grinnell College, Burling Library.)</p>	
Oct. 1, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Very cold. Mr. Webb and wife started this morning [for Story County]. “Attended meeting. Mr. Merrill preached.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
Oct. 3, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Mr. (Henry) Hill and Susan Harris married this morning at nine o’clock at her father’s. It is the FIRST MARRIAGE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN GRINNELL.</p> <p>“In the evening, attended singing school.</p> <p>“In the afternoon, Mrs. [Harriet] Scott and I called to Fullers, Hills, Clarks, Blackfords, and Thomases.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Susan (Harris) Hill; 2. <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>, Oct. 3, 1855; and 3. Obituary of Henry Hill)</p>	
Oct. 4-5, 1855, Thurs. to Fri.	<p>“4. Very cold.</p> <p>“5. I heard that Mrs. Fuller was very sick with eresypelas, went u and spent the day, found both very sick, went to Mr. Gamboll’s [Gamble’s? or Gamball’s?] and took dinner.</p> <p>“In the evening, attended singing school.</p> <p>“4. Mrs. [Harriet] Scott left this noon, he [she?] staid [stayed] till bed time. They moved to Mr. Woodward’s.</p> <p>“MR. WHITESIDE CAME AND HUNG THE DOORS.”</p> <p>“Father bought a stove of Mr. [Anor] Scott for the parlor.</p> <p>“Uncle Willard [Child] started after tea in the stage for St. Louis.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The diary is dated, in sequence, Oct. 4, 5, and 4.</p>	
Oct. 6, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Still very cold. Mr. Gross came up in the evening to spend the Sabbath.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 7, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting, very cold, wore furs.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 8, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Warm. Attended the lyceum.</p> <p>“Mr. Clark and Mr. [John M.] Ladd came with their families, staid [sic] here to supper and breakfast.</p> <p>“Mr. Needham came home with Elihu [Hibbard], staid all night.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 9, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Got breakfast for 21 this morning.</p> <p>“Samuel and Mr. Briggam [Brigham?] came in the evening, staid [sic] all night</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 10,	<p>“Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and I attended the sewing society to Mr. [Homer]</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1855, Wed.	<p>Hamlin's, there were 11 present, in the evening attended the singing school. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Mr. Gardner, a guest at the Bartletts' home, left on this day, according to Eliza Ann's Oct. 14, 1855 entry.</p>	
Oct. 11, 1855, Thurs.	<p>"We put the carpets down in the sitting and bed rooms." "In the evening, attended the prayer meeting." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 12, 1855, Fri.	<p>"Moved most of our things down stairs, regulated the trunks and boxes." "Nancy Chambers and Martha Ford called." "In the evening, attended singing school." "FATHER COMMENCED THE CHIMNEY." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 13, 1855, Sat.	<p>"Finished moving down stairs." "They did not finish the chimney, moved the stove into the parlor." "PUT THE PIPE OUT THE WINDOW." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 14, 1855, Sun.	<p>"Mr. Gross came home with Elihu [Hibbard] and spent the Sabbath." "Uncle Willard [Child] returned from St. Louis, found he had not got all his machinery, so Elihu took his buggy and started." "I attended meeting, very warm." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 15, 1855, Mon.	<p>"Washed." "Mr. Needham came home with Uncle, staid [sic] until Tuesday noon." "In the evening, attended the lyceum, commenced a pair of pants for Emery [Bartlett]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 16, 1855, Tues.	<p>"Finished the pants [for Emery Bartlett]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 17, 1855, Wed.	<p>"Washed." "Attended the singing school." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 18, 1855, Thurs.	<p>"Emery [Bartlett] started for Muscatine [Iowa]." "We papered the parlor."</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“The prairie is ON FIRE. Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] and Stanley [Bartlett] went in the evening to BURN AROUND THEIR STACKS “Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and I attended the prayer meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, 1855-1864)</p> <p>Emery S. Bartlett reminisced, “Almost every evening that first fall, we could see prairie fires in all directions. Sometimes it even looked like an almost continuous circle around us; but of course it was not continuous, as some fires were many miles away, while others were quite near. “One evening, it came up to where the Grinnell residence <u>now</u> stands and burned a stack of hay, and a pile of lumber which Mr. Grinnell had hauled from Muscatine.” (Source: Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 19, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Done the ironing in the evening. “A printer put up here. “We attended the singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 21, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Very cold. There is no meeting. “Mr. Hubert came and staid [sic] till Monday noon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 22, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Mr. [Benoni] Howard’s babe died. It was six weeks old.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 23, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Watched with Mrs. [Amelia] Hamlin and the twins.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 24, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Mr. Wallace and wife came. “In the afternoon, Mrs. Sutherland and Elihu [Hibbard] came.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 25, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Charlie Hunt came.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 26, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Mr. Sutherland, girls and Emery [Bartlett] came” “Attended the singing school.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 27, 1855, Sat.	“Russel Knight came in the stage[coach] in the night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 29, 1855, Mon.	“Did not wash. “Mr. Sutherland’s family are moving. “Wrote to Henrietta.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 31, 1855, Wed.	“I did not attend the society at Mr. Woodward’s. “Wrote to Moses [Bartlett]. “In the evening, attended the singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 1, 1855, Thurs.	“Mrs. [Harriet] Scott and Mrs, Woodward called. “In the evening, attended prayer meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 2, 1855, Fri.	“Attended singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 3, 1855, Sat.	“Commenced making the parlor carpet.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 4, 1855, Sun.	“Attended meeting. Seven united with the church [Grinnell Congregational].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: T.B. Clark transferred his church membership from Solon, Iowa, to the Grinnell Congregational Church. (Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. I</u>) Eli Allington [?] married Pluma [?] Dickinson. Peter S. Pearce, Justice of Peace, performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Records, microfilm, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
Nov. 7, 1855, Wed.	“Attended singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 9, 1855, Fri.	“Attended singing school. Philo [Philomela Bartlett] and I invited to Mr. Bixby’s. “Mrs. [Laura A.] Howard died.”	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>Note: Mrs. Laura Howard left behind her husband, Benoni, and her son, Charley, age 3.</p>	
Nov. 11, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Mrs. [Laura A.] Howard was buried. “MEETING WAS HELD IN THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 12, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Washed. “Emery [Bartlett] started for Bath.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Obituary of Hannah Stevens Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann's brother, Emery, left for Bath, New Hampshire, to marry Hannah Stevens.</p>	
Nov. 14, 1855, Wed.	<p>“Attended singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 15, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“I attended the meeting to Mr. Thomas to see about Thanksgiving.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 16, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Went to singing school, it was cold, there was none. “Philo [Philomela Bartlett] and I called to Mr. Clark's and Mr. [John M.] Ladd's. “Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Hill called.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 17, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Mr. Morrison's family arrived.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: There was a snow storm on this day. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Nov. 18, 1855)</p>	
Nov. 18, 1855, Sun.	<p>“Very cold ... did not have any meeting. “I wrote to Joseph.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 19, 1855, Mon.	<p>“Washed. “Mrs. Gardner came to have Mrs. Wallace fit a dress for her. “Mr. Gardner came to tea.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Nov. 20, 1855, Tues.	<p>“Mr. Gardner commenced boarding this evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 22, 1855, Thurs. Thanksgiving Day	<p>“Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Phelps had a party, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace went. “We had to dinner Mr. [Frederick] Morrison and lady [Mrs. Ann Morrison], Mr. Sutherland and lady, Uncle Willard [Child], Elihu Hibbard, and Hibbard Sutherland. “In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>Emery S. Bartlett recalled the fairly traditional New England Thanksgiving dinner in the Phelps's newly completed house. Nearly all the former New England residents were invited. Some dainties were missing from the meal. “Venison and prairie chickens were good substitutes for been and domestic fowls. Crab apples and venison made very good mince pies ... Crab apples stewed in sorghum molasses were preferable to cranberries.” (Source: Bartlett, E.S. “Report of the Librarian,” pgs. 12-14, essay written in 1914)</p>	
Nov. 24, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Mrs. [Mary] Whitcomb and Mrs. [Loretta] Beaton called, also Loera and Lucy.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 25, 1855, Sun.	<p>“NO MEETING ON ACCOUNT OF THE PLASTERING NOT BEING DRY [in the schoolhouse]. “Mr. Theodore Lawrence came in the morning on his way to Story County, staid [sic] till Tuesday.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 28, 1855, Wed.	<p>“The society met here, there were 12 present. “In the evening, attended singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 29, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“We put on a tack for Uncle [Willard Child]. “Henry and wife came.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 30, 1855, Fri.	<p>“Quilted another tack. “In the evening, attended singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 2, 1855,	<p>“Attended meeting.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
Sun.	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 3, 1855, Mon.	<p>“The first public meeting to give the projected institution [Grinnell University] a definite form and character was held.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. James T. Hair, <u>Iowa State Gazetteer, Embracing Descriptive and Historical Sketches of Counties, Cities, Towns, and Villages</u>, “Poweshiek County- Grinnell,” pg. 316, published in Chicago, Illinois, 1865; and 2. <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u>, pg. 27, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Winter 1855	<p>Mrs. Patterson, who lived west of Sugar Creek, died of apoplexy. Mourners climbed the steep hill of Hazelwood Cemetery, and they laid sod over her grave after a solemn funeral, making hers the first burial in Hazelwood. (This was according to the Grinnell Herald [Ray & Frisbie] and J.B. Grinnell.</p> <p>Sometime after the burial, prowling wolves disturbed the mound of Mrs. Patterson’s grave. Men trapped the wolves and wore their fur.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u> by J.B. Grinnell, pg. 107; and 2. Ray & Frisbie, “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875,” pg. 31)</p> <p>NOTE: 1. J.B. Grinnell refers to “Mrs. Jane Patterson,” but Ray & Frisbie, writing in 1914, refer to “Mrs. Christina Patterson,” based on Grinnell Herald accounts from 1874. Furthermore, L.F. Parker’s <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> lists “Mrs. Christiana Patterson” as one of the charter members of the Congregational Church of Grinnell (pg. 587).</p> <p>NOTE 2: The WPA (Works Progress Administration) catalogued Iowa graves in the 1930s. No “Christiana Patterson” is listed in the state of Iowa, and “Jane Hazard Patterson” (born 1829, died 1855) is listed as buried in Oakland Cemetery, Iowa City, Johnson County – “Record Notes W/O L. B.; LOT 79 BLK 3.” (This information can be found online at http://iowawpagraves.org/).</p>	
Dec. 11, 1855, Tues.	<p>Emery S. Bartlett married Hanna Stephens in the home of her distant relative, Luther Sanborn. The home is located in Bath, New Hampshire. They soon headed for Grinnell</p> <p>(Source: Obituary of Hannah Stevens Bartlett)</p>	In Bath, NH?
Mid-Dec. 1855	<p>Newlyweds Emery and Hannah Bartlett rode on a railroad flat car to within 6 miles east of Iowa City, IA. They were sitting on a trunk.</p> <p>(Source: “Report of the Librarian,” Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Dec. 20, 1855, Thurs.	<p>“Emery [Bartlett] and Hannah [his new bride] arrived.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 22, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Mr. Gardner and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace left here.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 23, 1855, Sun.	<p>“We had a great snow storm.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 29, 1855, Sat.	<p>“Uncle Willard [Child] moved home, and Mr. Hunt's folks --- [?” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. 1856 Census for Jasper County, Rock Creek Township)</p> <p>NOTE: Willard Child's home was in Rock Creek Township in Jasper County.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1856	<p>Elisha Sears stayed in the Long Home before returning to his wife, Ruth, in New England. (Source: Obituary of Maynard Sears)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nativity of resident, age 21 and older, of Sugar Creek Township, Poweshiek County</p> <p>Males: 331 Females: 275</p> <p><u>Nativity</u></p> <p>Indiana: 132 Iowa: 105 Ohio: 151 Kentucky: 33 _. Carolina: 17 [probably North Carolina] Virginia: 18 Illinois: 35 Maryland: 3 New Jersey: 13 Penn[sylvania]: 46 New York: 8 Tennessee: 6 Rhode Island: 1 Georgia: 3 Vermont: 1 Germany: 13 Prussia: 1 Ireland: 4 Mass[achusetts]: 1 Michigan: 6 _. Carolina: 1 [probably South Carolina]</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation																																																																																										
	Wales: 3 Switzerland: 1 Missouri: 4 <u>Occupations</u> Farmers: 98 Carpenters: 12 Millers: 4 Brickmakers: 2 Blacksmiths: 3 Laborers: 4 Clerks: 2 Merchant 1 (Source: "1856 Census Schedule of Sugar Creek" Township, Poweshiek County, Iowa, microfilm, ISHS, Des Moines)																																																																																											
	<p>"1856 Census Schedule of Sugar Creek" Township, Poweshiek County</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">"6868</td> <td style="width: 30%;">George Hobeard [?]</td> <td style="width: 5%;">43</td> <td style="width: 5%;">M</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Vermont</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Farmer</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Hannah Hobeard</td> <td>26</td> <td>F</td> <td>Penn</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Louisa [?] P. Hobeard</td> <td>13</td> <td>F</td> <td>Ohio</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Orelana [?] Hobard</td> <td>9</td> <td>F</td> <td>Ohio</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>___ Hobard</td> <td>6</td> <td>[?]</td> <td>Ohio</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Thomas J. Hobard</td> <td>1</td> <td>M</td> <td>Ill</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>George M. Hobard</td> <td>1</td> <td>M</td> <td>Ill</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>"6969</td> <td>Samuel Fleener</td> <td>23 [?]</td> <td>M</td> <td>Ia</td> <td>Farmer</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Manda [?] Fleener</td> <td>24</td> <td>F</td> <td>Ia</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>John [?] Fleener</td> <td>3</td> <td>M</td> <td>Iowa</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Joseph [?] C.P.Fleener</td> <td>4 [?]</td> <td>M</td> <td>Iowa</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mary [?] E. Fleener</td> <td>1</td> <td>F</td> <td>Iowa</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>"7070</td> <td>Elizabeth Fleener</td> <td>47</td> <td>F</td> <td>Tennessee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>John Fleener</td> <td>24</td> <td>M</td> <td>Ia)</td> <td>Farmer</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Joseph Fleener</td> <td>21</td> <td>M</td> <td>Ia)</td> <td>Farmer</td> </tr> </table>	"6868	George Hobeard [?]	43	M	Vermont	Farmer		Hannah Hobeard	26	F	Penn			Louisa [?] P. Hobeard	13	F	Ohio			Orelana [?] Hobard	9	F	Ohio			___ Hobard	6	[?]	Ohio			Thomas J. Hobard	1	M	Ill			George M. Hobard	1	M	Ill		"6969	Samuel Fleener	23 [?]	M	Ia	Farmer		Manda [?] Fleener	24	F	Ia			John [?] Fleener	3	M	Iowa			Joseph [?] C.P.Fleener	4 [?]	M	Iowa			Mary [?] E. Fleener	1	F	Iowa		"7070	Elizabeth Fleener	47	F	Tennessee			John Fleener	24	M	Ia)	Farmer		Joseph Fleener	21	M	Ia)	Farmer	
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Date	Facts	My Speculation																												
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Jan. 1856	<p>Harvey Bliss (age 32), his wife, Elnora, and their three children arrived in Grinnell. They originally lived in Massachusetts.</p> <p>(Source: Harvey Bliss obituary; and photo of Harvey & Elnora Bliss and family, personal collection of Ms. Ruth Deery, Longview, WA.)</p> <p>NOTE: Elnora and children had taken a train from Chicago to Rock Island, IL. Harvey had bought a team of horses in Chicago and rode them to Rock Island, where his family joined him, and they crossed the Mississippi River.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Riding across Iowa, their wagon "got stuck in a snow drift on Bear Creek, four miles from town, and upset, and if that team (from Anor Scott's store) had not been with</p>																													

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	<p>me to help me out, it would have been impossible for us to have reached Grinnell that night, and we probably would have perished.” (Source: Harvey Bliss, “Some States Brought us Pleasure: Massachusetts gave us Bliss, Old Settlers Association Proceedings, pgs. 24-25)</p>	
Jan. 1, 1856, Tues.	<p>J.B. Grinnell paid for a circular to be printed and distributed widely, publicizing the Grinnell Colony. The circular was addressed to “the People of Central Iowa; Families emigrating to the west; and benevolent Friends throughout the Country.”</p> <p>This advertisement stated,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The carrying out of our original designs have seemed with Divine favor to be easy accomplishments. The making of a Home, the forming of a Christian Church; and an institution of Learning, were the first objects of concern, and having succeeded in the first two Enterprises, it remains for us to call attention to our third ... which is the Establishment of Grinnell University ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Our elevation and the purity of the water have contributed to health in such degree that all of us ... have passed a second Autumn [and] have been exempt from Ague and Chills, and from Fevers ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“A pre-occupancy here by persons of intelligence and religious character has secured a oneness in public sentiment and moral force, we think, seldom met with in older communities ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“We are so far fortified against the vice and woes of Intemperance, that the establishment of a grogery [tavern] on our town property causes a reversion of the land to the former proprietor.”</p> <p>(Source: Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 101-102, quoting the circular, dated Jan. 1, 1856, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Jan. 2, 1856, Wed.	<p>“I went to Mr. Barber’s, staid [sic] 11 days.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 3, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Charley Howard [son of Benoni Howard] came here to board.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A call was issued to hold an anti-slavery meeting in Iowa City on Feb. 22 – George Washington’s birthday – “for the purpose of organizing a Republican party, to make common cause with a similar party already formed in several other states of the Union.”</p>	

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	<p>Many newspapers printed this announcement. (Source: Cole, C., <i>A History of the People of Iowa</i>, pgs. 310-311)</p>	
Jan. 8, 1856, Tues.	<p>Democratic Party State Convention met in Iowa City The Democratic Party resolution: “Resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt be made, and we do hereby declare in the most emphatic terms our disapprobation of the course pursued by the abolitionists and fusionists who have brought on such agitation by misrepresenting and misquoting the provisions of the Kansas and Nebraska act ...” (Source: David L. Lendt, <i>Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa</i>, 1973, Iowa State University Press, pg. 21, drawing upon the Daily Evening Times (Keokuk, Iowa), January 15, 1856, page 2, column 1)</p>	
Jan. 11, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Ravages of Wolves in Iowa – Two Persons Devoured <i>From the Keokuk Daily Post, Jan. 11</i> Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottawattomie County have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry-yards and sheep-folds have been robbed to a frightful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species. About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer-meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape by flight, they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious beasts attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The oldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground, and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and the other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but upon repairing to the spot, nothing was found but one shoe and a very few remnants of the unfortunate girl’s clothing. A boy of about thirteen years old left his father’s house to get water from a spring, which was about half a mile distant, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The pail was found near the spring, also some marks of blood and a lock or two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.” (Source: “Ravages of Wolves – Two Persons Devoured,” Jan. 26, 1856 issue, New York Times, found online at nyt.com archives, March 28, 2010)</p>	
Jan. 13-24,	<p>“Received Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] company.”</p>	

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1856	<p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Newly widowed Benoni visited Eliza Ann (who lived with her parents, brothers, and sister) four times between Jan. 13 and Jan. 24., 1856.</p>	
Jan. 17, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Attended prayer meeting. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] spent the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 18, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Attended singing school.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 19, 1856, Sat.	<p>“We had a sleigh ride, 14 of us went to Rock Creek.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 20, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came here to dinner.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 24, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Attended prayer meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 27, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came, WE ENGAGED, he spent the night. “I wrote to Mrs. Walker.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Jan. 27, 1856; 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Aug. 2, 1858; and 3. 1856 Census, Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell Township)</p> <p>NOTE: Benoni was 35, and Eliza Ann was 27.</p>	
Jan. 29, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Commenced a pair of pants for father [Stephen N. Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 1, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Dangerous Traveling A Missionary of the American Sunday School Union in Iowa writes that during the recent intensely cold season, many persons have lost their lives in attempts to cross the prairies. The drifting snow obscures the road, and the adventurous traveler becomes bewildered, and sinks down benumbed and stupefied. Recently a family in Mitchell County, consisting of father, mother, four sons and a daughter, met this tragic fate. They lost their way; the cold was extreme, and, after wandering about awhile, they sank down in the sleep of death. Even one of</p>	

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	<p>the oxen was frozen. Their bodies were discovered by following the back track of the surviving ox ...”</p> <p>(Source: “Dangerous Traveling,” Feb. 1, 1856 New York Times, found online at nyt.com archives, March 28, 2010)</p>	
Feb. 22, 1856, Fri.	<p>Republican Party of Iowa founded</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell and other men from 39 counties met in Iowa City and formed the Iowa Republican Party. They met in the hall of representatives in the state capitol.</p> <p>Raymond M. Kellogg represented Poweshiek County on a committee to “draft and present a platform.”</p> <p>The platform, on the one hand, stated, “2. That the mission of the Republican Party is to maintain the Liberties of the People, <i>the Sovereignty of the States</i>, and the Perpetuity of the Union.” But on the other hand, it stated, “6. That the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the Slave Power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, <i>make the National Domain the battle ground between Freedom and Slavery</i>” (emphasis added).</p> <p>The platform concluded, “7. That the Slave Power, the present national Administration and its adherents ... has forced upon the country the Issue, whether Freedom shall be limited to the Free States, or Slavery to the Slave States, and made that issue absorbing and paramount.”</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell joined Samuel J. Kirkwood and William M. Stone on a committee to write an address to the people of Iowa.</p> <p>John Cassady of Poweshiek County was among five men appointed to a State Central Committee.</p> <p>Before going home, participants nominated the following: a full ticket for state offices; delegates to form a national Republican Party; and candidates for president and vice-president.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Cole, C., <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pgs. 310-312; and 2. “Republican State Convention,” Gate City, Keokuk, Feb. 27, 1856, located in SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: “The new party swept the state,” according to Cyrenus Cole. “It elected majorities in both houses of the general assembly, the two congressmen from the state ... and the four presidential electors who subsequently cast their votes for John C. Fremont. The majorities ranged around 8,000.”</p>	
March 7, 1856	<p>Susan Whitcomb was born in Grinnell to Abram and Mary Whitcomb.</p> <p>(Source: Obituary of Susan Whitcomb Hassell)</p>	

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<p>March 26, 1856, Wed.</p>	<p>“WAS MARRIED. There was 70 attended the wedding [of Benoni Howard and Eliza Ann Bartlett].</p> <p>“Moved [in to Benoni’s] home the next morning.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: “J.B. Grinnell, MG” performed the ceremony. “MG” stands for “Minister of the Gospel.” (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 2: From this point on, “here” and “home” for Eliza Ann will refer to the house that she and Benoni shared, unless otherwise noted. When first married, they lived on a farm in greater Grinnell (see NOTE 2), but they later lived in Grinnell itself.</p> <p>NOTE 3: In 1854 or 1855, Benoni Howard had bought 80 acres of land from J.B. Grinnell, paying someone to break the prairie soil on 10 of those acres. Howard built a cabin 1½ miles straight west of the corner of 6th Avenue and West Street. He covered “the frame with sod.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Years later, Howard reminisced, “By putting the shingle shavings over the floor, a comfortable bed was made, and here in this cabin, which was warm and dry, we spent our first winter in Iowa.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">It is uncertain when, or if, Howard built a wooden cabin.</p> <p>NOTE 4: “Old-timers well remembered the unusually fine yoke of oxen Mr. Howard owned” and used to do much work around town. “He used this team in excavating the first college buildings.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett. An attached letter, dictated by Benoni Howard to his son-in-law, Lyman Longley, on March 30, 1894; and explanatory notes)</p>	
<p>March 27, 1856, Thurs.</p>	<p>James Harlan (Republican, Iowa) gave his first speech in the United States Senate. Discussing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he argued that black inferiority was perceived, and it was a consequence of slavery, not of genetics.</p> <p>Harlan rhetorically asked advocates of slavery (or its extension),</p> <p>“Because you have the power, may you of <i>right</i> enslave your fellow-men? ... The</p>	

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	<p>modern doctrine of Kansas Democracy – the right of the strong to enslave the weak – is at war with the original reason for civil society.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pgs. 60-61; and 2. Congressional Globe, Senate, 34th Congress, 1st session, “Admission of Kansas, Mr. Harlan,” pgs. 274-275, March 27, 1856; available online at the Library of Congress American Memory, http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llcg&fileName=042/llcg042.db&recNum=285</p>	
March 29, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Mikel [Michael] Stevens came to work here, staid [sic] two weeks.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Spring 1856	<p>The Montezuma Republican was established by John Cassidy, who had transported his printing press on an ox cart from the Mississippi River.</p> <p>The newspaper advocated the principles of the Republican Party.</p> <p>(Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> by Leonard F. Parker, pgs. 518-519)</p>	
Spring 1856	<p>Emery S. Bartlett was elected Constable. Attorney Amos Bixby asked Bartlett to catch a stagecoach driver who was trespassing and knocking over Bixby's fence. Bartlett spent a night waiting underneath the fence, but he couldn't catch the driver committing a crime.</p> <p>Early one morning, Amos Bixby and his neighbor, Captain Nathaniel W. Clark (who was armed with a rifle), confronted the stagecoach driver before he again knocked down Bixby's fence, warning him to stop.</p> <p>The stagecoach kept moving forward, and a shot killed the two stagecoach horses. The stage company sued Bixby for damages. He represented himself and was acquitted by jury.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. “Grinnell Town's First Suit at Law,” Grinnell Herald, Oct. 18, 1929, by Mae Bixby, granddaughter of Sumner Bixby; 2. “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett...”, Annals of Iowa, 1978, pg. 433; and 3. <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u> by Josiah Bushnell Grinnell.)</p> <p>NOTE: 1. J.B. Grinnell stated in his autobiography that Bixby shot one of the stage horses. Grinnell also stated that Bixby “waved off all proof as to the identity of the one who shot.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: Constable E.S. Bartlett and early Grinnell resident D.S. Morrison thought that Captain Nathaniel W. Clark shot the horses.</p> <p>NOTE 3: A Davenport resident, passing through Montezuma, heard the case as it was brought before a magistrate. The traveler wrote the following letter:</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">“Two Stage Horses Shot</p> <p>ED. Gazette: Noticing a short article with the above heading in your issue of the 18th inst., copied from the Poweshiek Gazette, I beg leave to state the circumstances of the case as they appeared on trial, as the article in the Poweshiek Gazette was erroneous. In company with two gentlemen residing in Davenport, I visited Grinnell two days after the occurrence and chanced on my return to be at the examination of the case before the magistrate at Montezuma.</p> <p>The facts of the case, as appeared by the testimony, were briefly these. The Stage Co. was very aggressive, repeatedly tearing down the fence and going through the field, in which were growing crops, thus letting in cattle which were fast destroying the grain. The road, as laid out, was <i>around</i> the field and in a passable condition. The drivers were repeatedly urged not to throw down the fence, and when the owners tried to hinder their crossing, they used the stakes over their heads. This continued for nearly a month.</p> <p>When they threatened prosecution for damages, the only reply received from the Agent was, they would not find it a very profitable business to law with the Co., or something to this effect. Only one resort was left – the one which every man has under the principle of common law – that of protecting their property. The drivers had said they would go through if it ‘cost blood.’ They were told if they went through the owners would shoot – and they <i>did</i> shoot, killing the two leaders. It is left to all to draw their own conclusions</p> <p>Although the magistrate bound them over for trial, against the evidence which did not substantiate the charge of ‘malicious mischief,’ in all probability a jury will discharge them. My knowledge was gained as a traveler and not as one interested. In justice to the people of Grinnell, I trust you will at least publish the substance of this and thus correct any erroneous impressions which may have gone abroad, and oblige the cause of justice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yours respectfully, A TRAVELLER Davenport, June 20, ‘56” (Source: July 15, 1856, Montezuma Republican, microfilm, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>Rev. John Todd urged Leonard F. Parker to locate in Tabor, Iowa. Todd promised that</p>	

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	<p>Parker would receive teacher's pay equal to his own salary as a minister, even if Todd had to split his salary with Parker. Parker declined the offer.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In later years, Rev. John Todd wrote,</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">"Of all the thousands of Oberlin students, I never knew one who studied there long, who did not go out from there a thorough abolitionist."</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 45; and 2. Todd, J., <u>Early Settlement and Growth in Western Iowa</u>)</p>	
April 6, 1856, Sun.	<p>"Samuel and Leroy Smith came to town and came here.</p> <p>"The next day, we went to town."</p> <p>"Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett], Philo [Philomela Bartlett], and Maria [Bartlett] have been here one."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 18, 1856, Fri.	<p>"Mr. Sutherland called in the evening.</p> <p>"Mr. [Benoni] Howard's eyes have been sore for two weeks."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 19, 1856, Sat.	<p>"Mrs. Howard and Jenny came down and staid [sic] three days."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 22, 1856, Tues.	<p>J.B. Grinnell joined about 400 other delegates at the Republican Convention in Iowa City. He represented Poweshiek County, and he sat on the Committee to Prepare Address to People of Iowa.</p> <p>Grinnell resident R.M. (Raymond M.) Kellogg sat on the Platform Committee. The delegates met in the Hall of Representatives.</p> <p>(Source: "Origins of the Republican Party in Iowa," Iowa Journal of History and Politics, October 1906, Vol. Four, Number Four, pgs. 509 and 524)</p> <p>"Went to town with corn. I wrote to Moses [Bartlett].</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Stanley [Bartlett] has been after us to carry us to meeting every Sabbath but one. Mr. H. [Benoni] has not been since the first Sabbath, then we went afternoon and evening, staid [sic] all night [at her parents' house].</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Have been home [to Stephen and Theodosia Bartlett's house] but once."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 24,	<p>"Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] and Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] called after tea."</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1856, Thurs.	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 26, 1856, Sat.	“I rode home on a load of corn.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 27, 1856, Sun.	“Very windy, did not attend meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 29, 1856, Tues.	“Hannah [Bartlett], (Philomela Bartlett), and Martha came and spent the day.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Spring 1856 or later	<p>Worst Task as Constable</p> <p>“I arrested a man for horse stealing,” wrote Emery S. Bartlett.</p> <p>There was no jail in Grinnell or in Poweshiek County, so Bartlett took the prisoner to Oskaloosa, but the jail at Oskaloosa had been torn down. They proceeded to Iowa City, and the jail wasn't safe. Next, they traveled to Davenport.</p> <p>Eventually, sick of the prisoner's company, Bartlett let him escape.</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Grinnell: Emery S. Bartlett to his children and grandchildren, Annals of Iowa fall 1978, vol. 44, #6. pg. 433)</p> <p>NOTE: The Iowa Chief Justice, Joseph Williams, in 1854 was playing a fiddle at a dance in Tipton, Iowa. Williams, who had just sentenced a man to the penitentiary, was surprised to see that man dancing. The fiddler questioned the sheriff, who was one of the dancers. The sheriff replied that there was no jail in which to drop the prisoner. Since the sheriff felt like dancing, he had brought along the prisoner.</p> <p>(Source: Cole, C. <i>A History of the People of Iowa</i>, pg. 254)</p>	
Late Spring 1856	<p>Leonard F. Parker, looking for a place to teach, spent a few weeks in Lawrence, Kansas, along with other Northerners. He had heard that Lawrence, essentially a New England town, would be a center for education. But Parker learned that no new schools were needed in Lawrence.</p> <p>As he left the town, Parker passed a troop of some 300 South Carolina men under Col. John Buford, who later fought in “Bleeding Kansas.” Parker left before violence erupted in Lawrence; he was out of Kansas by May 12, 1856.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Swisher, <i>Leonard Fletcher Parker</i>, pg. 45; and 2. <i>Leonard F. Parker Autobiography</i>, Vol. II, pg. 17, citing letter from Rev. G. Whipple to L.F. Parker, June 2, 1856, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: Sometime during 1856, Parker asked James D. Eads, Iowa State Superintendent of Education, about the advisability of teaching in Grinnell. Eads told Parker, "Oh, you will get along very well if you can whistle through their quill." Years later, Parker commented, "It was known, even then, that the people here had a quill, just one quill, and that it whistled. All of us had something of an ear for that sort of music." (Source: Old Settlers Association Proceedings, vol. I, pg. 1, April 4, 1894)</p>	
May 1856	<p>Two events occurred in Kansas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A federal district court in LeCompton indicted several free-state officials for high treason – a move that lead directly to the "Sack of Lawrence" and John Brown's vengeful killing of five pro-slavery men at Ossawatimie. Full-scale war ensued. • Lawrence, Kansas, was looted by pro-slavery men. <p>(Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 61)</p> <p>NOTE: Author David L. Lendt asserts that tension had been building in Kansas ever since 1854, when Sen. Stephen Douglas promoted "popular sovereignty." (See timeline entry for Jan. 4, 1854 for more details.) Afterwards, groups of pro- and anti-slavery men moved into the territory to decide whether Kansas would allow slavery. Horace Greeley points out that Kansas residents had elected had two separate governments, one slave (comprised of southerners) and one abolitionist (northerners). Members of both groups had weapons. And so the stage was set for the violence in Lawrence. (Sources: 1. Lendt, D.L., <u>Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa</u>, 1973, Iowa State University Press, pg. 22; 2. <u>The American Conflict: A History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-'64</u>, pgs. 237-243; published in 1864,</p>	
May 3, 1856, Sat.	<p>"Mrs. Harris and Jane called." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 4, 1856, Sun.	<p>"Stanley [Bartlett] came after us to carry us to meeting. "We walked home. It was communion [Sunday], 24 united by profession [of faith in Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord], and 12 by letter [transferring membership from a previous church]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 5, 1856,	<p>"Very windy and rainy, I washed."</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Mon.	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 6, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Uncle David and Aunt came on their way to Story County. “Stanley [Bartlett] came after me, and I staid [sic] all night [at her parents’ home in Grinnell]. “Mr. Homer Fuller and Hatty Birdsie (?) was married the evening of the 6th.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Grinnell and Grinnell Township’s 1856 Census shows that Homer Fuller (age26, born in New York) lived in the same residence as H.B. Fuller (female, age 20, born in New York).</p>	
May 9, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] came up here and spent the day. “It is one year today since we arrived in Grinnell.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 11, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Emery [Bartlett] came after us and carried us to meeting. “Stanley [Bartlett] bought Charley [Howard] and I home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: This is the earliest mention of Eliza Ann’s stepson, Charley Howard, in her diary.</p>	
May 12, 1856, Mon.	<p style="text-align: center;">“MORMONS</p> <p>A company of English Mormons, numbering 520, passed through here yesterday on their way to Iowa County. All day Sunday, baggage wagons were transporting their trunks and boxes from Rock Island to the depot of the M.&M.R.R. – They were the lowest class of English, squalid and illiterate, just the kind of people that one would suppose most apt to embrace the peculiar tenets of the Mormons. This company is the van of about 1,100, balance of whom will be here in a few days. – Davenport Gazette, 13th.” (May 31, 1856 Montezuma Republican, from the May 13, 1856 Davenport Gazette, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
May 13 & 14, 1856, Tues.& Wed.	<p>“13 and 14, it rained.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 15, 1856, Thurs.	<p>Daughter of J.B. and Julia Grinnell died “Kitty [Grinnell] died this morning.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Rev. J.B. Grinnell resigned as pastor Rev. J.B. Grinnell resigned from being acting minister of Grinnell Congregational Church. His formal letter (dated May 15, 1856) stated that the time for which he had been “chosen” had “more than elapsed.” He didn’t require any pay, and he said he would help raise a salary for his successor. According to church historian Leonard F. Parker, Grinnell “declined pastoral responsibilities because he had accepted the Presidency of the contemplated Grinnell University.”</p> <p>The church accepted his resignation, recognizing the “fidelity, acceptance and success” of his ministry. The church also expressed “heart-felt thanks” and gave J.B. a generous monetary gift.</p> <p>Afterwards, J.B. “was no stranger to this pulpit while he lived,” preaching from time to time.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 13)</p> <p>NOTE: See July 19, 1855, timeline entry for details of J.B. Grinnell’s service as pastor.</p>	
May 16, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Kitty [Grinnell] was buried. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Charley went to the funeral. I was sick.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 17, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to Rock Creek.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>T. B. Clark was appointed deacon of Congregational Church in Grinnell. Samuel F. Cooper transferred membership from Batavia, Illinois, to the Grinnell Congregational Church.</p> <p>(Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. I</u>)</p>	
May 18, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came after us to go to meeting. “The meeting [Grinnell Congregational Church] was held in the upper room [of the schoolhouse] in the afternoon. “Uncle Willard [Child] brought C. [Charley] and I home.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 20,	<p>“Hannah [Bartlett] came down this afternoon.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1856, Tues.	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 21, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Mr. Page and Martha Hays was married.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The transcript of Eliza Ann Bartlett’s diary indicates that the marriage could have occurred on May 11, 1856. However, they must not have wed in Poweshiek County because the county marriage register doesn’t their wedding in May 1856. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
May 23, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Stanley came after us, Uncle brought us home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 24, 1856, Sat.	<p>“The Cook girls called.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 25, 1856, Sun.	<p>“I walked to meeting.” “Uncle W. [Willard Child] brought us home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 28, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] carried me down to help Philo [Philomela Bartlett] on a popin dress. She has had sore eyes [for] three weeks. “I walked home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 1, 1856, Sun.	<p>“We did not go to meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 2, 1856, Mon.	<p>Knox College June 2, 1856 “Rev. Wm. Salter “Dear Brother “I beg to trouble you to ask your opinion of my preaching in your ___ next Sabbath afternoon the ‘principles of Christ’s kingdom in ___ in the Kansas Controversy. “I have no particular choice myself but should not preach on such a topic in your absence without consulting you. There is plenty of precious truth to preach besides. “S___ [Servant?] in Christ, “Your Br. J. Blanchard”</p>	

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	(Source: Letter from Jonathan Blanchard to William Salter, June 2, 1856, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.41)	
June 4, 1856, Wed.	<p>“THE ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS MEETS IN GRINNELL TODAY. “Stanley [Bartlett] came after me to help them. Staid [sic] till night. “Stanley brought me home.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Congregational Year Book (“Manual”) , pg. 160 (“31”), 1856)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The State Association of Iowa meeting began at 7 p.m. The main speaker was Doctor Tappan (of Maine). During his sermon, a thunderstorm broke loose. His listeners urged him to stop, but Dr. Tappan said, “I came fifteen hundred miles to give the sermon, and no rain or thunder, nothing short of a lightning stroke, is to stop me.” (Source: Douglass, L. <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 128-129)</p> <p>NOTE 2; The State Association adopted the following resolution: “Resolved, that we have heard with profound sorrow and indignation of the outrages that have been inflicted upon our fellow citizens of Kansas, by hordes of armed men from Missouri, for the purpose of crushing out liberty there ... “Every sentiment of justice, liberty, and religion demands of the government the protection of the people of Kansas in the full enjoyment of their rights as American citizens. “We sympathize most deeply with our brethren in Kansas, and pledge ourselves to aid them in every Constitutional way to maintain their rights and defend the institutions of freedom.” (Source: Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 128-129)</p> <p>NOTE 3: A committee was appointed to “prepare an address to the [Iowa] churches on the issue of self-support.” (Source: Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, <u>The Home Missionary</u>, pg. 205, 1856)</p> <p>NOTE 4: Rev. David Knowles, pastor in Moscow, Muscatine County, Iowa, reported on the meeting. He wrote, “From Iowa City, we traveled in lumber wagons, and we had a rough ride, surely.</p>	

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	<p>It paid well, however, for we had an excellent meeting. We found Grinnell in a very flourishing condition, in every respect. The town stands upon 160 acres of ground, surveyed into lots, containing 70 houses and 500 inhabitants. A high school edifice, which cost about \$4,500, and has a fine bell, presented by Rev. Mr. Grinnell, has already been completed. The building is 40 feet square, and two stories high. We held our sessions in it. At the close of our meeting, a collection, to assist the poor in Kansas, was taken.</p> <p>“Mormons”</p> <p>“In coming and going, between Iowa City and Grinnell, we met 150 teams, either transporting merchandise or carrying emigrants [Mormons] westward, a goodly number of whom were bound for Kansas. Some four miles west of the capital of our state [Des Moines], we saw encamped, on an eminence, about 2,000 Mormons, waiting for some hundreds more to come up. They are on their way to Salt Lake.</p> <p>“I had not much time to converse with them, but I found among them some of my poor, deluded countrymen (Welsh), who told me that there were 300 more of the same nation in the camp. The arrangement of the tents, the selection of the ground, and the devotedness of the travelers – were it not for the painful associations necessarily clustering around Mormonism – would have called forth from my dear brethren and myself a burst of applause.</p> <p>“While contemplating the movements of the many departments of the army of the ‘Father of Lies,’ our souls were grieved, and filled with serious thoughts. But ‘The Lord Reigneth!’ ‘The wrath of man shall praise God, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain.’”</p> <p>(Source: (Sources: 1. Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, <u>The Home Missionary</u>, pg. 144, 1856) 2. Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 129)</p> <p>NOTE 5: There were 200 houses in Grinnell by fall 1856, according to Charles E. Payne, biographer of J.B. Grinnell. That number seems very high when compared with Rev. Knowles’ figure of 70 houses. (Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 51)</p> <p>NOTE 6: Early settlers, years later, “remembered with interest” that the schoolhouse</p>	

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	<p>“was occupied by the Iowa Congregational State Association before it was plastered.” However, on Nov. 25, 1855, Eliza Ann Bartlett wrote, “NO MEETING ON ACCOUNT OF THE PLASTERING NOT BEING DRY [in the schoolhouse].” (Sources: 1. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 18, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar; and 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Nov. 25, 1855)</p>	
June 5, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“S. [Stanley Bartlett] came after us at noon to attend the meeting [of the State Association of Iowa] at noon to attend the meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann didn't identify who her brother Stanley picked up. However, on April 22, 1856, a little less than a month after she married Benoni Howard, Eliza wrote, “Mr. H. has not been [to church] since the first Sabbath.” In addition, on May 11, 1856, she wrote, “Emery came after us and carried us to meeting. Stanley brought Charley [Howard, stepson] and I home.”</p> <p>These two passages suggest that Eliza Ann frequently attended church with stepson Charley -- but without her husband, Benoni. If that is true, then Benoni probably didn't attend the statewide meeting in Grinnell, either.</p>	
June 6, 1856, Fri.	<p>Picnic for State Association of Iowa “The evening was spent in a social entertainment provided by the people of Grinnell.” (Source: “On slavery,” 1856 Resolutions and Minutes of the Congregational Association of Iowa, pg. 11, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.106, Box 3)</p> <p>“There was a picnic in the evening in the school room, we all attended.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The picnic started after the State Association of Iowa meeting ended. Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard and her stepson, Charley, presumably enjoyed the ice cream that Mrs. Harriet Scott had made. Harriet's husband, Anor Scott, had discovered the ice (for the ice cream) underneath a pile of straw. (Source: Mrs. Maria Parks Kellogg, “Our First Years in Grinnell,” Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. III, pg. 38)</p> <p>“At the time of the State Association in 1856, the ladies present held a prayer meeting by</p>	

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	<p>themselves in the library of Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell's house. When his north parlor was finished, weekly meetings were held there on Tuesday at 3 p.m.”</p> <p>(Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, “The Congregational Church: Its First 25 Years,” Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 23-24)</p> <p>The Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn sent Rev. J.B. Grinnell a letter, stating that he is a member of the Association in “good and regular standing,” and he was dismissed from the Association at his own request.</p> <p>The Association recommended J.B. Grinnell to the “Iowa Association or any other community of Christian ministers.”</p> <p>(Source: June 6, 1856 letter in J.B. Grinnell Box, Misc. Correspondence 1851-1889 folder, Grinnell College Archives, Burling Library)</p>	
<p>June 7, 1856, Sat.</p>	<p>State Association of Iowa -- Resolutions on Slavery</p> <p>“The various resolutions on Slavery were taken up and passed as follows. –</p> <p>“On Slavery and its recent aggressions.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Resolved. 1. That we have heard with profound sorrow and indignation of the outrages and wrongs that have been inflicted upon our fellow citizens of Kansas, some of whom were formerly members of our churches and communities, by hordes of armed men from Missouri for the purpose of crushing out Liberty there, and of the cowardly and murderous assault upon Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator of the U.S. in the Senate Chamber by a Representative from S. Carolina, in the 22d. of May last.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“2. That every sentiment of justice, liberty, and religion demands of the Government of this nation the protection of the people of Kansas in the full and peaceable enjoyment of all their rights as American citizens.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“3. That we sympathize most deeply with our brethren in Kansas, and pledge ourselves to aid them in every Constitutional way to maintain their rights and defend the institutions of freedom, and would urge the friends of liberty in our state to devote themselves as well as their means to this work.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“4. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Charles Sumner, and to the members of Congress from this State.</p> <p>“<u>On the American Home Missionary Society and Slavery</u></p>	

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	<p>“<u>Resolved</u>. 1. That we rejoice in the position of the Amer. H. Miss. Soc. in regard to Slavery as indicated in the May No. of the ‘Home Missionary.’</p> <p>“2. That in the judgment of this Association the time has fully come when the A.H.M.S. should no longer grant aid to any church which allows the practice of slaveholding by its members.</p> <p>“3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Exec. Committee of the Society.</p> <p>“<u>On the Church and Slavery</u></p> <p>“Resolved. 1. That in the judgment of this Association a full responsibility for the present aggressions of the Slave Power, rests upon those churches and ministers, Editors, and benevolent associations that have defended and apologised for the system of slavery, or that refuse to give their testimony against it, and that we respectfully and earnestly call upon all who bear the name of our Redeemer, and especially upon all with whom we are in correspondence, to purify the church from the pollution of this sin.</p> <p>“2. That our delegates to corresponding bodies be instructed to present our sentiments on this subject to those bodies.”</p> <p>(Source: “On slavery,” 1856 Resolutions and Minutes of the Congregational Association of Iowa, pg. 12, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.106, Box 3)</p>	
June 11, 1856, Wed.	<p>“I went to the grove with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard].”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 12, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“I went on the hill to pick strawberries.</p> <p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] and Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] came just night, stopped to tea.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 14, 1856, Sat.	<p>“I went down south of Mr. Bailey’s to pick berries.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 20, 1856, Fri.	<p>“He [Benoni Howard] is at home.</p> <p>“I made Charley [Howard] a pair of pants.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 21, 1856, Sat.	<p>“He [Benoni Howard] is gone all day.</p> <p>“Mrs. [Lydia] Ford came and staid [sic] most all day.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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June 22, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came after [me] – and brought me back from meeting. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and C. [Charley Howard] was not well, did not go to meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 23, 1856, Mon.	<p>“I did not wash. Commenced a pair of pants for Mr. H. [Benoni Howard].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 24, 1856, Tues.	<p>“I washed. Philo [Philomela Bartlett] came at night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 25, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] and Smith came in the afternoon, stopped to tea, and carried Phil [Philomela] home. “Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came up after Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to go and help them [Eliza Ann's parents]. “I went down [to her parents' house], they helped make my lawn dress, got it almost done. “We took one of Father's horses and kept it all night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 26, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came up [to the Howards' farm] to plow.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 28, 1856, Fri.	<p>“DIED At Grinnell, Iowa, on the 28th inst., Anna, aged 5 years, only daughter of the late Reuben Grinnell of New York.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, June 28, 1856, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
June 29, 1856, Sun.	<p>“We did not go to meeting as it was not very pleasant. “Stanley [Bartlett] came after us in the afternoon. “Annie Grinnell was buried.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 30, 1856, Mon.	<p>“We had green peas.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Summer 1856	<p>Bumper wheat crop in Grinnell for T. B. Clark. (Source: Letter from Eli P. Clark in Los Angeles, CA, to Prof. L.F. Parker, May 15, 1911. Folder #20, pC541, Burling Library, Grinnell College.)</p>	
Summer 1856	<p>Emery S. Bartlett built a 20' by 24' house (at Park and 5th Ave.). (Source: “Letter from Grinnell: Emery S. Bartlett ...” Annals of Iowa, pg. 431)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
July 1856	<p>Harvey Bliss opened a grocery store, usually sending his team of horses every week to Iowa City, loaded both ways. Later in life, Harvey reminisced,</p> <p>“Going down the load was sometimes wheat and eggs for Chicago, and at other times – since Grinnell was a station on the ‘Underground Railroad,’ I acted as conductor on this division of the line – runaway slaves for Canada.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. II, pgs. 24-25; 2. Harvey Bliss obituary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Several accounts refer to Grinnell as a stop on the Underground Railroad. For example, Thomas Mitchell, founder of Mitchellville, Iowa, recalled:</p> <p>“One night more than 30 years ago, when I lived over at Apple Grove and the house was full of people, I sat on the porch at dark, casing my eye about to see if all was right, when I heard voices which I recognized as those of colored persons. I went down the lane in the direction of the sounds and found two colored men and a woman with team and wagon.</p> <p>“Is this Mitchell’s? ‘ one of them asked.</p> <p>“Yes.”</p> <p>“Are you Massa Mitchell?”</p> <p>“Yes.”</p> <p>“We want to go toward Grinnell.”</p> <p>“Do you want something to eat?”</p> <p>“No, Massa, we got plenty!”</p> <p>“They were directed on the Grinnell road to a Quaker settlement where further guidance would be at hand, with the injunction, ‘Don’t you let the grass grow under your feet.’</p> <p>“What name there, Massa?”</p> <p>“Inquire for Hammer. Don’t forget it. Think of strike somebody.”</p> <p>“We not forget, Massa,’ and off they sped in the darkness.</p> <p>“The next day, two men came along, wanted dinner, and asked, ‘Have you seen any niggers go by?’ stating in explanation of anxiety to catch the fugitives, that they had killed a man.</p> <p>“I owned that I had seen some darkeys go along, and directed the pursuers</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>to an old Kentucky friend named Van Wrinkle, living southwest of here, four miles off the trail, assuring them that if he had seen anything of the runaways he would tell them all about it. I laughed inside; for Van Wrinkle was the most vigorous abolitionist in all this region, needing but a hint of slave-catching to cause him to smite and spare not, and to go to his place would cost them seven miles extra travel.</p> <p>“The men hurried off. In about three weeks, they came back and stopped again for dinner. They had continued their unsuccessful chase as far as Chicago, and were in no happy mood. Uncomplimentary epithets were freely bestowed, and I was asked if I had any lies for today. But I assured them I had told no lies; they admitted having interviewed my Kentucky friend; and, being given the choice either to smother their wrath and incivility or go on without dinner, they quieted down.”</p> <p>(Source: Lois Craig, <u>Village on the Prairie: A Centennial History of Mitchellville, Iowa</u>, 1956, pgs. 31- 32)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Mitchellville's Centennial History also explained, “‘Agents’ on the Underground Railroad sometimes used code language in forwarding escaped slaves to the next agent. An example of this is the following note, written by Thomas Mitchell to J.B. Grinnell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Dear Grinnell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Uncle Tom says if the roads are not too bad you can look for those fleeces of wool by tomorrow. Send them on to test the market-price, and no back charges.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Yours, Hub.”</p> <p>(Source: Lois Craig, <u>Village on the Prairie: A Centennial History of Mitchellville, Iowa</u>, 1956, pgs. 31 - 32)</p> <p>NOTE 3: J.B. Grinnell also wrote a note, regarding fugitive slaves that had passed through Grinnell. See timeline entry for July 14, 1860.</p>	
July 2, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Republican Convention</p> <p>Pursuant to a call, a Republican Senatorial convention was held at Grinnell on Wednesday the 2nd inst. [July 2, 1856].</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Convention was called to order at half past 11 o'clock A.M. and Alanson Jones of Poweshiek County elected temporary chairperson ...</p> <p>The following are named persons [?] are entitled to seats in the Convention [?], viz. ... Poweshiek County, Alanson Jones, S.F. Cooper, J.W. Kenworthy, J.B.[?] Foster, H.M. Hamilton, J.B. Johnson, and W.B. Harden ...”</p> <p>(Source: July 5, 1856, Montezuma Republican, microfilm, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
July 4, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came after us to go there to dinner [mid-day meal]. “We attended the party at the school house, staid [sic] to Father’s all night.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>John W. Fuller married Nancy A. Yates. Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
July 5, 1856, Sat.	<p>“To the Electors of the Counties of Jasper, Poweshiek, Marshall, and Tama</p> <p>By your partiality, I have been nominated for Senator in this District, a position which I accept.</p> <p>It will be my purpose to speak at several points in the above counties previous to the first Monday in August on the great issues now before the American people.</p> <p>The seat of Senator Harlan now on duty is depending on the Legislature soon to be chosen, and the Senators for the long term will have a voice in choosing a successor to our Pro-Slavery Senator Mr. Jones.</p> <p>The truce breaking Sectional character of the present Administration we will expose by the testimony of those who were once its supporters, and the people of the Missouri Compromise we will demonstrate as a political crime from the circumstances of the passage of the Bill of repeal, and the fruits of the act.</p> <p>Democracy as now illustrated we will show to be a perversion of the name and a denial of Jeffersonian principles, that the cry of Abolitionist is only the lost expedient and device of a wavering and in_defensive Party against the Party of the Union and for Freedom with a True Democratic leader, Col. John C. Fremont.</p> <p>I expect in Jasper and Poweshiek counties to have the company of D. Edmondson Esq., candidate for representative, and that of Delos Arnold Esq., representative candidate in the counties of Marshall and Tama.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>The candidate for Senator by the opposing Party is invited to meet me and occupy one half the time before the People during the canvas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPOINTMENTS NEXT WEEK</p> <p>Wednesday, 2 o'clock P.M., Forest Home. Thursday, half past ___ o'clock P.M., Taylor's School House. Friday, 10 o'clock A.M., Montezuma. Sunday, 2 o'clock P.M., Brooklyn."</p> <p>(Source: July 5, 1856, Montezuma Republican, microfilm, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
July 6, 1856, Sun.	<p>"Stanley [Bartlett] came after me to carry me to meeting.</p> <p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and C. [Charley Howard] did not go."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 7, 1856, Mon.	<p>"I washed."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 8, 1856, Tues.	<p>"I ironed.</p> <p>"Mrs. Whitney, Hannah [Bartlett] and Philo [Philomela Bartlett] came in the afternoon."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 13, 1856, Sun.	<p>"Did not attend meeting.</p> <p>"Mr. [John W.] Fuller and Nancy Yates [Gates] married the 4th of July,"</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: John W. Fuller, age 23, arrived three years earlier from England with his brother, Thomas Fuller. The 1856 Grinnell Census lists John's occupation as "shoemaker." Four years later, the 1860 census listed him as "master shoemaker."</p> <p>John's bride, Nancy, was 21 years old. A native of Vermont, she had arrived in Grinnell in 1854 with Loyal C. Phelps's family. The 1856 Grinnell Census, taken before their wedding, listed her occupation as "servant."</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Thomas Fuller; 2. 1856 Census of Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell 3. 1860 Census of Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell; and 4. Obituary of Nancy A. Fuller)</p>	
July 14, 1856, Mon.	<p>"Was not very well, did not wash."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 15, 1856, Tues.	<p>"Could not wash [because] the water was so hard."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
July 16, 1856, Wed.	“Mrs. Wallace and Philo [Philomela Bartlett] came and spent the day.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
July 20, 1856, Sun.	“Stanley [Bartlett] came after me to go to meeting. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] did not go.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Benoni also skipped church on July 27.	
July 24, 1856, Thurs.	“Hannah [Bartlett] came up and spent the day. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] worked for Father [Stephen N. Bartlett]. “Chester and Philo [Philomela Bartlett] called, he was on his way to Nevada [Iowa]. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
July 28, 1856, Mon.	“Mr. Gardner and man here to work.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
July 29, 1856, Tues.	“Martha Ford [age 12] and Maria came and spent the day. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] helped Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] on his wheat. “Mr. Gardner came, and Mrs. Gardner and Miss Packard and spent the day. Mr. Gardner here to dinner. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to work for Father.” (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett); and 2. 1856 Census for Grinnell)	
Aug. 1, 1856, Fri.	“Mr. [John P.] Park and Philo [Philomela Bartlett] called.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: John Pendleton. Park, age 20, originally from Maine, married Philo in 1862. (Source: Obituary of John Pendleton Park)	
Aug. 3, 1856, Sun.	“I did not attend meeting. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went in the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 5, 1856, Tues.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to town. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton [Henry and his wife] called. (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Obituary of Henry M. Hamilton) Letter of Recommendation for Leonard F. and Sarah C. Parker	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Bridgeport, Pa., Aug. 5th 1856</p> <p>“We whose names are here-unto affixed, formerly members of the Board of School Directors in the Borough at Bridgeport, during Mr. L.F. Parker’s connection with our Schools as Principal or Superintendent, do most cheerfully and earnestly recommend him to the kind notice and patronage of those amongst whom he may reside.</p> <p>“We think him unexceptionable in morals, and eminently qualified, theoretically and practically as an instructor.</p> <p>“We also most cordially recommend Mrs. Sarah C. Parker as a Lady, whose Education has been thorough, and who is well skilled in the art of teaching. We sincerely regret the loss our Citizens will sustain in parting with friends who are so entirely devoted to the progress of Education.”</p> <p>(Source: Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City)</p>	
Aug. 6, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Laura Cook stopped to dinner [mid-day meal].”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 8, 1856, Fri.	<p>“I went home [to parents; house], walked down and back. Had not been home for 3 [or 5] weeks except for meeting.</p> <p>“I called to Mr. Barber’s and Mr. Sutherland’s”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>The Grinnell Congregational Church invited Rev. Stephen L. Herrick to take pastoral care of the church “until the next annual meeting” (that is, about nine months). The church also asked Revs. J.B. Grinnell and Samuel Loomis to assist Rev. Herrick.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pgs. 6-7)</p> <p>NOTE 1: “No responses to these invitations appears of record,” according to church historian Leonard F. Parker. Nonetheless, Rev. Herrick preached frequently.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 18)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Grinnell Congregational Church had lacked a “regular pastor” to preach and minister full-time, from its founding in 1855 until July 16, 1863 “when Dr. Cochran entered upon his pastorate” – with the exception of a few months. During that period, preaching “was done almost exclusively by resident ministers who had come here [to</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Grinnell] to rest, to regain their health, or to engage in some secular employment,” according to Parker.</p> <p>Ministers and laymen alike wanted to have a regular pastor “who should give his entire time to church work.” An increasing number of ministers moved to Grinnell, but many were retired, and of those, an increasing number taught at Iowa College [after its removal to Grinnell in 1859] or the Iowa College Academy.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <i>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</i>, pgs. 17-18)</p>	
Aug. 9, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Gathered the sweet corn to dry, and [I] washed. Had a hard rain”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 12, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Jenny H. [Howard?] came and staid [sic] until the afternoon.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 14, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Philo [Philomela Bartlett] and Martha Hubbard came and spent the day.</p> <p>“There were three men with breaking teams [to bust up prairie] came to tea</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The teams continued breaking up prairie soil the next day (Thurs., Aug. 14). One of the teams left after the midday meal.</p>	
Aug. 16, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] is here, helping M. H. [Benoni Howard] hay.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 17, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came after me to go to meeting and brought me home.</p> <p>“Mr. Woolcut [Horace A. Wolcott] and Louisa [P.] Bixby was [sic] married in meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Horace, age 23, a native of Ohio, stated his occupation for the 1856 census as “brick manufacturer.”</p> <p>(Source: 1856 Census, Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell Township)</p>	
Aug. 19, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Mr. Bundy and men left after dinner [mid-day meal]. Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] came and spent the day.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Aug. 20, 1856, Wed.	“I went to the grove with Emery [Bartlett] and Hannah [his wife] to get choke cherries.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 22, 1856, Fri.	“We attended a party at Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett], a company of Bath {N., H.} people. I made cherry jelly. We had a fine lot of melons.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 25, 1856, Mon.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] commenced a job DIGGING A CELLAR FOR THE SCHOOLHOUSE.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Charles E. Payne states, “In 1856, excavations had been made and erection of the building was started [for a university]. Men who were busy erecting homes or ploughing by day spent their evenings working on the new building, while their wives and children carried bricks or held the lanterns.” See also timeline entry for Sept. 8 or 9, 1856. (Sources: 1. Payne, C.E. <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u> , pg. 52; and 2. <u>Leonard F. Parker Autobiography</u> , Vol. II, pg. 22, SHSI, Iowa City)	
Aug. 27, 1856, Wed.	“M. H. [Benoni Howard] hired a man to work a month, commences tomorrow morning.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 29, 1856, Fri.	“I have been alone all week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 30, 1856, Sat.	The office of U.S. Postmaster was established in Grinnell. A.K. Lowry was the postmaster. (Source: “Grinnell Postmasters,” list dated Sept. 13, 1911, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives)	
Sept. 1856	New teacher Leonard F. Parker arrived in Grinnell without his wife, Sarah. Dr. Thomas Holyoke initially wasn’t sure that Parker was the right man for the teaching job. Holyoke referred to Parker as “an Oberlinite, an object of suspicion, a crank, probably.” (Sources: 1. Biography sheet, Ms. 44, the Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Soc., Iowa City; 2. Parker, L.F., Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings; and 3. <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u> , pg. 51)	
Sept. 2, 1856, Tues.	“Stanley [Bartlett] and Philo [Philomela Bartlett] started for Nevada {Iowa}. “Maria and Mary S. [Sutherland?] came and spent the day.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 7,	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and I walked to meeting.	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1856, Sun.	“Charles and Charley [Howard] kept house. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 8 or 9, 1856, Mon. or Tues.	“Mr. H. is DRAWING BRICKS (for school house).” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	Were the bricks for the school house cellar?
Sept. 10, 1856, Wed.	“Mrs. [Louisa Bixby] Walcott came and spent the day. “Mrs. [Junietta] Phelps called with them, went to Mr. Gardner’s and the day. “Mr. W. came to tea. “Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] started to go to Rock Creek but concluded to stop here. Maria [Bartlett] came up to stay and let me go with them; she staid [sic].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 12, 1856, Fri.	“Mrs. John Bailey and niece came and spent the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 14, 1856, Sun.	“Stanley came up after me to go to meeting. We shut up the house.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 17, 1856, Wed.	“The threshing machine threshed our wheat, had 47 bushels. “The wind blowed [sic] very hard. “I went to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett]. It rained so I staid [sic] all night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 18, 1856, Thurs.	“My [28 th] birthday. S. [Stephen Bartlett] bought me home [parents’ house] in the morning to get my black silk, and they helped me alter [sic] it over. Did not get it done. “Mrs. Carson came there to stay a few days.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 19, 1856, Fri.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to look for the cow. She has been gone two days.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 20, 1856, Sat.	“Hannah [Bartlett] came down to have me help her on a pair of pants for Emery [Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 21, 1856, Sun.	“Emery [Bartlett] came after Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and I to go to meeting. “We walked home.” “There was a very heavy frost the 17 th , it lasted four days.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 25,	“Stanley [Bartlett] came up and I went down [to parents’ house] and carried my dress,	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1856, Thurs.	and got it most done. "I attended a private lecture for the ladies in the afternoon." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 26, 1856, Fri.	"Jenny [Howard?] and Ella came and spent the day." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 27, 1856, Sat.	"Windy, rained in the afternoon. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and C. [Charley Howard] went to the grove, got very wet." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 28, 1856, Sun.	"Did not go to meeting. Cold, windy, ground froze some," writes Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 29, 1856, Mon.	"Cold, snowed some, ice on the water." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 30, 1856, Tues.	"Very cold. Hannah [Bartlett] and Philo [Bartlett] spent the day." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Late 1856	T.B. Clark's flouring mill was ready for operation. His first miller was Putnam Dabner. (Source: Letter from Eli P. Clark, son of T.B. Clark, to Prof. L.F. Parker, May 15, 1911, located in Folder #20, pC541, Grinnell College, Burling Library.)	
Oct. 1856	John Brown, after having "defended Lawrence, KS, against a horde of Missourians on Sept. 14," arrived in Tabor (by way of Nebraska) with four sons. They stayed in Tabor for a few weeks, reaching Chicago in late Nov. and Albany, New York, in December 1856. (Source: Todd, <u>Early Settlement and Growth in Western Iowa</u>)	
Oct. 5, 1856, Sun.	"Stanley [Bartlett] came after me to go to meeting. We all went." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 6, 1856, Mon.	"Went to the grove in the afternoon with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] after apples." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 8, 1856, Wed.	"Mother {Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett} came and spent the day and helped me make citron sauce." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 9, 1856, Thurs.	"Mrs. [Nancy] Holyoke and Mrs. Fuller came and spent the afternoon." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Oct. 12, 1856, Sun.	"We did not go to meeting, very wet." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Oct. 13, 1856, Mon.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to town [Grinnell]. “The PRAIRIE FIRE CAME HERE. I sent for him, and he came and BURNT AROUND THE FIELD.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 21, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to town. Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and Mrs. [Lydia] Ford called in afternoon. “It is one year today since little Sis [Benoni Howard's six-week-old baby] died.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 22, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Mrs. Captain Clark [Abigail I. Clark] and Mrs. [Maria] Bodertha came and spent the day. Rained, very cold.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: Eliza Ann misspelled “Bodurtha.”</p>	
Mid-Oct. or Nov. 1856	<p>John Brown arranged for boxes containing muskets, sabers, and Sharps rifles – plus ammunition -- to be brought to Tabor. The weaponry was placed in the basement of Rev. John Todd's house. One brass cannon was placed in his hay mow, and another one – on wheels – was placed in his wagon shed. (Source: Todd, J. <u>Early Settlement and Growth in Western Iowa</u>)</p>	
Oct. 26, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Mr. Grinnell's folks returned from the East this morning.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 30, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. Jenks came to fix the bedroom floor.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 31, 1856, Fri.	<p>“They finished the [bedroom] floor.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 1856	<p>Riding in a spring-less wagon from Iowa City to Grinnell, Mrs. Sarah (Pearse) Parker tried to ease the jolts and impact of the journey by sitting in a rocking chair. (Source: Leonard Fletcher Parker, pg. 52.)</p>	
Nov. 5, 1856, Wed.	<p>“Home [parents' home], Philo [Bartlett] trimmed my bonnet.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Strayed In the month of August inst., two Steers – one three years old and spotted – the other two years old, a brindle of large size. They were bought in Marshall County last summer. Also, a</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>brown 4-year-old ox raised in Sugar Creek township, and sold to C.I. Gowtree, last winter. For the delivery of the above at my residence, I will pay a handsome reward. J.B. Grinnell Grinnell, Nov. 8, 1856 – I m.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, Nov. 5, 1856, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 6, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Very cold, froze several inches. Froze in the house.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 9, 1856, Sun.	<p>“One year since Mrs. [Laura] Howard died.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Benoni Howard had his first wife, Laura, and their baby buried on their farm. Their bodies were still buried there until the third Mrs. Howard had them removed to the cemetery – while Benoni was away for a few days, (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; a story told by Eliza Ann and Benoni's grandson, Ralph Longley, as recorded by Ralph's sister, Miss Ethel Longley.)</p>	
Nov. 15, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Those wishing to get their pictures taken in the best of style, can be accommodated by calling on Stanton; his room is next to the Republican office. Give him a call.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, Nov. 15, 1856, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 20, 1856, Thurs.	<p>Thanksgiving Day. Stanley [Bartlett] came after us. It rained and snowed, we staid [at parents' house]. They invited in a few in the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 21, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came home in the afternoon. It rained and snowed. “Charley [Howard] and I staid [at her parents' home].” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 22, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] brought us home in the morning on runners [on horse-drawn conveyance].” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 25, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came after us to go down to the society which met there [at Stephen and Theodosia Bartlett's house]. Charley [Howard] and I went, staid [sic] all night.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 1, 1856, Mon.	<p>“Cold, windy, drifting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>J.B. Grinnell served Poweshiek, Jasper, Marshall and Tama County as State Senator as the Sixth General Assembly convened in Iowa City. (Source: Benjamin F. Gue, <u>History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century</u>, Vol. III, pg. 466)</p> <p>NOTE: J. Irving Manatt recalled, years later, “One fine day in '56, a spick and span gentleman drove up to the farm in a top buggy, briskly cleared the bars, and button-holed my father. For a quarter of an hour, I watched the interview from a shy distance, quite unconscious that history was a-making under my nose, till the stranger departed briskly beaming, as he came; and then my father said to me – and they were the most awe-inspiring words I had yet heard – ‘That man is our next senator.’ I had seen my first Yankee, J.B. Grinnell, at his first electioneering.” (Source: Manatt, J.I., “Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell,” <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u>, located in Iowa State Historical Society, Locker, call # F629.G86 G853)</p>	
Dec. 2 and 3, 1856, Tues. and Wed.	<p>“Storm continuous. Snow fell 13 inches in depth and drifted badly.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, folder 3, Diaries 1851-1855, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. Julius A. Reed wrote this entry after riding in horse and buggy in central Iowa.</p>	
Dec. 4, 1856, Thurs.	<p>“Grinnell. Road hard and weather cold.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, folder 3, Diaries 1851-1855, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. Reed drove 20 miles on this day.</p>	
Dec. 7, 1856, Sun.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came up on a jumper after us. We all went to meeting in the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 8, 1856, Mon.	<p>Newlyweds Luke N. and Anginette (Hall) Sherman, age 19, from Cornish, New Hampshire, moved into a little frame home. It was sided with black walnut. They planned to plaster as soon as it warmed up. Mrs. Sherman later reminisced, “We were hardly warm all winter. Cups would freeze to the saucers after we were through eating; water spilled would freeze two feet from the stove; nothing but siding between us and out-doors; had not a spare quilt or even a newspaper to tack up ... I never left the house but once for 16 weeks.” (Source: “The Shermans,” by Mrs. A.H. Sherman, published in Grinnell Old Settlers Association, pg. 15)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: Anginette had taught school for two years before she married Luke on Jan. 28, 1856. In Sept. 1856, they moved to Chester Township, Poweshiek County. (Sources: 1. Obituary of Mrs. L.N.[Anginette Hall] Sherman;and 2. Obituary of Henry Sherman)</p>	
Dec. 23, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Washed. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Andrew (hired help) went to the woods. “Charley [Howard] and I started to go on the crust but came back [because] it was so cold.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 26, 1856, Fri.	<p>“Killed the hog.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: A writer from Tipton, Iowa, stated that “The hogs, both living and dressed, look very differently from your housed and stuffed porkers in Massachusetts [where Benoni was born]. I have hardly seen a <i>fat</i> hog in Iowa; seldom one that run over 200 pounds. They run at large most of the year, and often fair poorly. A little stuffing, just before killing, does not make much of them. (Source: M.K.C., “Matters in Iowa,” The New England Farmer, A Monthly Journal, Vol. VIII, 1856, Boston)</p>	
Dec. 27, 1856, Sat.	<p>“Tried the [hog] lard and cleaned the souse.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 28, 1856, Sun.	<p>“I did not go to meeting. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Andrew [hired help] went. Very cold and windy.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 30, 1856, Tues.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to town Monday noon, stayed until Tuesday night. “Came back, then went to Mr. Madison’s to board. Was gone ten days.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Late December 1856	<p>Iowa College Trustees accepted females into the student body for the first time. This group of nine young females had graduated from Davenport High School, and they all met Iowa College’s admission requirements. (Source: Wall, J.F., <i>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</i>, pgs. 110-111)</p>	
Winter 1856	<p>Leonard F. and Sarah (Pearse) Parker’s family of five rented Emery S. Bartlett’s front room (of a house that Bartlett had built). The Parkers’ furniture consisted of boxes and other</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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	<p>makeshift items. The Parkers took on “three additional members ... a cousin from Ohio, a fractious and a fine pupil from Pennsylvania, and ... Hudson Wilkenson .”</p> <p>Snow drifted into the house, and bed sheets froze where sleepers breathed on them. E.S. and Hannah Bartlett lived in the kitchen, a bedroom, and a small pantry.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. “Letter from Grinnell” E.S. Bartlett, pg. 432; 2. <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 52; and 3. <u>Leonard F. Parker Autobiography</u>, Vol. II, pgs. 22-23, SHSI, Iowa City))</p> <p>NOTE: Harriet Parker Campbell, L.F. and Sarah Parker’s youngest daughter, later wrote, “at the last, Hudson Wilkenson became an honored preacher and editor in Pennsylvania, who was always a devoted and cherished friend.”</p> <p>Lyceums were held during the next several winters. Teacher (and later school superintendent) Leonard F. Parker wrote that Dr. Thomas Holyoke displayed “manly conservatism” at one such lyceum.</p> <p>Esquire Amos Bixby, according to Parker, exhibited “calm logic, anti-slavery sentiment, and high moral courage.”</p> <p>(Source: Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 13-14)</p> <p>The first train from Chicago reached Iowa City. Celebrities were on board, and they ate a banquet at the Old Stone Capitol.</p> <p>(Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 56)</p> <p>NOTE: Unfortunately, “the ties of the railroad bed had been laid upon frozen ground, so when the spring thaws came, the rails and rolling stock sank into the mud, suspending operations. Such, indeed, were the vicissitudes of pioneer railroad building.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864
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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1857	<p>Bumper crop and Financial Panic of 1857</p> <p>There was a bumper wheat crop in Grinnell for T. B. Clark (no known relation to Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark).</p> <p>But there was also a financial crash in 1857. Prior to the crash, Iowa “had adopted the policy of having no banking system, and the result was that Iowa was flooded with ‘Wild Cat Currency’ from other states.” For example, Nebraska Territory didn’t limit the number of banks or how much currency the banks issued. “The ‘Nebraska Bank’ by B.F. Allen of Des Moines began to put [dubious] bills from this bank into circulation in Iowa. Others followed suit.” When the financial crash occurred, “these banks began to fail, business was paralyzed and great distress experienced.”</p> <p>Individuals and firms couldn’t obtain “enough of the recognized circulating medium [stable currency] to carry on the necessary business, and much of it was done on depreciated currency or personal notes.”</p> <p>The universal financial chaos arrested “the building of a railway and public enterprises.” In the view of some, real estate had become worthless. For many Iowans, the necessities of life – not to mention luxuries – were not to be had.</p> <p>“In the newer portions of Iowa,” families lived on “wild game and salt and a little flour ground in coffee mills.” Some Iowans cut up grain sacks to make clothing, and coffee drinkers settled for a substitute made of rye sweetened with sorghum.</p> <p>“The report of the state treasurer in 1857 showed that the amount due [in taxes, statewide] on assessment [of property] was \$418,709.59.” In order to pay these taxes, some citizens sold muskrat skins – or they didn’t pay taxes at all (for years), thus incurring heavy penalties. The crisis resulted in residents abandoning hundreds of thousands of acres to tax-title purchasers.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Eli P. Clark letter to L.F. Parker, 1911; 2. Wood, R.F., <u>Past and Present of Dallas County, Iowa, together with Biographies</u>, pg. 36; 3. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u>, pgs. 127-128; and 4. Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg. 308)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B. Grinnell states in his memoirs, “There was a brooding cloud of inky blackness – no credit and poor money up to the mad treason of 1860.” See NOTES 2 and 3 – and timeline entry for Aug. 21, 1858 – for more details.</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 2: Historian Cyrenus Cole notes that the financial chaos lasted “until the Iowa State Bank and its branches were organized.” However, at late as October 1859, donors to Iowa College were behind on paying their pledges. Furthermore, college treasurer Julius A. Reed doubted the reliability of Illinois currency in 1860. For more details, see timeline entries for Sept. 12, 1857; October 4, 1859; and Feb. 9, 1860.</p> <p>NOTE 3: A Mr. Dunham, correspondent for the New York Times, wrote an article from Keokuk, Iowa, on Aug. 8, 1860 “AFFAIRS IN IOWA: Her Late Depressed Condition; the Crops of 1859 and 1860; Return of Prosperity to the State; Her Future Commercial Metropolis.” Dunham wrote:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Probably no State in the Union felt more severely the effects of the terrible financial tornado of 1857, with the almost entire failure of the crops through her whole length and breadth, during that and the year immediately following (1858) than young Iowa. Or, possibly the sad reverse seemed the more overwhelming and crushing to her people, because of the extraordinary contrast that her condition, during the period of gloom referred to, presented to that of the two or three years immediately preceding the crisis indicated.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">All through the years 1855, 1856, and the first half of 1857, Iowa was apparently on the high road to success. No new State of the same age ... ever gave a better promise of a rapid growth to wealth and power. Her crops, prior to 1857, had, with rare exceptions, been good ever since her organization under a Territorial Government some 20 years before; several railroads were already finished up to her eastern boundary (the Mississippi River), opposite to Burlington, Davenport, and Dubuque, this connecting her with the great cities of the East, and each of these roads was extended some distance west from the Mississippi, into her territory; while population flowed in upon her through these channels, together with that of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers ... at the rate of 100,000 souls per annum! This population brought with it, too, wealth ten-fold greater in proportion to its numbers than had been brought by the early or ‘pioneer’ settlers of the Territory.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">From the causes, then, above stated, and the further fact of the proverbial salubrity of her climate ... Iowa was in an apparently high state of prosperity ...</p>	

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	<p>Hundreds of thousands of acres of her rich and beautiful prairie lands were annually being brought under cultivation, while her young cities grew literally as if by magic ...</p> <p>Such was the condition of Iowa generally when the storm and crash of 1857, sweeping over the entire Northern and Northwestern States, involved her in the same calamity with them ... the ever-memorable commercial revulsion which carried ruin to your great cities upon the Atlantic seaboard, and to the agricultural and manufacturing interest of New York and Massachusetts, equally with those of their younger sisters of the West.</p> <p>It was the additional stunning blow to us here, of the loss of our crops, that seemed to the faint-hearted and short-sighted – dealt as it was, and no doubt for the wisest and best of purposes, by an over-ruling Providence, when we were crushed to the earth under great monetary embarrassments ... Scarce as money was in Iowa, amounting to an actual dearth, during 1858, and the latter part of 1859, until the fair average crop of that year began to afford relief, the lost of those of 1857 and 1858 rendered necessary, of course, the importation of breadstuffs into Iowa to keep her people from starving ... How strange it seemed! What a perversion of the natural order of things ...”</p> <p>(Source: Mr. Dunham, “Affairs in Iowa: Her Late Depressed Condition,” New York Times, August 22, 1860, written on Aug. 8, 1860, found on March 28, 2010 at nytimes.com archives)</p>	
1857	<p>Leonard F. Parker, during his first 6 months in Grinnell, invested \$8,000 for a friend from out East.</p> <p>Author Jacob Swisher notes that this was a large sum for pioneer days, especially at the beginning of a year of a business depression.</p> <p>(Source: Swisher, J., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 54.)</p>	
1857	<p>Roots of the public library</p> <p>Leonard F. Parker reminisced,</p> <p>“It was in 1857, when our town was only 3 years old, that a bookcase [made by cabinet maker E.L. Little] was placed in the southwest cloak room of our two-story schoolhouse, and fairly well filled with books. Few or none at all were then purchased. They were picked out of the few volumes which the citizens had brought here in lumber wagons over the prairies and through the sloughs when nothing was transported except what was valued. Those books were not the best we had. The best we kept close at hand when our houses were so small that a single room often served as kitchen, parlor, dining room and library.”</p> <p>The bookcase contacted after it was built, and soon the doors wouldn't shut. Soon,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>people reclaimed their books. (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>The First Congregational Church of Grinnell</u>, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pg. 50, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: The next attempt to establish a public library wasn't until March 31, 1882.</p>	
Jan. 1857	<p>Iowa General Assembly passed a law, allowing negroes to testify in trials. (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 84)</p>	
Jan. 1857	<p>J.B. Grinnell's friend, the influential Massachusetts educator Horace Mann, issued the Mann Commission report to the Iowa Legislature. The report suggested ways to revise all laws, regarding schools and school lands in Iowa. (Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 68, drawing from Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 121, and Parker, L.F., <u>Higher Education in Iowa</u>, pg. 29)</p> <p>NOTE: No action was taken on the Mann Report until the next General Assembly in January 1858.</p>	
Jan. 1, 1857, Thurs.	<p>"Have not been to town but once for 37 days, that was to meeting. I thought I must go home [parents' house] to spend New Year's, so I started but met Stanley [Bartlett] coming after me. "They [Stephen N. and Theodosia Bartlett] invited Mr. Herrick and wife [Rev. Stephen and Delia]; Mr. Morrison and wife [Frederick and Ann]; Mr. Sutherland and wife [David and Maria]; and Mrs. Hubbard [Hannah]." (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	
Jan.2 and 3, 1857, Fri. and Sat.	<p>"Very stormy." (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	
Jan. 4, 1857, Sun.	<p>"More pleasant. I went to meeting in the afternoon, wore Philo's [Bartlett] old bonnet and Mother's [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] dress. "Stanley [Bartlett] brought me part way home. It was drifted, so he could not come quite all the way." (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	
Jan. 14, 1857, Wed.	<p>"Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came down afoot to have us go up to attend the sing of the society and the Barker family. C. [Charley Howard] and I went up with him. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] had gone to town. He came down [back to their farm] and</p>	

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	<p>done his chores, then he and Andrew [hired help] came up [to Eliza Ann's parents' house] and staid [sic] all night.</p> <p>“Mr. H. and A. came home in the morning. I staid to have to have them help me on my cloak.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 16, 1857, Fri.	<p>“Very blustering. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came after me on a sled.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 22, 1857, Thurs.	<p>“Went to town in the afternoon on a sled with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard].”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 29, 1857, Thurs.	<p>The Iowa General Assembly retroactively legalized the tax levied in 1855 and 1856 “for school purposes, in school district no. 1, Grinnell Township.”</p> <p>(Source: Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly, 1857, pg. 448)</p>	
Feb. 1, 1857, Sun.	<p>“Walked to meeting, Andrew [hired help] and Charley [Howard] staid [sic]. Stanley brought me part way home.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: It was very stormy the rest of the month of Februrary.</p>	
Feb. 3, 1857, Tues.	<p>“Rev. J.A. Reed, “Sir: “I understand that you wish to sell a part or all of the w. ½ of sec. 22 in this township. Please give me your terms for the whole -- __ all down or ½ down and ½ in 6 months. I am about to purchase a little in this vicinity, and if your terms suit, I shall probably be prepared to ‘relieve’ you of your acres. “Yours Truly, L.F. Parker”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Leonard F. Parker to Rev. Julius Reed, Julius Reed Papers, Ms. 01.106, Box 3 Correspondence & Reports, Folder 8, Correspondence 1857)</p> <p>George W. Crain was appointed postmaster of Grinnell, taking the place of A.K. Lowry. (Source: “Grinnell Postmasters,” list dated Sept. 13, 1911, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives.)</p>	“Grinnell, Feb. 3, 1857
Feb. 14,	<p>“Received a valentine, a two dollar bill, and Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] gave me</p>	

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1857, Sat.	five yards of cloth." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Feb. 16, 1857, Mon.	"I made a chemise." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: The following day, Eliza Ann made another chemise, and she later cut out a nightgown and two pillow cases. Her mother had given her cloth the previous summer.	
Feb. 28, 1857, Sat.	"Have been sick all week, not well for a long time." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 1857	Leonard F. and Sarah (Pearse) Parker transferred their membership from Oberlin, Ohio, to the Congregational Church in Grinnell. (Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. I</u>)	
March 2, 1857, Mon.	"Philo [Bartlett] came down and washed for me." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 6, 1857, Fri.	Dred Scott decision U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was not a U.S. citizen and wasn't entitled to be one because Negroes are of an inferior nature. Scott, therefore, remained a slave. The Court also ruled that Congress can't stop the spread of slavery in new and emerging territories. Furthermore, the Court declared the Missouri Compromise of 1820 to be unconstitutional. (Sources: 1. <u>Roger Taney: The Dred Scott Legacy</u> , pg. 75, by Suzanne Freedman; Enslow Publishers, Springfield, NJ; and 2. "The Dred Scott Decision," the History Place). NOTE: This decision arguably imperiled fugitive slaves and set back the cause of abolitionism.	
March 7, 1857, Saturday	Board of Trustees at Grinnell University Stephen L. Herrick, J.B. Grinnell, and Amos Bixby signed a document, stating that they were the trustees, and committing themselves to "pay to the President of the Trustees of the Grinnell University, the Sum of Five Thousand Dollars." Herrick was chosen to be treasurer and charged with accounting "for all moneys, or other property which may come into his possession as Treasurer ... and hold the same [moneys and property] subject to the order of said Board.	

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	<p>(Source: Note signed by Stephen L. Herrick, J.B. Grinnell, and Amos Bixby, located in J.B. Grinnell Papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entries for Jan. 9 and 26, 1855, for more details about fund-raising efforts of the "Literary Fund of Grinnell University."</p>	
March 8-13, 1857, Sun. through Fri.	<p>Spirit Lake Massacre Renegade Sioux Indians, led by Inkpaduta, murdered 32 white settlers and took four women captive in the Lake Okoboji region of Iowa. (Source: Cole, C. <i>A History of the People of Iowa</i>, pgs. 294-301)</p>	
March 14, 1857, Sat.	<p>"Emery and Hannah [Bartlett] came and stopped to tea." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 16, 1857, Mon.	<p>"Stanley [Bartlett] and Philo [Bartlett] called to get some things for a party the next night. "Mr. and Mrs. Woodward called." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 21, 1857, Sat.	<p>Letter to the Editor of Iowa State Journal "FROM MADISON [County], "Winterset, Iowa, "The legislature has equalized the black and white races in our courts by permitting negroes to testify in all cases. The Constitutional Convention has gone one step beyond the Legislature and called on the people to say by their votes, that the word white shall be blotted from the Constitution and the right of suffrage given to the negro, and that all negro youths of the state shall be educated in common with our white children. (Likely that these things will be adopted by the people.) "The people of Madison County don't like these things. "Signed, "Yours, &c." (Source: Iowa State Journal, March 28, 1857, located at Iowa State Historical Museum, microfilm Roll 167 DP, Des Moines.)</p>	
March 25, 1857, Wed.	<p>"Jane Harris and Malvina Carson both were married. "Mrs. [Maria] Sutherland, Mrs. George Holyoke, and Edwin Hubbard called on horseback. "Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] and Mrs. [Lydia] Ford spent the day." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: The Poweshiek County Marriage record book states that "A.J. Compton [married] to Jane A. Harrison" by J.B. Grinnell, MG [Minister of Gospel]." The book doesn't mention Malvina Carson. .</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
March 26, 1857, Thurs.	<p>"One year this evening since I was married."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 1, 1857, Wed.	<p>"Stanley [Bartlett] came for me to go home [parents' home] to put on a quilt. Mrs. [Lydia] Ford and Mrs. [Hannah] Hubbard came in."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 4, 1857, Sat.	<p>The brigantine (vessel) "Rufus Soule," weighing 179 tons, departed Matanzas, Cuba, heading to the Congo region of West-Central Africa, intending to pick up slaves.</p> <p>The Rufus Soule was built in Freeport, Maine, in 1844.</p> <p>(Source: Eltis, Behrendt, Richardson, Klein, Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database, Cambridge University Press, located at Grinnell College Library)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The Rufus Soule didn't pick up any slaves. Instead, the British West Africa Squadron captured the vessel, and the Vice-Admiralty Court on the island of St. Helena condemned the Rufus Soule.</p> <p>NOTE 2: I counted 11 ships, built in Maine between 1847 and 1857, that were used in the Slave Trade. In spite of increasing surveillance from the British West Africa Squadron, five of these vessels successfully picked up many African slaves. Those five vessels disembarked 2,646 slaves in Cuba.</p>	
April 5, 1857, Sun.	<p>"Did not go to meeting, very cold. It froze hard in the house last night."</p> <p>(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 14, 1857, Tues.	<p>"Killed six pigs, Mr. Hays helped."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, 1855-1864)</p>	
April 27, 1857, Mon.	<p>"Mr. Hays came here to break [bust up prairie]."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 12, 1857, Tues.	<p>"There was a party at the schoolhouse to raise funds to fence the park."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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May 25, 1857, Mon.	<p>“Commenced a pair of pants for Stanley [Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>A case containing 200 revolvers was shipped by rail to John Brown, via Iowa City, Iowa. (Source: Letter from T.W. Carter to Capt. John Brown, located in Territorial Kansas Online, 1854-1861, at http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/)</p>	
May 30, 1857, Sat.	<p>Proposed Iowa State Constitution</p> <p>Article I, section 23: “There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of a crime.”</p> <p>Article II, section 1: “Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State 6 months next preceding the election ... shall be entitled to vote ...”</p> <p>Legislative Departments, section 4: “No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of 21 years, [or] be a free white male citizen of the United States ...”</p> <p>(Source: “Constitution of the State of Iowa,” Iowa State Journal, May 30, 1857, microfilm roll 167 DP, Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: This proposed Constitution was “To be submitted to the People of the State of Iowa on the first Monday in August 1857.”</p>	
May 30, 1857, Sat.	<p>The Montezuma Republican header (at the top of the front page) stated, “Montezuma Republican “FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, AND FREEDOM FOR ALL OUR TERRITORIES “Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Education, General Intelligence, Agriculture, Arts, Sciences, &c.”</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, May 30, 1857)</p>	
Summer 1857	<p>Eldridge (or Elbridge) Dickey, a carpenter, worked on the “Reed House” and several other buildings in Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: George W. Dickey, “The Dickey Family,” Grinnell Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. II, pgs. 10-11)</p>	
June 6, 1857, Sat.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett], John [Pendleton Park], Philo [Bartlett], and Martha [Ford?] called. “Mr. Combs came here with a breaking plow to break for Mr. [Abram] Whitcomb.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
June 8, 1857, Mon.	“Mr. Lyons came to make shingles for the shed, stayed [sic] all week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
June 13, 1857, Sat.	Amos Bixby was a candidate for Poweshiek County Treasurer and Recorder, “subject to the decision of the nominating elections.” The election was held on June 20. George E. Holyoke was a candidate for County Surveyor. He was also a Grinnell resident. (Sources: 1. Montezuma Republican, June 13, 1857; and 2. 1856 United States Census for Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell Township)	
June 20, 1857, Sat.	“They finished breaking here [busting prairie sod], plowing the corn.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
June 24, 1857, Wed.	“Father [Stephen Bartlett] came after me to go home to spend the day. Philo [Bartlett] was making a dress. “Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Woodward, and Miss Dodge spent the afternoon there.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
July 4, 1857, Sat.	The Association of the Congregational Churches of Iowa had recently unanimously passed the following resolution: “Resolved, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case, is contrary to the word of God and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States; “that it [the Dred Scott decision] is the moral and civil assassination of the colored race who have rights that we should respect and maintain; and “that all humane and Christian men should disregard its requirements.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 4, 1857) NOTE: Rev. George Magoun, future president of Iowa College, supported the resolution; Rev. William Salter (the youngest member of the missionary Iowa Band) spoke against the resolution as being too spicy in its original form.	
July 10, 1857, Fri.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to town [Grinnell], so I went to the story to get a white waist. Philo [Bartlett] fitted it and brought me home. She finished it.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
July 17, 1857, Fri.	Montezuma Literacy Institute met at the courthouse in Montezuma, at 7:30 p.m. Two individuals debated the following question: “Resolved,	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(1) That woman is intellectually equal to man and his natural companion; (2) that marriage is a duty and a source of happiness; and (3) celibacy should be condemned and its advocates receive no sympathy or patronage.” (Source: “Montezuma Literacy Institute,” Montezuma Republican, July 18, 1857)</p>	
Aug. 1857	<p>A crash on the New York securities market caused business activity to contract throughout the United States. (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 102)</p> <p>NOTE: A month later, railroad construction workers began being laid off, and by Christmas 1857, all construction of track ceased.</p>	
Aug. 1, 1857, Sat.	<p>“Mr. [Rev. Edward?] Cleveland is in town, has been for a week. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] has been cutting the wheat the past week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 3, 1857, Mon.	<p>A vote was held to adopt new Iowa Constitution. Also up for a vote: whether to drop the word “white” from qualifications for suffrage, giving negroes the right to vote. The suffrage measure was overwhelmingly voted down in Poweshiek County (601 for suffrage, 601 against). For example: Grinnell Township, for ... 8; against10 Bear Creek, for3; against74 Sugar Creek, for 26; against70</p> <p>Jesse Macy (who lived near Lynnville in Poweshiek County) later recalled, “At the voting precinct, feeling ran high. One of the opposition, Mr. B., declared he would knock down any man who would assert in his presence that a negro was equal to a white man. “ Jarvis Johnson, a Virginia Quaker, responded by saying that he had known negroes whom he regarded as superior to both himself and to Mr. B. Whereupon Mr. B. actually fulfilled his threat. “The conflict grew more and more intense until the firing upon Fort Sumter in 1861.” (Sources: 1. <u>Jesse Macy: An Autobiography</u>, pg. 113; and 2. <u>History of Poweshiek County Vol. I</u>, by Leonard.F. Parker, pg. 225; and 3. Secretary of State of Iowa. <i>Secretary of State Election Returns, 1838-1848 through 1874-1885</i>, microfilm located in State Historical Society of Iowa Archives, Des Moines)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Note 1: Statewide, the suffrage measure was defeated (8,207 for negro suffrage, and 13,905 against)</p> <p>NOE 2: Leonard F. Parker commented (circa 1900), “The vote of 1857 was taken in the midst of the Kansas contest, and anti-slavery men did not wish to seem to radical, and scores of them voted ‘no’ on dropping the word ‘white’ when they felt ‘yes.’”</p>	
Aug. 7, 1857, Fri.	<p>John Brown returned to Tabor for several weeks. He then gathered up the stored arms from Rev. John Todd’s property and shipped them off. (Source: <u>Early Settlement and Growth in Western Iowa</u>, Todd)</p>	
Aug. 8, 1857, Sat.	<p>The Montezuma Republican ran the following Poweshiek County election headline: “Great Republican Triumph! Poweshiek All Right! Republican Judge!! Republican Treasurer and Recorder!!! <i>Republican Sheriff!!!!</i> Republican Surveyor!!!!!! Republican Coroner!!!!!!”</p> <p>The Republican candidates weren’t the only winners. So was the new Iowa Constitution, which received 500 votes in Poweshiek County. This number was 153 votes more than the Republican candidate who received the most votes for any office, George E. Holyoke, the new surveyor-elect with 347 votes. More people voted for Republican candidates in this election than in any previous one. (Source: Montezuma Republican, August 8, 1857)</p>	
Aug. 12, 1857, Wed.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] and Benjamin came to help get in the wheat.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 13, 1857, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to help Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] stack his [wheat].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 1, 1857, Tues.	<p>“Went up to help make Mother’s silk dress.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	NOTE: Eliza Ann returned to her parents' house the next day to finish the dress.	
Sept. 2, 1857, Wed.	<p>Mrs. Augusta Bixby (Amos's wife) wrote,</p> <p>“The village is laid out in lots of a third of an acre each with broad streets. We have now seven buildings up and three more in process of erection, and we should have had many more if people could have got lumber, but even Mr. Grinnell did not think of his place growing so rapidly, and instead of getting a steam mill as he should have done, he got one that went by horse power so that many have been here and away again for the present because they could not get lumber to build.”</p> <p>She continued,</p> <p>“Those who build, now build good houses. The Doctor's (Thomas Holyoke) is a very good one. Ours was built when we first came out – it was raised Monday, and Sat. ready for us to go into. Amos, Uncle (Sumner Bixby), and the Dr. built it. So you will know there is nothing very elegant about it.</p> <p>“Our folks will live with us so to bear half the expense which is very nice for us who have not much money.”</p> <p>(Source: Augusta Bixby letter to her brother-in-law, Lewellyn Bixby, in CA. Personal collection of Stephen Dudley, Wilsonville, OR)</p>	
Sept. 9, 1857, Wed.	<p>Republicans met in Grinnell, opening the political campaign. Mr. O'Connor and others spoke.</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, September 19, 1857)</p>	
Sept. 12, 1857, Sat.	<p>Republicans of Poweshiek and Iowa Counties met at Millersburg to nominate a Republican candidate for state representative of the 37th Representative District. Grinnell resident Samuel F. Cooper was appointed convention chairman.</p> <p>Poweshiek County was entitled to 15 delegates, and Iowa County was entitled to 11. The Poweshiek delegates included Amos Bixby (who was also nominated to serve on the District Central Committee) and Samuel F. Cooper. Mr. C.J.L. Foster was nominated as Republican candidate.</p> <p>The convention passed resolutions against the extension of slavery; and against the Dred Scott decision (“and all laws, creeds, or professions that make men chattels or argues the right of slavery or its extension over free Territory”).</p> <p>The convention applauded the new state Constitution that allowed Iowa to establish its</p>	

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	<p>own institutions of credit – apart from the Eastern institutions which were circulating paper money. (Source: Montezuma Republican, September 19, 1857)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Historian R.F. Wood explains, “At the constitutional convention in 1857, provision was made for establishing banks under suitable restrictions. The general assembly in 1858 provided for two banking systems ... the incorporation of the State Bank of Iowa ... [and] private banks could be established ... [but] bankers preferred to organize under the State Bank Law. The provision gave Iowa a safe banking system and established confidence.” (Source: Wood, R.F., <u>Past and Present of Dallas County, Iowa, together with Biographies</u>, pg. 36)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Iowa held a referendum, held on June 25, 1858, on whether to add a State Bank of Iowa. Poweshiek voters favored such a bank (1,004 votes for, and 29 votes against the bank). Statewide, the measure passed, 41,588 to 3,697. (Source: Secretary of State of Iowa. <i>Secretary of State Election Returns, 1838-1848 through 1874-1885</i>, microfilm located in State Historical Society of Iowa Archives, Des Moines)</p> <p>The Montezuma Weekly Republican posted the following blurb: “Four negroes, belonging to R.H. Griffith, and one belonging to Mr. Snivly, of Hannibal, Mo., ran away on Thursday last.” (Source: “Runaway,” Montezuma Republican, Sept. 12, 1857)</p>	
Sept. 14, 1857, Mon.	<p>“Did not wash as the <u>bucket was in the well.</u>” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 16 and 17, 1857, Wed., Thurs.	<p>“Worked on my night dress.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 20, 1857, Sun.	<p>“George Chapin Grinnell died this afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: George C. Grinnell was the only child of J.B. and Julia (Chapin) Grinnell. The toddler was 1 year, 11 months old, and he was buried two days later, on the afternoon of</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Sept. 22., 1857. (Sources: 1. Sept. 26, 1857 Montezuma Republican; and 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Sept. 20, 1857)</p>	
Sept. 22, 1857, Tues.	<p>The Republican Party, 21st District, held a convention to nominate a state representative. Delegates from Poweshiek, Mahaska, and Iowa Counties were present. Dr. Thomas Holyoke received one vote; Samuel F. Cooper received 0 votes. W.H. Seevers (not a resident of Grinnell) was the nominee. Samuel F. Cooper afterwards was appointed to a Republican central committee. (Source: Montezuma Republican, Sept. 26, 1857)</p>	
Sept. 23, 1857, Wed.	<p>A.K. Lowry was reinstated as postmaster in Grinnell. He replaced George W. Crain. (Source: "Grinnell Postmasters," list dated Sept. 13, 1911, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Sept. 26, 1857, Sat.	<p>J.B. Grinnell's letter about the election, the Financial Panic, and Slavery Iowa State Senator J.B. Grinnell (whose term was set to end in Fall 1859) wrote a newspaper column, addressing the voters in his district (Marshall, Jasper, Tama, and Poweshiek Counties). He wrote: <i>"Fellow Citizens:</i> The adoption of our New Constitution continues me in office as your public servant and State Senator, until the autumn of 1859. It was my purpose to address the people of this District previous to the October election, in answer to several invitations; but this pleasure I must forego, being disinclined and unfitted for any public duty by reason of the deep affliction which I have experienced in the late decease of my son, and only child. The great issues of this election I trust you will cause to be discussed at once in public and in private, at home and by the way. Let us not fail to elect all our <i>Representatives</i> [Republicans]. We are strong in numbers for the right, and the only hope our political enemies have, is from disunion among ourselves. True and able Republicans are in nomination, and let us forget all local feeling and labor for ... The present is a financial crisis in the history of our State, and how shall we find a monetary relief is an all absorbing question. Eastern Capital [investment money] is now in a great degree withheld; but if legal security can be given for investments in Banking, we can hope for relief. The late Democratic Convention ... nominated a man for Governor who is <i>personally opposed to them</i> [banks]. The Republican Convention [nominated] Judge Lowe, a candidate for Governor who is a Bank man from principle.</p>	

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	<p>Fellow-citizens, as we feel the money pressure, can we afford to remain longer in our singular position, dependent in a great degree on a paper currency, yet in a sense vassals [feudal slaves] of the States which issue it. Every State of the Free North, save Iowa, has a Banking system. True to ourselves we need no longer stand alone, but inaugurate long tried and practical measures ... warn your neighbors ... [about this] golden opportunity for action under the New Constitution ...</p> <p>A United States Senator is to be elected ... Send to Washington a co-laborer with Senator Harlan [Republican], and you give courage to the emancipationists in the Slaveholding states; we furnish a pledge of assistance to the oppressed white men of Kansas, in redemption from laws more to be dreaded in their execution by the minions of slavery, than the hoary despotisms of the Old World. And by the displacement [defeat] of Senator Jones [Democrat], we present our new State before the country and the world not as hitherto, at the feet of the Slave Power; but in her true position, in league with free labor, right against wrong, and for progressive Constitutional principles ...</p> <p>There are not a larger number of negroes in the whole State than could be seated in a common Court House, yet the Slavery Candidate for Governor from Virginia, the State whose greatest business is having and breeding, men, women and children for the market, would drive us to support, by alarms as to amalgamation, &c, when there is none of it in the State nor any mingling of the races in prospect.</p> <p>Let us leave all offensive epithets, in a desire to awaken prejudice to the advocates of a poor cause. We have noble principles to maintain and defend ...</p> <p>I remain Your Ob't Serv't. J.B. GRINNELL” (Source: Montezuma Republican, October 3, 1857)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B.'s toddler son, George, had died 6 days earlier. See timeline entry for Sept. 20, 1857.</p> <p>NOTE 2: J.B. had been scheduled to attend the “grand mass meeting of the Republicans of Central Iowa” in Fort Des Moines on this day. Also scheduled to appear were Republican notables and the candidate for governor. (Source: Montezuma Republican, Sept. 19, 1857)</p>	
Sept. 28,	“Mr. Gardner and his man here cutting corn.”	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1857, Mon.	<p>“Mr. [Homer] Hamlin and family came back last week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 3, 1857, Sat.	<p>There had been a “very fine” corn crop in Nebraska, with yields of up to 2,000 bushels per acre, and some cornstalks measuring 16 feet tall. “Wheat and oats are doing equally as well.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, October 3, 1857)</p>	
Oct. 10, 1857, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] has gone to scrape around the school house.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 15, 1857, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. Hays here, digging potatoes, the first put in the cellar.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 29, 1857, Thurs.	<p>“Walked home, got some bonnet trimming and trimmed it.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Growing pains for Julius A. Reed at Iowa College (Davenport)</p> <p>“Dear Sister Harriet ... “I accepted the College agency on the 22nd and have been engaged incessantly since – this week seems to have been long enough for two. “I have studied over college matters day and night till my head aches most of the time ... This will cease, I hope, as soon as I get the business arranged in my mind, and see what is before me.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hard financial times and Iowa College</p> <p>“These hard times affect the College, and it will keep me busy to manage its affairs. I fear it will be impossible to collect, and if so, hard times are before the college ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hard times for Reed</p> <p>“My salary is \$1,000, but I fear I will not be paid so promptly as it has been paid by the A.H.M.S. If we can live comfortably, I shall be satisfied. I shall be obliged to advance my own funds to the College, I fear occasionally – but I shall not embarrass myself. “We intend trying to live in a small way. We have dismissed our girl [servant], but I have a woman who will come when needed. “I intend to return, for a while, for experiment’s sake at least, to an economical mode of</p>	

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	<p>life. It may not last long, but the idea of being in debt has no charm for me ...</p> <p>“I do not at all regret relinquishing the A.H.M.S. agency. I feel greatly relieved, and I think, too, that I can be as useful in my present position as I should have been in that.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hard times in Iowa</p> <p>“The times are getting no easier. Few men have failed, but few pay eastern debts. It is almost impossible to get gold or exchanges [?] or eastern bills. Even Illinois and Missouri money is leaving us, and we have little money besides Florence which is ___ no ___ ...</p> <p>“I think the hard times are making a favorable religious impression. The wild [?] speculation has wound down, and then is an unusual ___ of thought. I hope good results will follow.</p> <p>“Love to all. Write soon.</p> <p>“Your Brother, Julius A. Reed”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to his sister, Harriet, Rev. Julius A. Reed Correspondence, 1857-1859, Box 1, F11, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Rev. Julius A. Reed's letter marks the end of 12 years of service as an agent from the American Home Missionary Society. According to Congregational historian Truman Douglass, Rev. Reed had supervised the organization of 60 churches.</p> <p>(Source: Douglass, Pilgrims of Iowa, pg. 133)</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for March 16, 1858, for more details about Rev. Reed's work at Iowa College.</p>	
Oct. 31, 1857, Sat.	<p>“Mr. [William] Ford and two boys helped to dig potatoes.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 4, 1857, Wed.	<p>“They are all sick at home [parents' house]. Father [Stephen Bartlett] came after me to help them wash.</p> <p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] threshed his beans.</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 11, 1857, Wed.	<p>William Adair married Martha Ford. Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 12,	<p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1857, Thurs.	Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
Nov. 19, 1857, Thurs.	<p>Sarah Francella Sherman was born to Jason W. and Angenette C. (Blanchard) Sherman. She was the first baby born in what is now Chester Township.</p> <p>(Sources: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 327; and <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pg. 579, Des Moines, Union Historical Co., Birdsall, Williams, & Co., 1880)</p> <p>NOTE: Parker states that Sarah was born near Chester Center, a now-defunct town.</p>	
Nov. 26, 1857, Thurs., Thanksgiving Day	<p>“Thanksgiving Day. “Rodney Clark [son of Captain Nathaniel W. and Abigail Clark] married to Caroline Mitchell.</p> <p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came after me to go home [his house].</p> <p>“Attended meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony..</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 27, 1857, Fri.	<p>“Uncle Willard [Child] had his leg amputated.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 29, 1857, Sun.	<p>A.J. Larrabee married Martha A. Robison. Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Dec. 1-13, 1857	<p>Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard helped take care of her uncle, Willard Child.</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 7, 1857, Mon.	<p>“Grinnell University”</p> <p>A preparatory department (essentially, a high school/college prep program) commenced today in Grinnell for the first time. It was the start of Winter Term. Students were studying algebra, geometry, physiology, history, bookkeeping, and French.</p> <p>A “large Seminary building” was being erected, “70 by 40 feet, four stories high.” The trustees hoped to have the building open for recitations in spring 1858. They also hoped to erect a “large college building” as soon as they could make arrangements.</p> <p>The trustees had made plans for a Teachers Department in order to train future teachers. Prospective students (for the teacher education program) were advised to contact Board</p>	

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	<p>Secretary Leonard F. Parker. (Source: Montezuma Republican, January 9, 1858)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Quincy A. Gilmore, according to his obituary, “in an emergency, carried brick and mortar to erect the first college building.” (Source: Obituary of Quincy A. Gilmore)</p> <p>NOTE 2: According to the 1880 History of Poweshiek County, “On April 2, 1857, the citizens laid the foundation of Grinnell University, which afterward became Iowa College.” (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pg. 526, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p>	
Dec. 12, 1857, Sat.	<p>The Montezuma Republican announced that the first School Teachers Institute in Poweshiek County would be held in Montezuma at 1 p.m. on Christmas Day. The goal was to help “instructors of the young ... to discharge the duties of their station.”</p> <p>Lecturers were to include County Superintendent-elect, Leonard F. Parker, who would discuss the utility of school teachers associations. Others would lecture on arithmetic, physiology, and English grammar.</p> <p>At an early candle-lighting, J.B. Grinnell would lecture on education, generally. Afterwards, those present would discuss the following proposition: “Resolved, that our Common Schools are of more importance than High Schools and Colleges.”</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, Dec. 12, 1857)</p>	
Dec. 14, 1857, Mon.	<p>“Uncle [Willard Child] died.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann also made a dress and carried out her regular duties.</p>	
Dec. 25, 1857, Fri.	<p>The first Teachers Association was organized in Poweshiek County. This occurred in Montezuma. The Hon. J.B. Grinnell gave a speech “upon the subject of education.”</p> <p>A correspondent at the meeting wrote, “School teaching should be made an <i>honorable</i> profession; something of more importance than is generally attached to it. The object of parents and trustees should not be – as is now the case – to secure a teacher whose services can be obtained for the least</p>	

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	money; but the question should be, 'Is he competent? Does he make teaching a profession? And will he properly discharge his duties toward those who are placed under his charge? Let Poweshiek keep pace with her sister counties in this respect.' (Source: Montezuma Republican, January 9, 1858)	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 1, 1858, Fri.	<p>Leonard F. Parker began serving as the first Poweshiek County School Superintendent. He continued to spend 6 or 7 hours a day at Grinnell Public School, teaching and preparing lessons.</p> <p>Parker was required, according to the Laws of Iowa, to visit and inspect each school in Poweshiek County two times. While there, Parker needed to examine many aspects of running a school.</p> <p>Every Oct. 14, Parker needed to send the State Superintendent of Public Instruction “an extended report on the condition of schools under his charge, suggesting ... improvements”. He also needed to send an abstract and attach pertinent items.</p> <p>If Parker failed to do these things, he would be fined \$50.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> by Leonard F. Parker, pg. 433; 2. <u>Autobiography of Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, Vol. II, pg. 23, unpublished manuscript, located at SHSI, Iowa City; 3. <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 54-55; 4. Laws of Iowa, Ch. 52, Section 47, printed in Iowa State Journal, Des Moines, April 17, 1858; microfilm at Iowa State Historical Society archives)</p> <p>NOTE: L.F. Parker wrote, in his Report of the County Superintendent, “During the winter of 1857-1858, we had only 20 public schools, but during the winter, after a common school education was offered to every child ‘without money and without price,’ there were 31 schools, being an increase in the number of schools of 55 percent, while the number of pupils was increased, probably not less than 100 percent.” (Source: “Extracts from the Reports of County Superintendents, Poweshiek,” <u>Iowa Documents, 1860</u>, Vol. II, pgs. 168-169, Iowa State Historical Archives.)</p>	
Jan. 4, 1858, Mon.	<p>“Charley Howard went to school for the first time, 6 years old.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Charley was Benoni's son and Eliza Ann's stepson.</p>	
Jan. 6, 1858, Wed.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to Father's [Stephen N. Bartlett] to help with threshing [wheat]. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 8, 1858, Fri.	<p>“Threshing machine came here this afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Jan. 9, 1858, Sat.	“Finished threshing, had 160 bushels of wheat.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Jan. 11, 1858, Mon.	J.B. Grinnell began serving Poweshiek, Jasper, Tama, and Marshall Counties as State Senator in the Seventh General Assembly. (Source: Gue, Benjamin F. <u>History of Iowa from Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century</u> , Vol. III, pgs. 469-470)	
Jan. 13, 1858, Wed.	Real estate prices plunged in Iowa, and currency began heading to the East as out-of-state banks call in their loans. Iowa Governor Ralph P. Lowe told the Iowa General Assembly that the nation was “smitten as with a palsy.” He criticized the “spirit of cupidity and reckless speculation” which, in the view of many Iowans, caused the recession. (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u> , pgs. 103-104)	
Jan. 19, 1858, Tues.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and I walked to Gardners, spent the day.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Jan. 20, 1858, Wed.	“Walked to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett;], working on a worsted dress.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Jan. 21, 1858, Thurs.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] is lathing the buttery.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Jan. 22, 1858, Fri.	J.B. Grinnell chaired the Iowa State Senate’s standing committee on Schools and the State University. The committee introduced the Mann Commission’s Report as a bill. The Report suggested ways to revise all laws regarding schools and school lands in Iowa. (Sources: 1. <u>Montezuma Republican</u> , January 30, 1858; and 2. Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u> , pg. 77) NOTE: The Senate passed the Mann Report on March 3, 1858, and the House of Representatives approved it sometime later.	
Jan. 30, 1858, Sat.	Amos Bixby and Samuel F. Cooper advertised their firm, Bixby and Cooper, in the <u>Montezuma Republican</u> . Their ad stated, “Attorneys at Law, Notaries Public, and GENERAL LAND AGENTS, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa. Will promptly attend to the sale and purchase of land, locating warrants, Collections, Payment of Taxes, &c. in Central and Western Iowa and Nebraska.”	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>One of their references was J.B. Grinnell. (Source: Montezuma Republican, Feb. 24, 1859)</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell was appointed a member of the Schools and State University standing committee in the Iowa Senate. (Source: Montezuma Republican, January 30, 1858)</p>	
Feb. 1, 1858, Mon.	<p>“Hannah [Bartlett] and Philo [Bartlett] came down to quilt a skirt for Philo. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 2, 1858, Tues.	<p>President James Buchanan announced that he was in favor of admitting Kansas to the Union as a slave state. (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 117)</p>	
Feb. 12, 1858, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] to fix his sled. Charley [Howard] and I [went] with him to stay all night. “Snowed, quite good sledding. The boys got up a six-horse team and rode around town.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 17, 1858, Wed.	<p>Ruth (Wetmore) Sears, wife of Elisha, died in New England. (Sources: 1. Latter Day Saints website, www.familysearch.org; and 2. Obituary of Maynard Sears)</p>	
Mid-Feb. 1858	<p>According to the Union (newspaper), one of the leading ladies of Bangor, Maine, was skating on a river and fell into a small hole in the ice. Her crinoline reportedly saved her from slipping into the water and drowning. (Source: “Yankee Girls,” Montezuma Weekly Republican, Feb. 27, 1858)</p>	
Feb. 20, 1858, Sat.	<p>Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to woods (for fuel), has been gone all week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 23, 1858, Tues.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came for me. “Circle meets at Father’s.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 25, 1858, Thurs.	<p>“Mrs. Elihu Hibbard and Mrs. [Amelia] Hamlin presented with sons.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 27, 1858, Sat.	<p>“Snow nearly gone. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] at home, has had two weeks of sledding, has been to the woods two weeks.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 1, 1858, Mon.	“Circle met at Father’s.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 2, 1858, Tues.	Isaac Pearce married Nancy Faircloth. Rev. J.A. Killian (?) performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
March 4, 1858, Thurs.	“Came home in the afternoon. Killed the hog, Mr. Hill and Mr. Jenks helped. “Mr. Sherman and Catherine Hays have married.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 5, 1858, Fri.	“Tried the [hog] lard and cleaned the souse.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 6, 1858, Sat.	“Baked, boiled the souse, made the sausages.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 7, 1858, Sun.	“Attended meeting, communion. Six united with the church [Grinnell Congregational].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 10, 1858, Wed.	“Mr. [Homer] Hamlin and girls called. “C. Clark was drowned.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 12, 1858, Fri.	<p>New Statewide School Law</p> <p>The Iowa General Assembly (the seventh) passed into law, “Public Instruction of the State of Iowa.” According to historian Arnie Cooper, the law “provided for elementary schools to instruct students between the ages of 5 and 21 at least 16 weeks a year; created county high schools [similar to the future Iowa College Academy]; planned for the examination of teachers; and strengthened the governance of the state university. The civil township became the basic unit of school district organization.</p> <p>“The new law also permitted school privileges for blacks in separate schools. District school boards were to ‘provide for the education of the colored youth, in separate schools, except in cases where by the unanimous consent of the persons sending to the school in the sub-district, [blacks] may be permitted to attend with the white youth.’”</p> <p>(Source: Cooper, Arnie, “A Stony Road: black Education in Iowa, 1838-1860,” pg. 129, Annals of Iowa, A Quarterly Journal of History, 3rd Series, Vol. 48, Numbers 3/4, Winter/Spring 1986)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: This law, while appearing to allow black children to attend schools with white children, actually was unlikely to gain approval in most Iowa communities before the Civil War. Even in a town like Grinnell (with many anti-slavery citizens), dissenters had the power to stop black students from sharing classrooms with white children. See timeline entries for March 12-15, 1860 for more details.</p>	
March 15, 1858, Mon.	<p>Hollis M. Staples (?) married Louisa Cook. Justice of the Peace L.P. Grinnell performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
March 16, 1858, Tues.	<p>Self-portrait of Rev. Julius A. Reed “Dear Henry ... “As I write this, I am using spectacles. I have been using them somewhat for six months. I was 49 in January. I have not a white hair in my head but have some in my beard which I have forgotten to share for a couple of years. Strangers generally think I am about 40, but I have changed considerably in the last five years ... “This winter, I have been troubled with cram___ of rheumatism. Had I traveled as usual, it would have been rheumatism again. “I gave up my missionary agency in Oct. [1857]. I am now agent for our College which keeps me at home. I may continue in it, and I may not. If I continue, I shall also be treasurer of the College which will involve care, labor, and responsibility. Pressure from Davenport toward Iowa College “The city [Davenport] has been fighting us for years, trying to force a street through the 10 acres and they have succeeded, we suppose. “We probably shall sell our grounds as we have opportunity, and our fine stone building which cost \$22,000, which will devolve upon me and the core of all other pecuniary interests ... Dangers of being involved in slavery “You say nothing about politics. I will say a few words, not by way of argument, or fault finding. “I wish you were not involved in slavery – you must have felt often its influence upon the character and happiness of your children is fraught with great dangers.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Henry, March 16, 1858, Rev. Julius A. Reed Correspondence, 1857-1859, Box 1, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
March 18, 1858, Thurs.	Mr. Staples and Lavina Cook married.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 20, 1858, Sat.	Leonard F. Parker announced his candidacy for “County Superintendent of Common Schools” in Poweshiek County. An election was held in April 1858. (Source: Montezuma Republican, March 20, 1858) Attorneys Amos Bixby and Samuel F. Cooper (partners in Bixby & Cooper) placed legal notices in the Montezuma Republican, petitioning the right to foreclose on property and purchase that property, as soon as April 10, 1858, unless delinquent taxes are paid. Bixby and Cooper were representing two clients, Samuel F. Cooper and Stephen N. Bartlett. (Source: Montezuma Republican, March 20, 1858)	
March 21, 1858, Sun.	“I am still sick.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Three days later, Maria Bartlett did Eliza Ann’s laundry.	
March 26, 1858, Fri.	“Two years ago today that I was married. “Charley [Howard] and I rode up to town to attend the exhibition, stayed until Sabbath night [March 28].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 29, 1858, Mon.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] washed his wheat, commenced sowing it (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 6, 1858, Tues.	“Mr. Dinsmore came and plastered the pantry.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 10, 1858, Sat.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] has been to the mill all week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 13, 1858, Tues.	“Mr. Dinsmore came to finish the chimney. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to the mill, got a tree and gooseberry bushes.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 15, 1858, Thurs.	“John came, helped Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] get some apple trees in the afternoon. “Helped set them out the 16 th .”	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 21, 1858, Wed.	“Went to Emery’s [Bartlett] to help [his wife] Hannah cover her lounge.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 24, 1858, Sat.	“Mr. Hyde got 3 ½ pounds of lard and 21 ¾ of bacon (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 29, 1858, Thurs.	<p>Montezuma Republican announced that Republican candidate Leonard F. Parker won the election for County Superintendent of Schools. He received 668 of 911 total votes cast. (Grinnell voters cast all 131 of their votes for L.F. Parker; they cast 0 votes for the Democratic candidate, T.J. Taylor.)</p> <p>In the same issue of the Montezuma Republican, L.F. Parker stated that he would advance the interests of the public schools, uninfluenced by “partisan considerations.”</p> <p>L.F. Parker also announced that he would examine prospective teachers in Brooklyn on May 1; Grinnell on May 8; and Forest Home and Montezuma on May 15. Parker appointed assistant examiners, including Quincy A. Gilmore and George Cook in Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, April 29, 1858)</p>	
April 30, 1858, Fri.	<p>“Three years since we left Bath [New Hampshire].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: In spite of much rain in April, there were the usual number of callers and calls made.</p>	
April 30, 1858, Fri.	<p>First Baptist Church of Grinnell was organized. Church was built in same year. Pulpit was supplied by Rev. Thomas Brande (age 48 and a native of England) until 1859. <i>Then Rev. F.D. Rickerson served in pastorate for 2 years.</i> Rev. D.B. Edwards followed for 1 year; Rev. R. Turner 1 year; and Rev. P.D. Hartshorn was called in June 1864.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Unsigned note to L. F. Parker, dated April 4, 1911, located in “Parker, L.F., Misc. Correspondence and Personal Papers, 52 pP22a, Grinnell College Archives; and 2. Obituary of Thomas Brande.)</p> <p>NOTE 1: “Several Baptists, led by Oliver Langworthy, Deacon Charles D. Kelsey, and others, conceived the idea of organizing a Baptist Church. Accordingly, Mr. Kelsey wrote to Rev. Dr. J.A. Nash, of Fort Des Moines, to come and aid in the undertaking ... Notice of a meeting in the school-house was given out for all Baptists living in the vicinity to be present and unite in the organization of a church.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pgs. 532, 535, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p> <p>NOTE 2: The inaugural sermon took place on May 16, 1858. See timeline entry for that date.</p>	
May 6, 1858, Thurs.	<p>Samuel A. Bryant married Elizabeth Watson. Justice of the Peace Robert C. Carpenter performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
May 7, 1858, Fri.	<p>The Iowa City school board voted to take measures to “as soon as possible establish a school for the colored youth of the city.”</p> <p>But in June 1858, the board changed direction and moved that “the colored children were instructed to attend the schools of their respective districts until objections be urged by the white families sending to said schools.”</p> <p>(Source: Cooper, Arnie, “A Stony Road: black Education in Iowa, 1838-1860,” pg. 130, Annals of Iowa, A Quarterly Journal of History, 3rd Series, Vol. 48, Numbers 3/4, Winter/Spring 1986)</p> <p>NOTE: The Iowa City school boards June 185 resolution violated the state law passed three months earlier which allowed black students to be educated alongside white ones when there was “unanimous consent” of the white parents. See March 12, 1858 timeline entry for more details.</p>	
May 11, 1858, Tues.	<p>“Abram and John Hays [age 22, born in Maryland] came to break [prairie sod].</p> <p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to Mr. Hill’s to plow.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Obituary of John A. Hays)</p>	
May 14, 1858, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to town to get a breaking plow.</p> <p>“Mr. Hays finished breaking [busting up prairie soil].”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>A group of Baptists in Grinnell invited Elder J.A. Nash, of Des Moines, to give a sermon. He preached in the Grinnell schoolhouse.</p> <p>(Source: C.D. Kelsey, “II. – The Langworthys and Kelseys in Grinnell,” Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. IV, pg. 20)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 1: Elder Nash was accompanied by Mr. F.D. Rickerson who later became their clergyman.</p>	
<p>May 15, 1858, Sat.</p>	<p>“Mr. [Benoni] Howard and John [Hays?] breaking prairie.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>First Baptist Church of Grinnell was organized under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. J.A. Nash of Fort Des Moines. There were twenty-seven members. (Sources: 1. <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> by L.F. Parker, pgs. 539-540; and 2. C.D. Kelsey, “II. – The Langworthys and Kelseys in Grinnell,” Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. IV, pg. 20)</p>	
<p>May 16, 1858, Sun.</p>	<p>“THERE WAS A BAPTIST CHURCH FORMED LAST SABBATH, the 16th.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, May 20, 1858)</p> <p>NOTE 1: This diary entry actually refers to the first Sunday in which the Baptist church held a service. The church was formed the day before, and Elder Nash had preached two days earlier, on Friday, May 14, 1858. See timeline entry for May 15, 1858, for more details.</p> <p>NOTE 2: First Baptist Church original members: “C.V. Smith, G.W. Cook, Electa C. Cook, Maria Langworthy, O.B. Watrous, Minerva Watrous, Geo. N. Dowd, Deborah Hayes, Charles D. Kelsey, Lucy L. Kelsey, Olive Bailey, Laura L. Delahoyde, Phoebe B. Smith, John T. Hays, Oliver Langworthy, Maria A. Langworthy, Sarah Perkins, R.G. Perkins, Sarah Hayes, Nancy L. Perkins, Luther Stowe, Phoebe Stowe, Ruth Stowe, James W. Dowd, Almira Perkins.” (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u> pgs. 540, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p> <p>NOTE 3: The Baptist church added three new members on this day, according to Charles D. Kelsey’s reminiscences. (Source: C.D. Kelsey, “II. – The Langworthys and Kelseys in Grinnell,” Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. IV, pg. 20)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 4: C.D. Kelsey recalled, "Some of the good people seemed surprised that the Baptists presumed to locate a church in a town intended for Congregationalists only." One Congregational deacon said the Baptists should have located somewhere else, but a different Congregational member disagreed, stating, "If your people will hire the young man who came with Elder Nash, I will give \$25.00 a year and attend church there (except on communion Sundays) until the Congregationalists get a pastor and pay him." Mr. F.D. Rickerson was that man.</p> <p>NOTE 5: Early "meetings were held in the school-house [also used by Grinnell Congregational Church], one afternoon service in every two weeks. The first baptisms were in the open field just east of the present college buildings. There being no large stream of water in the vicinity, a suitable place was excavated by Oliver Langworthy and Chas. D. Kelsey, in the bed of what was at that season of the year a streamlet. Planks were laid for a floor and driven down at the sides of the pool to keep the earth from sliding in, and there, in the audience of a large congregation ... Christian baptism was administered ...</p> <p>"Rev. Thomas Brande ... was its first pastor, accepting no stated salary, but the promise of such remuneration as the weak financial standing of its members could afford. Rev. F. D. Rickerson accepted a call to the pastorate in the summer of 1858 and preached the Word to his little flock for two years." (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pg. 540, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p>	
<p>May 19, 1858, Wed.</p>	<p>"Commenced making soap." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: She finished making it the next day.</p>	
<p>May 28, 1858, Fri.</p>	<p>"Attended the preparatory [department] lecture." writes Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>1858 wheat season</p>	<p>Poor wheat crops for T.B. Clark – blight, smut, cinch bug. (Source: Eli P. Clark letter to L.F. Parker, 1911.)</p> <p>NOTE: Historian Cyrenus Cole notes that there were "crop failures over two-thirds of the state in the summer of 1858, when it rained almost incessantly, and there were frosts</p>	

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	<p>in every month of the year.” (Source: Cole, C. <u>A History of the People of Iowa</u>, pg. 308)</p>	
June 3, 1858, Thurs.	<p>“Went to Levi Grinnell’s in the afternoon. A very heavy thunder shower, and the lightning struck there. “Mary Grinnell made my crepe bonnet yesterday.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 6, 1858, Sun.	<p>Rev. Job Cushman preached “on the first Sabbath in June, 1858, at Chester, Iowa, to the first congregation assembled for worship in that town.” His topic: “The blessedness of living in the present age of the world.” He referred to Old Testament predictions of a Messiah which were fulfilled in Jesus Christ. Alluding to the First Great Awakening (in the United States and Great Britain), Rev. Cushman noted the evangelists of the previous century: George Whitfield, John and Charles Wesley, and Jonathan Edward. The present age, according to Rev. Cushman, was characterized by “revivals of religion of unusual extent and power, and which resemble in many respects that which occurred on the day of Pentecost.” He ended his sermon by asking, “Are you, my hearers, unconverted? ... Remember, you are on trial for eternity. How important, how desirable, that you submit to the Gospel of Christ; that your hearts beat in harmony with the movements of God’s providence! Oh! be persuaded! unite with the people of God in advancing His Kingdom on the earth! ... Believe, and add to your faith ‘that holiness without which you cannot see God,’ the consecration of your all to Him FOREVER!” (Source: Rev. Job Cushman, “The Blessedness of Living in the Present Age of the World, a sermon preached on the First Sabbath in June, 1858, at Chester, Iowa, to the first congregation assembled for worship in that town, preached also at Grinnell, Iowa, to the congregation, including officers and students of the college, and to various other congregations east and west;” pgs. 1, 10, and 12; Plymouth; 1874. Located in Grinnell College Archives.)</p> <p>NOTE: The service took place “at the house of J. [Jason] W. Sherman,” according to the 1880 History of Poweshiek County. (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u> pg. 581, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p>	
June 9, 1858,	<p>“Mr. [Benoni] Howard and Rolin gone fishing, caught 30.”</p>	

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Wed.	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
June 25, 1858, Fri.	<p>Referendum on State Bank Iowa held a referendum, held on June 25, 1858, on whether to add a state bank of Iowa. Poweshiek voters favored such a bank (1,004 votes for, and 29 votes against the bank). Statewide, the measure passed, 41,588 to 3,697. (Source: Secretary of State of Iowa. <i>Secretary of State Election Returns, 1838-1848 through 1874-1885</i>, microfilm located in State Historical Society of Iowa Archives, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: At this time, Iowans were still reeling from the financial panic of 1857. Three days later, they voted on a referendum on a general banking law. Poweshiek County voters favored this law (824 for, 161 against), and so did voters statewide (30,419 to 10,447).</p>	
July 3, 1858, Sat.	<p>“Stanley [Bartlett] came after us to go to an oration at the academy, then went to the school house. Tables set there.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 4, 1858, Sun.	<p>Baptist minister Thomas Brande and his wife, Isabella, arrived in Grinnell.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Rev. Thomas Brande, age 48, is a native of Leicestershire, England. He “came to America at 13 years of age.” Rev. Brande eventually had a pastorate in New York City. Isabella (Brainard) Brande, age 21, was a native of Bergen, Norway. “When a young girl, she came to America in a sailing vessel which required 13 weeks to cross the ocean.” (Sources: 1. Obituary of Rev. Thomas Brande; and 2. Obituary of Isabella Brande)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Isabella’s obituary states that Thomas was born in New York. Isabella was his third wife.</p>	
July 30, 1858, Fri.	<p>“Mr. [Rev. Thomas] Brande here and spent the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. [Isabella] Brande stayed all night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 2, 1858, Mon.	<p>“Mr. H’s [Benoni Howard] 38th birthday. “I went to town with John [Hays?]. “Mr. H. went up with his oxen and brought us home.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 6, 1858, Fri.	“Moses [Bartlett] returned to Western today.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 19, 1858, Thurs.	<p>The following ads appeared in the Montezuma Weekly Republican:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Bixby & Cooper, Attorneys at Law, Notaries Public, and GENERAL LAND AGENTS. Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa. Will promptly attend to the sale and purchase of lands, locating warrants, collections, payments of taxes, &c. in central and western Iowa and Nebraska.” • “Brooms Manufactured in Grinnell by I[thamar] C. Kellogg” <p>(Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, A.M. Cowing, Publisher, Vol. 3, #4, pg. 3, located in microfilm in IA State Museum Archives, Des Moines.)</p> <p>Note: The first ad referred to Amos Bixby and Samuel F. Cooper.</p> <p>G.W. Bateham [Batcham?] married Susan D. Reed. Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 21, 1858, Sat.	<p>Panic of 1857 continued</p> <p>“Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS – PUBLIC MEETINGS – STORMY TIMES</p> <p>On Wednesday of last week, a riot occurred at Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the refusal of the bankers in that place to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank of Nebraska, which they had put in circulation. The mob assaulted the bank of COOK & SARGENT, and the residence of Mr. Cook, with brickbats and stones. During the riot the wife of Mr. Cook was seriously injured. By the intervention of the Sheriff, the outbreak was suppressed.</p> <p>On Thursday morning, a crowd of some 1,500, principally Germans, collected at the Court-house and organized a meeting, calling Judge GRANT to the chair. The meeting was orderly, but a determined spirit was evinced to compel the redemption of the Florence notes now in circulation, especially those in the hands of laborers, and resolutions were passed to that effect.</p> <p>Judge GRANT, Dr. TEGLER, and Mr. ROLFE were then appointed a committee to wait</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>upon COOK & SARGENT and BURROWS & PETTYMAN, to ascertain what they would do in the matter, and the meeting adjourned until afternoon to hear the result. Judge GRANT, as chairman of the Committee, then stated that, while the Committee was engaged in a conference with COOK & SARGENT, ANTONIO LE CLAIRE, GEO. L. DAVENPORT, and HIRAM PRICE had promised to become responsible for the <i>ultimate</i> redemption of the issues of the Bank of Florence. He also read a note from COOK & SARGENT, saying that they would take the money in the hands of the laborers, and give them Illinois and Wisconsin currency at par, but declining to name any day when they would retire the Florence circulation. That, however, they professed a willingness to do there as soon as a branch bank should be established, or a circulating medium otherwise provided for. A note was also read from BURROWS & PETTYMAN, in which they promised to retire every dollar of their checks, between then and next Spring, but they must collect their debts before they could pay what they owed.</p> <p>The meeting then resolved not to receive any more Florence money after that date, and appointed a committee to visit COOK & SARGENT, and ask of them a written guarantee not to pay out any more of it, and also to wait upon ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, GEORGE L. DAVENPORT, and HIRAM PRICE, and procure their written agreement to become responsible for the issues of the Bank of Florence.</p> <p>We learn from the <i>State Democrat</i> that during the entire day on Thursday, strong excitement reigned throughout the city, and the City Artillery were under arms at their drill-room, preparing to act in case of emergency. On Friday morning, Judge GRANT commenced paying out small amounts at the Court-house, to laborers within the city. All others were refused, says the <i>Rock Islander</i> of Saturday. That paper adds:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘Payment was stopped at about 12 o’clock. Several hours afterwards, no evidence being apparent that a resumption of payment would take place, the crowd began to show signs of rebellion. The music was brought out and other demonstrations made calculated to produce excitement. Another meeting was held, and a rumor that the bank would be again attacked, brought out the military. These demonstrations brought out the money, and payments were continued. The military appeared on the street in small squads, but the great body was held in reserve at the armory, ready for action. We learn that Judge GRANT stopped paying out in the evening, having redeemed about \$2,000. He promised to open the bank again on Saturday.’”</p> <p>(Source: “Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa,” Aug. 21, 1858 New York Times article, found at nyt.com archives, March 28, 1010)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Summer and fall, 1858	<p>Lincoln-Douglas debates were held in Illinois. Senatorial candidates Abraham Lincoln (Republican) and Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat) wrangled over the extension of slavery to new territories, the Dred Scott decision, and other issues.</p> <p>(Source: Harold Holzer, <u>Lincoln at Cooper Union: The Speech that made Abraham Lincoln President</u>, 2004, Simon & Schuster, preface page).</p>	
Fall 1858	<p>A fugitive female slave, Fannie Overton (later called Frances) arrived and stayed with Amos and Augusta Bixby. She had “traveled from Missouri to Kansas, and from Kansas to Grinnell.”</p> <p>Frances Overton was 16 years old (according to Amos Bixby); two years later, she appeared to be 18 or 20 years old (according to Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark).</p> <p>There was already a Fannie in the Bixby family, so “by consent of all her name was changed to Frances Overton.” Frances worked as domestic help for Augusta Bixby. Frances was illiterate when she arrived. She also had deficient knowledge of the Bible. The sons of her former master, Mr. Overton, had twisted the words of the Bible, teaching that it commanded Frances to fulfill their lusts. Frances also did not know anything about the crucifixion of Jesus Christ (or what it meant).</p> <p>Augusta taught her, and Frances was “so eager to learn” that she followed on as fast as Augusta could talk.</p> <p>Regarding Frances’s living arrangements, Amos wrote, “‘She made a fortress of our garret, reached by a small aperture through the ceiling, where she could pull a ladder up after her, and where she kept a store of weapons of defense.</p> <p>“‘It was thought if the slave hunters came and discovered her hiding place, she could keep them at bay until the Abolition town was aroused. We depended on such men as Harvey Bliss to rescue her.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. May 16, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker; and 2. Letter to the Editor, Iowa State Journal, Sept. 29, 1860, dated Sept. 17, 1860, Oversize Archives, 52 p G 88an – ck 52 pG20, Grinnell College, Burling Library Archives. It was signed “The Opposition.”)</p> <p>NOTE: Frances Overton’s lack of Biblical knowledge was similar to a scene recounted by J.B. Grinnell. In his autobiography, Grinnell describes a group of fugitive slaves who hid all day in his barn. That night, “while filing out, one observed a colored picture on the wall, representing the Saviour on the cross, and shouted, ‘Marsa, what they doing</p>	

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	<p>with that fellow up thar?' The reply was, 'Crucifying the Saviour.' 'What's dat?'</p> <p>'Taking His life – it is Jesus.'"</p> <p>(Source: Grinnell, J.B. <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 218)</p>	
Sept. 1858	<p>J.B. Grinnell wrote a letter to the New York Tribune, stating, "raising and wool growing is the business for all localities remote from the railroad, where men of small means are seeking a home." Later in the letter, he tried to persuade prospective sheep-raisers to move to Iowa.</p> <p>(Source: Payne, C.E. <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 54)</p>	
Sept. 1858	<p>Raymond M. Kellogg, on profession of faith, joined the Grinnell Congregational Church.</p> <p>(Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 185-1905, Bk. I</u>)</p>	
Sept. 1, 1858, Wed.	<p>"I churned [butter] and baked.</p> <p>""Mr. [Rev. Thomas] Brande's folks called for butter."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell attended a luncheon in the Washington County courthouse square. He and 5,000 other people celebrated the arrival of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company in Washington County, Iowa (southeast of Iowa City).</p> <p>(Source: Howard A. Burrell, <u>History of Washington County, Iowa, from the First White Settlements to 1908</u>, pg. 214)</p>	
Sept. 12, 1858, Sun.	<p>"Attended meeting, Baptist communion."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann's diary included a note that Benoni Howard, Eliza Ann's husband, was a member of a Baptist Church.</p>	
Sept. 13, 1858, Mon.	<p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] has gone to Toledo [Iowa] to an association."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 24, 1858, Fri.	<p>"Philo [Bartlett] and Martha (Grinnell) Morris [?] came for me to attend association meeting. We stayed all evening."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 26, 1858, Sun.	<p>"Uncle Enoch [Bartlett, brother of Stephen N. Bartlett], pastor at Newton, preached this forenoon."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: It is possible that Rev. Enoch Bartlett preached at Grinnell Congregational</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	Church.	
Sept. 27, 1858, Mon.	<p>Next stop for Iowa College: Grinnell</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of Iowa College formally voted “to remove Iowa College to Grinnell at the commencement of the next college year” or soon thereafter.</p> <p>About two weeks later, the Montezuma Weekly Republican (on October 14) reported the decision to move Iowa College to Grinnell.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 107; and 2. Oct. 14, 1858, Montezuma Weekly Republican, microfilm, Grinnell College Archives).</p> <p>NOTE 1: Eleven days later, Rev. Julius A. Reed wrote to E. Hall, “We expect to remove the College to Grinnell. Preparatory students we shall suspend at the close of this term. When we re-open, we shall begin anew.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Mr. E. Hall, Ellington, Ct., Oct. 7, 1858, Rev. Julius A. Reed Correspondence, 1857-1859, Box 1, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 2: The trustees had also been offered Muscatine and Anamosa as new sites for Iowa College. However, as Trustee Julius A. Reed writes in a letter to a supporter of the college, “There was a decisive majority who thought the College should go to Grinnell.” Reed mentions the following reasons for not removing to Anamosa:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The trustees “wished a more central place.” 2. “There are six colleges within 60 miles of Anamosa, which would be our rivals.” 3. “Anamosa has a reputation of being a sickly place which would be decidedly imp_____ to a college location.” <p>Reed also notes the trustees to “found a college which shall be a blessing to the world.” In a later letter to the same supporter, Reed states, ““I trust the decision [to remove to Grinnell] was made in the fear of God.”</p> <p>(Sources: Julius A. Reed letters to Orrion Lager [?], Oct. 12, 1858, and Nov. 5, 1858, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pgs. 18-22 and 32-34, call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>New Grinnell postmaster</p> <p>George E. Holyoke was appointed postmaster of Grinnell. He replaced A.K. Lowry.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: "Grinnell Postmasters," dated Sept. 13, 1911, J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: George E. Holyoke served as postmaster for only two-and-a-half months.</p>	
Sept. 29, 1858, Wed.	<p>"Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came after me to go and make a pair of pants for him. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] in town for George Holyoke." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 5, 1858, Tues.	<p>"Washed. "Very warm, slept with window up." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 6, 1858, Wed.	<p>"Rained, froze hard." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 7, 1858, Thurs.	<p>George M. Prosser married Mary J. Pearce. Justice of the Peace J. Simpson (?) performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 9, 1858, Sat.	<p>"They cut the sugar cane." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Two days later, Eliza's husband, Benoni, took some sugar cane to Grinnell to grind it.</p>	
Oct. 11, 1858, Mon.	<p>Elbridge Dickey left Searsport, Maine, and headed for Grinnell with his wife, Sarah Ann, and five of their six children. They "took the steamer to Boston, thence by rail to Iowa City, from thence by hack to Grinnell. These were the days when a person paid their fare in the hack but walked and carried a rail to help out of the mud holes [sloughs]." The Dickey family "landed at Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark's on Saturday evening [Oct. 16] after being on the road six days." Elbridge was a carpenter, and he built their first home in southwestern Grinnell. (Source: George W. Dickey, "The Dickey Family," Grinnell Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. II, pgs. 10-11)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Dickey had previously visited Grinnell in Spring 1857. He helped build the "Reed House" and several other buildings, and he was enthusiastic about Grinnell when he returned to Searsport.</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 2: Less than three-and-a-half years after the family arrived in Grinnell, Elbridge Dickey contracted spotted fever and died on May 2, 1862. "This was a great blow to the family, for he was the main support." See timeline entry for that date.</p>	
Oct. 14, 1858, Thurs.	<p>Pressing ahead with Seminary Building Iowa College Treasurer Julius A. Reed urged J.B. Grinnell to move forward with completing the Seminary Building, noting, "no means are to be used therefore except subscription [pledges] of money, materials & labor where [?] made for the purpose." (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to J.B. Grinnell, Oct. 14, 1858, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 23, Call # G 52Re25, Vault, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>Tombstone maker in Grinnell F. [Franklin] Wyatt, a Grinnell-based "manufacturer of monuments and tombstones," advertised his services in the Montezuma Republican. Wyatt offered to create and finish tombstones from "the best of American and Italian marble." (Source: Montezuma Republican, Feb. 24, 1859)</p>	
Oct. 16, 1858, Sat.	<p>"Very busy all week. Made a shirt for Thomas. "They finished boiling the molasses." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 27, 1858, Wed.	<p>"Father came after me to go home [to his house]. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came in the afternoon. "They got a deed made out for me." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 28, 1858, Thurs.	<p>Trustees disagreed over having Jonathan Blanchard as president of Iowa College The Iowa College Board of Trustees had offered the presidency of Iowa College to Rev. Jonathan Blanchard. Rev. Blanchard responded with two notes; the second note to board secretary Rev. George F. Magoun is excerpted below: "I also learned from Brother [Julius A.] Reed that there had arisen questions in the Board upon which you are not entirely harmonious, which in the difficulties concerning location etc. was perhaps to be expected. But in judgment the Board should be unanimous in my election: or so cordially acquiescent in it as to secure harmony and energy, or it would be ___ for me to do for you what a college President must do in the arduous and important post to which you call</p>	

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	<p>me.</p> <p>“I have not the slightest want of confidence in the College. Our Denomination in Iowa must and will have a strong Institution. All I require before accepting the appointment is to be convinced that God is, through the Board, calling me to be its President and the first and most material [?] proof of this must be to me that the Board are unanimous in my Election.</p> <p>“Thanking [?] the Board and yourself as their organ for this token of their ___ and wishing to you all the divine guidance,</p> <p>“I remain, very truly, Yours in Christ, J. Blanchard”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jonathan Blanchard to G.F. Magoun, Oct. 28, 1858, photocopy in Wheaton College Archives & Special Collections, original in Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Blanchard studied theology at Andover Seminary – alma mater of the Iowa Band – from 1834 to Sept. 1836. He left Andover “to become a lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society.” Blanchard “continued his theological training in 1837 at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati.” While in Ohio, Blanchard “preached in black churches and continued his work for abolition of slavery.” He was “ordained a Presbyterian minister on Oct. 31, 1838.”</p> <p>He became president of Knox College (Galesburg, Illinois) in Nov. 1845, and he left the college due to “friction between himself and members of the Board of Trustees in 1858.”</p> <p>Blanchard never accepted the presidency of Iowa College. Instead, he became president of Wheaton College in 1860.</p> <p>(Source: “Jonathan Blanchard Biography (brochure), Wheaton College Archives & Special Collections, Wheaton, Illinois, 10/28/2008)</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entries for Dec. 27 and 31, 1858, and April 28, 1864, for more details about Blanchard.</p>	
Nov. 1, 1858, Mon.	<p>“Father, Mother, Mary, and I started for Nevada [Iowa], went as far as Indian Town.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Indian Town refers to a town in Indian Township, Tama County, located near present-day Montour.</p>	

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	(Sources: 1. <u>Iowa State Gazetteer</u> , 1865; and 2. Tama County Atlas, Anderson Publishing Company, 1926)	
Nov. 8, 1858, Mon.	“Mr. Lambrite owes the College a large amount and we have entered a transcript of a judgment against him in Clinton [Iowa],” according to Iowa College Treasurer Julius A. Reed. (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to John P____, Nov. 8, 1858, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 23, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)	
Nov. 17, 1858, Wed.	Marshall Bliss married Lucy Bixby. Rev. Stephen L. Herrick performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
Nov. 22, 1858, Mon.	Teachers Institute Teachers Institute in Grinnell was announced “for all those who think of pursuing the profession and teaching our youth.” The Institute was meant to enable those people to “become better qualified for the duties of your profession and more likely to be successful in imparting instruction to the youthful mind.” (Source: Nov. 18, 1858, Montezuma Weekly Republican, microfilm located in State of IA Historical Museum Archives, Des Moines) NOTE: Leonard F. Parker’s <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa</u> , (published in 1911) states on pg. 113, “The first institute in the county was held in Grinnell, in the college building, through one week, beginning Oct. 22, 1860. It organized itself into the Poweshiek County Teachers Association.” However, the <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c</u> , published in 1880, states on pg. 444, “The regular association for 1861 began on the 28 th of October.”	
Nov. 25, 1858, Thurs.	“Thanksgiving Day. “Stanley [Bartlett] came for me to go home [to parents’ house]. All attended meeting. “Came home on a sled with the oxen (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 26, 1858, Fri.	“Went up in the morning with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard]. He was going to thresh [wheat] for Father [Stephen N. Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 28, 1858, Sun.	Iowa College Trustee Julius Reed shipped off to Grinnell some 1,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 laths. These were to be used to build library shelves and to finish the college building on	

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	<p>the new campus in Grinnell.</p> <p>Reed later used a wagon to bring “our scanty library, our few pieces of apparatus, our meager nucleus of a museum, and the old safe containing the college papers, and \$9,000.”</p> <p>(Source: Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 108-109, drawing upon a letter from Julius Reed to Loyal C. Phelps, Nov. 22, 1858, Early College Papers in Grinnell College Archives; and also Magoun, George F., <u>The Past of Our College</u>.)</p>	
Dec. 1858 – Feb. 1859	<p>The ongoing recession bit heavily, affecting farmers the worst, but also leading to business closures in a number of Iowa towns and cities.</p> <p>(Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pgs. 111-112)</p>	
Dec. 1, 1858	<p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett], Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett], Mr. and Mrs. Howard [Lysander and Sarah], Jenny [Bartlett?], and Sarah Hubbard [age 14] came and spent the day.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Lysander Howard was Benoni's brother.</p>	
Dec. 6, 1858, Mon.	<p>Iowa Legislature passed a school law, providing for the education of black students in separate schools. The only exception was “in cases where by the unanimous consent of the persons sending to the school in the sub-district, [blacks] may be permitted to attend with the white youth.”</p> <p>(Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 137)</p>	
Dec. 13, 1858, Mon.	<p>Charles G. Adams was appointed postmaster of Grinnell. He replaced George E. Holyoke.</p> <p>(Source: “Grinnell Postmasters,” list dated Sept. 13, 1911, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Dec. 14, 1858, Tues.	<p>“The New School Law Unconstitutional!!”</p> <p>The Iowa Supreme Court declared the Iowa School Law, passed in the previous legislative session, unconstitutional. Iowa State Senator J.B. Grinnell (who had spent “two winters” as chairman of the School and University Committee) and Leonard F. Parker both wrote articles about the court decision.</p> <p>Both men reassured teachers that they would be paid, and J.B. Grinnell suggested that the new school bill (passed in the previous session) might be found constitutional with the addition of some amendments.</p> <p>J.B. admitted that he and a number of other legislators had pressed ahead to pass the new school bill. He commented,</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">“If a man allows himself to be deterred from action when placed in an executive position from fear of imperfect work, or because he cannot suit all his constituency, small will be the product of his life.”</p> <p>Grinnell rated the new school bill as far superior to the old school bill. For example, the burden of funding the old school bill fell “commonly on the poor, and [on] half-paid teachers.” In contrast, the new school bill was funded by property taxes – “a principle that can as well be defended as the practice of the Government in taxing the people to pay for jails and prisons,” according to J.B. Grinnell.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Montezuma Republican, December 16, 1858)</p>	
Dec. 20, 1858, Mon.	<p>John Brown's men freed 11 black male fugitives and murdered a slaveholder on the Missouri side of the Kansas line.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pgs. 54-55)</p>	
Dec. 22, 1858, Wed.	<p>William Rivers married Martha Allen. Justice of the Peace W.F. Hays performed the ceremony.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Dec. 24, 1858, Fri.	<p>“Went to town on a sled with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard].”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 25, 1858, Sat., Christmas Day	<p>“Went again [to Grinnell], had a baked turkey. Mr. [William] Ford, Mr. [James] Hubbard, Mr. [David] Sutherland, Mr. [Frederick] Morrison and their wives [were] there. We stayed all night.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L.F. Parker on Board of Trustees of the State University of Iowa</p> <p>The Iowa State Board of Education adjourned after a session of 20 days. The Board “reconstructed the Board of Trustees of the State University. The Board is now composed of the following gentlemen: ...L.F. Parker, of Poweshiek County ...</p> <p>“The Board elected Thomas H. Benton, Jr., their Secretary, whose duties will be similar to those of the late Superintendent, which office is abolished. County Superintendents of Common Schools are retained, while the old law has been divested of its objectionable features and re-enacted.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Montezuma Republican, January 26, 1859)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Dec. 27, 1858, Mon.	<p>A glimpse of Jonathan Blanchard, candidate for Iowa College president</p> <p>“My Dear Precious Wife, “... We had a good Sabbath and one fine young man is tremblingly hoping in Christ. Others are looking into the kingdom. I have agreed to preach Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday nights. So the boat is launched from the shore, and if we are likely to swamp, I trust Christ come to us walking the waters ...</p> <p>“I fervently wish you home, but see not how it can be without endangering the children. But if you ‘stay by the stuff’ by the laws of David you are to have your share of the spoil: and if the souls of our dear children can be saved, you may be doing more than I ...</p> <p>“... I hope Jesse is doing well in his studies and that he is pleasant and cheerful and trying to live near his God.</p> <p>“I have written in much haste and remain as ever in Christ. “Your affectionate husband. J. Blanchard.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jonathan Blanchard to his wife, Mary Bent Blanchard, Dec. 27, 1858, Wheaton College Archives & Special Collections)</p>	
Dec. 31, 1858, Fri.	<p>Jonathan Blanchard declined presidency of Iowa College</p> <p>“Rev. Julius A. Reed “Dear Brother “My mind after prayerful deliberation is made up to decline the appointment to Iowa College and I send the fact and my reasons by today’s mail to Br. Magoun. “ ... I have no quarrel against the American Home Missionary Society since its exclusion of Slave holders ____ Dr. Badger understands it. “I beg you to be at peace that I love you no less because you (honestly) opposed my appointment to Iowa College, and I never <u>would</u> have accepted on any terms until the last member of the Board had consented to make the Election unanimous. “I deeply regret to have been the innocent occasion [?] of dividing sentiment in Iowa and pray that the College (which is really a noble foundation for a great Institution) may not suffer but that united counsels may insure success _____. It is the only Institution in the West which we (the Congregationalists) can control ...</p> <p>“I hope my Iowa brethren will not think worse of me than I deserve and that we shall love and labor together here and hereafter. “Affectionately, “Your Brother in Christ, J. Blanchard”</p>	

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	(Source: Letter from Jonathan Blanchard to Julius A. Reed, Dec. 31, 1858, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.106)	
1858 end of year	<p>Grinnell Congregational Church 1858 Statistics</p> <p>The Grinnell Association of Congregational Churches submitted the following statistics concerning the Grinnell Congregational Church to Rev. Julius A. Reed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Organized, 1855 • Minister, S. [Stephen] L. Herrick • [Rev. Herrick] Commenced labor, 1856 • Added by letter [transferral of membership], 7 • Added by profession [of faith in Jesus Christ], 21 • D___, 3 • Number of members, 124 • Baptism of infants, 3 • Baptism of adults, 7 • Sunday Scholars, 120 [or 190] • Vols. c___ S___, 200 • Contributions, \$370 <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Papers, Box 3 Correspondence & Reports, Folder 12 – 1858, call number MS01.106, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Winter of 1858-1859	<p>Donation Party</p> <p>Rev. Stephen L. Herrick had preached at Grinnell Congregational Church many times for more than three years. But he hadn't received a formal salary. To remedy this (and quiet their consciences), church members threw him a “Donation Party.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell</u>, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pg. 18, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar)</p> <p>NOTE: “The hard times” of 1857’s financial panic were still being felt in Grinnell. (See timeline entry for 1857.) Nonetheless, church members gave Rev. Herrick \$300 “from our small group and from pockets almost empty,” commented Leonard F. Parker, years later. “Ten times that sum today would not indicate the good-will or require the sacrifice from our church which these pioneer dollars represented.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev. Herrick’s son, Stephen H. Herrick, 18 years old at the time, later said, “This</p>	

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	money relieved much anxiety, and was a greatly prized gift. Pinching want had a meaning, then, which more than one of those early pioneers realized.”	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1859	<p>Grinnell, at some point during the year, featured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three general stores; • a grocery store; • a book store; • a hardware store; • a harness shop; • a drugstore; • a tobacco store; • three steam-powered sawmills; • two steam-powered flour mills; • a brickyard; • a tannery; • a sash blind factory; • three doctors; and • four lawyers. <p>(source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pgs. 88-89)</p>	
1859-1870	<p>L.F. Parker's Iowa College salary was maintained, in part, by the P.W. Carter Endowment (established in 1853 by donor Preserve Wood Carter of Waterbury, Connecticut). The endowment was meant to support individuals "judged to be honest, learned and pious men, sound in the New Testament Standards of the Orthodox Congregational Church of New England, and that they should be ordained ministers."</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 81-82; 2. <u>The First Report of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West</u>, 1844, New York, pg. 61) and 3. Joseph Anderson, <u>The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut, from the Aboriginal Period to the Year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Five</u>, Vol. II, New Haven, 1896, pgs. 330-331; and 4. Guy Stanton Ford, <u>Essays in American History</u>, dedicated to Frederick Jackson Turner, 1910, pg. 14)</p> <p>NOTE: P.W. Carter was an original stockholder in the American Pin Company – a manufacturer of brass wire, which also produced hooks and eyes by automatic machinery. Carter was also a Deacon in First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Connecticut. Born on Oct. 21, 1798, he died Feb. 1, 1859.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>A biographical sketch of Carter states, "Histories of the Reformation and the church, and books treating of religious doctrine, were his constant companions. He gained so largely by this thought and study that his talks at the evening meetings, especially in the last few years of his life, had real power in stimulating religious thought and activity ... He was somewhat narrow in his religious sympathies, an uncompromising Puritan, but for all that, had tenderness of heart."</p> <p>Carter gave \$5,080 to Iowa College in 1853, when it was struggling financially. His gift helped to set the college "on its feet."</p>	
Jan. 1, 1859, Sat.	<p>"The railroad is fairly under way in this county." (Source: letter written by Augusta Bixby (Mrs. Amos) in Grinnell to her brother-in-law, Lewellyn Bixby, in California; personal collection of Stephen Dudley, Wilsonville, OR)</p>	
Jan. 2, 1859, Sun.	<p>"Went to meeting on ox sled; it was communion." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard had listed today's entry as January 1, 1859, which actually was a Saturday. January 2 should be the correct date.</p> <p>"Sunday morn – Rev. Gear's sermon with some church statistics – church numbers 132." (Source: letters Mrs. Augusta Bixby to her brother-in-law, Lewellyn Bixby, in CA. Personal collection of Stephen Dudley, Wilsonville, OR)</p>	
Jan. 6, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Depression Continued</p> <p>"Owing to the tightness of the times, and to the fact that 'money am a hard thing to either collect or borrow,' one of the editors of the Republican has been compelled to take a school in the country, and is at this time engaged in 'teaching the young ideas how to shoot.'" (Sources: 1. Montezuma Republican, Jan. 6, 1859, "Apologetic"; and 2. Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 121)</p> <p>Congregational historian Truman O. Douglass wrote:</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>In 1859 the hard times were harder than ever. Superintendent Guernsey thus described the condition: "There has been not a little real destitution. If you go into not a few homes you will find no meat on their tables, no sugar in their bowls, no tea or coffee in their cups, and often no flour, except that made of Indian corn, in their barrels." Salaries of missionaries were cut down, and unpaid, and children went barefooted all winter.</p> <p>"It was distressing," one writes, "to see the little ones running around in mid-winter without a shoe or stocking on their feet." But the Superintendent reported wonderful</p> <p>(Source: Truman O. Douglass, Pilgrims of Iowa, pg. 138)</p> <p>NOTE: Douglass refers to Jesse Guernsey.</p>	
<p>Jan. 14, 1859, Fri.</p>	<p>A traveling correspondent of the Davenport Gazette writing to that paper from Grinnell, recorded the following:</p> <p>"I write to you from a model town, 'fit to be set upon a hill, although as a matter of fact it is stuck in mud...</p> <p>The greater part of the village is set in a dead-level prairie; its streets are guiltless of anything like side-walks or crossings, and the thaw of the last three days has in consequence rendered them perfect mud-puddles ...</p> <p>"The village numbers some six hundred inhabitants, and there is not a poor house in it: all, without exception, are perfectly clean and neat in their appearance, with well-fenced yards about them...</p> <p>"A large two-story wooden building is devoted to the purposes of a high-school, under an able corps of teachers. It is in most flourishing condition..."</p> <p>(Source: "Grinnell," written by "R" for the Davenport Gazette, printed in the Montezuma Weekly Republican, Feb. 10, 1859, microfilm located in Iowa State Historical Museum Archives, Des Moines.)</p>	
<p>Jan. 19, 1859, Wed.</p>	<p>Grinnell Public School Board stated:</p> <p>"All pupils not legally entitled to free tuition be required to pay their tuition in advance."</p> <p>(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, located in Vault of Grinnell-Newburg School District Administrative Offices)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 25, 1859, Tues.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] painting the wagon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 27, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Leonard F. Parker, County School Superintendent, announced that he would examine teachers from across Poweshiek County on the last Saturday of each month. The first session was to begin at 9 a.m. on the last Saturday in Feb., 1859, at the Stanley House in Montezuma. (Source: Jan. 27, 1859 Montezuma Republican)</p>	
Jan. 27, 1859, Thurs.	<p>The St. Louis, Iowa, and St. Paul Railroad was organized and incorporated at a meeting in Oskaloosa. J.B. Grinnell was elected President of the Board of Directors. The railroad company intended to build “a railroad from a point where the North Missouri Railroad strikes the southern line of Iowa, to intersect with the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad at Cedar Falls (Iowa) in Blackhawk County.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, Feb. 3, 1859)</p>	
Late Jan. or Feb. 1859	<p>Frances Overton, fugitive slave, took the Sunday school prize for the scholar who could repeat the greatest number of Scripture verses. This “caused offense to some white competitors.” (Source: May 16, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker)</p> <p>NOTE: Frances achieved this in spite of not knowing the alphabet before she arrived at Amos and Augusta’s house some three months earlier. See timeline entry for Fall 1858 for more details.</p>	
Feb. 1, 1859, Tues.	<p>“Killed the china pig.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Four days later, Eliza Ann “tried the lard and cleaned the souse.”</p>	
Feb. 5, 1859, Sat.	<p>John Brown arrived in Tabor with 12 rescued slaves (including a newborn boy named “John Brown”). (Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 55)</p>	
Feb. 6, 1859, Sun.	<p>John Brown attempted to speak in (formerly) friendly Tabor John Brown sent Rev. John Todd the following note: “John Brown respectfully requests the church at Tabor to offer public thanksgiving to Almighty God in behalf of himself and company and of their rescued captives in particular, for His gracious preservation of their</p>	

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	<p>lives and health, and his signal deliverance of all out of the hand of the wicked hitherto.”</p> <p>Rev. Todd refused to let John Brown speak in church. Instead, a public meeting was held, allowing Brown to justify his violent actions during the Dec. 20, 1858 raid in Missouri.</p> <p>Miffed at Tabor residents, Brown said “I am not yet among friends,” and he left the meeting. He ended up spending the night at the home of George B. Gaston.</p> <p>(Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 55)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for Dec. 20, 1858.</p>	
Feb. 11, 1859, Fri.	<p>Brown and company left Tabor, traveling via Cass County and southern Guthrie County. A week later (Feb. 18), they reached the home of James C. Jordan in Walnut Township, west of Des Moines.</p> <p>(Source: Silag, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pg. 55)</p> <p>NOTE: I think it's likely that John Brown reached James C. Jordan's house in a little less than a week. Why? Because it might have taken Brown more than a day to reach Grinnell, and two sources place Brown in Grinnell on Saturday, Feb. 19.</p>	
Feb. 16, 1859, Wed.	<p>“We went up on a sled to Father's [Stephen N. Bartlett] to the social circle, stayed all night. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and C. [Charley Howard] went home in the morning. “Philo [Bartlett] and I worked on a little dress [on Thursday], made me a calico dress and sack waist.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 19, 1859, Sat.	<p>John Brown came to Grinnell.</p> <p>Abolitionist John Brown was a friend of Julia (Chapin) Grinnell's father, Deacon Chauncy Chapin of Springfield, Mass., where Brown once lived.</p> <p>Brown approached the town of Grinnell in the unseasonably warm afternoon (“warm as April”), traveling over muddy roads. He met J.B. Grinnell. Meanwhile, “Mr. Phelps and a few other” residents heard that Brown and his followers were coming and went out to meet them.</p> <p>“Quite a gathering” greeted Brown and company at the Reed House hotel on the south side of Grinnell. Brown wore a pistol in plain sight, since concealed weapons were against the</p>	

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	<p>law, and Brown didn't want to create an excuse to arrest him.</p> <p>Some of John Brown's group stayed with J.B. Grinnell in his "Liberty Room" (also known as the parlor) from Saturday through Monday morning. They also stacked their weapons there. Some of Brown's other followers – including the females -- stayed in the hotel.</p> <p>Sometime during the weekend, Brown lingered in Grinnell's "sheep barn and wool loft" and discussed the best fleece for making cloth.</p> <p>In the evening, Brown and his friend and military advisor, John Kagi, spoke before a full house at a meeting – to loud cheers. There were no dissenting speakers. (Amos Bixby later recalled that Brown spoke "briefly, but feelingly.")</p> <p>There were several hundred in attendance, according to J.B. Grinnell. Many in the crowd came from the groves.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Men and Events of 40 years</u> by J.B. Grinnell, pg. 207 and 210; 2. Letter from Amos Bixby to Leonard F. Parker, May 16, 1887; 3. "Reception of Brown and Company at Grinnell Iowa" by John Brown, Feb. 26, 1859, written in Springdale, Iowa. Found online at Territorial Kansas Online, 1854-1861, http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/cgiwrap/implskto/index.php?SCREEN=view_image&document_id=102722&file_name=k3035191 . 4. "Early History of Grinnell, Iowa" 1854-1874, pgs. 30-31; and 5. "Letters from Iowa," Bixby, pg. 8).</p> <p>"Last Saturday, old Capt. John Brown of Kansas arrived here with 12 slaves on the way to Canada. The older here and his company created quite an excitement in our little town. They stayed over Sunday...</p> <p>"The colored people with him are the slaves he liberated by the invasion mentioned." (That is, "Old Brown's invasion of Missouri," possibly on Dec. 19, 1858.)</p> <p>"He is a quiet, resolute, keen-eyed, old man of about sixty years [58, actually]; nothing of the ruffian in appearance, but seems to actuate by high moral and religious principles." (Source: Letter from Amos Bixby in Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa, dated Feb. 22, 1859. Intended recipient unknown. Location: Burling Library, Iowa Room, Archives.)</p> <p>More details of John Brown's personal appearance: "He was five feet, 10 inches in height, weighed about 150 pounds, was wiry and</p>	

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	<p>muscular, wore a home-spun coat and a long white beard. He had a stoop in his shoulders and in general appearance resembled an old Pennsylvania Dutch farmer.” (Source: “John Brown among the Pedee Quakers,” by Frederick Lloyd, Annals of Iowa, State Historical Society, Vol. IV, Number 2, April 1866, Ch. 1, pg. 2. Located online at http://www.past2present.org/own/annalsonline/CedarCo/1866April-OctoberBrown.pdf)</p> <p>John Brown’s fellow speaker, John Kagi, a white man, was described as being: “indifferent to personal appearance; he often went about with slouched hat, one leg of his pantaloons properly adjusted, and the other partly tucked into his high boot-top; unbrushed, unshaven, and in utter disregard of ‘the latest style.’ “[He] discoursed elegantly and fluently, wrote ably, and could occupy the platform with greater ability than many a man known to the American people as famous in these respects.” (Source: <u>A Voice from Harper's Ferry: A Narrative of Events at Harper's Ferry: with Incidents Prior and Subsequent to its Capture by Captain Brown and His Men</u>, by Osborne P. Anderson (Boston, 1861). Its transcription is available online at http://www.libraries.wvu.edu/theses/Attfield/HTML/voice.html)</p> <p>NOTE 1: It is possible that J.B. Grinnell didn’t begin raising sheep – and keeping wool in his “sheep barn and wool loft” – until after John Brown’s party left Grinnell See timeline entry for March 3, 1859.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Years later, abolitionist Wendell Phillips visited J.B. Grinnell’s Liberty Room (where Brown’s men had stacked weapons and some had slept). Phillips said to Grinnell, “Don’t mar it or part with it, for every year will lend interest to the room and your guest, who with courageous blood dared to strike the great blow of the century.”</p> <p>NOTE 3: Osborne Anderson was the only negro participant to survive John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry.</p>	
Feb. 20, 1859, Sun.	<p>On Sunday morning, someone announced from the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Grinnell that John Brown would speak in the evening. That evening, John Brown and John Kagi spoke to another full and loudly cheering house. Three Congregational ministers asked God to bless Brown. One of them also asked God</p>	

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	<p>to forgive Brown of any wrongful acts which he may have committed. Brown objected, saying that he thanked no one for asking forgiveness for anything he had done.</p> <p>The ministers also urged listeners to give contributions to Brown. (About a week later, John Brown wrote a letter from Springdale, Iowa, stating that the three Congregational ministers took part in justifying his course.)</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell weighed in, speaking at length and giving thanksgiving to “Almighty God in behalf of the whole company for his great mercy and protecting care.” Grinnell also asked God to continue those blessings.</p> <p>Those present gave Brown and his followers an offering of \$26.50. (Sources: 1. “Reception of Brown and Company at Grinnell Iowa” by John Brown, Feb. 26, 185; and 2. Eyewitness testimony cited in The Anti-Slavery Crusade by Jesse Macy, located online at http://www.fullbooks.com/The-Anti-Slavery-Crusade.html)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The meetings were held in the same room in which the Congregational Church held its services, according to J.B. Grinnell in <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 211. That room was located in the Grinnell School.</p> <p>NOTE 2: In 1907, Grinnell Congregational Church historian Leonard F. Parker (who was present when John Brown and John Kagi spoke) wrote: <i>“In the years to come, it may seem remarkable that men stained with human blood and planning to take still other lives were admitted with arms in their pockets to this church in March 1859. [emphasis added]</i></p> <p>The party was John Brown’s, and some of them were on their way from grim war in Kansas to Harpers Ferry and death on the gibbet at Charlestown, Va. With those warriors, there were some dozen ex-slaves set free by the midnight call of those soldiers in Missouri and by the death of one of their masters at the hands of the invading party ...</p> <p>The town [Grinnell] did sympathize with him [Brown], but it was an honor for him as a friend of an outraged Kansas rather than as an emancipator of either Missouri or Virginia slaves.”</p> <p>See timeline entry for June 4, 1856 for the State Association of Iowa resolution on Kansas (made by Congregational ministers). (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell</u>, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pgs. 8-9, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 3: Rev. Josiah B. Grinnell wore many hats in early Grinnell. For instance, he was the local Congregational church's main preacher from 1854-1855.</p> <p>In his letter, John Brown referred to "Mr. Grinnell" and "three Congregational ministers." Brown apparently didn't think of Grinnell as a minister. Indeed, Grinnell had stopped his regular preaching in 1856 (although he still preached on occasion).</p> <p>It seems very likely that two of the other three Congregational ministers present were Rev. Stephen Leonard Herrick and Rev. Homer Hamlin. The American Congregational Yearbook for 1859 lists Revs. Herrick, Hamlin, and Grinnell as being associated with the Grinnell Congregational Church.</p> <p>Who was the third Congregational minister who listened to John Brown (besides Rev. J.B. Grinnell)? It is likely that it was Rev. Job Cushman, but it could have been Rev. James J. Hill. (We can rule out Rev. Lucius C. Rouse and Rev. Samuel Loomis.)</p> <p>Rev. Stephen L. Herrick periodically preached – for free – after he arrived in 1855 or 1857. (Historian Truman O. Douglass states that Herrick came to Iowa in 1855, explaining, "Grinnell was just starting, and had no regular pastor, so he began to take part with Mr. Grinnell and others in supplying the pulpit.")</p> <p>Rev. Homer Hamlin, one of Grinnell's co-founders, resided in Grinnell at the time of John Brown's visit.</p> <p>Rev. Job Cushman seems to be the strongest candidate for the third Congregational minister. He was a significant landowner in Poweshiek County (over 1,700 acres purchased from the U.S. government). He also preached the first sermon to an assembled congregation in Chester on June 6, 1858. However, he was listed as the minister in N. Truro and Merton, Massachusetts, in the 1859 American Congregational Yearbook.</p> <p>A less likely candidate is Rev. James J. Hill, a former Iowa Band member and the famous donor of the first dollar for Iowa College. He is listed in the 1860 Grinnell Census (dated July 31). However, his second wife Sarah's obituary states that they lived in Grinnell for several years in the 1860s.</p> <p>We can rule out the presence of Rev. Lucius C. Rouse (from Ohio). He didn't arrive in Grinnell until spring 1860, according to historian Truman O. Douglass. In addition, the obituary of Rev. Rouse's wife, Frances, states that they arrived in 1860.</p>	

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	<p>The Rouses are listed in the 1860 Grinnell Census (Aug. 3, 1860).</p> <p>We can also rule out Rev. Samuel Loomis, who preached often in 1855. Rev. Loomis was not a Congregational minister; he was a Presbyterian. Furthermore, although one of his sons (William Hamilton Loomis) was born in Grinnell on Aug. 5, 1855, and the Loomis family appears in the 1856 Grinnell Census, a later son (Leverett Mills Loomis) was born on Oct. 13, 1857, in Roseville, Ohio.</p> <p>See timeline entry for “Winter 1859-1860.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> by Leonard F. Parker, pg. 537 and available online at http://www.beforetime.net/iowagenealogy/poweshiek/HistoryOfPoweshiekCounty1880/HistoryIndex.html 2. Obituary of Stephen Henderson Herrick (son of Rev. S.L. Herrick); 3. Douglass, T.O.D., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 249-250; 4. Obituary of Frances Stead Rouse); 5. Elias Loomis, <u>The Descendants of Joseph Loomis, who came from Braintree, England, in the year 1638, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639</u>. New Haven, 1870, pg. 176; 6. 1856 Census for Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell; 7. Truman O. Douglass, <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, unpublished manuscript at Grinnell College Archives, Volume 4, pg. 441, and Vol. VI, pg. 150; 8. 1860 Census for Grinnell; 9. Obituary of Susan Wells Harriman Hill; and 10. American Congregational Union, “Iowa, Other Ministers,” American Congregational Yearbook for 1859, Vol. VI, pgs. 100, 110, 131, 132, Boston)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Amos Bixby wrote that “the people of Grinnell” gave Brown \$25. (Source: “Letters from Iowa,” Bixby, A., pg. 8)</p> <p>In the days following this meeting, J.B. Grinnell labored to procure Brown and his followers “a free and safe conveyance to Chicago.” (Source: “Reception of Brown and Company at Grinnell Iowa” by John Brown, Feb. 26, 1859)</p>	
Feb. 21, 1859, Mon.	<p>Grinnell-area residents loaded down John Brown with bread, meat, cakes, and pies for the journey – enough to last several days. They also donated clothing. Brown thanked them for the gifts and their prayers.</p> <p>John Brown and followers, heavily armed with guns and side arms, stopped in front of schoolhouse with their covered wagon, seeking to talk with Leonard F. Parker. The Superintendent started to head outside when a pupil asked permission to go, too.</p>	

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	<p>Years later, Joanna (Harris) Haines reminisced, “(The pupils) scurried out and huddled about, a cluster of excited children, and saw the much talked of man sitting in the wagon seat, holding the reins of the horses. “Again that cold, stern eye held us in awe and silence. We were much excited to see a number of woolly heads and flashing black eyes and rows of white teeth greeting us through the cracks in the wagon cover, where it had been lifted by some of the irrepressible pickaninnies crowded in the back of the wagon. We were all a tiptoe to see, and agog with suppressed excitement.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. “Reception of Brown and Company at Grinnell Iowa” by John Brown; and 2. “Seventy Years in Iowa” interview with Joanna Harris Haines [Mrs. Robert Miller Haines], pgs. 113-114, Jan. 2-6, 1928; 3. “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa” pgs. 30-31; and 4. “Letters from Iowa,” Bixby,A., pg. 8)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Historian Robert Cook explains that after Brown and company left Grinnell, they tried to evade the Democratic postmaster at Iowa City, and they proceeded to Springdale, Iowa. Meanwhile, J.B. Grinnell hopped a train to Chicago to try to procure a boxcar in which to smuggle John Brown and his followers out of state. Grinnell spoke to a Rock Island Railroad official who feared being prosecuted under the Fugitive Slave Law. (The Law imposed a fine of up to \$1,000 and up to 6 months in prison. Iowa was still suffering from the financial Panic of 1857, and \$1,000 was a huge sum at that time.) Fellow Iowa abolitionist and politician William Penn Clarke worked with a number of local eastern-Iowa Republicans to arrange transportation for Brown’s group, and they safely left Iowa (but without their weapons). Some time later, the justice of the peace in Pedee, Iowa (a Quaker village where John Brown had stayed), shipped Brown’s weapons to Maryland. (Source: 1.Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 120, drawing upon Grinnell, <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 214, and Eriksson, Erik McKinley, “William Penn Clarke,” Iowa Journal of History and Politics, XXV [January 1927], pgs. 3-61; and 2. <u>The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims</u> by Samuel May, 1861, pg. 3))</p>	
Feb. 22, 1859, Tues.	<p>Frances Overton, the fugitive slave who was living at Amos and Augusta Bixby’s house, received two letters, forwarded by Amos’s brother Lewellyn (perhaps sent from Maine). (Source: “Letters from Iowa,” Bixby, pg. 8)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: Amos wrote, "Dear Brother, We received a line from you today enclosing the two letters for Frances. She was greatly delighted. Now I am on the subject of fugitives. I may as well say that last Saturday old Capt. John Brown of Kansas arrived here ..."</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Stephen Dudley, descendant of Amos Bixby, doubts that the letters were addressed to Frances Overton. Dudley thinks they were sent to Amos's oldest sister, Francina (born 1821). It's possible that Francina was visiting Amos and Augusta in Feb. 1859. It seems equally possible that Amos or Augusta Bixby had mentioned Frances Overton to Lewellyn, and that someone wrote her letters.</p> <p>Construction of future railroad began in Grinnell</p> <p>Amos Bixby wrote,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Today this morning, they broke ground, in my field, on the Railroad, four men only to commence with, but daily additions expected. I lease my old house to them as a shanty for \$4 per month."</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Levi Marsh had a contract to build one mile of the Iowa Central Railroad through the town of Grinnell.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Sources: 1. "Letters from Iowa," Bixby, pg. 9; and 2. Obituary of Mrs. Edith Marsh, wife of Levi)</p> <p>NOTE: The next day (Weds., Feb. 23, 1859), Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard wrote in her diary, "THEY COMMENCED WORK ON THE RAILROAD."</p>	
Feb. 24, 1859, Thurs.	<p>A resident of Brooklyn, Iowa, obtained the rights to build a patented wire fence anywhere in Poweshiek County. The patent for this key-and-spring-post wire fence belonged to Burk. The advertiser claimed that the fence was "vastly cheaper and more durable than any wood fence." He also stated, "If desirable, good stock will be taken in part payment for the construction of the fence."</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Specifications for the fence were available at Clark's mill in Grinnell, among other locations.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Feb. 24, 1859 Montezuma Republican)</p> <p>NOTE: It is likely that the mill was the sawmill operated and possibly owned by Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark.</p>	
Feb. 24,	Grinnell public school advertised in the Montezuma Weekly Republican. The	

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1859, Thurs.	<p>Republican's editor encouraged readers to read the ad, stating,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The School is one of the best in the state, and to those who desire their children to have a good education, and that too, at no sacrifice of moral character, we recommend to send them to Grinnell."</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, Feb. 24, 1859)</p>	
Feb. 28, 1859, Mon.	<p>"Emery [Bartlett], Hannah [Bartlett], and Philo [Bartlett] came.</p> <p>"We went up with them to the lyceum."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: This lyceum occurred one week after John Brown's company left Grinnell. Years later, Leonard F. Parker reminisced about the lyceums, stating, "Slavery and antislavery filled the air, and John Brown was arousing every man to thought and action in Kansas and on his way to or from there when he came through Iowa with ... a dozen fugitives in his care."</p> <p>(Source: "A Pioneer Lyceum," Leonard F. Parker notes for his <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, Leonard F. Parker papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Late Feb. 1859	<p>Attorney Amos Bixby continued to earn income through agricultural and legal work. He had sold his "red heifer for \$30," and he thought he had "the finest pig in town, better than the Benjamin pigs."</p> <p>Bixby continued "to get most of the law business done in this town or near – have good success in my cases – shall have several in the District Court ... next Term in April."</p> <p>He noted the arrival of "another lawyer in town, our new imported Post-Master, C.G. Adams Esq."</p> <p>(Source: "Letters from Iowa," Bixby, pg. 9)</p>	
March 2, 1859, Wed.	<p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to Mr. Gardner's to work in the threshing machine."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 3, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Montezuma Weekly Republican commented,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Old Brown – of Kansas notoriety – passed through this county on his way East a few days since. Him and his party – numbering some fifteen or twenty persons – spent a couple of days at Grinnell.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"A large reward has been offered for the capture of Brown, by the Governor of Missouri, and by the President of the United States, Jimmy Buchanan. But we rather guess old Brown is a little too sharp to place himself in the hands of the Missourians."</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, March 3, 1859, pg. 2, column 2, microfilm in IA State Historical Museum Archives, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Iowa historian Galin Berrier explains that the rewards were a false rumor since Missouri Gov. Stewart “was not authorized to offer so large a reward (\$3,000), the Missouri legislature passed no such legislation, and no state reward was offered. Berrier makes no mention of whether Pres. Buchanan offered a reward of \$250. (Source: Galin Berrier, “The Underground Railroad in Iowa,” located in Selig, B., <u>Outside In</u>, pgs. 55, 59)</p>	
March 3, 1859, Thurs.	<p>J.B. Grinnell “has gone East to purchase a large lot of fine sheep,” according to the Montezuma Republican, and he “contemplates going into the wool business on an extensive scale.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, March 3, 1859)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Sometime during the Civil War, as J.B. Grinnell paid a call on President Abraham Lincoln, the president asked about his sheep. “How is Iowa? With whom have you left those few sheep (a few thousand) in the wilderness?” Grinnell recalled replying, “Not much, Mr. President, of shepherd David’s wilderness – all prairie. Will you please tell me, how did you know I kept sheep?” Lincoln replied, “I remember men by association, and know you are a tariff man and sheep owner by a picture of your flock, in the United States Agricultural Report. It was his Satanic majesty, clipping the hog, that founded the old proverb, ‘Great cry and little wool,’ but the war demand should make you sheep farmers very happy and patriotic.” (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pgs. 171-172)</p>	
March 3, 1859, Thurs.	<p>The directors of the Grinnell Public School announced their intention to organize classes in Higher English and Classical Studies, for six qualified students. This action anticipated the removal of Iowa College to Grinnell in August 1859. Students were charged \$1.00 for Common English Branches; \$1.20 for Higher English Branches; and \$1.25 for Classics. Most students were expected to board in Grinnell with “good families.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, March 3, 1859)</p>	
March 3, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Leonard F. Parker, in a letter to the editor of the Montezuma Weekly Republican, noted that nearly all students at the State University of Iowa (in Iowa City) lived near Iowa City.</p>	

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	<p>Parker then shared a circular from the Board of Trustees of the State University of Iowa. The message: Each county superintendent (such as Parker) could recommend two students for admittance in the Normal Department for the Education of Teachers. Those students would be future teachers, and their entrance fee would be waived.</p> <p>Requirements for admission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be 15 years old (if female) or 17 (if male), but Professor may admit younger students; • pass an exam in “reading, spelling, penmanship, elementary grammar, geography, and arithmetic through compound numbers and vulgar fractions”; • agree to teach in Iowa after graduation; <p>After completing the coursework in two (or two-and-a-half) years, graduates would qualify to teach in “Common, Graded, and High Schools.”</p> <p>The curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • elementary sounds of the language; • penmanship, drawing, and bookkeeping; • mathematical geography, the use of globes, and map drawing; • composition writing; • rhetoric and criticism; • written arithmetic; • algebra; • anatomy, physiology, and hygiene; • moral philosophy; • Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and School Laws of Iowa; • reading, spelling, and definition and analysis of words; • geography — physical and descriptive; • history of the United States; • English grammar, including the analysis and synthesis of sentences; • mental arithmetic; • higher arithmetic; • geometry; • natural philosophy; • mental philosophy; 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • theory and art of teaching; • practice and art of teaching in the Model School” (that is, student teaching for 2-4 weeks) <p>(Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, March 17, 1859)</p>	
March 10, 1859, Thurs.	<p>In the wake of John Brown's appearance in Grinnell, the Montezuma Republican reprinted an article which appeared in the Des Moines Citizen, which in itself was a response to an editorial in the Statesman.</p> <p>The reprinted article stated:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Captain Brown at Grinnell.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“<i>Hell let loose.</i>’ This is the characteristic caption of an article peculiarly characteristic of the <i>Statesman</i>, in which the people of Grinnell are basely maligned, and represented as desecrating the Sabbath, insulting decency, violating propriety, and disregarding every section of the Decalogue [the Ten Commandments]. The people who are thus maligned are as intelligent and virtuous as any Community in the State. There is not and never has been a groggery in the town; never has been an arrest made or a suit brought amongst its citizens. They have the neatest, cleanest, most thrifty looking homes to be found in Central Iowa; cherish public schools; reverence the ordinances of God, and vote the Republican ticket, with perfect unanimity. So much for the town in which it is said, ‘Hell is let loose.’”</p> <p>“What is the cause of this dastardly attack upon Grinnell? The alleged cause is the extending of its hospitality to Capt. Brown, of Kansas; who, on his way to Ohio, with a company of his friends, and rescued slaves, from Missouri, stopped on Sabbath evening at Grinnell, rested there over the Sabbath, and spoke to the people on Saturday and Sabbath evenings.</p> <p>“It is alleged that Brown and his company admitted and boasted of having stolen 12 negroes they were speeding to Canada, and taking them with all the property they could lay hands on, shooting one of the masters, tying [sic] and carrying off others, burning barns, houses, &c., &c. Nearly all of this is the grossest, rankest falsehood; never uttered or warranted by anything said by Brown. We saw and conversed with Brown and the correspondent of the <i>New York Tribune</i>, as they passed through this city, at noon-day; and heard from their own lips the facts. The Kansas papers gave these facts weeks since. Brown passed with his company through Kansas and Nebraska, and</p>	

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	<p>through several companies of Missourians. He is an abolitionist of the old school, who believes that all men are entitled to liberty; and that in helping any innocent man, black or white, to the liberty of which we boast, he is doing God service. He is not, and never was a Republican; but maintained, both in New York and Ohio, where he resided for years, the reputation of a man of honor and truth; and was regarded as one of the most industrious and enterprising farmers in the neighborhood in which he lived.</p> <p>“Goaded by the destruction of his property at Ossawatamie, when that town was sacked and destroyed by the Border Ruffians, two years since, and by the cold-blooded butchery of his son, while he was working in the field, in sight of his own house, the old white-haired veteran has since distinguished himself among those who have opposed armed resistance to the Ruffians, and has occasionally carried the war into Africa; very much as men would be apt to do under similar circumstances.</p> <p>“The recent foray of Brown into Missouri, was to punish two slaveholders on the border, who had harbored and protected the invaders of Kansas, and assisted in inflicting the wrongs suffered by the Territory. – Another Invasion was threatened from Missouri, and the clans were assembling. – Brown believed that such a foray as that he headed, would show the insecurity of slave property, in the absence of their masters, and induce the latter to stay at home and leave the rights of the Territory undisturbed. No murder was committed. Eleven slaves were set free, and they took with them the means of making good their escape from the house of bondage; enough property to pay their expenses to Canada.</p> <p>“These are the facts, as they were published in Kansas, in the vicinity of the foray, as they were communicated to us by the actors, and as stated at Grinnell.</p> <p>“Without seeking to justify the running off of these slaves, the people of Grinnell were glad to see and hear from one who had distinguished himself, not by cruelties and assaults upon the unoffending and defenseless; but by his lion-hearted assaults upon the invading hordes who have from time to time preyed upon the peace, the property, and the life of Kansas. The story of the wrongs and sufferings of Capt. Brown, would rouse the coldest blood, and nerve the weakest arm. He asked not alms of the people of Grinnell; asked no shelter for the slaves he and his companions were escorting to freedom. Having marched right through the camp of his enemies, and bearded them in their dens, he feared no further molestation. But he thought it worth while to explain the motives and causes</p>	

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	<p>that led to this, his last act in Kansas; and the people of Grinnell wished him God speed, in his retirement to the quiet of an old homestead he still retains in New York, where he expects soon to sleep with his kindred, the sleep that knows no waking. During the <i>three years and a half</i> he has lived in Kansas, he has grown <i>twenty years older</i>. Hardly did we recognize in the silver locks, the wrinkled brow, and bent form of the Capt. Brown we met upon the streets of Des Moines a few days since, the erect, vigorous, and buoyant-citizen Brown, whom we greeted a few years since, as he departed from Ohio, to lay the foundations of a new home in a far off territory.</p> <p>“Those whose peculiar mission it is to inculcate the beauties of Slavery, and who are ready to palliate every excess and aggression of the Slave Power, and its Border Ruffians, will, of course, join the southern press in hurling their anathemas at Capt. Brown. They will stigmatize the people of Grinnell and every other town in Iowa, that has failed to follow, like a bloodhound, on the trail of Capt. Brown, and send back to the task-master the escaping slaves. Believing that it is the mission of the Free States to catch the runaway negroes of the South, these serviles will howl over such recreancy to the demands of the Fugitive Slave Law. Let them howl. An intelligent, thinking people, who have considered the question in all its bearings, can no longer be hoodwinked or duped. – <i>Des Moines Citizen</i>”</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, March 10, 1859)</p>	
March 10, 1859, Thurs.	<p>The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad began construction in Poweshiek County. There were hopes that the railroad would extend 10 miles into the county by March 1860.</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, March 10, 1859)</p>	
March 14, 1859, Mon.	<p>The Iowa Legislature mandated that school board elections would be held today in each school district in Iowa.</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, March 10, 1859)</p>	
March 16, 1859, Sun.	<p>John Brown wrote a letter to J.B. Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: F.B. Sanborn, <i>The Life and Letters of John Brown</i>, pg. 519, published 1891, located in John Brown/Boyd B. Sutler Collection, West Division of Culture and History, drawing from the Diary of John Brown)</p>	
March 17, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Nathaniel T. Clark, 22-year-old son of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark, “being sick but of sound mind,” wrote his will and testament. He left his father \$5, and his mother, Abigail, \$400 and land. He also left land to his sister, Nancy Holyoke, and to his brother, Rodney W. Clark.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Probate Records, “Clark, Nathaniel”)</p>	

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	file.)	
March 18, 1859, Fri.	<p>“DIED—In Grinnell on the 18th Inst., Nathaniel T. Clark [son of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark] of the age of 22 years.</p> <p>This is the first breach which has been made in the circle of the young men of Grinnell, and the event occasioned a deep sensation.</p> <p>The deceased was a native of Searsport, Maine. He brought with him the regard of all who knew him in the place of his nativity; and during his three years residence in Iowa, had won the respect, and hearty friendship of all who had enjoyed his acquaintance here – not more esteemed for the mildness of his disposition, than for unvarying urbanity and kindness.</p> <p>His disease is supposed to have been contracted by exposure in preparing a beautiful residence which stands a monument of the mockery of human hopes, blighted by death.</p> <p>He died at the house of his brother [Rodney] with whom he was associated in business, and was attended in sickness by his brother-in-law, Dr. Thos. Holyoke.</p> <p>With mourning that his early life had not been devoted to the service of his Maker, he died with a Christian's hope of glorious immortality.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Tombstone in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell; 2. April 7, 1859, Montezuma Republican, pg. 2, microfilm, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>Grinnell School ended the Winter Term by holding a public exhibition. The following students participated (although it's not a complete list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew Phelps, age 16, gave a declamation • Charles E. Ford, age 9, read “The Tyro” • Joseph T. Hays, age 20, read “Americans should be politicians” • William Delahoyde, age 18, read “The Catholic Church” • Henry F. Parks, age 19, read “Horatius” <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, March 10, 1859)</p> <p>“We went up to the exhibition in the evening on a sled, stayed all night.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 20, 1859, Sun.	<p>“Amasa [G.] Bixby came to town with his bride.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: Mrs. Julia (Bigelow) Bixby was the sister of Cordelia Longley Howard. (Source: an editorial note added to the March 20, 1859, entry in the Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 23, 1859, Wed.	<p>“The threshing machine here, thirty bushels of wheat (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 28, 1859, Mon.	<p>“Work goes on well on the R.R. [railroad]. The going has been so bad that nothing has been done in obtaining materials for the Coll. [Iowa College] building, but there will ___ ___ soon as the ground settles. I hope you have sold the Coll. buildings at Davenport.” (Source: J.B. Grinnell letter to Rev. Julius A. Reed, March 28, 1859, located in Julius Reed Papers, 1831 – 1890, call number MS 01.106, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: The building was up by June 30, 1859. See timeline entry for that date for more details.</p>	
March 29, 1859, Tues.	<p>Teams of horses en route to Pike's Peak “We saw several teams on Saturday, from the neighborhood of LaSalle, Ill., on their way to Pike's Peak. One was drawn by five yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows, on the lead, and had a stove pipe run out through the cover [?].” (Source: Weekly Hawk-Eye, March 29, 1859, pg. 3, column 1, microfilm at Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
March 31, 1859, Thurs.	<p>“Hon. J.B. Grinnell and the Des Moines Statesman” “Our readers -- especially those residing in this county – are aware that Capt. Brown of Kansas, passed through this State some weeks ago , and that in company with several escaped fugitives, from Missouri, he passed a couple of days at Grinnell, in this county. “Shortly after the departure of Capt. Brown and his associates from Grinnell, an article appeared in the <i>Statesman</i>, a Democratic paper published at Des Moines, under the characteristic head of <i>Hell Let Loose – Fanaticism in Grinnell &c.</i>, in which article the editor of said paper took occasion to denounce the citizens of Grinnell as being a little the meanest on God's earth. “They are accused of applauding Brown and his confederates upon the Sabbath day – of endorsing murder, robbery and arson, together with a number of other hideous offenses too tedious to mention. “With what justice such epithets as these can be applied to the people of Grinnell,</p>	

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	<p>we leave for those who are best acquainted with them to judge. That they are a high minded, honorable people and that they are above desecrating the Sabbath – of endorsing <i>murder, arson, Robbery, &c.</i> is a fact which need not be affirmed – a fact which will not be disputed by any person who has ever had any knowledge of, or intercourse with them. But not more certainly are they an honorable people, than that the editor of the <i>Statesman</i> is a contemptible puppy, and that his article is mean, slanderous, and devilish from beginning to end. But when it is known that Will Tomlinson, one of the recipients of favors at the hands of Dr. Eads, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the undoubted author of the article, our readers will not be astonished. If we mistake not, he is the identical chap who charged Martin L. Morris, late State Treasurer, with being a defaulter, and afterwards swallowed the <i>lie</i> of his own accord, and acknowledged that it was put forth to injure the Republican ticket and make capital for the sham democracy.</p> <p>“But notwithstanding the corruptness and meanness of the author of the article under consideration, the <i>Statesman</i> claims to be a decent institution, and as its article has gone forth to the world, and may do great injury as well as injustice to the people of Grinnell – to citizens of our county – we gladly publish the following reply to it from the pen of Hon. J.B. Grinnell: --</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“For the Iowa Statesman.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Grinnell, Iowa, March 10, 1859.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“J.A. Williamson Esq. – Senior Editor of the <i>Statesman</i> – Dear Sir: --</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">“With confidence I should ask to avail myself of the acquaintance I have with you, as a gentleman, and supposed friend, to ask a favor: Allow me then to invoke your native sense of justice as one of the Press, while I ask the room in your sheet for a brief statement of facts, relative to an article in the Statesman of the 24th ult., headed <i>Hell Let Loose!</i> -- <i>Fanaticism in Grinnell &c.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">“Your ‘unimpeachable authority’ has imposed upon your credulity, and, to such an extent, that the article to which I refer, contains 15 to 25 untruths; the more material of which I could prove by many witnesses, but will only subscribe my own name (since your informant has not published his) and notice a few:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">“That ‘Hell let loose’ has any peculiar application to us, is for others to decide, who call it a character, and not a locality. And a certain type of Democracy may deem the “Fanaticism in Grinnell” extreme, while it is true that a</p>	

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	<p>fair portion of the people here Democrats claim that they are still such.</p> <p>“Murder, Robbery, and Arson acknowledged.’ Neither were acknowledged in public, nor boasted of in private, so far as I have learned.</p> <p>“Applauded by a Grinnell congregation on the Sabbath.’ All untrue! The usual services were held on the Sabbath, and there was no notice to the contrary. In the evening there was a conference meeting, and no stranger spoke save Capt. Brown, and he only spoke a few words. It was a still and solemn meeting, without the least sign of applause.</p> <p>“I must demur to the historical statement which you give of the Kansas troubles, and taking the facts as reported by the Press of all shades and opinions, would be willing to make a jury of the seven Democratic Governors of Kansas to decide between us.</p> <p>“To my knowledge Brown did not ‘seek to sell horses to pay expenses.’</p> <p>“He did not obtain the use of the Church for Saturday and Sabbath evenings. It was only after urging that he consented to speak at all, and as I before stated, there was no Sabbath meeting for him.</p> <p>“He made no admission that he was ‘a robber and murder.’ Not a word was said about ‘raising a banditti,’ or company.</p> <p>“There was no statement made in regard to killing, or burning barns and houses. – On the contrary, he distinctly stated that their way was peaceful, and that the people of color had only what property they called their own.</p> <p>“It is a pure fabrication that he said they had stolen horses, or had any ‘for sale cheap.’</p> <p>“You are pleased to pass from Capt. Brown to ‘Grinnell, a religious colony, boasting of a higher or purer morality than all their neighbors.’</p> <p>“As I happened to be here as soon as any one, I have no knowledge of this being ‘a religious colony,’ or a colony of any kind. The charge of boasting is certainly <i>gratuitous</i>, and a specification on this point, might properly remind us of a want of charity, and of good manners. The writer of this, by his regard for the citizens of the Capital, is not aware of having merited any share of the opprobrium which the <i>fling</i> was meant to fasten on a new village; and again denies that on the Sabbath evening there was boisterous, or any kind of</p>	

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	<p>applauding.</p> <p>“If ‘almost impossible to credit such disgrace and blasphemy,’ most cheerfully will you make the above corrections. It will further give you pleasure to publish the fact that the course of Capt. Brown is not unconditionally approved here; nor do all condemn him who came to the aid of the poor only when entreated to do so, and, who neither claims nor expects protection from the Government, which permits the murder of an innocent son, and robbers to go unpunished; nor clemency by the minions of slavery, who have sought to despoil Kansas. His policy is to show to the people of Missouri that they live in glass houses, and have enough to do in taking care of slavery at home, without extending it.</p> <p>“His purpose is to save lives, and not to take them. Asking nothing in charity for himself, and neither making an apology, nor asking approval of those far from the scene of wanton barbarities, declares that an old man like himself ought to die, and to refer motives and deeds to the Chancery of Heaven, where slavery will find no advocate.</p> <p>“Truth has compelled me to deny all that was really offensive in your article, with the very classical caption, and since Henry Clay (very good authority), said that catching runaway negroes was a business which no gentleman would engage in, I am free to confess that poor people will be quite as apt to be fed, and warmed here, as otherwise treated; still having <i>due</i> regard for all the enactments made for the benefit of man hunters on free soil.</p> <p>“It is hinted that the crossing of the path of the junior Editor, in defense of Mr. Farnum, and the M. & M.R.R. at the late Oskaloosa Convention, by the undersigned, had to do with the <i>animus</i> of the article in question, which I am slow to believe.</p> <p>“Most respectfully yours. “J.B. GRINNELL.”</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, March 31, 1859)</p> <p>DISCREPANCIES: NOTE 1: Years later, J.B. Grinnell's memoirs (pg. 211) referred to “an evening</p>	

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	<p>reception in the large audience room used for a church” (located in the same building as the Grinnell Public School).</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell claimed that John Brown didn't “obtain the use of the Church for Saturday and Sabbath evenings,” and that there was no Sabbath meeting for him. The author of “<i>Hell Let Loose</i>” seemingly disagreed. J.B., seemingly stressed that fact that Grinnell residents asked Brown to speak—and that Brown didn't ask for permission to speak.</p> <p>NOTE 2: J.B. Grinnell claimed that the Sunday evening meeting was “still and solemn ...without the least sign of applause.” John Brown disagreed. Six days after the Sunday meeting, he wrote that he and Kagi were “loudly cheered and fully endorsed.”</p> <p>NOTE 3: To the charge that Grinnell is “a religious colony, boasting of a higher or purer morality than all their neighbors,” J.B. responded, “I have no knowledge of this being ‘a religious colony,’ or a colony of any kind.” It's possible that he described Grinnell differently in 1859 than he did in 1854. On May 27, 1854, in the early days of the town, J.B. writes to his wife, Julia, “Here I am in the way of duty, I trust laying foundations for a good colony and us a home.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 211; 2. John Brown, “Reception of Brown and Company at Grinnell Iowa”; 3. Macy, Jesse, <u>The Anti-Slavery Crusade</u>; and 4. J.B. Grinnell, letter to Julia Grinnell, May 27, 1854, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
<p>March 31, 1859, Thurs.</p>	<p>Gold hunters passed through “A large number of gold hunters have passed through this place during the past week or ten days, en route for the gold regions,” according to the Montezuma Republican.</p> <p>Condition of Roads Offering advice to gold hunters who passed through Poweshiek County, the editor suggested taking the road which lead from Iowa City (present terminus of the railroad) through Millersburg and Poweshiek County, to Des Moines. A week earlier, the editor, driving a team of two horses on this road, covered 30 to 40 miles per day.</p> <p>During the same period of time, a gentleman had worse luck on the Iowa City-Marengo road (leading to Des Moines). Leaving Iowa City in a stagecoach pulled by six horses, the</p>	

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	<p>coach stopped three hours later because the road was impassable. (Source: Montezuma Republican, March 31, 1859)</p> <p>NOTE: I presume that the road from Iowa City through Millersburg to Des Moines, covered the same route as present-day County Road F52, leading from Millersburg to Montezuma, the county seat of Poweshiek County.</p>	
April 1, 1859, Fri.	<p>"Mr. Burrell here to help clean wheat. I am not well." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 5, 1859, Tues.	<p>Raymond M. Kellogg "Esq." married Maria Parks, with the Rev. J.B. Grinnell, officiating. Maria was the daughter of Philo Parks "Esq." of Grinnell and the niece of Henry Farnum, builder of the M & M Railroad. (Sources: 1. April 14, 1859 Montezuma Republican; and 2. Obituary of Maria Parks Kellogg)</p> <p>Spring term began at Grinnell Public School. It would last 12 weeks. (Source: Montezuma Republican, March 3, 1859)</p>	
April 7, 1859, Thurs.	<p>"Hannah [Bartlett] and Philo [Bartlett] here to help me clean the house." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 11, 1859, Mon.	<p>"Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came for my washing." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 14, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Grinnell School statistics The following teachers taught part of the previous school year in Grinnell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miss Junietta Phelps (she was 17 or 18 years old); • Miss J.E. Bailey (if she was Joanna Bailey, she was 12 or 13); • Miss H.M. Tilton; • A.F. Gillette, "Esq."; and • Leonard F. Parker <p>Twelve teachers were employed in Poweshiek County during summer 1858, and 31 taught during the winter of 1858-1859 (which represented an increase of 55 percent over the</p>	

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	<p>previous winter).</p> <p>According to Leonard F. Parker, County Superintendent of Schools, 152 students attended the Grinnell School in its one schoolhouse during winter term, 1858-1859. The Grinnell School had four blackboards. The number of students who studied various subjects was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reading, 124; • spelling, 136; • writing, 144; • arithmetic, 118; • geography, 74; • grammar, 59; • algebra, 23; • bookkeeping, 14; • Latin, 3; • geography of the heavens, 9; and • surveying, 2. <p>L.F. Parker estimated that student enrollment in Poweshiek County had increased in the last year at least as much as the percentage of teachers (that is, a 55 percent increase). (Source: Leonard F. Parker, "The Public Schools of Poweshiek County," Montezuma Republican, April 14, 1859, pg. 2, microfilm, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>Teachers in Washington Township Schools, Poweshiek County "In Washington, J.W. Fisher, esq., and W.S. Kenworthy, Miss M. Crawford and Mrs. M.E. Mounts." (Source: "Teachers in Poweshiek County," Montezuma Republican, April 14, 1859, pg. 2, microfilm, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>Benjamin Griffith married Elizabeth Ferneau. Rev. D.W. Robinson performed the ceremony.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
April 14, 1859, Thurs.	J.B. Grinnell wrote a letter to the editor of the Montezuma Republican titled, "Pike's Peak." After hearing many wild stories, Grinnell advised Iowans to not head to California for the Gold Rush. (Source: J.B. Grinnell, "Pike's Peak, Montezuma Republican, April 14, 1859, pg. 2, microfilm SHSI, Iowa City)	
April 18, 1859, Mon.	"Philo [Bartlett] came for me to go up to stay for a few weeks [at her parents' home]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Eliza Ann was expecting. See timeline entry for April 22, 1859.	
April 19, 1859, Tues.	Captain of Slaver Murdered "The three mates of the slaver E.A. Rawlins, have been arrested at Apalachicola, Fla., charged with having murdered the 'Spanish Captain' of the vessel. As is well known, slavers are provided with two commanders, an American and a Spaniard, the former to maintain the inviolability of the flag, when a search is apprehended from the British cruisers; the latter to bear the responsibility in case of a visit from an American man of war." (Source: Weekly Hawk-Eye, April 19, 1859, pg. 3, column 1)	
April 22, 1859, Fri.	"The babe was born. It is past day. She weighed 8½ pounds." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Eliza Ann's baby, Alice Howard, was born in Eliza Ann and Benoni's home. When Alice grew up, she married Lyman Longley.	
April 23, 1859, Sat.	Baptist Church Dedicated "A neat little church was completed on the corner of Second Avenue and West Street. This was the first church building in Grinnell." The Baptist Church building was dedicated by "Revs. E. Gunn, G. G. Edwards, J. Ellis Guild, I.J. Stoddard, and the pastor, F.D. Rickerson." (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u> , pg. 540, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880) NOTE: "Preparations for erecting a [Baptist] house of worship began in the fall of 1858." It actually was the first building in Grinnell used exclusively for worship. The	

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	Congregationalists met on the upper floor of the schoolhouse.	
Week of April 29 – May 5, 1859	The Des Moines Citizen (newspaper) stated that J.B. Grinnell was one of two men suggested as possible replacements for Lieutenant Gov. Faville who didn't seek re-nomination. The Montezuma Weekly Republican editor was in favor of Grinnell's nomination. (Source: "Lieutenant Governor," Montezuma Weekly Republican, May 5, 1859, Grinnell College)	
May 5, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Depression Lingered A subscription to the Montezuma Republican was available for barter: "15 or 20 bushels or corn; two or three dozen chickens; one or two bushels of corn meal; and three or four bacon hams." (Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 91)</p> <p>Miss M. Edna Marsh traveled to Montezuma during the past week, hoping that a private summer school would be formed, and that she would be its teacher. Montezuma had a public school which operated in the winter, but "the public fund is in a collapsed condition." Marsh was recommended by County Superintendent of Schools, Leonard F. Parker. He called Marsh "a most estimable young lady, capable of teaching any ordinary school in the county." The editor of the Montezuma Weekly Republican asked the residents of Montezuma to consider starting a private school and hiring Miss Marsh to teach the students. The editor argued that there were "plenty of children in this place to compose two good schools," and it was more convenient for small children to attend school in the summer than in the winter. (Source: "Summer School," Montezuma Weekly Republican, May 5, 1859, Grinnell College)</p>	
May 9, 1859, Mon.	<p>"Elizabeth Abel came here to work, I came home." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Elizabeth Abel helped Eliza Ann adjust to the new duties of motherhood for five weeks, leaving on June 11, 1859. Eliza Ann paid her \$1.00 a week.</p>	
May 13, 1859, Fri.	Merchant Harvey Bliss set out from Grinnell for Denver, Colorado. "Scotch" Cooper and a Mr. Clark (who worked with Anor Scott) left, too, each man driving a wagon pulled by three yoke of oxen. All three men intended to sell a large amount of salted pork in Denver. Bliss instigated this trip because he wanted to unload massive quantities of pork that he	

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	<p>had bought. Earlier in the year, Bliss had expected that “the East and West Railroad would be extended through Grinnell and make a market for a large quantity of provisions,” including pork. So he bought more than four tons of pork and salted it. However, in the spring, the railroad extension was abandoned. Consequently, Bliss sold two tons to Scotch Cooper, and some to Mr. Clark, and off they went.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. II, pg. 25)</p> <p>NOTE: The men traveled over the mountains to Leadville, “150 miles beyond Denver by the then-traveled road.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In 1895 or 1896, Bliss related that “Mr. Cooper made a trade ... with an Indian man for a buffalo robe” in exchange for some cups of sugar. Since the Indian didn't have a bag to carry the sugar, he took the dirty garment off of his young companion and told Cooper to place the sugar on the garment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bliss also recounted, “One Sabbath, a man came to our wagons to buy meat. When told that we did not sell on the Sabbath, he looked surprised and said that we were the only men he ever saw that brought their religion across the Missouri River.”</p>	
May 15, 1859, Sun.	<p>During the service at Grinnell Congregational Church, Rev. Stephen Herrick prayed for Harvey Bliss, Scotch Cooper, and Mr. Clark as they headed to Colorado.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. II, pg. 25)</p> <p>NOTE: The men had a pleasant trip, but not a financially successful one. They returned home in about five months. Not long afterwards, Harvey Bliss sold his interest in his store and moved out to his farm.</p>	
May 17, 1859, Tues.	<p>“WEBSTER’S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY</p> <p>The attention of Directors is solicited to ‘Act No. 12,’ as passed by the Board of Education. Webster’s unabridged Diction can be purchased for school Districts at the low price of <i>four dollars</i>, and all those Directors who desire this work for their Districts should take this matter into immediate consideration, and report to me the number of copies ordered by the Board.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The value of the Dictionary is known. No better opportunity for securing this treasure for our schools will ever be found.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L.F. Parker, Co. Supt. Grinnell, May 17, 1859”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: May 19, 1859, Montezuma Republican, microfilm at SHSI, Iowa City)	
May 25, 1859, Wed.	“Rose Abel came in afternoon, boiled lye for soap.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 28, 1859, Sat.	“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came for me to go up and stay all night [in their house] and go to meeting.	
May 29, 1859, Sun.	“Philo [Bartlett] took care of babe [Alice] in the forenoon, and Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] in the afternoon. “[Uncle] Enoch [Bartlett] came to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] on his way to Association in Muscatine. “He [Rev. Enoch Bartlett] preached. I had not been to meeting for 14 Sabbaths.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, May 28, 1859)	
Summer 1859	T.B. Clark had a poor wheat crop, and he shut down his mill. (Source: Eli P. Clark letter to L.F. Parker, 1911.)	
June 2, 1859, Thurs.	“Mr. Gool came to paint and paper the room.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
June 11, 1859, Sat.	“Elizabeth [Abel] left. “Stayed five weeks, paid her \$1.00 a week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
June 13, 1859, Mon.	Elizabeth [Abel] came and washed.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
June 16, 1859, Thurs.	Guttenberg, Iowa, editorial on rise of Republican Party “Iowa has been under the control of the Republican party ever since the year 1855; a party that crept into power by exciting local prejudices, by fomenting the hatred of classes; but chiefly by the Kansas Nebraska act, then they took hold of the negroe [sic] excitement, and thus came into power, and have controlled the State up the present time.” (Source: Lendt, D.L., <u>Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa</u> , 1973, Iowa State University Press, pg. 21, drawing upon the Mississippi Valley Register (Guttenberg, Iowa), June 16, 1859, page 2) NOTE: Lendt recounted the trouble that had occurred in Kansas since 1854. First, pro-slavery groups and anti-slavery groups trooped into the territory in order to rule the state according to their wishes. This resulted in two rival Kansas governments. Both groups, meanwhile, were increasingly armed. After the “sack of Lawrence” in May 1856, the	

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	<p>violence ratcheted up, with John Brown and six followers murdering five pro-slavery men at Pottawotomie Creek. Throughout these events, the troubles of Kansas were of great interest to Iowans.</p>	
<p>June 22, 1859, Wed.</p>	<p>“Went to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] when he went to break prairie.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>June 26, 1859, Sun.</p>	<p>A young girl in Williamsburg, Iowa, was bitten by a rattlesnake in three places near her ankle. She was a clergyman’s daughter. (Source: Marengo Visitor as quoted in the Montezuma Republican, June 6, 1859)</p>	
<p>June 30, 1859, Thurs.</p>	<p>A first-hand description of Grinnell appeared in the Cedar Valley Times. It was written by the editor of the paper. The editor had passed through northern Poweshiek County, and he had stayed at the Bailey House (hotel), run by Mrs. Alfred Bailey. The editor gave the following description:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Iowa College ... is to be removed to this place. The building is already up and enclosed, and is intended to be completed by the first of next September. The College building can be seen from the eastern road at a distance of <i>fifteen miles</i>.”</p> <p>According to the editor, Grinnell residents manifested “neatness and good taste,” and they delight in seeing the good old examples from New England carried out.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“On Sunday evening while taking a walk about the town, we were surprised to see the quietness which everywhere reigned. We could scarcely see a bird fly, or hear a chicken peep, and not a single person except our company in the streets.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The children all looked as if they had seen soap and water during the day – a thing rather unfrequent [sic] in the West.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“In the evening, we attended divine service, and we venture to say that there were not ten persons in the town that remained at home, and Grinnell contains about 400 inhabitants.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 7, 1859)</p> <p>The track of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad was graded and ready for ties, for about 15 miles, in the vicinity of Brooklyn. A large number of ties were also distributed along the line, as witnessed by the editor of the Cedar Valley Times. (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 7, 1859)</p>	

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July 4, 1859, Mon.	<p>“Celebration at the academy [in Grinnell]. THEY RAISED MONEY FOR THE BRASS BAND.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: According to William Beaton, the Grinnell Band was organized on “May 30, 1859, with James Porter as leader.” (Source: William Beaton, “Music in Grinnell in the ‘Early Days,’ Stewart Library, Grinnell, Pamphlet Files, 4th Floor)</p> <p>Meanwhile, J.B. Grinnell gave an address to children and parents at the Independence Day celebration in nearby Brooklyn, Iowa. According to the Montezuma Weekly Republican, “The oration by Dr. Watts and the address by Mr. Grinnell were both excellent, and both were listened to with much interest by both old and young, but especially the address of Mr. Grinnell was listened to with much interest by the children.” (Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, July 7, 1859, pg. 2, column 3)</p>	
July 10, 1859, Sun.	<p>“Went to the Baptist meeting in the afternoon. “At night, attended the Sabbath school concert [for Grinnell Congregational Church]. “Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett]” took care of the babe [Alice] all day.”</p> <p>NOTE: The date for today’s entry – as listed on the transcription of Eliza Ann Bartlett’s diary -- states “L.” I’m guessing that the correct date is July 10, 1859 because the entry follows July 4, and it precedes Aug. 9, 1859.</p>	
July 13, 1859, Wed.	<p>Amos Bixby announced, “My friends have announced my name for Senator in this District.” Bixby stated that no other Republican from Poweshiek County “is being mentioned for Representative or for any one of the more important county offices.”</p> <p>Bixby’s long letter to the editor (of the Montezuma Republican) acknowledged possible objections to his candidacy. He also discussed issues pertaining to J.B. Grinnell. Bixby stated, “It may be set down to begin with, that the Republicans here are not going to do anything which, even by implication, looks like sacrificing Mr. Grinnell. But his particular friends are determined to regard any movement for another [candidate] as unjust to him... “I am willing to believe that the Republicans in the County are all Mr. Grinnell’s</p>	

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	<p>friends, and also my friends, so far as I am known. What I complain of is, the clever device to put the question in such shape that my claims cannot be canvassed without being met, and mixed up with these stories and prejudices to which allusion has been made.”</p> <p>Amos Bixby denied any dishonorable motives for running for office. (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 14, 1859)</p>	
July 21, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Amos Bixby announced as tentative candidate for State Senator “We are authorized to announce [?] the name of AMOS BIXBY, Esq., of Grinnell, Poweshiek County, as a candidate for the office of SENATOR, subject to the decision of the Republican Senatorial Convention to be held at Millersburg, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1859. (Source: July 21, 1859, Montezuma Republican, pg. 2, microfilm at SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
July 26, 1859, Tues.	<p>The Republican Central Committee of Poweshiek and Iowa Counties held a convention in Millersburg to nominate a candidate for the Iowa Senate. Two ballots were held, with J.J. Watson receiving 14 votes, and J.B. Grinnell receiving 13 votes. J.J. Watson was nominated to be the Republican candidate. (Sources: Montezuma Republican: July 7, 1859, and August 11, 1859)</p>	
Aug. 1, 1859, Mon.	<p>Edwin Clarence Bliss was born to Harvey and Elnora Bliss in Grinnell.</p>	
Aug. 9, 1859, Tues.	<p>“Mr. Phelps died.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 11, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Iowa College was now located in Grinnell. It had been removed from Davenport, where it operated for 10 years. The “College has a valuable library of several thousand volumes; a cabinet; and Philosophical Apparatus,” according to an ad in the Montezuma Republican. The President and Professors were to be announced at an early date. A new Preparatory Department “will be opened in the new College building on the 14th of September next for both sexes.” Prospective students who sought board “at a reasonable rate” were to contact Rev. Stephen L. Herrick, Rev. J.B. Grinnell, or Amos Bixby. (Source: Montezuma Republican, August 11, 1859, advertisement)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: A small library and a few scientific instruments in a wagon comprised the holdings of Iowa College which were removed to Grinnell, according to historians J.A. Swisher and Joe Wall. Wall refers to “a wagonload of books.”</p> <p>Ms. Catherine Rod, archivist of Grinnell College, wrote, “In 1858, there were 2064 books in the college's Davenport collection. It seems reasonable to assume that they were all moved to Grinnell. A large wagon (like a Conestoga) could move a lot of material. I also suspect that many of the volumes were much smaller than those published today, so you could fit a lot of volumes in a box and a lot of boxes in a wagon.”</p> <p>See timeline entry for Nov. 22, 1859, for discussion of the number of books in the Iowa College library.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 88; 2. Wall, Joe, <u>Grinnell College in the 19th Century</u>, pg. xiii; and 3. E-mails between D. Connon and Ms. Catherine Rod, Grinnell College Archivist, Aug. 31 and Sept. 3, 2007)</p> <p>NOTE 2: “None of the Davenport professors followed the College to Grinnell,” according to historian Truman O. Douglass. There was simply “not enough of it [the school body] then to require any of the Davenport teachers.” Leonard F. Parker was put in charge of the newly transplanted Iowa College.</p> <p>(Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. II, pg. 212, unpublished manuscript, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Stephen L. Herrick was also listed as the Secretary of the Grinnell School Board, in a separate ad for Grinnell School in the same issue of the paper.</p> <p>“Senator Grinnell Loses Re-Nomination</p> <p>‘We learn from Poweshiek co., that the Hon. J.B. Grinnell has failed to secure the Senatorial re-nomination from his district.</p> <p>The successful nominee is a man named Wilson, from the lower part of the county, and an anti-Railroad man.</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">On this issue, the Democrats have but to do their duty well, and that stronghold of the enemy may be redeemed. – Iowa City Reporter.’</p> <p>Would it not be well for the editor of the Reporter to post himself a little, before he undertakes to post the Democracy of the 33d Senatorial District. In the second paragraph of the above squib, there is not less than three mis-statements in regard to the Republican candidate for Senator. In the first place, his name is Watson, and not Wilson; in the second place, he does not live in the lower part of the county; in the third and last place, he has never taken any part in the Railroad controversy in that county ...”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: August 11, 1859, Montezuma Republican, pg. 2, microfilm at SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Union Church in Page County</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Tabor, Iowa, August 11, 1859</p> <p>“Rev. J.A. [Julius] Reed, “Dear Br. [Brother] ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Amity in Page County, of which you have doubtless heard, is now interested in the question of its future ecclesiastical policy & relations. They have a union church of 50 or more members – Wesleyans, Congregationalists, &c. -- & the proposition to become Congregational & united with our Ass. [Association] is now under consideration by them. Of course we wish that they may act understandingly ...”</p> <p>“Respectfully yours, John Todd”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Letter from John Todd to Julius A. Reed, Julius A. Reed papers, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Aug. 23, 1859, Tues.	<p>“Went up to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett]. When we came home, Charley [Howard, 8 years old] gone. Did not find him until the next day, one o’clock.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 29, 1859, Mon.	<p>J.B. Grinnell and Amos Bixby accepted an invitation to debate Democrats Elwood and Finch in Grinnell in the evening. The Democrats were lawyers, visiting from Des Moines. The men were said to have an “animated discussion.” The Montezuma Republican proclaimed Grinnell and Bixby as victorious.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Montezuma Republican, September 8, 1859)</p>	
Aug. 30,	<p>Democrats Elwood and Finch again debated the “gallant Poweshiek Republicans” (i.e.,</p>	

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1859, Tues.	<p>J.B. Grinnell, accompanied by Samuel F. Cooper) in Toledo (in Tama County). The Montezuma Republican later opined (in a piece titled, "Hon. J.B. Grinnell in the Field"),</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Mr. Grinnell is one of the bests stumpers in the State of Iowa ... That he will 'carry the war into Africa' as the saying is, and create a fluttering in the ranks of the Democracy [Democratic Party] will not be doubted by those who have heard him speak ... He will soon take the stump in this and Iowa County, in favor of the Republican ticket."</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, September 8, 1859)</p> <p>NOTE: The Montezuma Republican piece was followed by the initials "A.M.C."</p>	
Sept. 1, 1859, Thurs.	<p>C.C. Cole, the Democratic candidate for "Supreme Judge," campaigned in Grinnell. He debated J.B. Grinnell on "issues between the two parties."</p> <p>The Montezuma Republican later informed readers that J.B. "completely demolished every argument adduced by this potential aspirant for Judicial honors."</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, September 8, 1859)</p>	
Sept. 1, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Slaver abandoned</p> <p>"Aug. 8, 1859. A cargo of 600 Africans has been landed on the coast of Florida, near Tampa. As soon as the landing was affected, the vessel was fired and abandoned. This statement is made on the authority of U.S. Marshal Blackburn."</p> <p>(Source: Sept. 1, 1859 Montezuma Republican)</p>	
Sept. 5, 1859, Mon.	<p>"Commenced to wash, the bucket broke."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 6, Tues.	<p>Grinnell Public School Teachers for Fall Term</p> <p>"Teachers to be employed as of the first Tuesday in September:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"L.F. Parker -- \$50 per month; Helen Tilton -- \$20 per month; and Junietta C. Phelps -- \$16 per month."</p> <p>The Board also moved to release "Mr. Parker from one to three hours each day ... and to employ William Beaton to fill his place ... for the whole time."</p> <p>Besides teaching at Grinnell Public School, Parker served as Poweshiek County School Superintendent, and he began to give instruction in higher education at Iowa College.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u>, Aug. 27, 1859, entry,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	pg. 27; and 2. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u> , pg. 66)	
Sept. 11, 1859, Sun.	“Alice [Howard] weighed 15 pounds when she was 4 months old.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 14, 1859, Wed.	“Classes [in the Iowa College Preparatory Department] were organized ... in the College building in Grinnell, under the care of Rev. Stephen L. Herrick and Leonard F. Parker.” (Sources : 1. <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u> , pg. 28, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines) NOTE 1: “At the annual meeting in 1859, the Trustees requested Rev. S.L. Herrick, Q.A. [Quincy] Gilmore, L.F. Parker, and J.B. Grinnell to provide instruction without charge to the College.” NOTE 2: “The first meeting of the Board of Trustees in Grinnell was held July 10, 1860, when arrangements were made for the more formal opening of the Preparatory Department.”	
Sept. 20, 1859, Tues.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] brought home the lounge.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 22, 1859, Thurs.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went for a horse to carry us to Stanley’s wedding, we started for Western. (Stanley Bartlett married to Jenny Grinnell.)” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Jenny was a cousin of Rev. J.B. Grinnell (who performed the ceremony). (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
Fall 1859	Frances Overton, a fugitive slave who was living in Amos and Augusta Bixby’s garret, attended Grinnell Public School. (Source: Letter to the Editor, Iowa State Journal, Sept. 29, 1860, dated Sept. 17, 1860, Oversize Archives, 52 p G 88an – ck 52 pG20, Grinnell College, Burling Library Archives. It was signed “The Opposition.”)	
Oct. 4, 1859, Tues.	Financial pledges to Iowa College affected by hard times “The removal of Iowa College to Grinnell is now completed, and we are now arranging the subscriptions which were made to the College on condition of its removal.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Henry Farnum, Oct. 4, 1859, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 80, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)	

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	<p>“The subscriptions and notes due the College are much affected by the times, almost nothing can be collected.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Theron Baldwin, Oct. 4, 1859, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pgs. 81-82, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Oct. 7, 1859, Fri.	<p>“Jenny [Bartlett] came for us. “I went to the store in the forenoon, got Alice some calico dresses and aprons. “Visited [brother] Emery’s [family] in the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 16, 1859, Sun.	<p>John Brown seized the United States Armory and Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. (Source: West Virginia Division of Culture & History, http://www.wvculture.org/History/jnobrown.html .)</p> <p>NOTE 1: See Nov. 21, 1859, timeline entry for reaction of Grinnell residents.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Years later, E.S. Bartlett reminisced that John Brown had a “fine bunch of young men with him ... We became quite well acquainted with them and were very much aggrieved” (over their involvement at Harper’s Ferry). (Source: Bartlett, E.S., “Report of the Librarian”)</p>	
Oct. 22, 1859, Sat.	<p>John Delahoyde was appointed postmaster of Grinnell. He replaced Charles G. Adams. (Source: “Grinnell Postmasters,” list dated Sept. 13, 1911, J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Oct. 28, 1859, Fri.	<p>“Voted to employ Miss Flambleton of Forest Home if she can be obtained to teach the winter school in place of Miss [Helen] Tilton.” (Sources: 1. <u>Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u>, Aug. 27, 1859, entry, pg. 28, located in Grinnell-Newburg Administrative Offices)</p> <p>NOTE: The Board ultimately hired Mrs. Julia Bixby, wife of Amasa, to replace Helen Tilton for Winter term. See timeline entry for Nov. 21, 1859.</p>	
Nov. 4, 1859, Fri.	<p>“The threshing machine here to work, came last night. “Got dinner for seventeen.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 7, 1859, Mon.	<p>Qualifications of a Frontier Pastor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Tabor, Fremont Co., Iowa, Nov. 7, 1859</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Rev. J.A. [Julius] Reed “Dear Br. [Brother] ... “Are you going to accept that call to California? Surely we greatly need your aid in Iowa, but if the Master calls you away, we must cheerfully yield ... “Br. A. Penfield has mistaken his calling. It is a grand mistake that any kind of man can preach successfully on the frontiers. He needs piety, common sense, & some snap – grit as well as grace. “Truly yours, <u>John Todd</u>” (Source: Letter from John Todd to Julius A. Reed, Julius A. Reed papers, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Nov. 12, 1859, Sat.	<p>“Very cold, froze hard in the house, ice 2 ½ inches thick in the pantry.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 16, 1859, Wed.	<p>Wilbur F. Cordell married Jennie E. Baily (Bailey?). Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 20, 1859, Sun.	<p>Amos Bixby, attorney and farmer, gave the following snapshots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the railroad would extend to Pacific Ocean in ten years; • Iowa College’s preparatory department was open in Grinnell; • college library (3,700 volumes) arrived a few days ago; • Iowa College was only one in Iowa under Congregational control; he gave \$400 to it; • railroad terminus was still at Iowa City, but “the grading is advancing rapidly, the ties mostly ready, and the iron for thirty miles arrived at the City [presumably Iowa City]; • personal anxiety over debt, so he bonded his farm for 3 months at \$5,000; • Amos’s law business “has not amounted to much the last year”; • Poweshiek County lacked money “to pay the Sheriff for serving a writ”; • he expected more legal business in the spring; • J.B. Grinnell proposed forming a law partnership with Amos, establishing a paper in conjunction with law business, with Amos as editor – but Amos was reluctant, due to poor experience with former partner Samuel F. Cooper. <p>(Source: Bixby, Amos, “Letters from Iowa,” pgs. 10-11)</p>	
Nov. 21,	<p>“Baked and picked chickens.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1859, Mon.	<p>Mrs. Julia A. Bixby slated to teach “Board met and voted to engage Mrs. Julia A. Bixby as Teacher for the Winter term in place of Miss Tilton and to employ Miss Edna Marsh in place of Miss Phelps. Adjourned, S.L. Herrick, Sec’y.” (Sources: 1. Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, pg. 28; and 2. “Letters from Iowa,” Bixby, pg 12)</p> <p>NOTE: Mrs. Julia A. Bixby was the wife of Amasa G. “California” Bixby, the brother of attorney Amos Bixby. The day before the board meeting, Amos wrote these words about Julia: “Amasa and Julia work nicely in the same yoke. She thinks of teaching this winter; money is the inducement. If Amasa is not rich some day, it will be no fault of hers. “She goes into Society very little, seeming to prefer that of her husband at home, rather a fault than a virtue, I think, in a society like this.”</p> <p>Julius A. Reed planned to visit Grinnell “Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 21st, 1859 “Dear Henry, I expect to visit Grinnell about 10th Dec. and I may in Jan’y go east to spend three or four months or even more, though I do not much expect it. I may possibly go to California in Feb’y ...</p> <p>Reaction of Grinnell residents to Harpers Ferry “If you had not been at the North at the time of [John] Brown’s crazy raid [at Harper’s Ferry], I should perhaps inflict a long homily upon you. As it is, I must say a few words. “I was at Grinnell when it occurred. Brown stopped there with his 11 negroes last spring, and a collection was taken up for him, but not one approved of his foray at Harper’s Ferry, and I have not heard any person approve of it.</p>	

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	<p>“Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell, whose name was found in Brown’s carpet bag, knew nothing of his movement and never supposed he contemplated such a step. I don’t believe that 20 besides his [Brown’s] company knew any thing of it.” (Source: Letter from Julius A. Reed to Henry, Nov. 21, 1859, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Correspondence, 1857-1859, Box 1, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: According to Leonard F. Parker, “at all times, Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell had a glowing admiration for Brown, and some of his letters to ‘Old Ossawatimie’ which were found among Brown’s papers after his arrest made Senator John Mason anxious to get Mr. Grinnell into the U.S. Courts. Mr. Grinnell did not fly to Canada. He hastened to Washington to confront the fire-eaters and to face all responsibility for his writings. The Virginians were soon satisfied that they could fasten no taint of treason on the men from Iowa.” (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, April 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, published in 1907, pgs. 9 and 10)</p>	
<p>Nov. 22, 1859, Tues.</p>	<p>Julius A. Reed sent books and lumber to Iowa College in Grinnell “I forwarded by R.R. to Iowa City on ___ day of last week 1,000 [?] ft. lumber and 8,000 books to your address ... I hope it is all safely in Grinnell. “About 175 feet planed on one side was for finishing stuff [?], the balance was for shelving in the library. “I still expect to be at Grinnell again by Dec. 10th [18th?] ... At that time, I hope we shall be able to decide what we can do about finishing the [Seminary] Building.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Loyal C. Phelps, Sr., Nov. 22, 1859, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 23, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>Disagreement over number of volumes in Iowa College Library NOTE: The numbers of volumes is in dispute. Historians J.A. Swisher and Joe Wall stated that a small library – in Joe Wall’s words, “a wagonload of books” – were removed to Grinnell. Accordingly, an advertisement in the Montezuma Republican referred to “several thousand volumes” in the college library. In support of those statements, Ms. Catherine Rod, archivist of Grinnell College, stated that the 1859 Librarian’s report “says we had 2,832 volumes. 198 items were added that year -- all gifts</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>... most[ly] from clergymen.”</p> <p>However, the picture changes with today's letter by Julius A. Reed, stating that he sent 8,000 books to Grinnell. Furthermore, on Nov. 20, 1859, Amos Bixby confirmed that 3,700 volumes had arrived a few days earlier.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pg. 88; 2. Wall, Joe, <u>Grinnell College in the 19th Century</u>, pg. xiii 3. Montezuma Republican, August 11, 1859, advertisement; and 4. E-mails between D. Connon and Ms. Catherine Rod, Aug. 31 and Sept. 3, 2007; and 5. Bixby, Amos, “Letters from Iowa,” pgs. 10-11)</p>	
Nov. 24, 1859, Thurs.	<p>“Thanksgiving Day. Stanley [Bartlett] came for us, did not intend to go. All went and stayed all night [at parents' home].”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 30, 1859, Wed.	<p>“They <u>all</u> came here, all the [Bartlett] family but Father [Stephen N. Bartlett], first time they had all visited me.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec.1, 1859, Thurs.	<p>Iowa Academy recruits began school</p> <p>Jesse Macy (17 years old) enrolled in courses at Iowa College Academy (prep school). He had been identified by Leonard F. Parker who had ridden 15 miles south of Grinnell -- on horseback -- in search of students with academic potential. Parker found Macy, the 13th of 14 children, on a farm near Lynnville, Iowa.</p> <p>Macy walked across the prairies to Grinnell, and he spent his first night in the home of old Mrs. (Edith) Marsh (age 44), according to Macy's daughter, Katharine (Macy) Noyes. After the first night, Jesse was “taken in as a member of Professor Parker's household and heard Mrs. Parker read the papers which told of the last days and hanging of John Brown [on Dec. 2]. He was only one term in the academy at that time.”</p> <p>Parker taught Macy and other students in the upper room of the public school, preparing them for future college classes.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Professor Jesse Macy; and 2. Swisher, J.A., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>; 3. <u>Jesse Macy: An Autobiography</u>, pgs. xviii and 149; and 4. 1860 Census of Grinnell)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Jesse Macy attended Friends Institute (forerunner of William Penn College) from 1861-1863. His education was interrupted by the Civil War. A noncombatant</p>	

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	<p>Quaker, he engaged in hospital service and other peaceful roles during Sherman's March to the Sea. Macy endured harassment for his pacifist behavior and beliefs.</p> <p>He graduated from Iowa College in 1870. He later became tutor, and then principal of Iowa College Academy. Still later, Macy became a professor of political science at Iowa College.</p> <p>NOTE 2: L.F. Parker had also recruited J. Irving Manatt to attend Iowa Academy. Years later, Manatt recalled,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"I spotted my second Yankee [Parker] when he rode up to the little red school-house (before it was painted) on his good gray nag and then and there, with that way he always had, spun the thread of one lad's destiny. For no 'lad o' pairs' however humble could ever resist the call to a higher life that radiated from the very presence of our Domsie ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"From that day on, one lad dreamed only of the 'colony' and the college that was to be there until, in the fullness of time, his good father bundled him into a cutter, and over the snowdrifts ten feet deep the winter of '60-61."</p> <p>(Source: Manatt, J.I., "Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell," <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u>, located in Iowa State Historical Society, Locker, call # F629.G86 G853)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Recruited students such as Macy and Manatt lived with Grinnell families. Macy lived, at first, with L.F. Parker's family. Manatt lived with Loyal C. and Junietta Phelps.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Manatt recalled first meeting "cheery Mother Phelps – of blessed memory – [who] was waiting to receive into her Yankee home the shyest greenhorn that ever came out of the woods ... Much as we owed to the [Iowa] College, we owed hardly less to the homes that clustered about it. There was my first home with the Phelpses, full of good cheer, of uplifting music, of good talk – for [Robert Miller] Haines was there with incisive speech always going to the marrow of the matter and ready on all occasions for a two hours' duel with elder Cowles on the Eternal Wrongness of War. That was the first great debate I ever heard, and it was held in the Phelps sitting room."</p>	
December 2, 1859, Fri.	<p>John Brown was executed for the Harper's Ferry attack and killings. This came on the eve of the final presidential election before the seemingly inevitable civil war. Extreme opinions abounded regarding Brown's actions and his death. To some, he was a martyr and a</p>	

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	<p>hero. For example, Unitarian minister and author Ralph Waldo Emerson (who denied the deity of Christ) said that John Brown “made the gallows glorious like the cross.”</p> <p>To others, however, Brown’s actions were another evidence of malign Northern motives and hatred toward Southerners, expressed in Brown’s incitement of slaves to revolt.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Jesse Macy, <u>The Anti-Slavery Crusade: A Chronicle of the Gathering Storm</u>, New Haven, Yale University Press; and</p> <p>2. Samuel H.M. Byers, <u>Iowa in War-Times</u>, W.D. Condit & Co., Des Moines, 1888, pg. 17)</p> <p>NOTE: Barclay Coppoc, the youngest Iowa to take part in the conspiracy to take Harper’s Ferry, was still alive because he had been posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, in order to guard a northern escape route for John Brown and company. He had fled to the mountains for safety.</p> <p>(Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 121)</p>	
Dec. 14, 1859, Wed.	<p>“Mother and Mrs. Morris came, baked a pig.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 17, 1859, Sat.	<p>Barclay Coppoc arrived at his Springdale home. He had eluded various law enforcement officials.</p> <p>(Source: Cook <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 121)</p>	
Dec. 22, 1859, Thurs.	<p>“Stanley and Jenny [newlywed Bartletts] came at night, had some of the baked pig for supper.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 25, 1859, Sun., Christmas Day	<p>“Attended meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
1859	<p>Dubuque Times recorded the following information about Grinnell:</p> <p>“The Baptists, Mr. Rickerson, pastor, have a small church.</p> <p>“The Congregationalists, S.L. Herrick pastor and the Methodists, hold their meetings in the huge schoolhouse, the upper rooms of which will seat 300 people. It is 40 feet square, and has been used as a sort of County Academy, scholars coming in from the country and paying a small tuition.”</p> <p>(Reprinted in the Gazette, 3/24/1904, from Montezuma Republican, 2/24/1904, reprinted from Dubuque Times of 1859; Grinnell College Archives, call# 20PP22h, Box 1, Vault Room, “Parker Notes and Clipping, Semi-Centennial.)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1859	<p>The report of the “Grinnell Association” of Congregational Churches stated the following statistics about the Grinnell Congregational Church (for the year 1859):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added 20 members by profession of faith in Jesus Christ; • Added 9 members by letter; • 132 present members; • 7 infant baptisms; • 130 Sabbath Scholars; • \$150 in contributions to “benevolent objects” <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Papers, Box 4, folder “Association Reports and Statistics” (1859), located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Winter 1859-1860	<p>“One very remarkable period of religious interest” at Congregational Church</p> <p>A book, “First Congregational Church of Grinnell,” states,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“A series of special meetings was maintained in the winter of 1859-1860. Most of the preaching was done by resident ministers, and especially by Messrs. [Stephen] Herrick and [J.B.] Grinnell. Rev. Enoch N. Bartlett of Newton assisted in a few meetings.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“To a great degree as a result of that special service, 67 persons united with this church on March 9th, 1860, nearly all of them on profession of faith. On one or two other occasions, a larger number of persons has been enrolled at a single time, but never so large a percentage of the town.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“... A petition was started for a special church meeting to consider fault (of the members who voted against admitting fugitive male slaves to Grinnell Public School). Two influential names were added to the petition. The effort was abandoned. That erring member cheered a colored graduate of Iowa College a few years later.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“To cure some things, <u>time</u> is better than <u>tongue</u>.”</p> <p>(Source: “First Congregational Church of Grinnell,” a book in Grinnell College, Burling Library, Iowa Room Archives, pg. 20, call # 20 Colpar. Date of publication/writing is unknown.)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entries for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feb. 10, 1860; • March 11, 1860; 	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• March 14, 1860; and• April 4, 1860.	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1860	<p>T.B. Clark had a poor wheat crop, and his mill remained closed. . (Source: Eli P. Clark letter to L.F. Parker, 1911.)</p> <p>Abbie Clark, daughter of Captain Clark, age 14, had a speech impediment. This “lessened her enjoyment of social life during her early years and still later, but never destroyed it.” (Source: Obituary of Mrs. Henry Lawrence)</p>	
Jan. 1, 1860, Sun.	<p>Nathaniel W. Clark (grandson of Captain Nathaniel W. Clark) was born to Rodney W. (Watters) Clark and Caroline Mitchell Clark.</p>	
Jan. 4, 1860, Wed.	<p>“Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came for me to go up [to their house]. “I attended the circle to Mr. Sutherland’s, and the surprise party to Mr. Grinnells in the evening. “Stanley [Bartlett] brought me home next evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 12, 1860, Thurs.	<p>“Father and Mother came [Stephen N. and Theodosia Bartlett], Mother to help on Charley’s waist so he could go to the Sabbath School party to Mr. Grinnell’s. He went.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Mid-Jan., 1860	<p>The state of Virginia wanted Iowa to arrest Barclay Coppoc and turn him over to Virginia for trial.</p> <p>An agent from Virginia stood before Iowa Governor Kirkwood, accusing him of not trying hard to track down Barclay Coppoc. A group of Republican legislators, including J.B. Grinnell, then sent a messenger to Springdale to warn Barclay Coppoc of the danger.</p> <p>Gov. Kirkwood found a technical excuse for refusing to arrest Coppoc. By the time the governor of Virginia proffered a suitable order for Coppoc’s arrest, Barclay had fled. (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pgs. 121-122, drawing from B.F. Gue, “John Brown and his Iowa Friends,” <u>Midland Monthly</u>, VII [March 1897], pgs. 273-276)</p>	
Mid-to-late Jan., 1860	<p>Two female slaves ran away from their master in western Nebraska, and they were “pursued by a professional slave hunter through Iowa.”</p> <p>Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark was reputed to have met the slave hunter at “Sugar Grove, the stage station a little south of Grinnell, to inform him that a nice piece of property known as Frances was unlawfully harbored in Grinnell.”</p> <p>Frances lived with Amos and Augusta Bixby. Amos later wrote, “These things gave us</p>	

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	<p>all many a touch of trepidation – not knowing what day she might be demanded for return to slaver, under the fugitive slave law. The penalties for aiding, or for harboring fugitive slaves were so severe that one might well dread them.” (Source: May 16, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker)</p> <p>NOTE: The Law imposed a fine of up to \$1,000 and up to 6 months in prison. Iowa was still suffering from the financial Panic of 1857, and \$1,000 was a huge sum at that time.(Source: 1. <u>The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims</u> by Samuel May, 1861, pg. 3))</p>	
<p>Jan. 16, 1860, Mon.</p>	<p>The Grinnell school board approved paying Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark \$58.16 for wood. His saw mill was located “in the grove not far from Mr. Perry Matteson’s,” according to Raymond M. Kellogg. (Sources: 1. Page 29 of Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell; and 2. “Grinnell at the Age of fifteen Months,” by R.M. Kellogg, Esq., in Grinnell Old Settlers Assn. proceedings, pg. 62)</p>	
<p>Feb. 1, 1860, Wed.</p>	<p>Fearing for Frances Overton’s safety, Amos Bixby asked School Superintendent (and fellow churchman) Leonard F. Parker for help. Consequently, “somebody drove a team northward that night,” transporting Frances. “It was understood that Frances had left Amos Bixby’s between sunset and sunrise for a home among the Quakers in Hardin County. The fact was that she only reached Timber Creek.” (Sources: 1. May 16, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker; and 2. “1856-1860: The Grinnell Public School and Its Superintendent,” authorship attributed to Leonard F. Parker, even though his name doesn’t appear anywhere.)</p> <p>A grieving Augusta Bixby wrote, “My poor black girl is gone. She was going to school and learning very fast when Captain Clarke (sic) & a few kindred spirits wrote to Missouri trying to find her master. We thought it not safe for her to stay.” (Source: Feb. 1, 1860 letter written by Mrs. Augusta Bixby (wife of Amos) to her brother-in-law, Lewellyn Bixby, in California. Personal collection of Stephen Dudley, Wilsonville, OR.)</p> <p>NOTE: Augusta referred to Frances Overton, the 18-20 year-old fugitive slave.</p>	

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	<p>Amos Bixby later recalled, “These things gave us all many a touch of trepidation – no knowing what day she might be demanded for return to slavery, under the Fugitive Slave Law. The penalties for aiding or harboring fugitive slaves were so severe that one might dread them.” (Source: May 16, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker.)</p> <p>NOTE: “No slave hunters made any public appearances in Grinnell.” (Source: “1856-1860: The Grinnell Public School and Its Superintendent,” L.F. Parker.)</p>	
<p>Feb. 3, 1860, Fri.</p>	<p>“Augusta [Bixby, Amos’s wife] has gone to a singing concert this evening.” (Source: Bixby, A., “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 13)</p> <p>“Worked on a shirt and vest for Mr. H. [Benoni Howard].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Say to your wife that [it] is not impossible but that her father [Rev. George Whitefield Hathaway, of Maine] may be here to [preach in?] another year.” (Source: Bixby, A., “Letters from Iowa,” 13)</p> <p>NOTE: Amos Bixby had written this letter to his brother Llewelyn, whose wife, Mary, was a daughter of Rev. Hathaway.</p> <p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke talked of settling in California if land were affordable to men of his means (possessing \$5,000 or \$6,000). He also wondered what kind of a farm he could buy for \$2,000. Holyoke liked raising sheep and fruit. He had about 250 sheep in Grinnell, and he considered increasing his flock to 1,000 – if he could find the right grazing land. Amos Bixby obliged Dr. Holyoke by sharing these questions with Lewellyn Bixby who lived in California.</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Bixby, A., "Letters from Iowa," pg. 13)</p> <p>NOTE: Five months after talking with Amos Bixby, Dr. Holyoke stated (in the 1860 Census) that his real estate was worth \$7,080, and his personal estate \$2,440. (Source: 1860 U.S. Census, microfilm, basement, Burling Library, Grinnell College.)</p> <p>Amos Bixby gave a snapshot of Grinnell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His farm was again bonded to A.M. Hamilton -- till March 1 for \$5,000; • M & M Railroad was 6 miles west of Iowa City; • 700 men were working on railroad preparation between Iowa City and Grinnell; and • there were plans to start a Grinnell newspaper in spring 1861. <p>(Source: Bixby, A., "Letters from Iowa," pg. 13)</p>	
Feb. 4, 1860, Sat.	<p>"Finished shirt [for Benoni Howard]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 9, 1860	<p>Iowa College Trustees aware of revival in Grinnell Rev. Julius A. Reed, treasurer of Iowa College, wrote to Rev. Stephen L. Herrick, "I am glad to hear of the revival in Grinnell & hope it will continue."</p> <p>Illinois currency was suspect during hard times Reed also writes, "Illinois currency is viewed with some distrust & I should not advise keeping it on hand. It must go down, is the increasing impression, but not at once." (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Stephen L. Herrick, Feb. 9, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 97, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 10, 1860, Fri.	<p>Christian services held during week "Stanley came for me to go to meeting. They are holding meetings week days." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: During most of Grinnell's early history, "meeting" referred to Christian worship services, usually twice on Sundays. During these services, a minister would give a sermon about a Bible passage and encourage, exhort, or attempt to evangelize his listeners.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">There were two changes during the winter of 1859-1860. Not only did the meetings increase in number (being held on weekday afternoons and evenings), but there were more requests for prayer. A similar emphasis on prayer had been found during the revivals of the First and Second Great Awakenings. See timeline entries for Winter of 1859-1860; March 11, 1860; and April 4, 1860, for more details.</p>	
<p>Mid-Feb. 1860</p>	<p>In the midst of the revival meetings, a Quaker from Tabor brought four fugitive male slaves to Grinnell “for safe keeping.” The fugitives boarded with Rev. Homer and Amelia Hamlin, and other families.</p> <p>Sarah Parker wrote of the fugitives, “They were received, and offered work, as two of them wished to go back after their wives and children. They were anxious to learn, and asked to go to school. Their employers consented to their going until the spring work came on. They went, but it offended many.”</p> <p>Miss Edna Marsh taught the men in same room as young children. Superintendent L.F. Parker remembered, “The young children were quite delighted with their queer faces, wooly hair and curious pronunciation, while their jolly good nature made them positive pets on the playground.”</p> <p>Sarah Parker noted, “it offended many.”</p> <p>L.F. Parker recalled, “A very few sought to eject the intruders, but said nothing to the principal, the teacher, the directors, or the general public. The annual meeting in March was coming, the initiated could be present, a trap might be sprung, ‘the darkies’ might be dropped, ‘the abolitionists’ could be outwitted, and sad Caucasians, now mourning in secret, might be happy evermore!”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Handwritten rough draft attributed to L.F. Parker, possibly in preparation for his History of Poweshiek County, located in SHSI, Iowa City, Iowa, Location # 20, pp22 ff(?);</p> <p>2. Sept. 17, 1860 letter to the editor of the Iowa State Journal, Des Moines, with headline, “Bomb Shell among the Grinnellites – A Full & Complete History of their Negro-Stealing Operations by a Citizen – How they Flourish at Home – How they Practically Illustrate the Doctrine of Negro Equality”, in Iowa State Journal, Sept. 29, 1860, located in Grinnell College, Burling Library, Oversize Archives, 52 p. G88 an – ck 52 pg 20; and</p> <p>3. Sarah Pearse Parker letter to her mother, first entry dated March 10, 1860 – but later entry is March 22 – Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, Box 2, Folder 29 “Grinnell Race Riot,” State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City; and</p> <p>4. “More Trouble at Grinnell,” Iowa State Journal, October 27, 1860, pg. 2, column 5; microfilm at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p>	<p>Source #2, the letter in Sept. 17, 1860 letter in Iowa State Journal, signed by “OPPOSITION” was surely written by Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark. All evidence strongly points to his authorship.</p>

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE: It's uncertain whether all four – or just two – of the fugitive slaves attended Grinnell School. L.F. Parker's handwritten rough draft states, ""One of them left a wife behind him. They were anxious to learn to read and for many reasons; the married man had one reason more than the others ..."</p>	
<p>Feb. 14, 1860, Tues.</p>	<p>On the floor of the United States Senate, Senator James Harlan (Republican, Iowa) presented a petition from citizens of Poweshiek County, "praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and other measures in regard to the institution of slavery." The petition was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.</p> <p>(Source: Library of Congress, Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation, U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875; item 3 of 100, pg. 148 – for Feb. 14, 1860; located at "American Memory" http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hlaw:3:/temp/~ammem_D45r::)</p>	
<p>Feb. 16, 1860, Thurs.</p>	<p>George Washington Cook made a "subscription" (pledge) of \$5.00 to Iowa College.</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Stephen L. Herrick, Feb. 16, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pgs. 98-99, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
<p>Feb. 22, 1860, Wed.</p>	<p>"Alice [Howard], ten months old today, first tooth this morning, had a fit in the evening."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>Feb. 27, 1860, Mon.</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln gave a lecture at Cooper Institute (Cooper Union), launching him toward the Republican nomination. He asserted (in contradiction to Stephen A. Douglas) that the Founding Fathers never limited the right of the Federal Government to restrict the expansion of slavery.</p> <p>Lincoln said, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."</p> <p>(Source: Lincoln at Cooper Union, preface page).</p> <p>NOTE: According to Tom Sears, former history instructor at Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grinnell residents probably didn't wait more than two or three days to receive a copy of the New York Tribune or other papers which covered Lincoln's speech.</p>	
<p>March 1, 1860, Thurs.</p>	<p>"Went up [to Grinnell] with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard]. Found Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] very sick, stayed out all night.</p> <p>"Father better.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Elizabeth Howell came here [Benoni and Eliza Ann’s home] to work.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>March 2, 1860, Fri.</p>	<p>The Congregational Church of Grinnell agreed to invite Rev. Stephen B. Herrick to become their pastor. He was “earnestly and affectionately” invited to become “our pastor and stated [pulpit] supply ... until pending arrangements to secure a pastor can be consummated.” (Sources: 1. First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Early Church Records, 1855-1887; and 2. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 17)</p> <p>NOTE: Congregational historian Truman Douglass reports that Rev. Herrick “was twice invited to become pastor of the church and stated supply of the pulpit, others being invited to act as his associates, which he did without any formal acceptance of the charge.” Rev. Herrick died at his home in Grinnell twenty years later, on July 20, 1886. (Source: Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 249-250)</p>	
<p>March 2, 1860, Fri.</p>	<p>Congregational Church recommended admitting new members into the church “on next Sabbath.” For example, Abby O. Clark (Captain Nathaniel W. Clark’s daughter), “having been examined,” was “recommended for admission” to the Congregational Church. (Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Early Church Records, 1855-1887</u>)</p> <p>NOTE: Abby O. Clark was not listed in later church rolls, namely “Register of Members 1855-1905, Book I” or “A Record of 50 Years.”</p>	
<p>March 5, 1860, Mon.</p>	<p>The old Grinnell school board met for the last time. (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell)</p> <p>Raymond M. Kellogg married Maria Parks. Rev. J.B. Grinnell performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Records, microfilm, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
<p>March 8, 1860, Thurs.</p>	<p>New directors of Grinnell school board met for the first time. They were Stephen Herrick, Harvey Bliss, Fuller, and Charles A. [H?] Spencer. Attorney Amos Bixby, notary public, administered the oath of office. Fuller was president, Herrick was Treasurer, and Spencer was secretary. (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, located in vault of Grinnell-Newburg School District Administrative offices)</p>	
<p>March 11,</p>	<p>Grinnell Congregational Church received 66 new members – 62 by profession of faith in</p>	<p>This date, not the</p>

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1860, Sun.	<p>Jesus Christ and 4 by letter. This occurred after 4 weeks of meetings during afternoons and evenings.</p> <p>The new profession-of-faith members included: Rodney W. Clark (eldest son of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark); Miss Edna E. Marsh (schoolteacher); Miss Lucy Cooper (early Grinnell schoolteacher); and Ithamar C. Kellogg (brother of Raymond M. Kellogg and future soldier).</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Early Church Records, 1855-1887</u>; and 2. Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860)</p> <p>Sarah (Pearse) Parker described Sunday's church meeting in a letter to her mother: "Sixty-six were received into the church (62 by profession, and four by letter). Eight joined the Baptists and nine the Methodists. From this you can learn what an interest has been felt among us. "I have scarcely seen anything like it. For four weeks, our Union meetings were held afternoon and evening, and new cases presented for the prayers of Christians every day. "Our meetings are over, but our town is much changed. Capt. Clark seems converted, and most of our most hardened ones are praying now." (Source: Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE: Leonard F. Parker, writing 47 years later, stated, "67 persons united with this church on March 9th, 1860." It is apparent that Parker's figure should have been 66. He also stated, "On one or two other occasions a larger number of persons has been enrolled at a single time, but never so large a percentage of the entire population of the town." (Source: 1. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pg. 27, Grinnell College Archives, call # 20 colpar)</p>	<p>previous Sunday, seems correct, since it best fits the dates in Sarah's letter and school board records.</p>
March 12, 1860, Mon.	<p>"Cut out pants, apron, and shirt." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 12,	<p>Turmoil at Grinnell Public School annual meeting.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1860, Mon.	<p>“The March meeting came, the hopeful were there, it was a large meeting indeed,” recalled L.F. Parker.</p> <p>A Grinnell resident made a motion to forbid “foreign” scholars from attending (i.e., those not living in Grinnell), but that proposal failed.</p> <p>The question was then raised, “Shall colored pupils be received in our schools?”</p> <p>During the discussion, Amos Bixby stated,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“It has been said that I sent the girl Frances into school to establish a precedent of future operations; but that is not true.”</p> <p>Sarah (Pearse) Parker recorded,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“One man arose in a frenzy of passion, exclaiming, ‘they shall never enter those doors unless over my dead body.’ Another says, ‘I go with you,’ and still others said the same.”</p> <p>Vocal residents singled out Oberlin College graduates for verbal abuse. (Those graduates were School Supt. Leonard F. Parker and his wife, Sarah, and Samuel F. and Jane Cooper.)</p> <p>One resident claimed that Sarah Parker and Jane Cooper had stated that they “would as soon sleep with a ‘nigger’ as a white person.”</p> <p>Mrs. Augusta Bixby (Amos’s wife) defended Sarah and Jane. Then a resident called Samuel F. Cooper a liar, and he responded, “very well.” L.F. Parker “silenced their slanders ... by giving them the facts.”</p> <p>When the vote was called, the “ayes” carried it by a small majority.</p> <p>Sarah worried that the meeting “would not end without fighting – but it did.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860; and 2. Sept. 17, 1860 letter to the editor of the Iowa State Journal, Des Moines, published Sept. 29, 1860, located in Grinnell College, Burling Library, Oversize Archives, 52 p. G88 an – ck 52 pg 20)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Sarah (Pearse) Parker, on March 22, added details about the school meeting and its turbulent aftermath to her mother. Sarah wrote, “If my eyes were well and I had plenty of time and room, I would give you full particulars of – what think you: -- (The <u>First Mob</u> in <u>Grinnell!</u>) Do not be astonished; it has been, and is gone, but its effects can never be effaced from our community. You know, mother, that when the ‘Sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord – Satan came also among them.’ So it has been here.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 2: Seven months later, Captain Clark, signing letters to the editor "OPPOSITION, alleged that Amos Bixby had made his remark about sending Frances to the Grinnell Public School to set a precedent. Capt. Clark also alleged that when Amos Bixby asked J.B. Grinnell about sending Frances to the school, Grinnell had said, "Send her to school, and if any one dare oppose her, he can't stay in the town twenty-four hours, any more than if he had committed a rape."</p> <p>Leonard F. Parker thought that OPPOSITION was Captain Nathaniel W. Clark. Later in Parker's life, he wrote, "The ex-sea captain still made vigorous use of Des Moines and St. Louis papers to notify slaveholders that fugitive slaves found shelter in Grinnell." In a letter to Siebert, historian of the Underground Railroad, Parker wrote, "Amos Bixby kept a girl in his family as servant until the sea-captain's articles made it too dangerous for her."</p> <p>Parker's opinion is supported by the specific details contained in the letters to the editor, as well as the testimony of others concerning Capt. Clark.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Unsigned handwritten manuscript, ascribed to Leonard F. Parker, pertaining to the March 1860 near-riot, call number 20, pp22 ff(?), located in Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Museum Archives, Iowa City, Iowa; and 2. Letter from Leonard F. Parker to W.H. Siebert, Aug. 30, 1894, "Reply of L.F. Parker of Grinnell, Iowa to the U.G.R.R. Circular," located in Houghton Library Archives, Harvard University)</p>	
<p>March 13, 1860, Tues. between 8 and 9 a.m.</p>	<p>Confrontation at the Grinnell Public School</p> <p>Anticipating a confrontation, School Superintendent Leonard F. Parker arrived at school 15 minutes early, carrying a stout oak walking stick. At the same time, Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark and Samuel "Scotch" Cooper, at the head of a mob, entered the schoolhouse door and spoke to Miss Edna Marsh, a teacher. She rushed upstairs and told Parker, "What shall I do? Capt. Clark and Mr. Cooper threaten to come and to drive those colored boys out of my room today!"</p> <p>Parker flew down the stairs, stick in hand, and confronted the men. Capt. Clark and Cooper demanded that the fugitive slaves be refused entrance to school. Parker rejected their demand, saying that he would defend any student who was entitled to attend school. In turn, they threatened Supt. Parker, saying, "Then we will know where to find you."</p> <p>Clark and Cooper left the building, and the mob withdrew from the school in order to intercept the negro students. In the meantime, two of the negro students had observed the mob, and it "roused their savage wrath."</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Sources: 1. Joanna Harris Haines named Captain Clark and “Scotch” Cooper in “Seventy Years in Iowa” in 1928 in the Annals of Iowa, pgs. 87-115; and 2. 1856-1860, The Grinnell Public School and Its Superintendent, L.F. Parker; 3. “Early Reminiscences of Grinnell” by D.S. Morrison [son of F.W. Morrison who built a house in 1856], read before the Fortnightly Club, Feb. 23, 1914); 4. Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860); and 5. Unsigned handwritten manuscript, ascribed to Leonard F. Parker, pertaining to the March 1860 near-riot, call number 20, pp22 ff(?), located in Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Museum Archives, Iowa City, Iowa)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Samuel “Scotch” Cooper, age 35, was a Grinnell farmer who was born in Scotland, according to the July 31, 1860, census. Cooper’s wife was Rachel, age 30, and they had five girls, ages 10, 8, 5, 2, and 9 months.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Eight years later, Samuel “Scotch” Cooper is listed among the Poweshiek County men subject to military duty in 1868. Cooper is said to be 41 years old. (Source: Adjutant-General, Persons Subject to Military Duty, Poweshiek County, 1868, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
<p>March 13, 1860, Tues., after 9 a.m.</p>	<p>Knives were whetted for hand-to-hand encounters, guns were loaded, and pistols made ready.</p> <p>Leonard F. Parker later recalled, “This incident became known by a kind of grape-vine telegraph, and the village was soon assembled near the school-house.” The two negroes “armed themselves,” supposedly with arms furnished by “Deacon Amassay Bixby.”</p> <p>The mob positioned itself in front of the school, armed with clubs (and, Sarah Parker supposed, concealed weapons). The two students “halted a block away from the school-house. One of them climbed upon a pile of lumber and made a bold and touching speech.” He said “that if they must suffer so to gain their freedom, and have all these indignities heaped upon them after they had gained it, they might as well die at once.”</p> <p>“The negroes then started across the church yard toward the school house.” By “much persuasion,” the fugitives stopped advancing toward the school, although they preferred to “fight their way through” the mob and enter the school.</p> <p>Mob members called on “the officers” to disarm the fugitives, but they would not, for the fugitives’ “lives had been threatened, and they would not deprive them of the means of defense.”</p>	<p>1. I don’t know who “the officers” were that the mob called upon to disarm the fugitives. I imagine the officers were Constable E.S. Bartlett and a similar appointed or elected official.</p>

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Riot ran wild in the streets until noon. A short calm followed. Both sides discussed what to do next, with mob members loudly denouncing L.F. Parker and the fugitives.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860; 2. Early Reminiscences of Grinnell by D.S. Morrison --son of F.W. Morrison – read before the Fortnightly Club on Feb. 23, 1914); and 3. Unsigned handwritten manuscript, ascribed to Leonard F. Parker, pertaining to the March 1860 near-riot, call number 20, pp22 ff(?), located in Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Museum Archives, Iowa City, Iowa)</p> <p>NOTE 1: When D.S. Morrison mentions “Amassay,” he is probably referring to 33-year-old Amasa “California” Bixby, brother of attorney Amos Bixby. However, Amasa Bixby was not a deacon.</p> <p>NOTE 2: D.S. Morrison, 54 years later, had a “distant memory” that the male fugitives were “on Broad Street, in front of John Carney’s store, which was situated, as I remember it, about where the (Grinnell) Register office now is.” According to Morrison, the negroes were then lined up.</p> <p>NOTE 3: It’s uncertain what was meant by the “church yard.” Leonard F. Parker, years later, stated, “Our first building solely for church control was erected in 1860.” Prior to that time, the building occupied the upper floor of the Grinnell Public School house. It’s possible that D.S. Morrison, who referred to the “church yard,” referred to the portion of ground where a new church structure, separate from the building used for both church and school, was built at a later date.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell</u>, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pg. 27)</p>	
<p>March 14, 1860, Wed.</p>	<p>Tension continued to run high in Grinnell</p> <p>Sarah (Pearse) Parker wrote:</p> <p>“Wednesday forenoon was as exciting as the day before. Desperate deeds were meditated – men maddened with hate and rage ran through the streets with insulting words ever on their lips. When I bade my husband good morning, I did not know but he would be the first victim of the fury.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860)</p>	

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	<p>The following arguments against allowing the male fugitives to attend Grinnell Public School were discussed, at some point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they were over age; and • they shouldn't be educated at public expense. <p>(Source: Early Reminiscences of Grinnell by D.S. Morrison --son of Frederick W. Morrison – read before the Fortnightly Club on Feb. 23, 1914.)</p>	
<p>March 14, 1860, Wed. – or later that week</p>	<p>Sarah Parker wrote: “God restrains wrath when his purpose is accomplished. “The town is not settled yet. We know not what to do. It will probably divide the church, for several members were in the mob. The school closed. Is to commence in three weeks.” (Source: Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860)</p>	
<p>March 17, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>Noteworthy Grinnell public school board meeting The board passed the following resolutions: “Resolved that Miss Tilton be employed as Teacher in the Second Department ... Resolved that Miss Mary Park or Miss Sa___ Sangworthy [?] be employed as Teacher in the Primary Department for the summer ... “Resolved that all scholars over the age of 21 are considered as foreign scholars. “Resolved that all foreign scholars who wish to attend the public school shall apply to the Secretary of this Board for admission and pay half of the tuition of the term in advance [and the] balance when the term is half through. “Resolved that the tuition for Foreign Scholars shall be as follows: \$1 -- \$1.20 -- \$1.25 per month according to the three different branches taught. “Resolved that a public examination be made at the end of the term. “Adjourned, Ch. [Charles] Spencer, Sec’y” (Source: <u>Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u>, pgs. 30-31)</p> <p>NOTE: This board meeting took place in the aftermath of the contentious board meeting and mob action(s) earlier in the week. The board caved in to those who opposed having the four male fugitive slaves attend the public school. The resolutions about “foreign scholars” were aimed at preventing the young adults from returning to the public school. The board succeeded, but not without dissent. Grinnell resident Mrs. Sarah H. Bixby opened a private school in her home for “all colored people in town.” See timeline entry for April 3, 1860, for more details.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Good planting weather “Iowa papers, from every part of the state, speak of the fine weather, and of the promptness and energy displayed by farmers in preparing their ground and putting in their spring wheat.” (Source: Weekly Hawk-Eye, March 17, 1860, pg. 1, column 6)</p> <p>“The PRAIRIE FIRES CAME AT NIGHT.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
<p>March 22, 1860, Thurs.</p>	<p>Boarders expected at Parker residence in the Fall “We expect to have fourteen in our family [that is, boarders and the Parker family, living in the house] next term. I shall have a girl to work for her board, besides my steady help. “I am sorry to write that you must not expect me too much when July comes. We cannot tell whether we go to visit you until June. Mr. Parker cannot collect money due [for attending school], or we could say we plan to be with you in July.” (Source: Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her mother, March 10, 1860)</p>	
<p>March 24, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>“Four Negroes recently passed through Tabor, Iowa, on the Underground Railroad. Ye Great Babbitt has a long and savage editorial in the Bugle denouncing the Taborites as ‘nigger thieves.’” (Source: “The Union in Danger,” Burlington [Iowa] Weekly Hawk-Eye, Saturday, March 24, 1860, pg. 2, column 1; microfilm at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p>	
<p>March 26, 1860, Mon.</p>	<p>Frederick Douglas, ex-slave, orator, and editor gave a radically abolitionist speech in Glasgow Scotland. He stated, “Let the freemen of the North, who have the power in their own hands, and who can make the American Government just what they think fit, resolve to blot out for ever the foul and haggard crime, which is the blight and mildew, the curse and the disgrace of the whole United States.” (Source: Lincoln at Cooper Union – the Speech that made Abraham Lincoln President by Harold Holzer, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2004, pg. 171.)</p>	

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	<p>At about the same time, Abraham Lincoln shared a train ride with anti-slavery orator Cassius Marcellus Clay near New Haven, Connecticut. They noticed a fellow passenger who had an unsightly growth on his neck. Lincoln later told the following story:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“There was an old gentleman in the car, seated in front of us, whose coat collar was turned far down upon the shoulders. I saw directly that he had a large wen on his neck. I said to Mr. Clay,</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">That wen represents slavery; it bears the same relation to that man that slavery does to the country. That wen is a great evil; the man that bears it will say so. But he does not dare to cut it out. He bleeds to death if he does, directly. If he does not cut it out, it will shorten his life materially.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Lincoln at Cooper Union</u>, Holzer, pgs. 180-181)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Douglas's speech was disseminated to far fewer people than Lincoln's address at Cooper Institute (Union). Douglas couldn't find a publisher in the U.S., but he found one in Canada.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Lincoln's story about the “wen” was similar to a remark made by Iowa Band mentor Asa Turner. He was once heard to say that slavery was “a cancer eating out the life of our body politic. There is no remedy for it but the knife.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Magoun, Asa Turner: A Home Missionary Patriarch and His Times</u>, pg. 290)</p>	
<p>March 29, 1860, Thurs.</p>	<p>“A Shrewd Move and a Good Example”</p> <p>The Davenport Daily Gazette applauded J.B. Grinnell's call for shoe- and boot-makers to settle in Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: March 29, 1860, pg. 2, Davenport Daily Gazette, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for May 5, 1860, for more details.</p>	
<p>March 31, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>Article defamed J.B. Grinnell</p> <p>“J.B. Grinnell, the Garrisonian delegate to Chicago, writing from New York to the Register, says,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘Wendell Phillips I have just heard, with his matchless with and silver eloquence, but not a pillar trembles, and the whole of the brazen-throated South are quite as</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">impotent for evil as ever.’</p> <p>“The ‘matchless and silver eloquence’ which so moved the abolition heart of Grinnell – his heart – was the declaration that John Brown was a greater hero than George Washington, and that the Constitution ought to be torn into fragments.”</p> <p>(source: “One of Iowa’s Patriots,” Iowa State Journal, Des Moines, Pg. 2, Column 4, on microfilm at the Iowa State Historical Museum)</p>	
<p>April 3, 1860, Tues.</p>	<p>Summer Term began for Grinnell Public School</p> <p>Grinnell Public School resumed classes after the mob action (March 13-14, 1860). Meanwhile, Mrs. Sarah H. Bixby (wife of Sumner Bixby) founded a private school in her Grinnell home “for all colored people of the town.” The four male fugitive slaves (who had been the focal point of the contentious board meeting and mob action) attended the private school.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u>, March 17, 1860; and 2. May 23, 1887 letter from Amos Bixby to L.F. Parker)</p> <p>NOTE: Amos Bixby commented 27 years later that his aunt, Sarah H. Bixby, “was firm when some notable men of the town faltered, and ought to be remembered for it in the history of Grinnell. Woman’s instinctive sense of what is right – and her beautiful faith that right must ultimately prevail – make true the saying that what the women of one age think, the men think in the next.”</p>	
<p>April 4, 1860, Wed.</p>	<p>“It is stated that in Grinnell, Poweshiek County, a revival has resulted in the conversion of about one hundred persons, three-fourths of whom will unite with the Congregational Church.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Davenport Daily Gazette, April 4, 1860, pg. 2, column 2; 2. “Iowa News,” Burlington Weekly Hawk-eye, April 7, 1860, pg. 3, column 2. Microfilms of both articles at SHSI); and 3. Cedar Valley Times, March 29, 1860, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)located at Iowa State Historical Museum.)</p>	
<p>April 8, 1860, Sun.</p>	<p>The U.S. Africa Squadron apprehended the <i>Erie</i>, a slave ship in the Atlantic Ocean, off the Congo River, West Africa. This was the last slave-smuggling voyage of Captain Nathaniel Gordon of Portland, Maine. He had previously carried slaves to Cuba and Brazil.</p> <p>(Source: “Local Slaver’s Travels end on Noose,” by Herbert Adams, Maine Sentinel, Feb. 15, 1987.)</p>	
<p>April 14, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>Arletta W. Clark, age 13 (and daughter of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark), on profession of faith joined Congregational Church.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. I</u>)	
April 15, 1860, Sun.	John B____ married May Brown. Rev. Stephen L. Herrick performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Records, microfilm, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
April 18, 1860, Wed.	“THERE WERE THIRTY-TWO SPAN OF HORSES FOR THE PEAK [Pike’s Peak], 65 wagons have passed through town.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 21, 1860, Sat.	Pike’s Peak emigration from Newton “Iowa News: Newton, the county seat of Jasper County, has been nearly depopulated this spring by the Pike’s Peak emigration. The Press chronicles no less than 65 departures already and more to follow.” (Source: Weekly Hawk-Eye, April 21, 1860, pg. 1, column 1)	
April 27, 1860, Fri.	Baby Nathaniel W. Clark (grandson of Captain Nathaniel W. Clark and son of Rodney W. and Caroline Mitchell Clark) died at less than 5 months old. “We went to the store to get my bonnet ribbon. There was none.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 28, 1860, Sat.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went with another loan of wheat. Stanley and John going to carry it to the city.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 1860	Widower Elisha Sears and his children arrived in Grinnell. They had traveled the last leg of the journey on a prairie schooner. (Sources: 1. Obituary of Maynard Sears; and 2. Conversation with Tom Sears, former history instructor and descendant of Elisha and Milton Sears.)	
May 2, 1860, Wed.	“Very busy, cleaned house, tried lard at night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
May 5, 1860, Sat.	J.B. Grinnell succeeded in bringing to Grinnell some of the “striking cordwainers of Massachusetts.” (Source: Marengo Visitor quoted in “State Items,” Iowa State Journal, pg.2, May 5, 1860) NOTE: “Cordwainers” were shoemakers.	
May 6, 1860, Sun.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] got a skeleton shirt for me Wednesday [May 2], paid \$2.00.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
May 16-18, 1860, Wed. to Fri.	<p>J. B. Grinnell and 33 other men were the Iowa delegation to the Republican national convention to nominate a presidential and vice-presidential candidate.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Volume 2 of History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 20th Century</u>, published in 1903 by Benjamin F. Gue; in chapter "The Greatest Tornado," pgs. 4 and 5; and 2. <u>Proceedings of the Republican National Convention, Held at Chicago, May 16, 17, 18, 1860</u>, pg. 152, Albany)</p>	
May 16, 1860, Wed.	<p>Grinnell Business Advertisements</p> <p>Anor Scott & Co. was selling "dry goods, groceries, hats & caps, boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing." The motto was "large sales, small profits, and ready pay."</p> <p>The Grinnell Bookstore, proprietor Leonard F. Parker, was selling "school and miscellaneous books ... cheap for cash."</p> <p>A.B. [Alonzo] Parkell was a "Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Cloths, Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods." Parkell did cuttings on short notice.</p> <p>Bliss Brothers was "selling off at Cost and Carriage, almost." Bliss Brothers was selling "boots and shoes; clothing of all kinds; dry goods, including broad cloths, flannels, cassimeres, satinets, hickories, muslins, drillings, tickings, bonnet frames, ruches, flowers, hosiery, gloves, belts, collars, undersleeves, and hooped skirts."</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, July 4, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE: Parker started his bookstore in 1859, according to his autobiography, "buying the site and superintending the erection of the building, which consisted of two rooms on the main floor with three or more rooms above rented as a tailor shop and later, for housekeeping."</p> <p>(Source: <u>Autobiography of Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, Vol. II, unpublished manuscript, pg. 24, located at SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
May 18, 1860, Fri.	<p>Abraham Lincoln was nominated as the Republican presidential candidate.</p> <p>(Source: New Encyclopedia Britannica, Chicago, 2005)</p>	
May 19, 1860, Sat.	<p>Rev. George Whitefield Hathaway was dismissed from the Congregational Church at Bloomfield, Maine (now known as Skowhegan).</p> <p>(Source: General Conference of Congregational Churches of Maine, 83rd Anniversary, June 1890, pg. 61)</p>	
May 26, 1860, Sat.	<p>Cattle on Des Moines Streets</p> <p>"All day long, the patient cattle headed Pike's Peak-ward, move through the streets of Des Moines, occasionally relieved by a dashing horse or a stubborn mule team or company."</p> <p>(Source: State Journal, May 26, 1860, located at ISHA, Des Moines)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Summer 1860	<p>The four male fugitive slaves in Grinnell earned money by working during the summer. (Source: 1856-1860—The Grinnell Public School and Its Superintendent.)</p>																									
June 1860	<p>Grinnell Congregational Church minutes, June 1860 "The powerful revival enjoyed by the church at Grinnell, during the past year, as well as those repeatedly occurring in previous years, is a matter of peculiar interest to all our churches as intimately related to the growth and prosperity of Iowa College, our beloved and cherished institution of learning now permanently located at the place." <i>(Minutes of the General Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers of the State of Iowa, 1840 to 1855 Inclusive, "Narrative of the State of Religion," Grinnell College Archives)</i></p> <p>Grinnell Population relative to Grinnell Congregational Church Membership Grinnell's population in the 1860 Census was 520. Grinnell Congregational Church had 230 members. Even allowing for some members who lived out in the countryside, approximately 40 percent of Grinnell residents belonged to the Grinnell Congregational Church. (1860 U.S. Census, Iowa Statistics; and Statistics of the Grinnell Congregational Church, in the Grinnell Association, located in the Grinnell College Archives)</p>																									
June 2, 1860, Sat.	<p>Hay damaged by drought; wheat unharmed "The severe drought of the present spring, which has extended over Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, has seriously injured the hay crop, rendering it very probable that hay will bring a high price during the coming year. "In the sections of Illinois and Iowa that we have seen, no serious damage has been done to the wheat. "The straw is likely to be short." (Source: Burlington, Iowa microfilm roll 975-CP, June 2, 1860; located at SHSI, Des Moines)</p>																									
June 3, 1860, Sun.	<p>"There was a tornado passed through the state, one hundred lives lost." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>																									
June 6, 1860, Wed.	<p>1860 Census Poweshiek, Jackson Township, pg. 13, June 6, 1860</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">age</th> <th style="text-align: left;">sex</th> <th style="text-align: left;">job</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Real Estate</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Personal Estate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>John McIntire Jr.</td> <td>26</td> <td>M</td> <td>Farmer</td> <td>1,585</td> <td>759 Indiana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matilda "</td> <td>26</td> <td>F</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ohio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robt. H. "</td> <td>5</td> <td>M</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	age	sex	job	Real Estate	Personal Estate	John McIntire Jr.	26	M	Farmer	1,585	759 Indiana	Matilda "	26	F			Ohio	Robt. H. "	5	M				
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Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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	William Rivers	8	M			Iowa	
	James A. “	5	M			“	
	Mary E. “	3	F			“	
	____elia J.	7/12	F			“	
	William Rivers	23	M	Farmer 0	186	Indiana	
	Martha “	18	F			“	
	Lavina	6/12	F			Iowa	
	Michael Gleason	28	M	Farmer 320	75	Ireland	
	Mary “	30	F			“	
	William “	2/12	M			Iowa	
	Name	age	sex	job	Real Estate	Personal Estate	
	William English	55	M	Farmer	2,880	784 Pennsylvania	
	Anna “	53	F			“	
	Jerome “	36	M	Farmer		Ohio	
	John “	24	M	Farmer		“	
	Ellen “	21	F			“	
	Nancy “	21	F			“	
	Jane “	18	F			“	
	F__ “	18	F			“	
	Name	age	sex	job	Real Estate	Personal Estate	
	Joseph Robertson	38	M	Farmer	2,800	822 Tennessee	
	Eliza Ann “	32	F			Ohio	
	Stephen “	11	M			Indiana	
	Marond [?] J. “	10	F			Iowa	
	Andrew J. “	6	M			“	
	Pleasant “	5	M [?]			“	
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June 9, 1860, Sat.	<p>Charles W. Fenner was appointed assistant marshal to take census of Poweshiek County. (Source: "Assistant Marshals to take the Census of Iowa," Iowa State Journal, June 9, 1860, pg. 2)</p>																																																																																												
June 15, 1860, Fri.	<p>"Further of the Capture of the Slaver William "DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE SLAVES "The Philadelphia Enquirer has a special dispatch from Norfolk containing some further particulars of the capture of the slaver William. We make the following extract: "The slaver was under command of Capt. William Weston, and had a crew of twenty-three, all told, who are now prisoners on board the Wyandotte. The Cuban Customs [?] House officer had actually boarded the slaver with a view of obtaining the Capt. General's share of the slave money, and was on board at the time. In four hours time, the whole cargo would have been safely landed in Cuba, but for their timely capture by the Wyandotte. "The negroes were in horrible condition, almost nude, and both sexes huddled together in a d___ manner, the hearty and strong ones [?] beating the weak, and constant fighting going on among the negroes. The sight was most revolting, and the stench [?] on the deck of the slaver was horrible. The officer of the Wyandotte, who was put in charge of the slaver, reports the sight of the negroes, and the odor arising from the slave deck, was most [?] oppressive. The slaver was towed into Key West by the Wyandotte, and</p>																																																																																												

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	<p>owing to head winds was detained four days in making that place. Fifteen negroes had already died on the passage – more were expected to die. The negroes seemed to regard the death of their companions with the utmost indifference.” (Source: Fairfield Ledger, June 15, 1860, p. 1, col. 3, microfilm SHSI, Des Moines)</p>																															
June 16, 1860, Sat.	<p>Iowa College disbursements Treasurer Julius A. Reed wrote Stephen L. Herrick, “I sent you on Feb. 4 & 9 certificates of Deposit in State Bank for \$216, of which you were to pay T.B. Clark \$6.75.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Stephen L. Herrick, June 16, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 112, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>																															
June 20, 1860, Wed.	<p>“Hannah [Bartlett], Jenny [Bartlett] and Philo [Bartlett] came. They made Alice [Howard] some shirts and helped fix my blue dress. “John Park came to cultivate. They cleaned the well.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Republican congressional convention was to be held today in Oskaloosa for the First Congressional District of Iowa. The Republican electors, who had been selected by delegates, were to nominate a candidate for Congress. (Source: “Congressional Convention, Montezuma Weekly Republican, June 13, 1860)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: The “editor and proprietor” of the Montezuma Weekly Republican was Grinnell resident Samuel F. Cooper. The corresponding editor was A.M. Cowing.</p>																															
June 22, 1860, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Charley [Howard] gone. “Stanley [Bartlett] came for me to go the exhibition.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>1860 Census Poweshiek, Washington Township, pg. 24, June 22, 1860</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">age</th> <th style="text-align: left;">sex</th> <th style="text-align: left;">job</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Real Estate</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Personal Estate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Peter S. Pearce</td> <td>52</td> <td>M</td> <td>Farmer</td> <td>1,900</td> <td>810 Ohio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret</td> <td>49</td> <td>F</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Virginia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>__nius W</td> <td>21</td> <td>M</td> <td>Farmer</td> <td></td> <td>Indiana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isaac Newton Pearce</td> <td>15</td> <td>M</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>“</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	age	sex	job	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Peter S. Pearce	52	M	Farmer	1,900	810 Ohio	Margaret	49	F			Virginia	__nius W	21	M	Farmer		Indiana	Isaac Newton Pearce	15	M			“	
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	Elizabeth Bryan	18	F				N. Carolina	
	Isaac Pearce	45	M	Farmer	0	275	Ohio	
	Nancy “	30	F				N. Carolina	
	Peter Pearce	10	M				Ohio	
	Lucina “	8	F				“	
	Andrew J. “	2/12	M				Iowa	
	Name	age	sex	job	Real Estate	Personal Estate		
	Daniel D. Prosser	45	M	Farmer	2,750	705	Pennsylvania	
	Matilda “	35	F				Virginia	
	Thomas J. “	18	M				Indiana	
	Catherine “	16	F				Illinois	
	Nancy “	14	F				“	
	George W. “	13	M				“	
	William “	10	M				Iowa	
	Margaret “	8	F				“	
	Daniel “	4	M				“	
	Matilda “	2	F				“	
	Jacob Faircloth	51	M	Farmer	0	644	N. Carolina	
	Louisa “	50	F				“	
	____en “	5	M	Farmer			“	
	Martin “	23	M	Farmer			“	
	John “	19	M					
	Isanna “	16	F					
	William “	14	M					
	Alford R. “	13	M					
	Elizabeth “	10	F					
	Asbury “	8	M					
	Name	age	sex	job	Real Estate	Personal Estate		
	Moses Bryant	47	M	Farmer	0	442	N. Carolina	
	Margaret “	45	F				“	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	Nicholas “ 13 M Joseph N. “ 8 M George B. “ 1 M Name age sex job Real Estate Personal Estate R.C. Carpenter 35 M Farmer 2,200 552 Kentucky Mahala “ 36 F Ohio Francis M. “ Indiana John Calhoun Carpenter 10 M Indiana Levi P. Carpenter 8 M Mary E. “ F Robt. M “ M Melissa Ann “ F Sarah C. “ F George M. Beeler 38 M Farmer 3,200 600 Indiana Nancy “ 38 F Kentucky _____ “ 16 F Iowa Mary Ann “ 12 F Levi [?] “ 10 M Ellen “ 8 F Melissa June “ 6 F Sarah D. “ 4 F William Prosser 38 M Farmer 3,540 581 Ohio Elizabeth “ 37 F Virginia James Jenkins 31 M Farmer 3,000 80 Virginia George W. Prosser 36 M Farmer 0 75 Ohio Mary Jane Prosser 19 F Missouri	
June 23, 1860, Sat.	(Source: 1860 Census, Poweshiek County, microfilm, SHSI, Des Moines) “Alice [Howard] very sick. Sent for Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
June 30, 1860, Sat.	<p style="text-indent: 40px;">Captain Nathaniel W. Clark, using the pen name “OPPOSITION,” wrote the following letter to Mr. S. Hutchins, editor of the Des Moines Journal. The title was, “What is the Difference?”</p> <p style="text-indent: 40px;">(Source: Iowa State Journal, July 7, 1860, pg. 2, column 4, microfilm, SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: See timeline entry for July 18, 1860, for complete text of the OPPOSITION’s letter, and the Montezuma Republican’s tart response.</p> <p>NOTE 2: In spite of the near-mob action in March 1860 and Capt. Clark’s letters to the editor, J.B. Grinnell and other abolitionists continued helping fugitive slaves. For example, according to Charles William Leonhardt, in late June or mid-July 1860, 5-7 fugitive slaves stayed with J.B. Grinnell and others before going on to Brooklyn. Leonhardt might be referring to J.B. Grinnell’s action on July 14, 1860, when he sent 5 fugitive slaves to neighboring Brooklyn. See timeline entry for that date for more details. (Source: Charles William Leonhardt, “The Last Train,” written approximately 1873, papers of Charles William Leonhardt, # Coll 416, Kansas State Historical Society)</p>	
July 4, 1860, Wed.	<p>“We went to Westfield to a celebration, went with [the] John HARRISES.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4th of July Concert, but no Cotillion</p> <p>The Grinnell Brass Band, Orchestra, and Glee Club performed an evening concert in the Marshall County Courthouse. Afterwards, the Brass Band refused to perform for a cotillion sponsored by the “Guards,” a Marshall County paramilitary group.</p> <p>Members of the Guards hoped to have “a hell of a damn time” at the cotillion. The Band members refused to play for this event, since it was “against the moral sentiments of the Band to play for dances.”</p> <p>The wisdom of the Band’s decision was confirmed during the cotillion itself when a different ensemble was playing music. A “horde of rowdies with large fireballs” burst onto the scene, throwing three fire balls into the midst of the audience. Amidst the uproar, a Guards member yelled “Fire!” and the dance was disbanded. (Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, Aug. 1, 1860, drawing upon the Marshall Cty. Times, July 11,</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>1860)</p> <p>Samuel F. Cooper, Grinnell resident and editor of the Montezuma Republican, speculated that Leonard F. Parker might be “elected Professor of Languages” at Iowa College at a meeting the following week.</p> <p>S.F. Cooper also hoped that “the Trustees will take steps to complete the College building.” He added, “We guarantee it shall be filled before the first of January [1861].” (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 4, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE: The booklet, <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u> (1865), listed the election of the following instructors of Iowa College:</p> <p>“1860, Leonard F. Parker, Principal, Preparatory Department (resigned 1861); 1860, Rev. Stephen L. Herrick, Assistant, Preparatory Dept. (resigned 1861); 1860, Rev. Julius A. Reed, Assistant, Preparatory Dept.(resigned 1861); 1861, Rev Julius A. Reed, Principal, Preparatory Dept. (resigned 1862); 1861, Leonard F. Parker, Professor of Ancient Languages; 1862, Rev. Darius E. Jones, Teacher of Music (resigned 1863); 1862, Hon. Thomas Holyoke, M.D., Lecturer on Physiology; 1862, Mrs. Sarah C. Parker, Principal Female Department; 1863, Carl W. von Coelln, Professor of Mathematics; 1863, Rev. S.B. Goodenow, Principal Preparatory Dept. (resigned 1863); 1864, Rev. S. Jay Buck, Principal Preparatory Dept.; 1864, Rev. G.F. Magoun, President [didn't assume full responsibilities until 1865]; 1864, Rev. C.W. Clapp, Professor Rhetoric; 1864, Rev. H.W. Parker, Professor of Natural Science.”</p> <p>(Sources : 1. <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u>, pg. 29, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines; and 2. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pgs. 29 and 30, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Bliss tried to make money out West Harvey Bliss, “the senior member” of Bliss Brothers, “is now West, developing his talent for money making in the gold regions.” Bliss Brothers was being run by Harvey’s brother Marshall Bliss, with assistance from Mr. Packard. (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 4, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE: Harvey Bliss’s name appears on the Census which occurred 27 days later on July 31, 1860. His stated value of real estate was \$2,300, and his personal estate was worth \$2,650. (Marshall Bliss also stated the value of his personal estate at \$2,650.) (Source: U.S. Census, Grinnell, July 31, 1860)</p>	
<p>July 5, 1860, Thurs.</p>	<p>“Attended Mary Grinnell’s wedding.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Mary Grinnell married Edward Ruggles. They made their home in Indiantown (a few miles from present-day Montour in Tama County.) Mary Grinnell, a native of New Haven, Vermont, in 1835, arrived in Grinnell in 1856 with her parents. Mary was a sister of Jenny Grinnell (wife of Stanley Bartlett). (Source: Obituary of Mary Ruggles)</p>	
<p>July 14, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>J.B. Grinnell sent five fugitive slaves to Brooklyn Letter from J.B. Grinnell to “Hon. W. Reun [Penn?] Clark”: “Dear Sir: “I sent forward 5 chattels – 3 women and 2 children – boys this morning as far as Brooklyn [a nearby town]. “I have just learned that there is a reward of \$1,000 for them offered at Nebraska City. “I wish that all _____ [undecipherable] and that they may ___ be got once by _____ north as soon as possible. “Your Truly, J.B. Grinnell” (Source: Photocopied letter in J.B. Grinnell Correspondence re. the Underground Railroad, Grinnell</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864
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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>College Archives. It is a copy of letter in William Penn Clarke correspondence re. Underground Railroad, SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>“OPPOSITION” noted the arrival of the five fugitive slaves “In July, 1860, five more fugitive slaves arrived here ... After being entertained a few days, they were passed along, there being no school at the time to put them into. A brother of J.B. Grinnell is said to have been the chaperon of that party, when they left here.” (Source: Letter to the Editor, in the Sept. 29, 1860 issue of the Iowa State Journal; letter was dated Sept. 17, 1860, Oversize Archives, 52 p G 88an – ck 52 pG20, Grinnell College Archives.)</p> <p>J.A. Reed planned to move to Grinnell</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Grinnell, Iowa July 14, 1860</p> <p>“Dear Henry ... “[In a few days, I will] return to Davenport to prepare to remove to Grinnell in August. I may rent a house or I may board for some months. I do not regard this as a permanent arrangement but rather expect if I can dispose of my lands here to leave in 12 or 24 months for some place that I may try to make a home. “I find this place becoming more pleasant, the trees are growing finely & the prairie is as beautiful as golden wheat and black green corn can make it. If the place was 20 years old, I should try to feel that it is my home. I do not know that I shall ever feel at home in this world. I do not expect it in reality. Probably I may give up the idea of home at once, better than to cling to it, & aim simply to <u>work on</u>, for after all, <u>work is life</u>.</p> <p>Uncertain about future “[Our daughter] Anna’s expected marriage at the East distracts my old purpose of visiting California. I don’t like to leave her behind, and what I shall do is all uncertain. For the present year, I give myself to the College [Iowa College] & hope not to trouble myself with A.D. 1861-2 till it comes. “I sympathize with you in your trials. You have had & must have great care & anxiety, your family is scattered and Sophia is ill. I do hope that her strength wil rally</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>and that she may be spared to you for long years ...” (Source: Letter from Julius A. Reed to Henry, July 14, 1860, located in Julius A. Reed Collection, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: On Nov. 7, 1860, Reed wrote to Messrs. Clark and ____, “I forgot to inform you of my removal to Grinnell.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Messrs Clark and ____, Nov. 7, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 120, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
<p>July 17, 1860, Tues.</p>	<p>“Commenced harvesting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann’s husband, Benoni, and any helpers finished “harvesting and stacking” the following Monday, July 23, 1860.</p>	
<p>July 18, 1860, Wed.</p>	<p>“OPPOSITION” berated Editor of Montezuma Republican and J.B. Grinnell The editor of the Montezuma printed a letter that “OPPOSITION,” a Grinnell resident, had written to the editor of the Des Moines Journal (apparently S. Hutchins) on June 30, 1860. The letter stated:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The Montezuma Republican of June 20th defines the difference between Abolitionism and Republicanism. Will the Republican please give us the difference between the editor of that paper and an abolitionist of the blackest dye?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“When John Brown passed through this town in the spring of 1859, having in his possession horses, wagons, mules, negroes and other property, stolen from citizens of Missouri – his hands stained with the blood of their murdered owners, the Republican demagogues of this place, headed by the editor of the Montezuma Republican and J.B. Grinnell, vied with each other in honoring him and the cut-throats who accompanied him.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“When Brown met his just fate at Harper’s Ferry, they declared he was a murdered martyr, and added him as another saint to their calendar. And will the editor of the Republican review the part he took in that transaction, and also his action in endeavoring to force fugitive vagrant negroes into our schools, with loaded revolvers in their pockets, a few months since?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“And just tell us how much different Wendell Phillips or Wm. Lloyd Garrison would have acted under the same circumstances.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Signed) OPPOSITION, Grinnell, Iowa, June 30th, 1860</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>The Montezuma Republican editor responded to OPPOSITION</p> <p>“The cowardice, meanness, and duplicity manifest in the above, which we clip from the Des Moines Journal, characterizes a little mind, and one utterly incapable by instinct or education, of rising above the promptings of the baser passions.</p> <p>“We entertain only sentiments of pity for the individual who has neither the courage to communicate with us directly, nor the manliness to make his attack on us openly and over his proper signature. Whoever he may be, he can never rise above the position of a scavenger and dirty-work boy in his party.</p> <p>“We unhesitatingly pronounce the communication a tissue of real and implied falsehoods from beginning to end, and the writer knew it to be so when he penned it; but we cannot blame him for the lack of a virtue which God has never given him, and if he chooses to crawl upon his belly and eat dirt, it is none of our business.</p> <p>“Whoever the fellow is we cannot imagine, but if he will send us his name, we will add <i>him</i> as ‘another saint, to our calendar,’ and take good care that the people of Poweshiek County at least shall not soon forget him; and as his is politically dead, it would give us a melancholy pleasure to <i>embalm</i> him, only we fear he ‘<i>already stinketh.</i>’” (Source: Montezuma Republican, July 18, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE: “OPPOSITION” was Captain Nathaniel W. Clark. (See timeline entry for March 12, 1860, for an explanation.) The Montezuma Republican editor possibly guessed that Clark was the author, although perhaps he couldn’t prove it at that time. Nonetheless, both men chose to carry out their war of words in print.</p>	
July 20, 1860, Fri.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell, of abolition, negro-stealing notoriety, has brought to Iowa 14 car loads of sheep. He went wool gathering last year with very much less success.” (Source: Iowa State Journal, July 20, 1860, p. 2, col. 4, microfilm, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
July 31, 1860, Tues.	<p>Second census was held in Grinnell. (Source: 1860 U.S. Census, Iowa, Poweshiek County, Grinnell)</p> <p>NOTE: I counted 107 adult males; 101 adult females; 56 teenagers between 12 and 17 years old; and 130 children younger than 12. Grinnell Township had 43, 29, 15, and 43 people, respectively.</p>	
Sometime	<p>Rev. George Whitefield Hathaway (52 years old) arrived from Maine. He served as an</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
<p>after July 31, 1860</p>	<p>interim pastor of the Congregational Church of Grinnell through the last Sunday in April 1861. He was reputed to be “the first paid preacher in town.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. U.S. Census, 1860; 2. <u>General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine, 83rd Anniversary</u>, pg. 61; 3. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church in Grinnell</u>, 1907; Burling Archives, #20 Colpar; and 4. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, April 28, 1861; and 5. Stephen H. Herrick, “The Crown Point Re-Enforcement,” in the Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. 1, pgs. 27-28;)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. Hathaway performed a wedding ceremony in Poweshiek County on Dec. 16, 1860. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Three Sketches of Rev. George Whitefield Hathaway</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Before Rev. Hathaway served Grinnell Congregational Church</u></p> <p>“Hope when your income warrants liberality, you will remember the ministers in Maine – especially the Rev. Mr. Hathaway. You remember they do not live to make money, but for the good of such persons as you and I.</p> <p>“I remember Mr. Hathaway with a great deal of respect, as talented and devoted to his profession, an early friend to the Slave, and generally before his times on moral questions.” (Source: “Letters from Iowa,” pg. 11, Amos Bixby writing to his brother Lewellyn”)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>After Rev. Hathaway served Grinnell</u></p> <p>“He was of a retiring disposition apparently, and, from the very first, seemed doubtful of making much impression on our radically individualistic community.</p> <p>“Those who became most intimate with him became most warmly attached to him for his Christian spirit and his ability.</p> <p>“But his heart seemed to have been left behind him in Maine...” (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church in Grinnell</u>, pg. 21; typed manuscript, 1907; Grinnell College Archives, #20 Colpar.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tribute after Rev. Hathaway's death</u></p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“As a preacher, Mr. Hathaway was characterized by vigor of thought, perspicuity of language, and force of delivery. He took no counsel with flesh and blood, but spoke out of his tremendous convictions concerning the slavery curse and the rum curse. A more politic man, with his gifts and graces, would doubtless have achieved more prominence in the church militant ...”</p> <p>“[Rev. Hathaway was] “vigorous and discriminating in all his thinking, abounding in rich conversation, deeply interested in the progress of the world and the kingdom. Father Hathaway showed how desirable and beautiful a thing it is to grow old handsomely.”</p> <p>(Source: Tribute by Robert G. Hutchins, Minutes of the First and Second Annual Meetings of the General Congregational Association of Southern California, May 1887 – and May 1888.)</p> <p>NOTE: I believe Rev. Hathaway arrived in Grinnell between July 31 and Dec. 31, 1860. The two key events seem to be his absence from the Census (completed July 31, 1860), and his last sermon at Grinnell Congregational Church (see Eliza Ann Bartlett's diary entry for April 28, 1861). Therefore, his tenure in Grinnell was between 6 and 9 months. Other supplementary evidence is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Conference book states that he was dismissed from his Maine church on May 19, 1860, and that he served as acting pastor in Grinnell from 1860-1861; 2. Leonard Parker (history of Grinnell Congregational) also states that Rev. Hathaway served “nearly a year” in 1860-1861. 3. Amos Bixby's Feb. 3, 1860, letter had predicted that Rev. Hathaway would arrive in Grinnell to preach in “another year.” 4. Gen'l Conference book states that Rev. Hathaway served as acting pastor in Bingham, S. Anson, Solon Village, and Anson, Maine, from 1861-1863. 	
Aug. 1, 1860, Wed.	<p>“Father, Mother [Stephen N. and Theodosia Bartlett], Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and I started for Western.</p> <p>“Got there next day [Aug. 2], stayed until Monday morning [Aug. 5]. Then went to Vinton [Iowa].</p> <p>“On the 8th, stayed in Toledo [Iowa], came home the next day [Thursday, Aug. 9].”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 4, 1860, Sat.	<p>“JUSTITIA” berated J.B. Grinnell supporter, S.F. Cooper</p> <p>“Mr. S. Hutchins—Dear Sir:-- A communication signed ‘Opposition’ appeared in your paper of July 13th, to which the following is a reply:</p>	

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	<p>“The cowardice, meanness, and duplicity manifest in the above, which we clip from the Des Moines Journal, characterizes a little mind, and one utterly incapable, by instinct or education, of rising above the promptings of the baser passions. We entertain only sentiments of pity for the individual who has neither the courage to communicate with us directly, nor the manliness to make his attack upon us openly, and over his proper signature. Whoever he may be, he can never rise above the position of a scavenger and dirty work boy in his party.</p> <p>“We unhesitatingly pronounce the communication a tissue of real and implied falsehoods, from beginning to end, and the writer knew it to be so when he penned it. but we cannot blame him for the lack of a virtue which God has never given him, and if he chooses to crawl upon his belly and eat dirt, it is none of our business. Who the fellow is, we cannot imagine, but if he will send us his name, we will add him as “another saint to our calendar,” and take good care that the people of Poweshiek county at least shall not soon forget him; and as he is politically dead, it would give us a melancholy pleasure to <i>embalm</i> him, only we fear he <i>already “stinketh.”</i>”</p> <p>“If I were simply to call attention to this article in connection with the one that preceded it, any candid, sensible man would say ‘enough;’ but there are those for whom great allowance must be made. Some of us, who are residents of Grinnell as well as Mr. Cooper, claim for ourselves the ability to watch ‘current events,’ and to judge of a man’s political standing by his acts. We who have heard Mr. Cooper thank God that he was an out and out abolitionist: we who have known him to take positions in public debate as ultra as those of Wendell Phillips or Lloyd Garrison – are not willing to acknowledge ourselves fools, because the ‘honorable’ gentleman, in his <i>chaste</i> [?] and <i>forcible</i> article, calls us ‘scavengers, dirty work boys,’ and declares that we crawl upon our bellies.</p> <p>“We know, or think we know the difference between a candid, gentlemanly reply and an abusive, low-flung article, unworthy of the palmiest days of the pot-house. Mr. Cooper has not, in any particular, answered the questions propounded. If we many not apply to his answer the term “cowardice,” we may say that any candid man will judge that he <i>fears to meet the issue</i>. If he chooses to be an abolitionist, ‘so mote it be,’ but we protest against his striking his colors and playing the school-boy, or the small-minded politician.</p> <p>“Once more, we protest against his adding to his catalogue of epithets a scripture quotation, distorted to suit his purpose, and placed in company with his vile words. It is a</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>maxim approved by all honorable men, that he who has no respect for religion should respect its friends.</p> <p>“JUSTITIA “Grinnell, Iowa, July 25th, 1860” (Source: Iowa State Journal, Aug. 4, 1860, pg. 3, column 2, Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell accused Iowa State Journal of libel “EDITOR JOURNAL – Dear Sir, “In a late issue of your paper, you are pleased to call me a ‘negro stealer’ or a ‘negro thief’ – I do not recall the exact language – also a ‘noted abolitionist.’ This last in an old epithet, and I do not choose to deny that I wish there were no slavery in our country, and that I will do what I can, under the Constitution, for its peaceful extinction. “But I am not a negro stealer – <u>you publish a libel</u>. I have lived at the South and seen thousands of slaves on the plantations. In that country, I have correspondents – friends and relatives; yet as much as I reprobate their business, we indulge in no epithets, and they know that you may. I never stole a negro; I never countenanced it to encourage it – nor do I believe in the policy. “Trusting that your rent party will furnish you a fine field for cultivation, without going out of the way to libel a patriotic citizen, and one who has friendship for your locality and the press, and that your sense of justice will cause you to print this notice, “I am yours, &c., “J.B. GRINNELL “Grinnell, Iowa July 24th, 1860” (Source: Iowa State Journal, Aug. 4, 1860, pg. 3, column 2, Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p>Iowa State Journal fired back “Mr. Grinnell feels aggrieved. We had not hoped for so early a reward of our labors to cause uneasiness in the pure and patriotic head of Mr. J.B. Grinnell; but, as will be seen by reference to his elegant epistolary effort in another column, we were unwisely despondent. Mr. Grinnell has fired up at an imputation which may or may not be applicable, as we only observed in relation to him that he was of ‘negro stealing and abolition <i>notoriety</i>.’ His reputation may not have been fairly earned in the first named count; but this we know, on what we consider to be good authority, that he assisted John Brown through Iowa, with negroes and property of</p>	

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	<p>Southern men in his possession; and unless we are grossly misinformed, advocated his [Brown's] cause in the pulpit, at Grinnell .</p> <p>“We have now a letter before us [received from a critic of J.B. Grinnell] from his residence, dated July 25th, of which is an extract:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘J.B. Grinnell & Company have recently received another consignment of negroes from Missouri. If ever Grinnell has occasion to visit Missouri, the people of that State will be wanting in hospitality if they do not pay him as much attention as he does their negroes, who are sent to, or call on him.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘—There is no longer any Republican Party in Poweshiek; they have gone over to the Abolitionists, body and breeches, and nominated Amos Bixby of Grinnell, a wool-dyed abolitionist of the Gerritt Smith and John Brown School, for Clerk of the District Court.’</p> <p>“Now, we [editor and possible staff members of the Iowa State Journal] don't pretend to know that the above is strictly true, but we do believe the man who wrote it to be an honest man.”</p> <p>(Source: Iowa State Journal, August 4, 1860, page 2; microfilm located at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Thomas A. Lucas, author of “Men were too Fiery for Much Talk” (Palimpsest, Spring 1987, pgs. 13-21), seemed to think that “JUSTITIA” was Captain Nathaniel W. Clark (who used the pen name “OPPOSITION” in numerous letters in 1860). I disagree. The pieces of writing are different in style and content. I speculate that another Grinnell resident (who voted against allowing fugitive slaves to attend Grinnell School) signed his name JUSTITIA.</p> <p>NOTE 2: The Iowa State Journal referred to “a letter before us from his residence, dated July 25th.” Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark wrote that letter. See timeline entry for March 12, 1860, for an explanation.</p>	
<p>Aug. 13, 1860, Mon.</p>	<p>Fifteen fugitive slaves – riding on three wagons – arrived in Grinnell. They reportedly left town two days later, heading to Iowa City.</p> <p>See timeline entries for Aug. 25 and Sept. 5, 1860 for accusations of wrongdoing – and S.F. Cooper's Montezuma Republican response.</p> <p>(Source: “Republican Leaders Running Off Negroes,” Iowa State Journal, August 25, 1860, pg. 2, column 3; microfilm located at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Aug. 21, 1860, Tues.	<p>“Went pluming [picking plums].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 22, 1860, Wed.	<p>“Charley [Howard] went to town to get his new boots. Did not come home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: This occurred shortly after Charley’s 9th birthday. Charley came back three days later, on Aug. 25, 1860.</p>	
August 25, 1860, Sat.	<p>“OPPOSITION” wrote another letter “From the Home of J.B. Grinnell – Testimony from a Neighbor. “ED JOURNAL—Dear Sir:-- “In a letter published in the <i>Journal</i> of August 4th, and signed by the Rev. J.B. Grinnell, his Reverence says: I never stole a negro – I never countenanced it to encourage it, nor do I believe in the policy.’ “Now, Mr. Editor, I do not propose to call the attention of his Reverence particularly to the numerous instances in which he has had fugitive negroes by his side, before his congregation, begging means to enable him to put through to the land of freedom – but I will ask him to go back to the spring of 1859, when John Brown arrived here with twelve negroes, besides horses, wagons and other property, stolen from murdered citizens of Missouri. Brown, in a public meeting called by his Reverence, boasted of having stolen all the property he had in his possession, including the negroes. He said he did not murder the Missouri planter himself, but acknowledged that he was shot by one of his gang, who accompanied him into Missouri for the express purpose of murder and theft. “His Reverence, in an address to Brown and his negroes, said he had not the moral nor physical courage to undertake such a glorious enterprise, but he honored and gloried in his friend Brown who had the courage and ability not only to engage in such an enterprise, but to carry it through to a successful termination. His Reverence made several speeches while Brown was here, all of the same tenor. His Reverence was also a strong advocate for, and contributed liberally toward the purse of thirty dollars that was raised for Brown’s benefit. S.F. Cooper and Amos Bixby seconded his Reverence with a zeal worthy of the reputation they had acquired in the negro cause. “In the <i>Iowa Citizen</i> of Nov. 23rd, 1859, his Reverence published a letter, in which he boasts of his connection with John Brown, in his negro-stealing adventure; and there is but one conclusion that any one can come to who has known the course his Reverence has pursued for</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>the last five years. Either his memory is very poor or he publishes a deliberate falsehood, when he says he never countenanced or encouraged negro stealing.</p> <p>“The Rev. J.B. Grinnell & Co. received another consignment of negroes yesterday [Monday, August 13]. Last evening, a grand abolition rally was got up at the School House to receive them. – J.B. Grinnell introduced them, who, he said, were southern gentlemen, traveling north for the benefit of their health, as was customary at this season of the year; and as they were rather short of funds, he called for a contribution. S.F. Cooper and L.C. Phelps passed round the hats.</p> <p>“There are said to be ten white men with the negroes, making twenty-five in all. They have horses and wagons, but the John Brown experience has taught them to be silent as to where they got them.</p> <p>“S.F. Cooper, in his Montezuma paper, will no doubt make this negro demonstration a great ‘Republican Rally.’</p> <p>“Truly Yours, OPPOSITION.</p> <p>“Grinnell, August 14.”</p> <p>(source: “From the home of J.B. Grinnell – Testimony from a Neighbor,” Iowa State Journal, Des Moines, Aug. 25, 1860, pg. 1, column 3; microfilm Roll B-236, Feb. 13, 1858-Sept. 30, 1863, located at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p> <p>Iowa State Journal claimed to have seen the fugitive slaves and Amos Bixby</p> <p>“Republican Leaders Running Off Negroes</p> <p>“On the 16th inst. we met, within 10 miles of Iowa City, three teams, loaded with fugitive slaves, and driven by white persons. –</p> <p>“In an open day, Amos Bixby, Republican candidate for District Clerk of Poweshiek County, was the chaperon of a band of negroes, stolen from their masters in Missouri, and furnished material aid and means to convey them to Canada – where, during the long winter, they may learn to steal, starve, and freeze.</p> <p>“We want conservative men, men who are willing to enforce a just observance of the rights of the South, to look at this. On the 13th of August, a band of white men, having in their charge three wagonloads of negroes <u>stolen</u> from Missouri, arrived in Grinnell.</p> <p>“With remarkable intuition, or knowledge, their first step is to enquire for J.B. Grinnell, Republican State Senator, delegate to Chicago Convention ...”</p>	

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	<p>[This column also accuses Barclay Coppic -- former member of John Brown's conspiracy to take Harper's Ferry -- of guarding the three wagonloads of negroes from Grinnell, heading east, for a distance of 80 miles.]</p> <p>(Source: "Republican Leaders Running Off Negroes," Iowa State Journal, August 25, 1860, pg. 2, column 3; microfilm located at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p> <p>NOTE 1: "OPPOSITION" was Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark. See timeline entry for March 12, 1860, for an explanation.</p> <p>NOTE 2: J.B. Grinnell denied that John Brown had stolen any horses. Grinnell wrote his denial in a letter dated March 10, 1859, to the editor of the Iowa Statesman.</p> <p>NOTE 3: "OPPOSITION" states in the letter that Grinnell residents had given John Brown \$30. That figure is close to John Brown's calculation (\$26.50) and that of Amos Bixby (\$25). See timeline entries of February 20, 1859.</p>	
Aug. 27, 1860, Mon.	<p>Democratic-Party Paramilitary Unit formed in Dallas County, Iowa</p> <p>Harry, a resident of Adel, described a newly formed "military company called the Dallas County Invincibles." According to Harry, "Some 60 or 70 persons enrolled their names ... They have a beautiful banner bearing the names of the noble standard-bearers of the Democracy [Democratic Party], Douglas and Johnson ... After drilling for an hour or so, they ... called on H.C. Rippey for a speech ...</p> <p>"He showed that the Democracy were contending for the same principle for the people of the Territories [Kansas and Nebraska] as their fathers contended for; that they asked the Congress of the United States to 'mind their own business.' to let the people of the Territories regulate their own domestic institutions [slavery], and enact their own laws, in their own way, without the intervention of any power [such as abolitionists]. He then referred to the corruption and misrule in Iowa, of the present so called Republican Party."</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Harry to the editor of Iowa State Journal, Aug. 27, 1860, "Hurrah for Dallas County!," published on Sept. 8, 1860, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: A week later, the Dallas County Invincibles built and raised "a nice pole some 70 feet in height, and hoisted a beautiful flag on it. They gave three cheers for [Stephen A.] Douglas and Johnson. The boys are all under 16 years of age ... The little fellows</p>	

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	<p>regarded their ground as sacred, and would not allow a Republican boy to come near them.” See timeline entry for October 6, 1860 for more details.</p> <p>NOTE 2: According to the 1856 State Census, 31 percent of Dallas County residents were born in southern states. (In fact, Dallas County, located in central Iowa, was one of three counties with the highest number of southern-born residents.) Of 866 Southerners, 308 of them came from Kentucky, 192 from Virginia, 186 from North Carolina, and 122 from Tennessee. There was also a smattering of residents from Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland. (Source: “Southern Sympathizers in Iowa during Civil War Period,” pg. 5, Annals of Iowa, January 1951, Iowa Historical Society.)</p> <p>NOTE 3: In contrast, 11 percent of Poweshiek County’s population hailed from Southern states (in the 1856 State Census). The vast majority of those southern-born residents (409 out of a possible 504) came from Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee.</p>	
August 29, 1860, Wed.	<p>“Commenced a pair of thin pants for Mr. H. [Benoni Howard].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Fall 1860	<p>Leonard F. Parker took direct control of the preparatory department of Iowa College. (Source: <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>.)</p>	
Sept. 1, 1860, Sat.	<p>“Went to church meeting in the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 2, 1860, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting, communion. “Mr. [Rev. Thomas] Brande here to tea.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: It’s uncertain whether Eliza Ann attended worship service and communion at the Grinnell Congregational Church or at Rev. Brande’s church, First Baptist of Grinnell.</p>	
Sept. 4, 1860, Tues.	<p>Amasa G. Bixby and his wife, Julia (nee Bigelow), obtained a warranty deed for two lots from Rev. Job Cushman. The warranty deed was filed 9 days later on Sept. 13, 1860. (Source: General Index of Town Lots, Poweshiek County, Iowa, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 1: The Bixbys obtained Lots 1 & 2, Block 20 in Grinnell.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Congregational minister Job Cushman was a man of means. Rev. Cushman had purchased (and was awarded) land patents for 1,717.42 acres in Poweshiek County on Dec. 15, 1855. After that time, he sold land to numerous people such as the Bixbys. (Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Eastern States, Springfield, VA; available online at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp?)</p>	
Sept. 5, 1860, Wed.	<p>“School commenced this morning. “Mr. Wing and daughter at Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett]. She is going to board there.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>Amos Bixby was on Republican State ticket, running for Clerk of the District Court. Samuel F. Cooper was running for member of the Board of Education, 6th District. The ticket was shared by Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President. (Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, Sept. 5, 1860, microfilm at IA State Historical Society)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for August 4, 1860.</p> <p>Montezuma Republican responds to criticisms of Grinnell citizens “The Des Moines Journal, edited by a boy rejoicing in the name of ‘Still Hutchins,’ devotes a good share of its columns every week to certain citizens of Grinnell, including the Editor of the Montezuma Republican [S.F. Cooper]. We imagine his labors of love will accomplish about as much as his renowned master, Don Quixote. “First appears a communication, the truth of which most editors would have ascertained approximately at least, before insertion as it was exclusively personal in its nature. We so far noticed it as to put in a general denial. “Then appears another letter, reiterating the falsehood and adding sundry others, and asking us in effect, to prove that we are not liars, horse-thieves, murderers &c. The two communications were written by different persons, but bear the mark of the same beast. Lest they should go down with their productions to merited oblivion, those ‘Two gentlemen of</p>	

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	<p>Verona' have been brought to a joint delivery of another banting [?] in this wise. One '<i>laid de ducks egg,</i>' the other '<i>hatched de chicken.</i>' (Query – 'which am de mother!')</p> <p>“This sickly fowl was christened ‘Testimony from a Neighbor.’ It contains ‘His Reverence’ (J.B. Grinnell) nine times in scarcely twice that number of lines – pitches into ‘Amos Bixby,’ ‘L.C. Phelps,’ and S.F. Cooper, and ends up with a grand whopper as follows:</p> <p>“‘ The Rev. J.B. Grinnell & Co. received another consignment of negroes yesterday. Last evening a grand abolition rally was got up at the School House to receive them.’</p> <p>“This is probably as near the truth as could be expected under the circumstances. No such meeting was ever called, as we verily believe, and we are sure there was none called for that purpose on the night it is said some negroes passed through Grinnell.</p> <p>“The Republican club of Grinnell held their regular meeting that evening, elected officers, listened to two excellent speeches from Judge Taylor and Mr. Minor, of Ohio, neither of whom uttered a word in allusion to the negroes, and there was not a remark or action from first to last in reference to them, till at the close, the statement was made that those persons were passing through town, and were needy, and if any person was disposed, the opportunity was presented to give them bread, clothing, or money to relieve their necessities.</p> <p>“We should never again have helped the voracious correspondents to a notoriety for which they have such an itching, had not the Editor of the Journal stepped aside to aid Democrats of this county to defeat Mr. Bixby, the Republican candidate for Clerk of the District Court, by lending his authority to the many falsehoods afloat concerning that gentleman. We give a portion of his editorial below, that our readers may witness the spirit which animates the so called Democratic party, and that the voters of Poweshiek may know what weapons are used to crush a capable, honest, and upright man, premising that Mr. Bixby scarcely knew of the existence of this company of negroes mentioned, and that he never spoke with one of them.</p> <p>Read this:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘Republican Leaders Running Off Negroes</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘On the 16th Inst., we met, within ten miles of Iowa City, three teams, loaded with fugitive slaves, and driven by white persons. In open day, on one of the public highways, Amos Bixby, Republican candidate for District Clerk of Poweshiek county, was the chaperon of a band of negroes, stolen from their masters in Missouri, and furnished material aid and means to convey them to Canada – where, during the long winter, they may learn to steal, starve, and freeze.</p>	

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	<p>‘We want conservative men – men who are willing to enforce a just observance of the rights of the South to look at this for one moment. On the 13th of August a band of white men, having in charge three wagon loads of negroes <i>stolen</i> from Missouri, arrived at Grinnell! With remarkable intuition, or knowledge their first step is to enquire for J.B. Grinnell, Republican State Senator, delegate to the Chicago Convention, &c. After finding him, they are entertained in his house, and through his agency in the houses of his friends Monday night – Tuesday and Tuesday night, until Wednesday morning, when they are taken in charge by a Republican candidate and driven eighty miles, guarded by an escaped murderer.</p> <p>‘At the same time, another band pass thro’ the outskirts of Des Moines and stop at the house of Demas Robinson, a leading Republican, who lives but a short distance from town, all in open defiance of law and the authorities – all under the auspices of Republican leaders – all as thieves of Southern property, or Northern accessories thereto. We learn that many men, heretofore, acting with the Republican party, upon satisfying themselves of the truth of the above, have declared their final [?] leave taking. Will you stay with them, if you are honest! – if you respect the rights of the South, or are opposed to thieves and negro-thieving! – Answer; like true men, answer!’”</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Weekly Republican, Sept. 5, 1860, microfilm at IA State Historical Society).</p>	
<p>Sept. 8, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>“Nothing to Take Back</p> <p>“They have a curious code of morals in Poweshiek County. It is not immoral for a man to steal negroes – yes, Mr. J.B. Grinnell steals negroes – but it is highly improper to lie about it. Therefore, Amos Bixby, whom, on good resident authority, we charged as being the chaperon toward Iowa City of a band of stolen negroes, is indignant, and procures Mr. Holyoke to write a falsehood for him.</p> <p>“We were told in Grinnell that the white man we saw, in open day, driving a team loaded with fugitive negroes, was Amos Bixby; a Mr. [Dr. Thomas] Holyoke denies it. – We prefer to believe our informant, rather than any negro stealer or apologist.</p> <p>“The negroes <i>did</i> stop at Mr. Grinnell’s, and other houses in the neighborhood, and a subscription <i>was</i> taken up for them by Cooper and others. Bixby is the Republican candidate for County Clerk; Grinnell was the late Republican State Senator and delegate to Chicago, while [S.F.] Cooper edits the Republican county paper. <i>They are all either negro thieves themselves, or engaged in giving aid to those who are.</i> That is a plain statement, and they can</p>	

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	<p>make the most out of it.” (Source: Iowa State Journal, Sept. 6, 1860, pg. 2, col. 3, microfilm, State Hist'l Soc'y of IA, Des Moines)</p>	
<p>Sept. 29, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>OPPOSITION accused Grinnell residents of harboring fugitive slaves “EDS. JOURNAL – <i>Dear Sirs:</i> -- I notice, in the <i>State Register</i> of the 5th inst., a communication signed ‘T. Holyoke,’ in which a desperate effort is made to show that Amos Bixby is not an abolitionist, and had nothing to do with Coppic and his band of stolen negroes. After trying to show that the charge of abolitionism is preferred against Bixby merely because he is the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Clerk, Holyoke proceeds as follows: ‘And from what I have stated, your readers can judge how much dependence to place on anything that paper may publish respecting the “abolition town of Grinnell.” I notice that these libelous attacks upon one or more of our citizens, appear sometimes as editorial matter, and sometimes in the form of what purports to be letters from a correspondent here, <i>who dares not give his name to the public, so as to be held personally responsible for what he writes.</i>’</p> <p>“Now, Mr. Editor, let us go back and little and see how much Amos Bixby and the abolition town of Grinnell have been libeled. – In 1858, a negro wench, apparently 18 or 20 years of age, came into the house of Amos Bixby. Whether he stole her or not, or how he got her, I do not know; I only know that she was owned in Missouri, and was a fugitive slave. She remained in Bixby’s family for more than a year, a ‘maid of all work,’ when he attempted to force her into our public school. The result was, that in consequence of insulting language, used by Bixby’s wife [Augusta Bixby] towards Samuel Cooper, Bixby was obliged to withdraw her from the school and send her out of the town. She is said to be at present up on Timber Creek.</p> <p>“In March 1859, John Brown made his appearance here with twelve stolen negroes in charge. With the almost divine honors paid him here, the public are already acquainted.</p> <p>“During the summer of 1859, J.B. Grinnell had negroes at different times working for and hanging around him, but where they came from I do not know. In February, 1860, four negroes, apparently from 22 to 24 years of age, made their appearance here, and were taken in charge by J.B. Grinnell & Co. They were reputed to be from the Indian Territory, and owned by a wealthy Indian; but this story was not believed outside the firm. They were no doubt from Missouri, and owned there.</p> <p>“These were the negroes received into our public schools, with loaded revolvers in their</p>	<p>Captain Clark surely wrote this letter. I assume that the four male fugitive slaves left Grinnell around this time.</p>

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	<p>pockets, by L.F. Parker, head teacher of the school, and County Superintendent. – Amos Bixby and S.F. Cooper backed up Parker and the negroes with all the energy of their sluggish natures. Parker has been rewarded by a Professor's chair in the Iowa College. <i>What</i> he is a professor of, I don't know, unless it is negro-equality. Any persons wishing to have their children that beautiful science, had better send them along – they will stand a good chance of having a practical demonstration before the term is out.</p> <p>“In July, 1860, five more fugitive negroes arrived here, consigned to the same company. After being entertained a few days, they were passed along, there being no school at the time to put them into. A brother of J.B. Grinnell is said to have been the chaperon of that party, when they left here.</p> <p>“In August, 1860, the company of fifteen negroes, conducted by the notorious Coppic, arrived. They were received by, and had their headquarters at J.B. Grinnell's, just as set forth in the editorial of the Journal. –There are four Bixbys residing here, all of the same stripe; and there is no doubt that one of them acted as chaperon to that party on the road to Iowa City, but which of them it was, I am unable to say.</p> <p>“It is said that Coppic boasted of having stolen, in his last raid on Missouri, \$18,000 worth of negroes; if so, he must have them valued at \$1,200 each. Now we will take off \$200 of Coppic's valuation of each negro and put them down at \$1,000 each, and you have the snug little sum of \$37,000 worth of property, stolen from citizens of Missouri, and passed through the (hands?) of J.B. Grinnell & Co., in the ____ ____ (past two?) years, ___ beside horses, mules, wagons and other property to a large amount.</p> <p>“Now, Mr. Editor, is this all in accordance with the natural course of events, or is it a regular system of negro-stealing? headed by the man who ‘never stole a negro, nor don't approve of it?’</p> <p>“In either case, it is all the same, as far as the town of Grinnell is concerned, which has a wide spread reputation of being the most notorious rendezvous for stolen and fugitive negroes, West of the Mississippi. Many of them are ultra abolitionists. Amos Bixby and S.F. Cooper are two of them, and all the ink that T. Holyoke ever put on paper can't blot it out. Holyoke says your correspondent dare not give his name to the public, so as to be held personally responsible for what he writes. I do not know how they intend to hold me responsible. If they should commence legal proceedings against me, I would summon every member of the firm of J.B. Grinnell & Co. into Court, and have them put under oath, and see if the truth could be got</p>	

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	<p>out of them in that way, which the public may rest assured never can be while they write to party newspapers to justify political demagogues of their own creating.</p> <p>“But they have another way of holding men responsible here. I will give you a sample: At our annual school meeting, in March last, Amos Bixby, in urging the doctrine of negro-equality, used the following language, in reference to the slave girl he had kept so long in his family: ‘It has been said that I sent the girl Frances into school to establish a precedent as a basis of future operations; but that is not true. When I had concluded to send her to school, I went to Mr. Grinnell and asked him what he tho’t of it. Mr. Grinnell said, “Send her to school, and if any one dare oppose her, he can’t stay in the town twenty-four hours, any more than if he had committed a rape.””</p> <p>“If a man who refuses to allow his children to attend school on terms of equality with fugitive negroes, is to receive the same treatment as one who commits a rape, how must your correspondent fare, who dares expose the doings of those self-instituted guardians of fugitive negroes. They have acted with impunity so long that they no doubt verily think it a crime for any one to show them up.</p> <p>“S.F. Cooper is out with more of his slang in the <i>Republican</i> of the 5th, which I shall notice at a future time – having extended this article already beyond what I had intended.</p> <p>“OPPOSITION. Grinnell, Sept. 17th”</p> <p>(Source: “Bomb Shell among the Grinnellites – A Full & Complete History of their Negro-Stealing Operations by a Citizen – How they Flourish at Home – How they Practically Illustrate the Doctrine of Negro Equality,” Iowa State Journal, Sept. 29, 1860, located in Grinnell College Oversize Archives, 52 p. G88 an – ck 52 pg 20)</p> <p>NOTE 1: As stated before, OPPOSITION was Captain Nathaniel W. Clark. See timeline entry for March 12, 1860, for an explanation.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Capt. Clark refers to Samuel “Scotch” Cooper in the third paragraph.</p>	
Oct 5, 1860, Fri.	<p>Advice sought for painting brick seminary building</p> <p>Iowa College Treasurer Julius A. Reed wrote F.H. Stone of Muscatine, Iowa,</p> <p>“When I purchased the paint of you, I think you offered to furnish paint re. for painting the [Iowa] College [seminary building] ...</p> <p>“The surface of the brick wall is ___ ... I wish you would see again the man who painted Butler’s [?] house & ascertain what he colored it with, & what he put in the [?]</p>	

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	<p>first coat to prevent the ___ from being absorbed by the brick ...</p> <p>“Ask him if it would be well to put on first a coat of linseed oil, or to put in something in [?] the paint to make a body to keep the brick from absorbing the oil.</p> <p>“Please ascertain from him how much lead it will require, how much Ochre [?] or Chrome [?] will be required to give it the color of ___’s house, how much oil (boiled or unboiled) & how much drying material &c &c will be needed, and send the same as above ... Also send a Bladder of putty.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to F.H. Stone, Oct. 5, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 145, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Reed asked Stone to apply the costs to his “notes [bills] to the College.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: Less than a month later, Reed wrote Stone, “Please send at once ... 100 lbs. ___ Lead, 15 Gall.[ons] Lin.[seed] oil.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to F.H. Stone, Nov. 7, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 122, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
<p>Oct. 6, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>Paramilitary Units scheduled to appear at Democratic Party Camp Meeting</p> <p>The following announcement appeared in the Iowa State Journal:</p> <p>“Great Democratic Camp Meeting at Des Moines “Friday and Saturday, October 19th and 20th [“Distinguished speakers” that were invited include “Hon. Stephen A. Douglas”] “A grand torch-light procession on the evening of Friday, by the Madison Guards of Madison County, Dallas County Invincibles of Adel, Invincibles of Winterset, Little Giants of Des Moines, Douglas Invincibles of Des Moines, and Union Guards of Adelphi.”</p> <p>(Source: “Great Democratic Camp Meeting at Des Moines,” Iowa State Journal, October 6, 1860, pg. 2, column 6; microfilm located at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, was the Democratic Party candidate for President. Douglas stated the following positions regarding the extension of slavery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Under this doctrine of non-intervention, the people of New Mexico have converted a tract of free Territory into slave Territory more than five times the size of the State of New York.” (Speech of Douglas in the U.S. Senate, May 16, 1860) 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Slaves are regarded as PROPERTY, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence the owner of slaves ... has a right to remove to any Territory and carry his property with him.” (Speech of Douglas in New Orleans, Dec. 1858) • “The people of each state and territory shall be perfectly free to decide for themselves what shall be the nature and character of their institutions [with regard to slavery].” (Stephen A. Douglas at Galesburg, Illinois, 1858) <p>(Source: “The Douglas Platform,” Montezuma Weekly Republican, August 1, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE 2: The masthead of the Bentonsport Signal – a Copperhead newspaper -- in 1866 and 1867 carried the following quotation (attributed to Stephen A. Douglas): “I hold that this Government was made on the <u>white basis</u>, by white men, <u>for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever</u>; and should be <u>administered by WHITE MEN and NONE OTHERS</u>. <u>I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government.</u>” (Source: Lendt, D.L., <u>Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa</u>, pg. 115, quoting the Bentonsport Signal, April 22, 1866, pg. 2)</p>	
Oct. 12, 1860, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] at Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett], making molasses. When finished, had a barrel full.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 22, 1860, Mon.	<p>Chester Township was organized. (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 327)</p> <p>Poweshiek County Teachers Association The Poweshiek County Teachers Association held its first meeting in Grinnell. L.F. Parker was chosen to chair the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, S.H. Herrick; Vice Presidents, Joseph Lyman, Mr. Owens, S. Draper; and Secretary and Treasurer, John Camey. “The sessions of this association lasted six days.” (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pg. 443, published in 1880)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: L.F. Parker stated that the Poweshiek County Teachers Association grew out of the Teachers Institute. See timeline entry for Nov. 22, 1858.</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entries for Sept. 27 and Oct. 28, 1861, for the next meetings of the Teachers Association.</p>	
<p>Oct. 27, 1860, Sat.</p>	<p>“Grinnell Again, and the Journal</p> <p>“The town of Grinnell – if we should believe the assertion, and we have no reason to doubt it, of L.F. Parker – has suffered severely from the numerous exposures which have appeared from time to time in our columns. Mr. Parker wrote us a very long letter last week, with request to publish, but which we were obliged to refuse. In the first place, it really contradicted nothing that had ever appeared in our paper; in the second place, it was immoderately long; in the third place, it was a very heavy puff for the College at the town of Grinnell. The only thing of importance was an assertion that a Democratic young man endeavored to obtain a school; he succeeded at last, and was about to enter upon the performance of his duties, when the fact of his being from the town of Grinnell was made known. His summary dismissal ensued – the Trustees assuring him that no one from that abolition town could teach a school in that neighborhood.</p> <p>Mr. Parker thinks this is a hard case, and the way to obviate further difficulties of the sort is to stop talking in the Journal about the negro proclivities of the Grinnellites. We believe the best thing for the young man referred to would be to leave Grinnell, if by remaining there he could not get employment. If he is distrusted on account of his associations. Let him sever those associations. Stopping the agitation won't help it. Simply healing the cuticle over the fever sore don't purify the system. So letting Grinnell alone won't help the Grinnellites.</p> <p>“We can assure Mr. Parker – who writes in a kindly vein enough, except in his allusion to Capt. Clark – that the town is notorious everywhere, and not reputable. And we can also assure Mr. Parker, together with Mr. Grinnell himself, that whenever we find in the precincts of that moral and intelligent town anything worthy of noticing – anything that shall serve to point the finger [?] of scorn – it will be published.</p> <p>“We despise this spirit of ___ ___ and mock philanthropy. We despise a [?] negro ___ ___ an abettor, as we do an ordinary thief, and we shall look well to Grinnell and its inhabitants, to see how far they merit contempt and exposure. And if Mr. Parker or Mr. Grinnell will write</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>short [?] letters, explanatory or apologetic, they will go in just as long as we consider the people have any respect for what they say.” (Source: Iowa State Journal, Oct. 27, 1860, pg. 1, col. 6, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>Another Letter from “OPPOSITION” “EDS. Journal – Dear Sirs: “Negro equality is rather at a discount here, just now. – A few days since, one of our favorite negroes, of former notoriety, returned on a visit to his numerous friends, who received him with open arms. He was one of the four that L.F. Parker received into our public schools, with revolvers in their pockets, last Spring. “He [the fugitive slave] was decently dressed, with a sprinkling of jewelry about him; and had in his possession an ordinary cream colored horse, with a good saddle and bridle. No one, not pledged to negro-equality, doubted for a moment that he stole the horse, and so expressed themselves. He called on his dear old friend, Homer Hamlin, who had received him into the bosom of his family, during his former visit, with true negro-equality brotherhood. “He [the fugitive slave] staid [sic] long enough to exchange greetings with his former admirers; when, finding that to travel with two horses would better comport with his dignity than one, he concluded to supply himself with another before he left. Accordingly, on Sunday night last [October 7], he stole a horse belonging to a neighboring farmer, which was recovered, however, before the negro got away with him; but being <i>a man, and a brudder</i> [italics in text], he was permitted to mount the stolen horse he had brought with him and depart in peace. Whether a white horse thief, caught in the very act, would have been allowed the same privilege, I leave the public to judge. “The Rev. J.B. Grinnell says the negro was not to blame for stealing the horse, because he was put up to it. This may be true, and if so, the rever____ [print unclear] gentleman knows better than any other man who put him up to it. “It is but justice, however, to say, that after the negro had been gone several hours, and was perfectly safe from pursuit, Grinnell bustled around and offered the magnificent reward of five dollars for his arrest. I sent you this for publication, in order to put horse owners on their guard against all negroes who have been under the tuition of J.B. Grinnell & Co.” “Montezuma Republican please copy.</p>	

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	<p>“OPPOSITION “Grinnell, Oct. 12th, 1860” (Source: “More Trouble at Grinnell,” Iowa State Journal, October 27, 1860, pg. 2, column 5; microfilm at Iowa State Historical Museum)</p> <p>NOTE 1: This is the last letter from “OPPOSITION” which I have located. OPPOSITION was most likely Captain Nathaniel W. Clark. See timeline entry for March 12, 1860, for an explanation.</p> <p>A Reflection on the School Board Meeting and Near-Riot NOTE 2: Years later, Leonard F. Parker reflected on the contentious Grinnell school board meeting and near-riot in March 1860. He wrote, “Some of those who voted to exclude those colored men from the primer-class in the Grinnell schools were foremost, afterwards, among the friends of John Brown and among the supporters of every [later] radical step in favor of negroes. Some, too, consented to the subsequent admission of colored persons to the Grinnell schools and to Iowa College, and gave colored alumni heartiest applause as they received their diplomas. “This episode in Grinnell history will seem almost incredible to the Iowa and especially to the Grinnell of today. To some of the actors it will be like the morning memory of an unpleasant midnight dream.” Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark seemingly never changed his position on fugitive slaves in later years. He died in 1868. (Source: Unsigned handwritten manuscript, ascribed to Leonard F. Parker, pertaining to the March 1860 near-riot, call number 20, pp22 ff(?); location: Leonard F. Parker Papers, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
Nov. 3, 1860, Sat.	<p>Alabama Armies “The Governor of Alabama, in compliance with an act passed by the Legislature, has ordered from Belgium 200,000 stand of arms to be used if necessary in the event of Lincoln’s election. Alabama will unquestionably secede from the Union before she will submit to the rule of a Black Republican President.” (Source: “Alabama Armies,” Atlanta Confederacy, quoted in Iowa State Journal, Nov. 3, 1860, pg. 1, column 6, Iowa Historical Museum, microfilm box 236, roll B, Des Moines, Iowa.)</p>	
Nov. 6, 1860, Tues.	<p>Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election. (Source: New Encyclopedia Britannica, Chicago, 2005)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
<p>Nov. 7, 1860, Wed.</p>	<p>Southern reaction to Lincoln's election South Carolina resident Mary Chesnut heard that Abraham Lincoln had been elected President while she rode on a train in Charleston. She wrote in her journal, "The excitement was very great. Everybody was talking at the same time. One, a little more moved than the others, stood up and said despondently, 'The die is cast; no more vain regrets; sad forebodings are useless; the stake is life or death.' "Did you ever!' was the prevailing exclamation, and some one cried out: 'Now that the black radical Republicans have the power, I suppose they will Brown us all.' No doubt of it." (Source: Mary Chesnut, <u>A Diary from Dixie</u>, New York, 1905, pg. 1, entry for Nov. 8, 1860)</p> <p>NOTE: "They will Brown us all" refers to John Brown's attempt to free the slaves by his attack at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.</p>	
<p>Nov. 13, 1860, Tues.</p>	<p>Description of Iowa College building in Grinnell Iowa College Trustee Julius Reed wrote to Theron Baldwin (of the American Home Missionary Society). Describing Iowa College in Grinnell, he wrote, "A beautiful site on the north side of town has been secured, embracing seventeen acres. The College Building is of brick, three stories high, besides a high basement, and forty-five feet in width and seventy feet in length. "It has cost over \$9,000. Two stories are now occupied, and the remainder will soon be completed."</p> <p>Iowa College Preparatory Department (Academy) "The Preparatory and English Department were organized in September last [1859], and during the present term there have been 77 different pupils, 35 of whom are studying Latin, and of these 35, fifteen are studying Greek, ten are expecting to enter the Freshman class next fall. Over 30 of them have taught school. About 50 are from other towns, and several are from the extreme portion of the state. As a class, they are above medium in ability and maturity of mind ... "We are making efforts to organize a Faculty and expect to reopen the College proper next fall." (Source: Draft of letter by J. Reed to T. Baldwin, located in Early College Papers, Grinnell College Archives, as quoted in Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 114-115, and Jones,</p>	

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Nov. 24, 1860, Sat.	<p style="text-align: center;">Alan, <u>Pioneering: 1846-1996, A Photographic and Documentary History of Grinnell College</u>, pg. 17)</p> <p>“Unsettled state of the currency” Iowa College Treasurer Julius A. Reed wrote a donor, Rev. Henry M. Lee, “In view of the unsettled state of the currency, I should not dare to receive it in payment for the College Grounds. I will receive Bills of State Bank of Iowa or certificate of deposit payable in such bills or I will pay for eastern exchange[s] the rate of premium allowed for gold.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Henry M. Lee, Nov. 24, 1860, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. I., pg. 126, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Nov. 29, 1860, Thurs.	<p>Congregational Wedding “Thanksgiving Day. Went home [to parents’ house in Grinnell]. “Phil [Bartlett] married [to John Pendleton Park]. Uncle [Enoch H. Bartlett] married them. Thirty present, we stayed all night. “I was sick in the morning, we went to Emery’s [Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The Poweshiek County Marriage Records, on microfilm at SHSI, Des Moines, confirms this wedding date. John Pendleton Park’s obituary incorrectly states that they were married in 1862.</p> <p>Methodist Wedding Sarah E. Ellis of Grinnell married Arthur T. Clifford of Lillian, Minn. Rev. P.S. Bresee officiated. Willson Ellis and Marie Bresee were witnesses. (Source: <u>First Methodist Church, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa, Vital Records, ISHS, Des Moines</u>)</p>	
Dec. 1860	<p>U.S. Senator James Grimes told his wife, “No reasonable concession will satisfy the rebels. It is not that Lincoln is elected, or that there are personal liberty laws in some of the states, or that their negroes occasionally run off, that troubles them. They want to debauch the moral sentiment of the people of the North, by making them agree to the proposition that slavery is a benign, constitutional system, and that it shall be extended in the end all over this continent.” (Source: <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, Cook, p. 135, referring to Salter, William, <u>The Life of James Grimes, Governor</u></p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<u>of Iowa, 1854-1858, A Senator of the United States, 1859-1869 [New York, 1876])</u>	
Dec. 1, 1860, Sat.	“I was very sick, could not sit up. The rest all went to Sutherlands.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 7, 1860, Fri.	“I went to Mr. Williams to sew on the [sewing] machine; charged seventy cents.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 10, 1860, Mon.	South Carolina moved toward secession A group of South Carolinians assembled in the State Capital in Columbia. Southerner Mary Chesnut noted that their message was, “Go ahead, dissolve the Union, and be done with it, or it will be worse for you. The fire in the rear is hottest!” (Source: Mary Chesnut, <u>A Diary from Dixie</u> , pg. 2, entry for Dec. 10, 1860)	
Dec. 13, 1860, Thurs.	“Went to Mr. Williams to make a coat for Mr. H. [Benoni Howard]. “Very cold and blustering, stayed all night, almost finished the coat.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 15, 1860, Sat.	“Came home with Stanley [Bartlett] when he came to thresh [wheat]. “Had four men here to dinner [mid-day meal], seven to supper.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
	NOTE: Two days later, the men finished threshing wheat and had 452 bushels.	
Dec. 16, 1860, Sun.	Charles Fisher (?) married Elizabeth McMill (?). Rev. G.W. Hathaway, “acting Pastor of Cong. church in Grinnell,” performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Records, microfilm, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
Dec. 20, 1860, Thurs.	South Carolina seceded from the Union. (Source: William MacDonald, <u>Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861</u> , pgs. 441-442, New York, 1898)	
Dec. 22, 1860, Sat.	Grinnell Public School Board voted to pay Rodney W. Clark (son of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark) \$8.02 for lumber. (Source: <u>Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u>)	
Dec. 25, 1860, Tues., Christmas Day	“Very cold, did not attend meeting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 28, 1860, Fri.	Newlyweds visited Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard “John [Park], Philo [Park], Stanley [Bartlett] and Jenny [Bartlett] came, made candy.”	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 29, 1860, Sat.	<p>“Slaver Captured</p> <p>“The U.S. Steamer <i>San Jacinto</i> has captured a slaver named <i>Bonita</i>, off the coast of Africa, bound for Cuba, with a cargo of 715 native Africans. The vessel was sent into Charleston [?], under a prize crews, and the negroes were landed in Monrovia [Liberia], where they ___ of by the Government Agent. This is the largest cargo ever captured.”</p> <p>(Source: Iowa State Journal, Dec. 29, 1860, pg. 2, col. 1, microfilm, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Dec. 31, 1860, Mon.	<p>“They killed my cow.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The following day (Jan. 1, 1861), Eliza Ann wrote, “Cleaned the tripe.”</p>	
Early 1860s	<p>Mrs. Captain Clark (Abigail) served on Congregational Church committee.</p> <p>(Source: First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Early Church Records, 1855-1887)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 1, 1861, Tuesday	<p>“Charley [Howard] broke his leg. “Mother [Theodosia Bartlett] and Philo [Park] came and carried Alice [Howard] home [to the Bartletts’ house].. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: A doctor paid four visits to the Howards (over the next 5 days) to treat Charley’s leg. Eliza Ann wrote that the doctor “undone his leg.”</p> <p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke began serving a term as State Representative, representing Poweshiek County. (Source: Parker, L., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 433)</p>	
Jan. 4, 1861, Fri.	<p>Today was a national day of prayer and fasting for the welfare of the nation, by decree of outgoing President James Buchanan. Rev. William Salter (Iowa Band member and Iowa College Trustee) preached a sermon in his church in Burlington titled “Our National Sins and Impending Calamities.” He declared, “All war is a terrible barbarity ... It makes men fiends and devils. A civil war is worse than all others, because those who have been closest allied to each other have the greatest facility for attacking and destroying one another, and their passions become most exasperated. The record of such a war constitutes the bloodiest chapter in history.” (Source: Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pg. 126, quoting from Rev. William Salter, “Our National Sins and Impending Calamities – A Sermon Preached in the Congregational Church, Burlington, Iowa,” printed copy in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Jan. 8, 1861, Tues.	<p>“I walked to town [Grinnell] to see Alice [Howard].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard saw her 1-year-old daughter, Alice, at her parents’ home</p>	
Jan. 9, 1861, Wed.	<p>“The doctor brought Alice [Howard], had been gone nine days.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederacy. (Source: Douglas, T.O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 145)</p>	
Jan. 12, 1861, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to town, bought a horse, paid \$100.00.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 28, 1861, Mon.	<p>Loyal C. Phelps, Jr., age 16, was expelled for disobeying the rules and regulations of the Grinnell Public School. He was the first student to be expelled. (Sources: 1. <u>Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell</u> pg. 37; 2. Obituary of Loyal C. Phelps)</p>	
Jan. 30, 1861, Wed.	<p>“I went to John’s [John Park], helped her [Philo Park] wash, then worked on my dress.” “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came for me at night with our horse and sleigh. He has been making the sleigh, all our own.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 1, 1861, Fri.	<p>“Very pleasant. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard], Charley [Howard], Alice [Howard], and I called to Harrises, broke a track through [the snow].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 4, 1861, Mon.	<p>“Went to town with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to let doctor see Alice’s [Howard] neck, sore. Stayed all night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 5, 1861, Tues.	<p>“Came home, killed hogs. “Mr. Bodurtha carried part of them to Marengo [Iowa] to sell. “Very busy, tried lard.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 12, 1861, Tues.	<p>“Very warm and pleasant. “Tried the fallow, got it all done.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The next day, Eliza Ann boiled the mince meat, and she baked and fixed it on Feb. 16.</p>	
Feb. 15, 1861, Fri.	<p>“[It] still storms. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] cut the squash, I stewed it.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 17,	<p>“We are drifted in. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to meeting on foot.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1861, Sun.	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Feb. 18, 1861, Mon.	Jefferson Davis gave an inaugural address as president of the Confederate States of America. (source: website www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation)	
Later Feb. 1861	An "eminent Iowan" wrote the following letter to Jefferson Davis: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"May God almighty avert civil war. But if unhappily, it should come, you may, and I think doubtless would count on me and mine, and hosts of other friends, standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks with you and our southern friends and relatives."</p> (Source: "Deputy Marshals assassinated," notes by Leonard F. Parker, LFP mss, Grinnell College, Burling Library Archives.) Note: Leonard F. Parker, who later wrote a history of Poweshiek County, didn't identify the "eminent Iowan."	
March 2, 1861, Sat.	"We went to town with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard]. "Julia [Mrs. Bixby?] came back with us next morning." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: It's possible that "Julia" referred to Amasa Bixby's wife.	
March 4, 1861, Mon.	President Abraham Lincoln gave his first inaugural address. He told absent Southerners, "You can have no conflict, without yourselves the aggressors." (Sources: 1. Douglas, T.O, <i>Pilgrims of Iowa</i> , pg. 145; and 2. <i>New Encyclopedia Britannica</i> , Chicago, 2005)	
March 7 and 8, 1861, Thurs. and Fri.	"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Gilbert worked in the threshing machine for Mr. [James] Hubbard." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 13, 1861, Wed.	"They killed two hogs." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 14, 1861, Thurs.	"Tried the lard and cleaned the souse." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 15,	"Boiled the souse."	

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1861, Fri.	(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 17, 1861, Sun.	“Did not attend meeting. The buggy is not dry.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 21, 1861, Thurs.	“Jenny [Bartlett] and Maria [Bartlett] came. “Commenced the carpet yesterday.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) “Resolved, Miss Joanna Harris [be employed] as Teacher of third grade school at \$14 per month. “Adj’d, Ch. [Charles] H. Spencer, Sec’y” (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell.)	
March 30, 1861, Sat.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] sewed [sic] wheat.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 1861	“If any of his Iowa brethren [fellow Congregational ministers] felt that Father [Asa] Turner was too impetuously and too far in the advance respecting slavery, that time passed away with the attacks on ... Fort Sumter. He [Asa Turner] once said, very thoughtfully and deliberately, ‘I would do anything to destroy slavery but commit sin.’” (Source: Magoun, Asa Turner: <u>A Home Missionary Patriarch and His Times</u> , pgs. 291-292)	
April 2, 1861, Tues.	Loyal C. Phelps, Sr., was appointed postmaster of Grinnell. He replaced John Delahoyde. (Source: “Grinnell Postmasters,” list dated Sept. 13, 1911, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, Grinnell College Archives) NOTE: Phelps served four-and-a-half years, making him the longest-serving postmaster in Grinnell up until that time. He was replaced by George W. Crain on Oct. 17, 1866.	
April 9, 1861, Tues.	“Went to town with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard], took dinner to Philo’s [Philomela and John Park], bought Alice [Howard] a pair of shoes. “Went to get a larger hat for Alice. Mr. H. had got one before, paid \$1.75 for it.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
April 12, 1861, Fri.	Confederate batteries opened fire on Fort Sumter, South Carolina. The Civil War began. (Source: Douglas, T.O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u> , pg. 145)	

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	<p>Cannons boomed in Charleston South Carolina resident Mary Chesnut wrote the following in Charleston: "I do not pretend to go to sleep. How can I? If [Robert] Anderson [major, Union Army] does not accept terms at four [o'clock], the orders are, he shall be fired upon. I count four, St. Michael's bells chime out, and I begin to hope. At half-past four, the heavy booming of a cannon. I sprang out of bed, and on my knees prostrate I prayed as I never prayed before." (Source: Mary Chesnut, <u>A Diary from Dixie</u>, pg. 35, entry for April 12, 1861)</p>	
April 14, 1861, Sun.	<p>"Attended meeting. Mr. Brand brought a wife to town a few weeks since." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: I'm confused by this entry, especially if it refers to Rev. Thomas Brande, the first pastor of First Baptist, Grinnell. Rev. Brande was married, and he had served that church until 1859. Perhaps the transcriptionist made an error in copyng the diary entry.</p>	
April 16, 1861, Tues.	<p>"Father [Stephen N. Bartlett] came and carried Julia to Marshall to get a school." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: It's likely that "Julia" was the wife of Amasa Bixby, especially because she was a teacher.</p> <p>NOTE 2: It's likely that "Marshall" refers to Marshalltown, Iowa.</p>	
April 28, 1861, Sun.	<p>"Mr. [George Whitefield] Hathaway preached his last sermon [at Grinnell Congregational Church]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Late Spring 1861	<p>Most of the eligible Iowa College students volunteered for the Union Army. Professor Leonard F. Parker, age 35, wrote to the Trustees that he wanted to enlist. However, the trustees responded that he'd be of more service if he remained at Iowa College. (Source: <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 89-90)</p>	
May 1861	<p>Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles directed the enlistment of negroes in the maritime service. He told his wife, "This must be finally followed up by an army order sooner or later, and then comes the end of slavery. I regard the employment of colored persons in the Army and Navy as of</p>	

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	<p>vastly more importance in putting an end to slavery than all of the confiscation acts that could be devised by the ingenuity of man.”</p> <p>(Source: Cook, Robert, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 31, drawing upon <u>The Life of James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa, 1854-1858; A Senator of the United States, 1859-1869</u> by William Salter, New York, 1876.)</p>	
May 1, 1861, Wed.	<p>“Went to town to get Julia some things.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: It's likely that Julia was the wife of Amasa “California” Bixby.</p> <p>NOTE 2: “Julia went to her school” on May 11, 1861, according to Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard.</p>	
May 22, 1861, Wed.	<p>“Philo [Philomela (Bartlett) Park] came for soap grease, went up with her.</p> <p>“Had Alice’s daguerreotype taken, was not good.”</p> <p>(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: It's possible that 2-year-old Alice squirmed too much, making Eliza Ann think that the daguerreotype would be blurry.</p>	
May 27, 1861, Mon.	<p>“Went to town with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to get Alice’s picture.”</p> <p>(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 29, 1861, Wed.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] started for Marengo [Iowa], Jenny [Bartlett] came for me.</p> <p>“Had Alice’s daguerreotype taken [retaken], stayed all night [in Grinnell].”</p> <p>(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 31, 1861, Fri.	<p>“Mrs. [Hannah] Hubbard came home with me in the morning, Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] at night.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 1861	<p>Representatives of Congregational churches in Iowa, at their statewide association meeting, pledged their prayers and support for the Union. They declared the war to be a struggle between “liberty and despotism, freedom and slavery, right and wrong, God and Satan.”</p> <p>Those present also stated that God had permitted the war in order “to open the eyes of the Nation and of the world to the inherent wickedness of Slavery; to punish us as a Nation for our collusion with and support of it, and in the end to exterminate it.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Sources: 1. Douglas, T.O., Pilgrims of Iowa, pgs. 145-146; and 2. Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 137, drawing from "Minutes of the [Congregational] General Association of Iowa at its Session in Waterloo, June, 1861" – Des Moines, 1861, pgs. 7-8)</p> <p>NOTE: Members of some individual Congregational Churches were divided in their sentiments. For example, Rev. Reed Wilkinson of Fairfield stated, "Although we have a large majority here in favor of the Union, still there is in the county a large number of individuals who sympathize deeply with the rebels." Rev. Wilkinson added, "The pecuniary strength of this church has been considerably reduced within a few months by the withdrawal of two or three hitherto prominent members on account of their pro-slavery and Southern sympathies." (Source: Douglas, T.O., Pilgrims of Iowa, pgs. 146-147)</p>	
June 3, 1861, Mon.	<p>"We went to Rock Creek [Township of Jasper County] in the evening to Mr. Leuilling's to get a stick of timber for the wagon. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Charley [Howard] start[ed] for Marengo [Iowa], Sarah Hubbard [age 17] came home with us to stay till Mr. H. comes back." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 9, 1861, Sun.	<p>"Attended meeting. ALICE WORE HOOPS (two years old)." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Alice Howard was the daughter of Eliza Ann and Benoni Howard.</p>	
June 24, 1861, Mon.	<p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] is breaking prairie for Mr. [Homer] Hamlin." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: One week later, Benoni "finished breaking" for Rev. Homer Hamlin. But he began "breaking for Mr. Sutherland" the next day, Tuesday, July 2.</p>	
July 4, 1861, Thurs.	<p>"Went up to Father's [Stephen N. Bartlett] in the morning. They held the celebration [Independence Day] in the grove north of town. "Stayed all night [at her parents' house]. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came for me in the morning." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 10, 1861, Wed.	<p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to break for Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
July 11, 1861, Thurs.	<p>“I went to father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] in the morning, then to [the] Sutherlands, then to seminary, then to the mill, where I weighed 120 pounds.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 13, 1861, Sat.	<p>Misery in Confederate hospitals Confederate citizen Mary Chesnut wrote the following in Richmond, Virginia: “Oh, such a day! ... I have been with Mrs. Randolph to all the hospitals. I can never again shut out of view the sights I saw there of human misery. I sit thinking, shut my eyes, and see it all; thinking, yes, and there is enough to think about now, god knows. Gilliland’s was the worst, with long rows of ill men on cots, ill of typhoid fever, of every human ailment; on dinner-tables for eating and drinking, wounds being dressed; all the horrors to be taken in at one glance. “Then we went to the St. Charles. Horrors upon horrors again; want of organization, long rows of dead and dying; awful sights. A boy from home had sent for me. He was dying in a cot, ill of fever. Next him, a man died of convulsions as we stood there. I was making arrangements with a nurse, hiring him to take care of this lad; but I do not remember any more, for I fainted.” (Source: Mary Chesnut, <u>A Diary from Dixie</u>, pgs.108-109, entry for July 13, 1861)</p>	
July 20, 1861, Sat.	<p>The Confederate capital was removed to Richmond, Virginia. (Source: Douglas, T.O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 145)</p>	
July 22, 1861, Mon.	<p>“Adalaide [Adelaide?] Cook came, stayed three days, paid her 75 cents.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“The Band started in Grinnell.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, July 30, 1861)</p>	
July 24, 1861, Wed.	<p>“Adalaide [Adelaide? Cook] washed, I churned [butter] and cleaned the pantry.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 30, 1861, Tues.	<p>“WENT TO TOWN TO THE SEWING SOCIETY, SEWING FOR THE [Union Army] VOLUNTEERS. “THE BAND STARTED THE 22nd.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: It is uncertain which band Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard was referring to. The</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	Grinnell Brass Band had performed a year earlier in Marshalltown on July 4, 1860. See timeline entry for that day.	
Aug. 15, 1861, Thurs.	Amos Bixby was growing a good crop of “about one hundred acres of corn and wheat.” (Source: Bixby, A., “Letters from Iowa, pg. 15)	
Fall 1861	Leonard F. Parker began serving as the first professor of Iowa College in Grinnell. He recruited Rev. Julius A. Reed to replace him as principal in the preparatory school (which now had 99 students). (Source: Wall, J.F. <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u> , pg. 124) NOTE: Former Iowa Academy student J. Irving Manatt recalled that it was a “privilege” to sit “at the feet of those first teachers, [Leonard F.] Parker, [Rev. Julius A.] Reed, and [Rev. Stephen L.] Herrick ... a combination of learning and virtue outranking the whole half acre of gowned and hooded [academic] doctors with whom I have been sitting these three days past at Madison [Wisconsin]. Dear old teachers, brave little school!” (Source: Manatt, J.I., “Dr. Thomas Holyoke and the Planting of Grinnell,” <u>Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Grinnell, 1854-1904</u> , located in Iowa State Historical Society, Locker, call # F629.G86 G853)	
Sept. 4, 1861, Wed.	First Class of Iowa College in Grinnell “The first Freshman Class [of Iowa College in Grinnell] was organized ... The national life was in actual peril, and when a recruiting office was opened in Grinnell, about 30 students (including five of the Freshman Class of 12) enlisted, and one of the teachers [Leonard F. Parker] asked leave of absence to accompany them.” (Source: <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u> , pg. 28, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines)	
Sept. 10, 1861, Tues.	“Arrived at Uncle David’s [in the town Nevada, Iowa].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard arrived at the home of her uncle, David Child (who was the brother of her mother, Theodosia Bartlett, and of Willard Child, deceased). In Nevada, Eliza Ann visited relatives and went to the county fair.	
Sept. 24, 1861, Tues.	“Finished the sorghum mill.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Sept. 25, 1861, Wed.	Pleasant Township of Poweshiek County submitted its list of “able-bodied men” to the Adjutant-General’s Office. Samuel Bryant was listed.	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Adjutant-General, Persons Subject to Military Duty, Poweshiek County, 1861-1862, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: The following names, among others, were contained in the 1862 list of able-bodied men from Poweshiek County: [Pleasant Township?] Samuel A. Bryant Sugar Creek Township: Michael Gleason, 32 Samuel Fleener, 28 James A. Craver, 43 Thomas C. McIntire, 23 Joseph Robertson, 39 Washington Township Robert C. Carpenter, 38 Grinnell Township Amos Bixby, 39 T.H. Bixby, 27 Harvey Bliss, 37 Amasa G. Bixby, 36</p>	
Sept. 27, 1861, Fri.	<p>The Poweshiek County Teachers Association held a special meeting. (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pgs. 443-444, published in 1880)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for Oct. 28, 1861, for details of weeklong meetings.</p>	
Sept. 28, 1861, Sat.	<p>“Mr. Bailey made molasses, Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] made a batch at night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 30, 1861, Mon.	<p>“Mr. Bailey’s folks came to make molasses, Ella stayed until the next day.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 1, 1861, Tues.	<p>“I churned [butter] and made tomato pickles, have made six gallons.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 28, 1861, Mon.	<p>Poweshiek County Teachers’ Association weeklong meetings “The meetings were held in the [Iowa] College Chapel, at Grinnell, and continued through the week.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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	<p>“Lectures were delivered by L.F. Parker, [Rev.] J.A. Reed, and S.L. Herrick, and various class exercises were conducted by members of the association.</p> <p>Before adjourning, the following resolutions were adopted:</p> <p><i>Resolved</i>, That every teacher should have access to some good educational periodical, and should peruse it thoughtfully and regularly.</p> <p><i>Resolved</i>, That the elevation of our profession depends not on words, but deeds; not upon the elevation of our claims, but the elevation of ourselves.</p> <p><i>Resolved</i>, That we, whether in honor or dishonor, will strive to render our schools worthy the highest place among public interests.</p> <p><i>Resolved</i>, That when we adjourn, we will adjourn to meet during the first week in September.</p> <p><i>Resolved</i>, That we will send an abstract of our proceedings to the Montezuma Republican and the Iowa Instructor for publication.”</p> <p><u>(Source: History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c., pg. 444, published 1880)</u></p> <p>NOTE: Leonard F. Parker's <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa</u>, (published in 1911) states on pg. 113, “The first institute in the county was held in Grinnell, in the college building, through one week, beginning Oct. 22, 1860. It organized itself into the Poweshiek County Teachers Association.”</p> <p>Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry Band Members</p> <p>Eleven Grinnell residents joined the band of the Fourth Iowa [Volunteer] Infantry. They comprised all but three of the band members.</p> <p>The regiment missed all battles, including Wilson's Creek. Years later, Leonard F. Parker wrote, “At Rolla [Missouri], their winter service was peculiarly laborious in building log houses and in trying to keep warm, while between chopping and building they tried to cheer the soldiers with music and song.” Eventually, one band member “died from aggravated lung trouble.”</p> <p>The band members originally expected to serve three years (or for the duration of the war, whichever was shorter). Parker commented, “Our able, patriotic, and curt secretary of war [Stanton] thought otherwise, and all unnecessary music was dispensed with.” The band was</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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	<p>honorably discharged on July 26, 1862.</p> <p>Members from Grinnell were as follows: James H. Porter, Edgar D. Fenno, Fred W. Porter, Alonzo P. Loveland, Elmer Stockwell, Andrew J. Larrabee, Samuel Osborne, James G. Harriman, Ezra H. Grinnell, John M. Ladd, David W. Critzer, John Crooks, John Richheart, and William Beaton.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, Vol. I, pg.217)</p>	
Oct. 30, 1861, Wed.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell has brought 1,500 fine wooled sheep from Michigan into Poweshiek County.”</p> <p>(Source: Oct. 30, 1861, Iowa State Register, pg. 2, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p>	
Nov. 5, 1861, Tues.	<p>Methodist wedding</p> <p>Elishce [?] Ganeway of Hammers Grove (near Grinnell) married Caroline A. Jones of Hammers Grove. Rev. A. H. Shaffer officiated at the ceremony, held at Levi Roberts's home. Iscecec [?] Hanmer and A.L. Rodgers were witnesses.</p> <p>(Source: <u>First Methodist Church, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa, Vital Records, ISHS, Des Moines</u>)</p>	
Nov. 17, 1861, Sun.	<p>Methodist Wedding</p> <p>Henry C. Seer of Rock Creek (near Grinnell) married Neisicin [?] E. Smith of Rock Creek. Rev. A.H. Shaffer officiated at the ceremony, held at S. Smith's home. John Breeden and ___ Lacy were witnesses.</p> <p>(Source: <u>First Methodist Church, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa, Vital Records, ISHS, Des Moines</u>)</p>	
Nov. 20, 1861, Wed.	<p>“Mr. Edwards came for molasses. We have made four barrels.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 30, 1861, Sat.	<p>“Went to town in the afternoon, went to the store, got a veil, rubber for my muffetees, rushing and flowers for my bonnet, and got Alice [Howard] a pair of thick shoes.</p> <p>“Staid [sic] there –at [parents' house] all night and went to meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 7, 1861, Sat.	<p>“Miss Sears for Teacher Wages, 12 weeks of \$14 per month.”</p> <p>(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell)</p> <p>NOTE: Lois Sears, daughter of Elisha Sears, was 18 or 19.</p> <p>(Source: 1860 Grinnell Census)</p>	
Dec. 9, 1861, Mon.	<p>“They commenced threshing at noon.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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	NOTE: They finished two days later, Dec. 11, yielding 300 bushels.	
Dec. 16, 1861, Mon.	Henry W. Wilkinson married Anna Reed. Rev. Julius Reed performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)	
Dec. 25, 1861, Wed., Christmas Day	"Went to Father's [Stephen N. Bartlett], [and] the sociable there in the evening." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1862	<p>Some Grinnell residents were still living in simple, rude cabins. These cabins lacked windows but had two doors opposite each other which could be opened, depending on direction of the wind, to blow smoke away from the fireplace. (Source: E.S. Bartlett, recollections, pg. 114)</p> <p>Leonard F. Parker was ordained, not to be a pastor, but to represent Iowa College as a teacher with greater dignity. In later years, he filled pulpits and spoke at many funerals, especially those of early Grinnell settlers. (Source: <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 81-82?)</p> <p>NOTE: Parker is referred to as "Rev. Prof. L.F. Parker" in timeline entry for April 1, 1864.</p>	
Jan. 1, 1862, Wed.	<p>"John Park came on a furlough [from the 4th Iowa Cavalry], then he and Philo [his wife] came and stayed until the next night." (Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. Obituary of John Pendleton Park)</p> <p>NOTE: John Park returned to active duty 15 days later, on January 16.</p>	
Jan. 19, 1862, Sun.	<p>"Attended meeting." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 26, 1862, Sun.	<p>"Attend meeting. We have meeting only half day." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 27, 1862, Mon.	<p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to town to make sled, stayed all night. It stormed." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 28, 1862, Tues.	<p>"[Benoni Howard] did not come home, very cold." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 29, 1862, Wed.	<p>"Charley [Howard] went up [to Grinnell] to see what had happened to him [Benoni Howard}, as he did not come back [from his trip on Monday]. "Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came at night." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Jan. 30, 1862, Thurs.	“Mrs. [Lydia] Ford died.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Feb. 2, 1862, Sun.	“Attended meeting. “Mrs. [Lydia] Ford buried. “THE BAND RETURNED LAST WEEK.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Feb. 3, 1862, Mon.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] finished his sled, worked all last week on it, started for Marengo [Iowa]. I went to town while [he was] away. “Mary Woods died.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Feb. 20, 1862, Thurs.	“Still sick, went back [to her parents’ home] with Stanley [Bartlett], Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett], and Philo [Park].” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Captain of slave-smuggling ship hanged</p> <p>Captain Nathaniel Gordon was hanged in New York City. He was the only American captain to die for the U.S. crime of smuggling slaves. Gordon’s final, handwritten statement to friends stated:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“I feel that had public opinion been listened to, my fate would have been different. But John Brown must be avenged, and unless God in his mercy should interfere, I must die.”</p> <p>(Source: Ron Soodalter, <u>Hanging Captain Gordon</u>, pg. 215)</p>	
Feb. 22 and 23, 1862, Sat. and Sun.	“Dr. [Ephraim] Harris called to see me.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
	NOTE: Eliza Ann had been sick since February 20, and she had little strength through March 8.	
Feb. 24, 1862, Mon.	“Mr. Abbott died on the 24 th , and Mrs. Amasa [Julia A.] Bixby also.” Two deaths: (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
	Special Postal Agent J. B. Grinnell wrote a public notice on "Iowa Mail Lettings." He stated, "It is of importance to the Post Office Department and to those who wish to make bids	

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	for carrying the mails for the four years ensuing and to the people of the State of Iowa who desire additional mail facilities that it should be kept in mind that bids will be received at the contract office in Washington not later than the 31st day of March next [1863]. Full proposals may be found published in the State Register and several other newspapers in the State ..." (J.B. Grinnell, "Iowa Mail Lettings," Burlington Daily Hawk-eye, February 24, 1862, page 2, column 5)	
Feb. 25, 1862, Tues.	"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] back from Marengo, is drawing stone for Stanley [Bartlett]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Feb. 27, 1862, Thurs.	"I came home [from parents' house] still sick, been there a week." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 1862	Nine of the 12 freshmen males at Iowa College joined company E of the 4 th United States Cavalry and departed Grinnell. They headed off to join General Samuel R. Curtis who was opposed by Confederate General Sterling Price in the Southwest Theater of action. (Source: Payne, Charles E., Josiah B. Grinnell, pg. 143)	
March 8, 1862, Sat.	"Have done but little the past week." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 10, 1862, Mon.	"Killed three hogs. I tried some lard." (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 12, 1862, Wed.	The Grinnell school board agreed to employ three teachers for three months of summer school. One teacher was "Miss [Lois] Sears at a salary of \$14 per month. Said school shall commence first Monday in April 1862. "Cha. H. Spencer, Sec'y" (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, pg. 53)	
March 14, 1862, Fri.	"Made [pork] sausages. "Mr. and Mrs. Brand [Rev. Thomas and Isabelle] came." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 16, 1862, Sun.	"Attended Rollin Ford's funeral." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE 1: The transcription of the diary refers to "Robin Ford's funeral." The transcriber probably miscopied the name. This is likely because Rollin W. Ford, age 19, was listed in the 1860 Grinnell Census, and no Robin Ford is listed. Furthermore, Dr. W. H. Newman wrote that "the first case of cerebro-spinal ["spotted"] fever in Grinnell was that of Rollin W. Ford in March 1862."	

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	<p>NOTE 2: According to Dr. Newman, Rollin W. Ford “was taken suddenly with chills, followed by fever and severe pain in the head, neck and back.” Mr. C.W.E. Hurd said that Ford became “almost delirious.”</p> <p>Ford’s “muscles were sore and stiff, and finally became so rigid that in lifting him out of the bed onto his feet, the hip and knee joints did not bend in the least. There was complete loss of voice and ability to swallow, due to the tonic contraction of the muscles of the throat.</p> <p>“Dr. [Ephraim] Harris called Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke and Dr. Sears of Brooklyn in consultation in this case. Rollin died on or about the ninth day of his sickness.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. United States Census, Grinnell, July 1860; and 2. Dr. W.H. Newman, “‘Spotted Fever’ in Grinnell in 1862,” Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pgs. 43-48)</p>	
March 17, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Washed part of my washing, Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] brought the water. “Finished my washing, brought my own water, the first I have drawn for several weeks.</p> <p>“Was very tired, had a large wash both days.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann probably did laundry on Monday, March 17, and Tuesday, March 18.</p>	
March 19, 1862, Wed.	<p>“Cleaned the souse and ironed some.”</p> <p>(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: She “boiled the souse” the next day.</p> <p>Confederates planned to draft soldiers</p> <p>Confederate citizen Mary Chesnut wrote,</p> <p>“Conscription means that we are in a tight place. This war was a volunteer business. Tomorrow conscription begins ... The streets of Columbia [South Carolina] were never so crowded with men. To fight and to be made to fight are different things.”</p> <p>(Source: Mary Chesnut, A Diary from Dixie, pg. 147, entry for March 19, 1862)</p>	
March 22, 1862, Sat.	<p>“Visited to Mr. [Frederick] Morrison’s.</p> <p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] cleaning wheat.”</p>	

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	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
March 26, 1862, Wed.	<p>“Anniversary of my wedding day, went to Lysander’s.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Lysander Howard was Benoni’s brother.</p>	
April 1862 (approx- imately)	<p>Amos Bixby moved to Colorado Amos and Augusta Bixby (and their children) moved to Colorado, near Boulder. (Source: Dudley, S., Bixby Guide, pg. 8)</p> <p>NOTE: On March 8, 1864, Amos wrote, “We came here [Colorado Territory] to pay our debts – redeem the Grinnell property.” See timeline entry for March 8, 1864 for more details. (Source: Letter from Amos Bixby in Central City, Colorado Territory, to Rev. Julius A. Reed, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>Prosecution of whiskey cases in Grinnell NOTE: C.D. Kelsey recalled that “about April 1862,” two cases involving whiskey in Grinnell were prosecuted. In one case, the dry goods store of Cushing & Bailey had a barrel marked “whiskey” among the dry goods. A search warrant was issued, and the barrel was seized. In the other case, Dr. Thomas Holyoke had furnished whiskey to his patients “without a license.” On the day of the trial, residents poured in from nearby townships of Rock Creek (in Jasper County) and Washington. No one defended the accused. Mysteriously, the grocer’s whiskey barrel was missing. Esq. Amos Bixby “was in doubt what to do.” (It’s possible that he acted as the local magistrate.) Fortunately, an Iowa judge happened to be in town, and he said that everyone involved in removing the whiskey barrel was “liable to fine and imprisonment.” The barrel showed up in short order. In Dr. Holyoke’s case, he admitted “disposing of liquor without a license” and gave \$5.00 to the prosecution. All confiscated liquor was “sentenced to destruction in the park.” “The boys tried to burn it, but the Cushing whiskey was a regular fire extinguisher! Evidently, whiskey had leaked out and water had leaked in!” (Source: “Prohibition in Early Grinnell,” Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. IV., pgs. 16-17)</p>	

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April 1, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Colored copperas. “Mr. Birely chopping. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] plowing.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 5, 1862, Sat.	<p>“A man came to hire out. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] hired him, is TO PAY HIM \$125.00 A YEAR.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 6, 1862, Sun.	<p>“We did not attend meeting, very cold, snowed some. “Charley [Howard] went to wear his new clothes. “We went on runners [on their sled] till last week.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 8, 1862, Tues.	<p>The Iowa legislature elected Thomas Holyoke to serve as Trustee of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm. He was scheduled to serve a four-year term, starting on Jan. 15, 1863, and ending on Jan. 14, 1867. (Sources: 1. <u>Acts and Resolutions Passed at the Regular Session of the Ninth General Assembly of the State of Iowa</u>, Des Moines, 1862, pg. 253; and 2. <u>Journal of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, when convened at the Capitol, in Des Moines on Jan. 11, 1864</u>, pg. 358)</p> <p>NOTE: According to the 1864 Journal, Holyoke was appointed on April 7, 1862.</p>	
April 15, 1862, Tues.	<p>Confederate determination Confederate citizen Mary Chesnut wrote, “I would rather live in Siberia, worse still, in Sahara, than live in a country surrendered to the Yankees.” (Source: Mary Chesnut, <u>A Diary from Dixie</u>, pg. 157, entry for April 15, 1862)</p>	
April 21, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Washed. Went to town with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] toward night, called to Mr. [Anor] Scott’s store.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The Bartletts finished sowing wheat on Saturday, April 26, except for “little places in the slough.”</p>	
April 22, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Our folks sowed their first wheat the 21st.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 26, 1862, Sat.	<p>“They finished sowing [wheat] ...except little places in the slough.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
<p>April 27, 1862, Sun.</p>	<p>Malvina Sears died of Spotted Fever Ellen Malvina Sears, daughter of Elisha Sears, died at age 12 of spotted fever.</p> <p>NOTE 1: Malvina Sears lived in the home of Ann W. and Norman Whitney (a livery keeper). Ann W. Whitney (about 29 years old) contracted spotted fever before Malvina did. Mrs. Whitney had “chills, fever, and severe pain in the head with great restlessness and nausea, but entire freedom from muscular stiffness,” according to Dr. W.H. Newman (who wrote 30 some years later).</p> <p>Mrs. Sarah C. Worthington, age 26 or so (wife of Theodore), hurried to the Whitney home to help. She “found Mrs. Whitney rolling and tossing on the bed, wild and crazy and in such a condition that no medicine or nourishment could be administered to her.” A trio of doctors – Ephraim Harris, Thomas Holyoke, and William Patton (of Jasper County) attended Mrs. Whitney, but to no avail; she died.</p> <p>A short time later, Ellen Malvina Sears “was attacked suddenly.” She was whisked away to Fred Taylor’s home (Quincy A. Gilmore’s old house) and was attended by the same three doctors. She also died.</p> <p>Drs. Ephraim Harris and Thomas Holyoke conducted a post mortem examination on Malvina Sears’s body. Dr. George S. Pulsifer, dentist (about 31 years old), observed the procedure. The doctors discovered nothing important. (The brain and spinal cord were not exposed because they lacked suitable instruments.)</p> <p>At this time, Dr. Harris’s wife had a mild form of spotted fever. The day after the autopsy, in the afternoon, Dr. Harris ran an errand to Dr. Holyoke’s drug store, interrupting a political discussion between Dr. Pulsifer and other men. Dr. Harris completed his errand and went back home. A few minutes later, Dr. Pulsifer knocked on Dr. Harris’s door, saying he was sick, rushed past Dr. Harris, sat down on a chair, and, consumed by a chill, began shaking violently ... Knowing that Mrs. Dr. Harris was sick in the next room, Dr. Harris took Dr. Pulsifer to the upstairs bedroom “until he appeared more comfortable.”</p> <p>Later that evening Dr. Harris was called to the Schoonover house to tend to an 8- or 9-year-old boy with some fever. After tending the child, Dr. Harris returned home. Dr. Pulsifer awoke, said he felt much better (no headache) and looked bright. Dr. Pulsifer wanted to resume the political discussion and asked for a pitcher of water. He</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>took a drink and went to sleep.</p> <p>The next morning, Dr. Harris was called to the Schoonover's house at 5 a.m. He "found the child in a comatose condition. The mother was on a bed near by, pulse-less, skin cold and clammy, the 'spots' all over face and body." Dr. Harris sent for Dr. Holyoke. Despite their efforts, the child died at 8 a.m. and the mother an hour later.</p> <p>Dr. Harris returned home and found Dr. Pulsifer semi-conscious. Dr. Pulsifer, too, died about noon.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Newman, W.H., Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pg. 44-46; and 2. George S. Pulsifer's name appears in the 1862 list of Persons Subject to Military Duty, Adj.-General's Records, Poweshiek County, 1861-1862, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Dr. Pulsifer had "pricked his flesh under the nail with his scissors" during Malvina Sears's autopsy, according to Rev. Darius E. Jones in a letter to Rev. Julius A. Reed. See timeline entry for April 30, 1862, for more details.</p> <p>(Source: Letter from D.E. Jones to Rev. Julius A. Reed, May 13, 1862, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Dr. Thomas Holyoke described two forms of spotted fever. The most common form was marked by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slight chill followed by vomiting, "throwing the ejected matter to a considerable distance" • inability to retain food or medicine • no cramping and little or no pain • cold extremities • anxious and shrunken expression of face <p>The less common form of spotted fever was more violent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a hard chill, a high fever, and vomiting • pulse quickens • mind wanders, and patient becomes unconscious in 1-2 hours • breathing as in apoplexy • face almost livid 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dark, purple, elevated spots, of ½” in diameter, all over body (which remain after death) • death in as little as 8 hours after first symptoms <p>NOTE 4: “During the months of February and March there were only a few sporadic cases, but toward the latter part of April and in the beginning of May, the disease became epidemic.” So stated Dr. W. H. Newman. He also wrote that spotted fever had struck in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania (between 1806 and 1891), but the outbreak in Grinnell “was the first instance of the disease in the west” according to “medical literature at hand.” (Source: Newman, W.H., Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pg. 43)</p> <p>NOTE 5: Spotted fever claimed thirteen lives, according to Dr. Newman’s account and Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard’s diary.</p> <p>NOTE 6: According to his obituary, 35-year-old Dr. Harris did yeoman service in the terrible spotted fever epidemic of 1862, showing a fearless devotion to duty ... He worked early and late over the sick and dying. Dr. [William] Patton, who came from Newton to help him, fell a victim to the contagion.” (Sources: 1. 1860 Census for Grinnell; 2. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, 1855-1864; 3. Obituary of Dr. Ephraim H. Harris; and 4. “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875,” compiled by Ray & Frisbie, pgs. 36-38)</p> <p>NOTE 7: Two of the 13 victims of spotted fever, Dr. William Patton (44 years old) and his eldest son, J. Milton Patton, lived in Jasper County near present-day Kellogg. Dr. Patton had courageously cared for spotted fever patients for 10 days before succumbing to the disease (and infecting his son). Dr. Ephraim Harris, one of Grinnell’s two resident physicians at the time of the outbreak, praised Dr. Patton. Harris said, “A monument should be erected to his memory.”</p>	
April 28,	Funerals of Ann Whitney and Malvina Sears -- spotted fever victims	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1862, Mon.	<p>“Attended the funeral of Mrs. [Ann] Whitney [wife of Norman] and Malvina Sears [at Grinnell Congregational Church]. THEY HAD THE SPOTTED FEVER.</p> <p>“Mrs. Schoonover and child and Mr. Pulsifer [a dentist] died.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. 1860 Census)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Mrs. Sarah C. Worthington “remembers distinctly that the body of Miss Sears turned absolutely black,” according to Dr. William H. Newman. (Source: Newman, W.H., Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pgs. 43-48)</p> <p>NOTE 2: “None of the cases after Miss Sears were given a funeral,” according to Dr. Newman, writing about 35 years later. “The bodies were buried as soon as the graves and coffin could be gotten ready. Mr. Wm. Reynolds dug the graves for all the victims of this epidemic, for which work, it may be said, he has not yet received any compensation.”</p>	
April 29, 1862, Tues.	<p>After the onset of spotted fever, Leonard F. Parker studied the disease and ordered the first bathtub made in Grinnell. On this day, he learned that the chill of spotted fever must be arrested by increasing perspiration – and his wife, Sarah, had an attack of spotted fever.</p> <p>Leonard kindled a fire, wrapped the “well-coaled” sticks in wet woolens, and placed the woolens around Sarah, vigorously steaming her.</p> <p>A busy and tired Dr. Holyoke sent Sarah a prescription of brandy and quinine. She recovered the next day.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. <u>Autobiography of Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, Vol. II, pg. 27, located at SHSI, Iowa City) 2. Newman, W.H., Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pgs. 46-47)</p> <p>NOTE: Two years later, while Leonard was off in Tennessee and Mississippi (as a 100-Day volunteer soldier), Sarah mentioned several times how tired she was. This was understandable, given her big responsibilities (teaching classes and maintaining a household for their children and boarders – without any help). But three years later, Leonard mentioned (in a letter, Aug. 8, 1868), “You say nothing of <u>your</u> health. Tired to death – or <u>having a good rest</u>?” This implies that fatigue was a periodic or continuing issue with Sarah.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It is uncertain whether Sarah tired more easily after she contracted spotted fever.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Leonard F. Parker letter to Sarah (Pearse) Parker, Aug. 8, 1868, Leonard F. Parker Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City)	
April 30, 1862, Wed.	<p>Spotted Fever: “whole town is highly excited”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“1½ O’clock, p.m. “Grinnell, 30th April,</p> <p>“Dear Bro. [Rev. Julius A.] Reed, “Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke called to see Mrs. Reed [wife of Rev. Reed] & examined her throat, & pronounced it only common sore throat, & recommended that she treat it accordingly. “Dr. H. [Holyoke] & Dr. H. [Ephraim H. Harris] were in consultation when I called to see Dr. Holyoke, in regard to this new development of disease. They spent considerable time in searching for precedents & could find nothing in the recent books which gave them any clue to it. But they finally found in one of their medical works a short description of a disease which prevailed to a most alarming extent in New England, particularly in New Hampshire in 1812, & it corresponds so nearly to this that they pronounce it the same – Spotted Fever. “As a preventative, they recommend every body to commence stimulating, & have sent to Newton for the means. They have also sent to Newton for Dr. [William] Patton, & to Montezuma for all the physicians there. “The two cases announced to us at breakfast time died before 8 O’clock, & Dr. Pulsifer [a dentist], who helped in post-mortem examination the other day & pricked his flesh under the nail with his scissors, is very sick, is as spotted as an adder all over his face & body, & probably will not live. “There are as many as six new cases, but none of them, at the time of this writing, have developed the malignant symptoms. “The school is well-nigh broken up, & the whole town is highly excited. My impression is that we shall adjourn our Association this p.m. & not try to hold an evening meeting. “I do not, of course, pretend to give you any advice. But must leave you to form your own judgment as to what is best about coming directly home. I am writing at your desk, & your wife seems calm & cheerful, & Mary is less excited than she was. Nellie will not leave at present, though she thought this morning that she would go at once. Several of Mrs. Bailey’s boarders have left & gone to Brooklyn. “I judge that Dr. Holyoke is considerably alarmed. Two members in his own family exhibit the premonitory symptoms. “If I had a fleet horse when I first went up town this morning, I should have put after you</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p><u>sure</u>; but I had no such means of conveyance & so you are still pushing on your journey. “The Lord direct <u>you</u>, & have mercy upon the people of Grinnell. “Yours in haste, D.E. Jones” (Source: Letter from D.E. Jones to Rev. Julius A. Reed, May 13, 1862, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The writer of this letter, Darius E. Jones, was pastor of the Newton Congregational Church from Feb. 1861 to Feb. 1863. According to Congregational Church historian Truman O. Douglass, Rev. Darius E. Jones “experienced life in many of its phases.” During the course of his life, Rev. Jones manufactured carriages and hardware; led choirs in many churches; and he served as pastor in other churches in Columbus City and Wilton. In addition, Rev. Jones “was Assistant Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society; editor of the Congregational Herald, and the Western Weekly at Davenport, Iowa; Iowa agent of the Bible Society; [and] colonization agent of the B. and M. railroad .”</p> <p>Rev. Jones was, perhaps, best known for compiling “Temple Melodies” and “Songs of the New Life.” Douglass writes, “For years, he [Jones] led the services of song at our Association meetings. The presence of Darius E. Jones was always and everywhere the signal for ‘a sing.’” (Sources: 1. E-mail from Rev. Michael Dack, Newton Congregational United Church of Christ, to David Connon, Sept. 2, 2008; 2. James B. Weaver, Editor, <u>Past and Present of Jasper County</u>, Chapter 12, “Religious History of the County,” section on Newton Congregational Church, Indianapolis, 1912; and 2. Truman O. Douglass, <u>The Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, the Pilgrim Press, Boston, 1911, pg. 247)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Jones mentions an “Association” meeting. He could be referring to “the Grinnell Association” of churches or a regional meeting of Congregational Churches. It is unlikely that Jones is referring to the annual meeting of the State Association of Congregational Churches. If the state association had been meeting, it’s likely that Rev. Julius A. Reed would’ve attended it (since he was an ordained Congregational minister; the former Iowa superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society; and a former board member of Iowa College).</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">J.B. Grinnell commented on Spotted Fever</p> <p>“A Malignant Disease” Grinnell, Iowa, April 30</p> <p>“Ed. Gazette.-Dear Sir: As you will have rumors various as to recent and sudden deaths in this village, I wish, in a few words, to give you the facts. There have been five deaths in this village within four days. The first person, Mrs. N. Whitney, a most estimable lady, was sick three days and delirious from the first.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The other four were not sick a day-three died to-day. Dr. Pulsifer, a resident dentist, assisted in a post-mortem examination of Miss Sears, one of the deceased, and received a cut on his finger. His extreme illness was only a few hours. Miss Schoonover, and her son of six years, died the same hour.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The most marked features in the progress of the disease are loss of pulse and a spotted appearance of the skin for a few hours previous to death.</p> <p>Drs. Holyoke and Harris of this place, and Drs. Sears, Patten and Conley, are in attendance and give no opinion as to the disease, but it is presumed that it is a malignant typhoid.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The worst, we think, is over: such is our hope. Those with similar symptoms to the deceased, are improving.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">There is naturally excitement in this usually healthy and quiet village, and I have given you all the facts, which I have no doubt are highly colored for the public mind ere this.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We are in deep mourning, but leave the events with the Almighty.</p> <p>Yours, J. B. Grinnell”</p> <p><small>(Source: J.B. Grinnell, April 30, 1862, letter to editor of Davenport Daily Gazette, transcribed by Elaine Rathman, found online at microfiche at ISHS, Iowa City)</small></p>	
May 1, 1862, Thurs.	<p style="text-align: center;">J.B. Grinnell sent another letter to editor about Spotted Fever</p> <p>“Malignant Disease. Grinnell, May 1st, 1862</p> <p>“Mr. Sanders-Dear Sir:--Inasmuch as I sent to you a note yesterday in reference to a malignant disease prevailing here, I can with peculiar pleasure say, that there has been no death here since</p>	

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	<p>I wrote you. There have been a few new cases, but of a milder form, which yield to treatment, and we do not anticipate any more deaths. The excitement has mostly subsided in the community-none are leaving.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">There has been a case three miles out of the village-that of Mrs. Cirsen-a fact which those may study who seek to flee from what the Almighty chooses to send.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Yours, J. B. Grinnell.</p> <p>P. S. I have just heard of four cases a few miles south, and one case six miles north. All are taken with chills.</p> <p>J. B. G.</p> <p><small>(Source: J.B. Grinnell, May 1, 1862, letter to editor of Davenport Daily Gazette, transcribed by Elaine Rathman, found online at microfiche at ISHS, Iowa City)</small></p>	
<p>May 2, 1862, Fri.</p>	<p>“Elbridge [G.] Dickey died.” <small>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</small></p> <p>NOTE 1: Elbridge G. Dickey [age 18 or 19] died of spotted fever “after a sickness of nine hours.” Dr. Ephraim Harris recalled that physicians “arrived from Newton, Montezuma, and Brooklyn.” He stated, “I met them at the hotel. While there, I received a message from Dr. Holyoke to come at once to the home of Mr. Dickey. The visiting doctors accompanied me. We found Mr. Dickey – who had been seen on the streets that morning – in a convulsion, breathing heavily and frothing at the mouth. He died about eleven o’clock that morning.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">It seems natural that Dr. Harris referred to Elbridge G. as “Mr. Dickey” because, according to his little brother George W. Dickey, Elbridge G. “was the main [financial] support” of the Dickey family at that time.</p> <p><small>(Sources: 1. Newman, W.H., Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pgs. 43-48; and 2. George W. Dickey, “The Dickey Family,” Grinnell Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. II, pgs. 10-11)</small></p> <p>NOTE 2: Elbridge G. Dickey had arrived in town in Oct. 1858 with his parents and siblings. Dickey’s father, Elbridge Dickey, had been a carpenter in Searsport, Maine, before coming to Grinnell. He might have been a ship’s carpenter, according to Searsport local historian Charlene Farris. She wrote, “We had 8-11 shipyards in our town over a period of 80 years (1810 -1890), and there were numerous carpenters. We</p>	

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	<p>have many beautiful old sea captains' homes that had all the finish work done by the captain's favorite carpenter." Furthermore, when the Dickey family first arrived in Grinnell in Oct. 1858, they showed up at the doorstep of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark, a former resident of Searsport.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. E-mail from Charlene Farris, March 20, 2008; 2. Dickey, George W., "The Dickey Family," Grinnell Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. II, pgs. 10-11; 3. <u>The History of Jasper County, Iowa</u>, published 1878, pg. 616; and 4. the WPA (Work Projects Administration) 1930s Iowa Graves Survey, available online at http://iowawpagraves.org/index.php?lc=1&last=dickey&fc=1&first=&cid=79)</p>	
May 3, 1862, Sat.	<p>"Another child of Mr. Schoonover's died, and Mrs. John Carson died [of spotted fever]."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: John Carson lived four miles northwest of Grinnell, according to Dr. William H. Newman.</p>	
May 4, 1862, Sun.	<p>"I had the doctor."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 6, 1862, Tues.	<p>After having helped numerous victims of spotted fever, Dr. William Patton succumbed to the disease.</p> <p>(Source: Perry Engle, "Physicians of Jasper County," <u>Past and Present of Jasper County, Iowa</u>, Ch. 16, The Medical Profession and Medical Societies, B.F. Bowden & Co., Indianapolis, 1912, transcribed by Ernie Braida, 07/03, available online at http://iagenweb.org/jasper/history/1912/history/chapter16.htm)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Dr. Patton had practiced medicine in Rock Creek Township, Jasper County (contiguous to western Grinnell). Dr. Perry Engle states that Dr. Patton died of "cerebro-spinal meningitis."</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for April 27, 1862, for more details about Dr. Patton.</p>	
May 11, 1862, Sun.	<p>Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard contracted spotted fever</p> <p>"Doctor has been here every day for a week, making eight times."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Eliza Ann Bartlett probably contracted non-fatal form of spotted fever around May 4. She didn't sit up in bed until May 14 except to have her bed made, and she hired Christina Hamberger to help out with chores from May 14-23, and also in June. Eliza Ann herself wrote, in late August or October 1864, "My</p>	

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	<p>health is not as good as it used to be before I had the spotted fever two years ago.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, transcript of an undated, unfinished letter started by Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard.)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Two other women – Sarah (Pearse) Parker and Florence Worthington – also survived spotted fever, although Florence lost one eye to the affliction, and her life was said to have been shortened by it. (Source: Newman, W.H., Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pgs. 43-48)</p> <p>NOTE 3: There is some confusion about the identity of Ms. Worthington in NOTE 2. Florence Worthington was about 4 years old in 1862. Her mother, Sarah, was about 26 years old. (Source: 1860 Census)</p> <p>Southern Sympathizers forced out of Methodist Church in Montezuma “PURIFYING THE M.E. CHURCH” “We are told that Judge Wilson, I.N. Griffith, and several other persons have been recently turned out of the Methodist Church at Montezuma, on the sustained charge of disloyalty to the U.S. Government. This is right. A gambler or a horse thief is more worthy of church fellowship than a traitor. -- <i>Oskaloosa Herald.</i>” (Source: May 11, 1862 Daily State Register, quoting Oskaloosa Herald, located at ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>Iowa Man arrested who had served in Rebel and Union Armies “Traitor Caught” Frank Fowler, of Blakesburg in Wapello County, was “captured by a detachment of the 18th Missouri Cavalry, week before last.” Fowler was the son of the Wapello County judge. “It appears that young Fowler joined Price’s [Confederate] army last fall; was taken prisoner [by Union troops] at Blackwater, Johnson County, Missouri, and afterwards made his escape. He was re-taken, took the oath of allegiance, and joined the Federal army; said he was deceived by old Price; served a short time; was put upon picket duty, which he found rather monotonous; tied his horse to a tree and left for parts unknown.</p>	

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	<p>“It appears that he afterwards bought a horse and watch on time [with credit?] and started for this county [Wapello]. After arriving here, he was asked to show his furlough, to which he replied that he left on leave of absence. – He wrote back to his company that he had hosts of friends in this county, and that he could not be taken again! He is, however, in safe hands now, and will probably meet a traitor’s and deserter’s doom.”</p> <p>(Source: Ottumwa Courier, as quoted in the Daily State Register (Des Moines), May 11, 1862, pg. 2; located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
May 13, 1862, Tues.	<p style="text-align: right;">“Newton, 13th May 1862</p> <p>“Dear Br. [Julius A.] Reed: “I bless the Lord, on your behalf & on behalf of the people of Grinnell, that the malignant disease [spotted fever] which broke out there about the 25th of April has disappeared from among you. “A few cases of the same disease have occurred in our vicinity, but not one, I think, in town ... “We [had] left Grinnell, rather summarily, on Wednesday the 30th [of April], finding the excitement running very high there; & as Mrs. Reed [wife of Julius A. Reed] was not very well, I did not feel it would be right to stay there any longer. I did not dare to tell her my impressions drawn from the appearance of things up town, though I did let her know that I was writing to you. I trust you are all enjoying usual health now ... “Yours very truly, D.E. Jones”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from D.E. Jones to Rev. Julius A. Reed, May 13, 1862, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: The first victim of spotted fever, Rollin Ford, actually died on March 16 – not “around April 25” as Jones stated. However, Drs. Thomas Holyoke and Ephraim H. Harris most likely didn’t diagnose the disease as spotted fever until around April 25. Decades later, Dr. W. H. Newman stated that Rollin Ford had died of spotted fever. See timeline entry for April 30, 1862 for more details. (Source: Dr. W.H. Newman, “‘Spotted Fever’ in Grinnell in 1862,” Proceedings of the Old Settlers Association, Vol. III., pgs. 43-48)</p>	
May 14, 1862, Wed.	<p>“First time I have sat up, only to have my bed made.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 20,	<p>“Mr. Ford’s folks moved.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1862, Tues.	<p>“Hannah’s babe [born to Hannah and Emery Bartlett] was born that night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The baby’s name was Arthur Willard Bartlett. (Source: Obituary of Arthur W. Bartlett)</p>	
May 26, 1862, Mon.	<p>“We called to Emery’s [Bartlett] to see the baby.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
May 28, 1862, Wed.	<p>“Father and Mother had our horse and buggy to go to Brooklyn [Iowa]. “Got me a dress and some things.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 8, 1862, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting for first time since sick.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
June 16, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to break prairie [25 acres] for Mr. Merrill [Merritt?]” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Benoni finished this job on Wednesday, July 2.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard mentions a “Lewis” frequently. She made a “pair of shirts” and a pair of pants for Lewis.</p>	
July 1, 1862, Tues.	<p>“I went for Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett], she helped on my figured mohair dress, almost done.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 3, 1862, Thurs.	<p>Description of slaves Confederate citizen Mary Chesnut referred to slaves as “property on two legs.” (Source: Mary Chesnut, <i>A Diary from Dixie</i>, pg. 199, entry for July 3, 1862)</p>	
July 4, 1862, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to break prairie for Mr. Harris.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 5, 1862, Sat.	<p>“Boys came and stole the dog.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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July 7, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] and Mr. Booknau went to Montezuma [county seat of Poweshiek County] to attend court. “I fixed Alice’s white dress.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Benoni went to Montezuma again on Friday, July 11, to “see about his court.” The trial was in the afternoon.</p>	
July 15, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Went up and had my daguerreotype taken for Moses [Bartlett]. Father, Mother [Stephen and Theodosia Bartlett], Julia [Bixby?], and Moses came.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 20, 1862, Sun.	<p>“Attending meeting [First Baptist Church]. Mr. Rickerson preached in the morning and at six.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 25, 1862, Fri.	<p>“Mr. Byerly here to work, they commenced harvesting.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 26, 1862, Sat.	<p>““Mr. [T.B] Clark here to work with his reaper.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 27, 1862, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting at the Baptist house half day, then came home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>Charles Hamilton married Adelaide Cook. Joseph Munga, justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
July 29, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Charley [Howard] ran away, found him the third day under the piazza.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
July 31, 1862, Thurs.	<p>John Park came home on furlough to see his wife, Philo (Bartlett) Park. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, Aug. 2, 1862)</p> <p>“Miss [Lois] Sears Teacher Wages, \$56.00.” (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, pg. 56)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
Aug. 1, 1862, Fri.	“The reaper here, got dinner for 11 men, last Saturday for 9 men, finished harvesting.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 2, 1862, Sat.	“John Park came home on furlow [sic] Thursday. “Moses’s [Bartlett] folks started home.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 4, 1862, Mon.	Lincoln called for 300,000 troops President Abraham Lincoln called upon governors to furnish 300,000 militia for the Federal armed forces. The governors were assigned quotas of men (ages 18-45). If not enough men volunteered to enlist, the federal government was prepared to enact a draft. (Source: “STATE OF IOWA, Adjutant General’s Office, Aug. 19, 1862, Regulations of Drafting,” Adj.-General’s Records, ISHS, Des Moines) NOTE 1: The War Department issued an “Official War Bulletin” five days later on Aug. 9. The Iowa Adjutant-General, Nathaniel B. Baker, published this bulletin on August 19, 1862. On that date, Baker also published the number of men eligible for military duty in Poweshiek County. See timeline entry for Aug. 19, 1862, for excerpts from the bulletin – and a partial list of eligible Poweshiek residents.	
Aug. 5, 1862, Tues.	“I went up to Mr. Ford’s a little while, the first time to tea.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 6, 1862, Wed.	“Lysander [Howard], wife and three children came and spent the afternoon.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) Mrs. Abigail I. Clark (wife of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark), buys 4 lots from their son Rodney W. Clark and his wife. (Source: General Index of Town Lots, Poweshiek County Courthouse, Office of Recorder) NOTE: Although the warranty deed and the deed were dated Aug. 6, 1862, they weren’t filed until Feb. 22 and July 22, 1864, respectively.	
Aug. 10, 1862, Sun.	How Lt. Col. Samuel F. Cooper became a more fervent Abolitionist My Dear Parker, I have just finished a letter to Jane, and as a cooling down process concluded to write	“Aug. 10, 1862

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>you, complimentary, am I not? The cooling off consists in sitting under a Great beech tree, with my paper on my knee – (the first couplet of poetry I ever wrote) ... writing to the distinguished President and Chief Professor of Iowa College, and the father of an interesting family to boot ... I did wish to tell you how the good work is going on.</p> <p>People thought me an Abolitionist North, but what will my anti-slavery friends say when I say that every word said or every Act passed in Congress about emancipation or about the negro in any shape or manner is idle, futile, useless and pernicious.</p> <p>Have I changed? Ah, yes – changed, radically changed. I <u>was</u> anti-slavery North – South, I am intensely, fervently, radically <u>abolition</u>. Yes, a real, live practical, acting professional abolitionist I am. Every night my hard bed is softened and my sleep is sweetened with the consciousness that I have that day, knocked the shackles from off the body and soul of at least one poor human being. I don't suppose I have much religion left, or that my prayers are heard much in Heaven (except those breathed in behalf of my angel wife), but I do pray as I never prayed before, and my heart melts in gratitude to God in view of his signal answers to not only my prayers but those of every friend of the slave, both North and South. Congress may enact, the administration may decree, but how futile, how insignificant, how mean are the acts and decrees of man. The Lord of Lords, the Great Jehovah, King of Kings, is at this hour, executing the inscrutable decrees of Heaven, enacted from the foundations of the Universe, and it seems to me, my dear Parker, standing as I do, not as a mere looker on, but as an actor in the scenes of the dreadful tragedy, now shocking the world, that, he is doing this in a most solemn, awful, and mysterious manner.</p> <p><u>Slavery is melting away like wax. Human blood the solvent.</u> Pure Caucasian blood. This is the decree. Its fulfillment is now. More than a thousand blacks have received their 'Free Papers' from General Curtis at this point alone during the short time we have been here. Thrice that number have fled from bondage without their manumission papers, and thrice ten times that number will do so all from this state before this army leaves it.</p> <p>Then half a million free men shall sweep from the Ozark Mountains to the Reefs of Florida, where will Slavery be. Imagine it, then stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.</p> <p>My love to Mrs. Parker and all friends in 'G.'</p> <p>Yours sincerely, Sam'l F. Cooper"</p> <p>(Source: Aug. 10, 1862 letter from S.F. Cooper to L.F. Parker, <u>Leonard F. Parker Autobiography</u>, Vol. II, pg. 27-29, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
Aug. 11,		

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1862, Mon.	<p>Iowa College Trustee (and Iowa Band member) Rev. A.B. Robbins devoted three diary entries to a board meeting in Grinnell.</p> <p>[A drawing of a hand, finger pointing toward “August,” was at top of diary page.]</p> <p>“At 8½ went with Mrs. Beaman [?] & boy 15 Victor ___ Brooklyn & Grinnell 21 miles in stage. Stayed at Grinnell 6 -- & Tues. and Wed. night at Cleanlands [Cleveland’s?].</p> <p>___ to Victor 3.40 whole fair [sic]</p> <p>“ “ ____ .20</p> <p>(Source: Alden B. Robbins 1862 Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 12, 1862, Tues.	<p>Rev. A.B. Robbins wrote:</p> <p>“Trustee meeting & in Ev’g heard [Rev. George F.] Magoun on Education of woman. It took me 6.20 to get & come, Trustee Meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Alden B. Robbins 1862 Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 13, 1862, Wed.	<p>Magoun Chosen President of Iowa College</p> <p>“Trustee meeting. Dined at Hills. Tea at Reed’s.</p> <p>Trustees voted to ___ Female D___ & chose G.F.M. [George F. Magoun] prest [?] [president?].”</p> <p>(Source: Alden B. Robbins 1862 Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Historian D.O. Truman wrote that Magoun, who “had been familiar with the enterprise [Iowa College from the beginning] and five years was Secretary of the Trustees,” was chosen in July 1862.</p> <p>(Source: Truman, D.O., <u>Builders of the Commonwealth</u>, pgs. 405 and 406, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 2: The Trustees of Iowa College agreed that Rev. Magoun would continue as pastor of Lyons Congregational Church until they raised enough money to endow the position of college president. They sent Dr. J.C. Holbrook to the East to raise funds.</p>	
Aug. 18, 1862, Mon.	<p>J.B. Grinnell’s letter, requesting arms to defend against Copperheads</p> <p>“His Excellency Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:</p> <p>“SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of things near the southern border of Iowa. Secret Societies are being organized to defy the draft and collection of taxes. The traitors are armed. Our soldiers are defenseless. We want arms. Can we not have them? You know that I am the war candidate for Congress from this district, and speak from personal knowledge.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Your friend and obedient servant, J.B. Grinnell” (Source: Adjutant General of Iowa, Official Army Records 1862, located on O.J. Fargo’s “Greyhounds and Hawkeyes” CD, Miscellaneous, #2, 1861-1865, in the series, Iowa History Treasures from the Attic, volume 4, 2000)</p>	
<p>Aug. 19, 1862, Tues.</p>	<p>“Did the washing at home, Mrs. Harrington had done it seven times.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Details of Pres. Lincoln’s call for 300,000 troops</p> <p>“STATE OF IOWA, Adjutant General’s Office, Aug. 19, 1862 Regulations of Drafting, Highly Important Order OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN, War Department, Washington, August 9, 1862 “General Order No. 99. “It is ordered: 1st. That the Governors of their respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quota of the 300,000 militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors, respectively, by communication from this Department of this date, according to the regulations hereinafter set forth. “2d. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested to forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants thereof, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants. It is important that the rendezvous should be few in numbers, and located with a view to convenience of transportation. “3d. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the Assessors of the several Counties, or by any other officers to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, within the respective Counties, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, to be approved by such Governors.</p>	

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	<p>“4th. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby decreed, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“First. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment the lists of enrolled persons shall be placed in the offices of the Sheriffs in the Counties in which such enrolled persons reside.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Second. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a Commissioner for each County of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such Commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per day for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of such duty as such Commissioner ...</p> <p>“5th. Provost Marshals shall be appointed ...” <small>(Source: “STATE OF IOWA, Adjutant General’s Office, Aug. 19, 1862, Regulations of Drafting,” Adj.-General’s Records, ISHS, Des Moines)</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Poweshiek County men, eligible for military duty</p> <p>“Adjutant-General’s Office, Clinton, Aug. 19, 1862</p> <p>“GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 8</p> <p>“The clerk of the District Court, under the law of 1861 entitled ‘an act to amend the militia law of the State of Iowa’ in the following named counties, have made returns of the <i>number</i> of persons liable to do military duty in their respective counties ...</p> <p>“Poweshiek – 1,058. [signed] N.B. BAKER, Adjutant-General of Iowa” <small>(Source: Oversized announcement, Aug. 19, 1862, Adjutant-General’s Files, ISHS, Des Moines)</small></p> <p>NOTE 1: Powshiek’s townships had the following numbers of eligible men:</p> <p>“Jefferson, 55; Warren, 99; Lincoln, 28; Deep River, 65; Jackson, 112; Scott, 13; Bear Creek, 112;</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Madison, 49; Malcom, 29; Pleasant, 32; Union, 126; Sugar Creek, 13; Washington, 15; Grinnell, 91; Chester, 11; Total: 1,058.” (Source: Adj.-General, Persons Subject to Military Duty, Poweshiek County, 1861-1862, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 2: The eligible men included the following names: Samuel A. Bryant, 25; Sugar Creek Township Michael Gleason, 32 ... James A. Craver, 43; Thomas C. McIntire, 23; Joseph Robertson, 39 Washington Township Robert C. Carpenter, 38 Grinnell Township ... Stanley Bartlett, 24; Emery Bartlett, 28; Amos Bixby, 39; T.H. Bixby, 27 ... Harvey Bliss, 37; Marshall Bliss, 38 ... Edwin Bailey, 40; William Beaton, 33 ... A. Cathcart, 30; R.W. [Rodney Watters] Clark, 28; ... George E. Carson, 28 ...</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>S.F. Cooper, 34 ... E.G. Dickey, 19; James Ellis, 22 ... C.R. Eaton, 42; John [?] Fuller, 21; Thomas Fuller, 24; G.W. Farnham, 21; S.K. Fuller; W.D. Gardiner, 32; L.P. Grinnell, 36 ... J.B. Grinnell, 39; E.H. Grinnell, 37 ... Elihu Hibbard, 33; Charles L. Hamilton, 36; L.L. Hyde, 33; Charles E. Hurd, 27; James A. Harris, 28 ... Benoni Howard, 41; Thomas Holyoke, 40; S.H. Herrick, 21; Henry Hill, 29; E.H. Harris, 35; A. _ Hamilton, 30 ... C.D. Kelsey, 32 ... R.M. Kellogg, 30; ... Henry Lawrence, 38; Robert Lyman, 24; E.L. Little, 43 ... Stillman Needham, 30; L.F. Parker, 36; George S. Pulsifer, 31 ... A.B. Parkell, 36 ...</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>William Reynolds, 37; F.S. Sanford, 20; W.W. Sutherland, 21; C.H. Spencer, 37 ... A. Schoonover, 30 ... Erastus Snow, 43; L.N. Sherman, 23 [?] ... Theodore Worthington, 29; N.W. Whitney, 31 ... Chester Township Amasa G. Bixby, 36 Charles Fisher, 27 A.W. Hays, 32; Joseph F. [?] Hays, 22; John A. Hays, 25; Daniel F. Hays, 27; John Lightner, 35; Jason W. Sherman, 35; Wilson Sherman, 31; Cornelius Skiff, 39; Henry Sherman, 29”</p> <p>NOTE 3: Eldridge G. Dickey, 19, had died of spotted fever on May 2, 1862; and George S. Pulsifer, dentist, died of the same disease a few days before Dickey. Therefore, either the Poweshiek County clerk hadn't been notified of the death, or the clerk wrote his report based on information that was gathered before May 2.</p>	
Aug. 23, 1862, Sat.	<p>“We went pluming [gathering plums], made sauce.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 27, 1862, Wed.	<p>“Went to Indian town to mill.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 2, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Went to town in the morning. “SOME SOLDIERS LEFT.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“MR. H. [Benoni Howard] WENT TO MONTEZUMA TO BE EXAMINED FOR DRAFTING yesterday.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 8, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Carried a jar of butter to Mr. [Anor] Scott’s (store) in the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 15, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Washed. “Went to the store in the afternoon, got Alice a wool delane dress, 4 yards cost \$2.20, and one calico apron. “We worked on the dress that evening, Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] finished it.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 18, 1862, Thurs.	<p>“Threshing.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 19, 1862, Friday	<p>“We went to TOLEDO [Iowa] TO AN ASSOCIATION MEETING, put up at Mr. Gearheart’s, down to Mr. Burley’s Sabbath night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann arrived home three days later, on Monday, Sept. 22.</p>	
Sept. 28, 1862, Sun.	<p>“I have been sick, Christina [Hambearger] came last night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: “Hambearger” might be an incorrect spelling.</p>	
Oct. 5, 1862, Sun.	<p>“Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] has been sick since she came here.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 12, 1862, Sun.	<p>“Stayed [home] from church to take care of Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 14, 1862, Tues.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell was elected to the office of Representative to Congress, from the 4th Congressional District, for a term of two years.” (Source: Official certificate, sealed and signed by Gov. Samuel Kirkwood in Des Moines on Nov. 15, 1862, located in J.B. Grinnell papers, folder “Land Deeds, Marriage Certificates, etc.,” Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: 1: J.B. Grinnell was elected to Congress as a Republican. Fellow Republicans gained the five other Iowa congressional seats.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Sources: 1. Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 142; and 2. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 127)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Iowa had four more representatives in Congress in 1862 than in 1860, as a result of population growth due to immigration. (Source: Payne, Charles E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 148)</p>	
Oct. 15, 1862, Wed.	<p>“We commenced the molasses.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 20, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Washed. “Boiled three pans of molasses, one of us up all night, took off the LAST PAN AT TEN IN THE MORNING. “Finished, have made TWO BARRELS.” Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 27, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Mother [Mrs. Theodosia Bartlett] a great deal worse, up to stay with her all day [at parents’ house].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 1, 1862, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to work on the road. “Charley [Howard] ran away yesterday, stayed to Mr. Burrell’s.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 4, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] to Victor [Iowa.] (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 15, 1862, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] settled with Mr. Booknau, gave a note to the boys for \$15.38, and the old man one for \$59.95. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 23, 1862, Sun.	<p>““Threshers came to supper. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 24, 1862, Mon.	<p>“Commenced threshing. “Got dinner for 12 men.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Nov. 25, 1862, Tues.	<p>“Got dinner [mid-day meal] for 11, they finished [threshing] before dinner, 362 bushels of wheat, 154 of oats. “Mr. [Elisha] Sears, Mr. [Quincy A.] Gilmore, George Farnum, and a colporteur here to supper. The colporteur stayed all night.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: A colporteur was a person who distributed Bible-based tracts.	
Nov. 27, 1862, Thurs.	“Thanksgiving. We went to Mr. Kelsey’s, spent the afternoon and evening, each one carried his own provisions.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Nov. 29, 1862, Sat.	“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came home from Victor [Iowa] with a new horse wagon. MR. [Homer] HAMLIN SENT DOWN A YOKE OF CATTLE AND A COW TO WINTER. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 3, 1862, Wed.	“Went to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] in the morning, helped them wash and make yeast. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went to NEWTON to get a LOAD OF COAL.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 4, 1862, Thurs.	“A man FROM THE PEAK came in the evening to work a while.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: The worker presumably came from Pike’s Peak. He worked for four days.	
Dec. 11, 1862, Thurs.	“Cut pumpkins and chored, went to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett], stayed to watch, came home in the afternoon. “Philo [Park] fixed my bonnet. I brought home a pair of feeting to knit.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 16, 1862, Tues.	“We went up to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] in the evening. I carried up some butter to sell. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] was awful mad.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Dec. 21, 1862, Sun.	“Alice [Howard] and I attended meeting. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) NOTE: Eliza Ann and her 3-year-old daughter, Alice, also attended a worship service on the following Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 1, 1863, Thurs.	<p>President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves in areas only under Confederate control. (Source: <u>New Encyclopedia Britannica</u>, Chicago, 2005)</p> <p>NOTE: This document did not apply to slave-holding border states or federally occupied areas of the Confederacy.</p> <p>“Alice [Howard] and I went up and took Mrs. Ford and carried her to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett], they had a baked turkey. Emery’s {Bartlett} folks [in-laws?] and Mrs. Cooper and Mary also there. “Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] was mad and wouldn’t go.” (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	
Jan. 2, 1863, Fri.	<p>Harvey Bliss became a deacon in the Grinnell Congregational Church. He served in this role until January 1889. (Source: <u>First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. I</u>)</p> <p>Amos and Augusta Bixby in Colorado Territory A.H.M.S. Agent for Southern Iowa, Rev. Julius A. Reed, writes: “I have heard of the following Congregationalists in the [Colorado] territory [?] at different times & presume they are still there ... “Amos Bixby & wife ___ Bixby A.G. Bixby Mr. Wolcott...” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter, to ___ in Central City, Colorado, Jan. 2, 1863, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., 1863-1872, pgs. 6-7, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Jan. 4, 1863. Sun.	<p>“Elder Turner preached. I went to the Baptist house in forenoon, communion in the afternoon.” (Source: <u>Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett</u>)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	NOTE: Eliza Ann seems to imply that she partook of communion at Grinnell Congregational Church, where she was a member.	
Jan. 6, 1863, Tues.	Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] sent [or sold] 17 hogs Monday [Jan. 5]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Jan. 8, 1863, Thurs.	Franklin McFarland married Elizabeth Myers. W.R. Robertson, justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)	
Jan. 20, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] started for Brooklyn [Iowa] with two dead hogs and some wheat. Has been to town [Grinnell] Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Harrassment of Pro-Union man in Madison County</p> <p>“STAND YOUR GROUND!</p> <p>“Some of the Tories of Madison County have made several attempts recently to drive from the county an excellent Union man by the name of Benjamin McClellan. They have written anonymous communications to him, threatening him and other members of his family with death, provided they do not leave the county.</p> <p>“Our advice to Benjamin McClellan is to stand his ground against all Tory guerrillas. They are cowards, every man of them. It is true, they will assassinate when they can do it in the mode usually adopted by cowards and Traitors. But one Union man, armed with justice and a good revolver, is equal to the emergency when attacked by a dozen of those Jeff. Davis devils!</p> <p>“It is immutably true that a fellow who indulges in anonymous letters of a threatening or abusive character, is a sorry combination of cowardice and skulking meanness. Such fellows frequently wrote for Tory newspapers.” (Source: Daily State Register, Jan. 20, 1863, p. 3, col. 1, Des Moines, microfilm in SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Jan. 22, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Austin, a BLACK MAN, came (worked next day).” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for Monday, Feb. 2.</p>	
January 24, 1863, Sat.	Attorney Josephus Eastman, was recuperating from hemorrhage of the lungs in Eldora, Iowa. He wrote in his diary,	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Today, I received a letter from Mr. L.C. Phelps of Grinnell. He informs me of the death of G. Carson, Esq., who was the lawyer in that town, and he says the Rail Road will be all graded to the town in two weeks, and the [railroad] cars [will] be running to the town as soon as the first of April next.</p> <p>“He says it is a good opening for a Lawyer ... and that if I come there soon, I will have the inside trade and the good wishes of the community if I will help keep whiskey out.</p> <p>“Hon. J.B. Grinnell referred me to Mr. Phelps when I talked with him [Phelps] about going there last year. He was the post master and a man of some influence in the town.</p> <p>“I like the town and its people. The greatest objection with me is that I fear the place may not be so healthy as some other places, and I do not care about continuing the practice of law in any place.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Sources: 1. Josephus Eastman Diary; and 2. Obituary of Josephus Eastman)</p> <p>NOTE: Loyal C. Phelps, Sr. was a friend of J.B. Grinnell.</p>	
Jan. 29, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“I was informed by Mr. Cattle [agent] of the R.R., which comes now to LeGrand or Indiantown, that there was a conveyance to Grinnell from Toledo station on the R.R. by a regular line of hacks which run when there are passengers.</p> <p>“...Took the stage[coach] for the [railroad] cars at the terminus for Luka [Toledo station], and in the P.M. I took the hack for Grinnell. Arrived there in the evening and stopped in the Reed House kept by Mr. Sanford.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: An ad for the Reed House stated: “REED HOUSE, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa. S.B. Sanford, Proprietor. This popular Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is now open ... Satisfaction warranted.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Montezuma Republican, Wed., June 24, 1863, ISHS, Roll #3927 – tacked onto Jan. 6, 1892 roll -- Des Moines)</p>	
Jan. 30, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Went to Father’s [Stephen N. Bartlett] with Mr. H. [Benoni Howard]. He went on to Newton to pay up for Coly [a horse], \$40.00. Got some coal for Mr. Needham.</p> <p>“Mr. and Mrs. Brande [Rev. Thomas and Isabella] came to dinner [mid-day meal].”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Jan. 31,	Poweshiek County meeting rails against blacks	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Sat.	<p>“Nigger on the Brain!</p> <p>“Negrophobia rages terribly in Poweshiek County. A tremendous mass meeting of 15 small bored Democrats convened a few days since in the northern part of that county. They met there in the majesty of great numbers to take steps to prevent the influx of the African race on their soil. They planted their feet on the solid earth, and swore by the gods of the Slave Confederacy, that no being of African descent should be permitted to darken the classic soil of that region. They resolved to withdraw their fellowship from any neighbor who should be so far forgetful of the dignity of the Anglo-Saxon race as to employ a contraband on his premises.</p> <p>“Mark the result! On the next day, more than one neighbor of those Negro-baiting Confederates, went off and hired contrabands! -- The end is not yet. The Tories of Poweshiek county, as well as of this county, and of all other counties, will find out, ultimately, to their sorrow, that the citizens of this State will bear with none of this impudent interference with their private rights. Any man has a right as undoubted to employ a Negro to work for him, as he has to employ an Irishman or an American.”</p> <p>(Source: Daily State Register, Jan. 31, 1863, p. 2, microfilm found in SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Thomas A. Lucas, author of “Men were too Fiery for Much Talk: The Grinnell Anti-Abolitionist Riot of 1860” (Palimpsest, Spring 1987), wrote:</p> <p>“On January 17, 1863, shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation, a group of Democrats from northern Poweshiek County (which includes Grinnell) met to declare their determination to keep blacks out of that part of the county. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting was one that addressed the school integration issue: ‘Resolved, That, on account of the respect and affection we have for our wives, sisters, and daughters, we will resist all schemes, let them come from what source they may, to fill our schools and domestic circles with the African race.’</p> <p>NOTE 2: The Iowa State Register followed the Jan. 31, 1863 article with an article on Feb. 4, titled, “Nigger on the Brain!” discussing the hiring of contrabands.</p> <p>(Source: Feb. 4, 1863, Iowa State Register, pg. 2, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p>	
Feb. 1, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. Willie Parker buried.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 1: William Everard Parker (born Aug. 12, 1854) was the eldest son of Leonard F. and Sarah Parker. Willie's youngest sister, Harriet Parker Campbell, wrote in their father's memoirs, "In his eight short years of life, he was a model child, above the average in health. Cerebro-spinal meningitis takes no account of previous health." (Source: <u>Leonard F. Parker Autobiography</u>, Vol. II, pg. 16, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for Feb. 14, 1855, for Sarah Parker's description of Willie as a 6-month-old infant.</p> <p>"Attended church at the Congregational Meeting House in forenoon and heard Rev. Mr. [Lucius C.] Rouse preach, and he did preach a good sermon. "In the afternoon, I attended the funeral of a son of Professor [L.F.] Parker at the same place and heard Rev. J. [Julius] A. Reed preach the funeral sermon, and he preached well. "There seemed to be a great deal of feeling in the assembly on the occasion. The music at the Congregational Church was very good indeed. I liked it." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 2, 1863, Mon.	<p>"Attended funeral of Mrs. Wallace's father. The BLACK MAN left." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 3, 1863, Tues.	<p>"Of all the places in the state, I think I like Grinnell the best when I take into account the fact that no other lawyer is there, the people are mostly intelligent and moral and an eastern people and enterprising and industrious, and the R.R. is soon to be completed to that place." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Eastman had to wait almost five months to see the train come to Grinnell. See the timeline entry for June 29, 1863.</p> <p>Reasons to build Congregational churches in Colorado Territory A.H.M.S. Agent for Southern Iowa, Rev. Julius A. Reed, writes, "It is important that the Congregationalists should form a ____ of their own ____ and not join the Presbyterian church for this reason: if they unite to build up a Presby. church at the ____ of influence, it will give to the Presbyterians a controlling influence ... which will be used against Congregationalism for a long time. It will also make it more</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>expensive for the Congregationalists to build up a church when they wish to have one ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“The Presbyterians have now left the American Home Missionary Society to the Congregationalists, and we are now separate in all matters except foreign missions.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to ___ in ___ City, Colorado Territory, Feb. 3, 1863, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., 1863-1872, pgs.12-15, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Feb. 5, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Went to Father’s to TWIST CARPET YARN.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Feb. 6, 1863, Fri.	<p>A frightened horse</p> <p>“After leaving Eldora with team and baggage, I came along quite briskly most of the way till about dark one of the horses in a fright commenced to run violently, but I gathered up the reins quick as possible, but not till rather late, however, and I finally arrested [the galloping horse].”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 19, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Snowing in the morning, about four inches fell – then cleared up and froze somewhat. Bad traveling ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drinking liquor at the Reed House hotel</p> <p>“Mr. Sanford and most others at the house who were not rich were so free with strong drink that it was almost to be doubted whether they were not so under the influence of the liquor as to be heedless to the danger of disease if there were any. There was lots of spirituous liquor drank then – by others – none by me unless with bitters or other medicine – though I was invited to drink.</p> <p>“Mrs. Reed was present today.</p> <p>“In the evening, ‘Thomas,’ the colored boy called in to see me and told a good tale of how he got free from slavery.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Feb. 21, 1863, Sat.	<p>Union Recruiting Officer threatened in Madison County</p> <p>A mob of armed Southern sympathizers forced Union recruiting officer Lieut. G.A. Henry to leave Winterset. Approximately 100 armed men gathered in town on this date.</p> <p>(Source: H.M. Hoxie letter to Kasson, Feb. 24, 1863, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entries for Feb. 23 and 24, 1863, for more details.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Feb. 23, 1863, Mon.	<p style="text-align: center;">“Loyal” Madison County men ask for arms to resist “openly disloyal” men</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Winterset, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1863</p> <p>“To his Excellency, S.J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:</p> <p>“We, the undersigned citizens of Madison County, Iowa, respectfully submit to your Excellency the following statement of facts and petition, namely:</p> <p>“A large majority of the inhabitants of this county are openly disloyal to the Government; they are well organized all over the county – they have a company organized, which meets frequently for drill, and their arms are said to be deposited at one Wellers, and we believe they are preparing to make war upon all persons who do not go for Jeff Davis. They held a meeting here three days ago, at which it was openly proclaimed that the South ought to be recognized at once, and they also pledged themselves to resist a draft or the further collection of taxes if the war is not stopped. One Brannon, whom the Union men drove from Adair Co., Missouri, addressed the meeting in the most flaming and treasonable manner, & vaguely hinted at dethroning the Administration at Washington – and this same Brannon is now stirring up sedition and riot among the disloyalists.</p> <p>“Lieut. G.A. Henry, who will hand this to you, and who is recruiting here, has been repeatedly assaulted, his office threatened by the mob, & his life endangered. The Union printing office here has several times barely escaped the mob. The disloyalists openly cheer for Jeff. Davis. They have bought all the powder & lead they can obtain in the county. They are inquiring what Union men have arms. And, we believe, they are preparing to introduce a reign of terror and civil war in the name of the Southern cause. Most of the Union men of the county have gone to war, & those remaining are wholly unorganized & even without a leader, and the fact is, the <u>Unconditional Union men</u> are vastly in the minority.</p> <p>“Now, we wish you to send us about 100 [?] stands of arms, with ammunition, for the Union men of Winterset. We wish them, not so much for drill, as for the men to have them in their homes, ready to rally at any moment to resist the nullifiers. But a company would be immediately formed if the arms were here. Send them to W.W. McKnight. The case is urgent – we must have them for self-defense. Also, it is suggested that you be requested to entrust a company of the recruits at Davenport to the command of Lieut. Henry and send them here for drill, which would go far to encourage our organization and discourage our enemy. But send the arms; proper surety will be given by the businessmen of this town for their safety.</p> <p>“This petition is gotten up in a hurry, and is not circulated outside of the town. Every</p>	

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	<p>Union man in the county would sign it if called upon. We beg leave to say particularly that we have all confidence in Lieut. Henry, and hope you will receive him kindly in our behalf, and your petitioners will ever pray.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">_ M. Holiday, Editor, Hawkeye Flag G.B. Lathrop S.M. Holaday J.[.]. _ Freebord [?] S.G. Raby [Ruby?] D.H. Philbrick N.W. Munger [?] S.B. Cheny [?] ... B.F. Murray A.B. Smith”</p> <p>(Source: Winterset citizens to S.J. Kirkwood, Feb. 23, 1863, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Feb. 24, 1863, Tues.	<p>Worry about Southern Sympathizers in Montezuma</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Montezuma, Poweshiek Co., Iowa Feb. 24th, 1863</p> <p>Samuel J. Kirkwood, Gov. Dear Sir: “There are many men in our country, talking & executing what many of us believe to be treason. “Members of the Golden Circle, Advocating the Separation of the Western States from the Eastern, Agitating Complaints, Disaffection, and great Opposition to the Eastern States and Administration. “Holding Secret Meetings using their influence against the success of our army, sympathizers of the Rebellion. “I have in the U.S. service 17 months, ___ Co. E. 4th Iowa Cavalry, was discharged for disability but these things trouble me (us). “Be so kind as to advise us what course to take. “Wm. R. Short [?] and many of your friends”</p> <p>(Source: W.R. Short letter to Adj. General Nathaniel B. Baker, Feb. 22, 1863, Adj. General, Correspondence, Disloyal sentiment file, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Marshal Hoxie asked for arms to disarm “Rebels” in Madison County</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Office of United States Marshal, District of Iowa Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1863</p> <p>[To] Hon. S.J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa Sir:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Lieut. Henry who will hand this to you, is a reliable man. This communication which he will hand to you is signed by the most prominent citizens of Winterset. W.W. McKnight & John A Pitzer are men well known.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I have written the War Department for authority to disarm the Rebels, and if the loyal men can have the arms <u>I will do it</u> if ordered to by the Department. Should any outbreak occur I shall telegraph and act on the orders they send at once. But I can't do it without loyal men an [sic] armed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A Mr. Williams who arrived in this place today from Clark County. He was sent here by the loyal men. He says that trouble will ensue soon there, and that the Rebels there depend on Madison County for help.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mr. Hay [?] the U.S. delictin [?] I wrote you about a day or two since says the same. I trust you will send some arms and ammunion back by Lt. Henry.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I am, Governor, your ob't serv't, H.M. Hoxie, U.S. Marshal, Dist. of Iowa”</p> <p>“(over)”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: H.M. Hoxie letter to S.J. Kirkwood, Feb. 24, 1863, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hoxie gave more details about mob in Winterset</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Office of United States Marshal, District of Iowa Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1863</p> <p>“Dear Kasson:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“I have been writing to the War Department for the past week every day, about matters in the S.W. Last night, a Lieut. of the 4th Iowa came to this place to see me. He was mobbed in Winterset on Saturday [Feb. 21] or rather was compelled to leave the county by their threats</p>	

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	<p>&c. They (Southern sympathizers) were in Winterset last Saturday in their strength. They had over 100 armed men there. They have any amount of arms & ammunition and intend to give us trouble. If the conscription bill passes, the Government should at once give me enough men to disarm the Rebels. If it don't pass, they should give me power to do the same.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Our people are alarmed for their safety & they call on you to make the proper representations to the Government. Palmer will write you today so will Withrow [?].”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: H.M. Hoxie letter to Kapon, Feb. 24, 1863, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lieutenant Henry described mob in Winterset</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“February 24, 1863</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">His Excellency S.J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">As a servant in my country's cause, and as a close observer, I have the honor to represent that for the past three weeks I have been daily publicly insulted by the citizens of Madison County, both by threats and abusive language; that a majority of the citizens of Madison County are known to be members of what is termed the Knights of the Golden Circle. I have been reliably informed that for the past eight weeks they have been holding secret meetings in different places in the county, commencing generally at midnight; that ammunition and materials by which to make ammunition out of has been secretly expressed to this order; that they have secreted in some portion of the county a large supply of arms, sufficient, it is said, to arm at least 200 or 300 persons, and that letters have been received and taken out of the post-office at Winterset by men who are known to be of this character, merely addressed S or B, or some other letter of the alphabet, evidently agreed upon by orders of the same species in other portions of the State.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">On last Saturday, these persons held a public meeting in the town of Winterset, and in a most bold manner adopted all manner of resolutions disclaiming the laws of our Government. They also, in a most daring manner, upon the public streets make bold to utter and applaud the actions of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and then, to show their dislike to the Union, dared me to hang out my flag, stating at the same time that if I did they would tear it down. I did so, and with the aid of my arms protected and</p>	

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	<p>sustained its purity against this mob of traitors.</p> <p>On last Monday, while peacefully attending to my duties, I was maliciously assailed by a portion of this same crowd and threatened in every manner. I was alone, and of course acted upon the defensive, while they, as the attacking party, had not the manliness to carry into effect their threats. Another point (and to use their own language in reference to what has been done, and what the citizens of Winterset might expect) – I heard, and it was evidently spoken for my own ears, a man say in company with others of the same sort, who goes by the name of Colonel Brandon, or Brannon, and who is considered their leader, that ‘we have made a d___d good start, and in four or five days we will be through with Madison County.’</p> <p>Feeling a deep interest in the safety of the loyal citizens of Madison County, and believing that immediate action is the only remedy, I submit the above statement to your better judgment.</p> <p>I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. A HENRY, Second Lieut., Company A, Fourth Iowa Vol. Infantry”</p> <p>(Source: March 13, 1863 letter from Samuel J. Kirkwood to Edwin Stanton, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 66-72)</p>	
Feb. 27, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Mr. [Raymond] Kellogg, the deputy collector for this District and in the U.S. Internal Revenue Law called on me today and issued to me a license to practice Law in Grinnell for which I paid him ten dollars. It is dated to commence on Sept. 1, 1862, and is to end Sept. 1, 1863 ...</p> <p>“I do not grudge the ten dollars. I want to help support the war till it ends in victory. I want to help support our excellent government till it is in power [?], till rebellion is only known in history.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Eastman’s advertisement stated: “JOSEPHUS EASTMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, U.S. Claim Agent, and Notary Public, Grinnell, Iowa.”</p> <p>(Source: Montezuma Republican, Wed., June 24, 1863, ISHS, Roll #3927 – tacked onto Jan. 6, 1892 roll -- Des Moines)</p>	

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March 1, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Very cold, froze in the house at night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 3, 1863, Mon.	<p>An act of Congress was passed “for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.” (Source: Draft notice for Sylvester J. Alden, Sept. 23, 1864; located on pg. 5 of “The Life and Letters of Sylvester J. Alden, 1832-1865,” written by Glenda Bradshaw)</p> <p>NOTE: This act was amended on Feb. 24, 1864 and used as the basis for the draft in Iowa in 1864.</p>	
March 4, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] gone to Brooklyn with potatoes.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
March 5, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Today, Dr. [Reuben] Sears of Brooklyn called in, wishing to make enquiries about the office I occupy. He thinks of removing to Grinnell and probably will do so as I understood him.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Loyal C. Phelps, Jr., arrested at school</p> <p>“Mr. L.C. [Loyal] Phelps called in and employed me as Atty. for his son Loyal C. Phelps, Jr. and Evelin M. Fuller – who are arrested and in custody for damage done to a door in the School House in this School District. The facts were these – young Phelps attends school and he with Fuller consulted with the older girls of the school about getting a present for their teacher Mr. Kenworthy.</p> <p>“They all went into the recitation room adjoining the school room at noon and were fastened in there by some one outside in the school room. After remaining there a while and repeatedly requesting to be let out and not being able to get out safely except through the door, they tried to open the door, and finally, young Phelps finished the job of breaking through the upper part of the door to get out and did get out and opened the door so the girls could get out.</p> <p>“After school commenced, the teacher called up Phelps who justified himself in breaking through the door & then refused to repair the door & the teacher expelled him but he with Fuller afterwards took the door to the cabinet maker or carpenter to be repaired. The three District School committee [members] complain of the boys on behalf of the state ____ ____ ____.</p> <p>“I went over to the school House as by the warrant the boys were to be taken there – and found the school in session and Dea.[Deacon] Bartlett the Justice sitting in the Desk. Before the school was de____, the Justice ____ the boys -- & expressed surprise at the course f____. The</p>	

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	<p>school was formally dismissed and the court adjourned one hour. I informed the boys that I thought it probably the Justice would favor [?] them. Something was said about pleading guilty, but I did not advise that – as they claimed that they could get out in no other way and only wanted to get out and did not wish to ____ any further than to free themselves from the imprisonment.</p> <p>“The evidence showed nothing otherwise than that. I claim that there was no criminal intent and that they committed no crime in what they did – and that even if they did wrong, they could be liable only for trespass and not criminally. But the Justice fined them \$2.50 each and half of ____ costs. Prof. L.F. Parker acted as atty. for the state a____ a____ however. My opinion is that in strict law, they should not have been fined – and that they should have been acquitted.</p> <p>“I received some token of applause by cheering twice, at least while ____ so that I did not feel alone in my sympathy for the boys. This trial was the first in which I have been engaged since I last came to Grinnell.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>NOTE: It's possible that Josephus Eastman wasn't aware that Loyal C. Phelps, Jr. had been expelled from Grinnell Public School two years earlier. See timeline entry for Jan. 28, 1861.</p>	
<p>March 6, 1863, Fri.</p>	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came home, Coley [horse] was lame.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>More fallout from damage to school door</p> <p>“Mr. Little called today and was considerably exercised in consideration that his daughter had been expelled from School as he said for fastening the door of the recitation room in the School House and thus keeping the scholars in there confined and occasioning the great trouble, damage and law suit which has resulted of late. He don't believe his daughter did it. He ____ caught her in a lie, and she says she did not do it – as he informs us. Last evening, at the trial, I commented on the fact that the one who fastened the boys into the room while there [?] had not been brought to punishment, and it is probably that my remarks on the subject may have occasioned some [?] action on the matter.</p> <p>“The people [at the Reed House Hotel] are somewhat inclined to speak against the boys – that is the older portion of the people are, and Mrs. Reed was ready to say that the boys ought to</p>	

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	<p>be fined, and Mr. Sanford expressed the mind that they were not fined enough, but the younger portion of the people are not so generally against the boys I think. The boys are said to be rather full of vim & fun & sport, and I presuemet hey are but still without the traits of character which are ordinarily termed criminal, I think, but rather far from it – and I was sorry to have the stigma of a criminal judgment inflated [?] upon them at this age in life.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
<p>March 7, 1863, Sat.</p>	<p>“We went to town, got me a delane dress, 33 cents a yard and gingham 35 cents.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Miss Elena [?] Sanford and Miss Foot called in to my office today. This Miss Foot was a witness in the case last Thursday evening, and she is not in favor of the prosecution of the boys – and is one of the most intelligent of the witnesses on the stand. She is a pupil in the school and has today been to attend the examination of the school in the last day. The school closes today.</p> <p>“Today, I had my boots again ___ I have been having repaired. The mud of this place is usually worse than in Eldora, I think – and the mud of boots greater.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>Grinnell School Board Meeting</p> <p>The old board members met for the last time. Miss Lois Sears was paid \$64.00.</p> <p>(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell)</p>	
<p>March 8, 1863, Sun.</p>	<p>“Attended church today at the Congregational house. Heard Mr. ___ ___ preach ... Mr. [Leonard F.] Parker read a circular from the Sanitary Comm[ission], setting forth the distress of our soldiers at Hellena, Ark., on account of scurvy and from need of vegetables and other stimulating diet. The mortality there in camp is said to be great. I paid fifty cents into the monthly ___.</p> <p>“Read a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Bacon on the occasion of the funeral of old Dr. Lyman Beecher. I have heard the old man speak many times in Boston, Mass. He was a man of keen intellect [?] and a good mind, I think. ___ useful. Oh! if I could be as useful as he, I should be glad.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
March 9, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Mr. Lyman here, bought TWO YOKE OF STEERS, paid \$120.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>New members of the Grinnell school board were sworn in. (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell)</p>	
March 10, 1863, Tues.	<p>Worried about Draft in Iowa, Gov. Kirkwood requested arms</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Executive Office, Iowa City, Iowa, March 10, 1863</p> <p>Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, Washington City, D.C. SIR: The Condition of affairs in this State is such as to render it, in my judgment, absolutely necessary that I have arms and fixed ammunition for distribution among the loyal men of this State. It is a fact that unscrupulous men are organizing and arming for the purpose of resisting a draft under the conscription law, and those under their control will be pushed into acts of hostility to the Government unless there is such a state of preparation as to make it hopeless. I think such preparation as I indicate would have the effect to prevent an outbreak. Can you send me 5,000 stand of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition? Very Respectfully, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD” (Source: March 10, 1863 letter from Samuel J. Kirkwood to Edwin Stanton, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 62)</p>	
March 11, 1863, Wed.	<p>More Draft Worries: Request for authority to recruit 2-3 regiments as State Guard</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Executive Office, Iowa City, Iowa, March 11, 1863</p> <p>Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington City, D.C.: SIR: I wrote you on yesterday asking you to send me some arms to place in the hands of loyal men as a precaution and preventive of an outbreak among the disloyal of this State. I would further suggest the propriety of your authorizing me to raise two or three regiments as a State guard for the same purpose. If a draft shall be ordered in this State it will</p>	

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	<p>be necessary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD"</p> <p>(Source: March 11, 1863 letter from Samuel J. Kirkwood to Edwin Stanton, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 63)</p> <p>896 miles by buggy across Iowa Rev. Julius A. Reed, agent for the A.H.M.S. in southern Iowa, wrote his supervisor, "The traveling has been so bad [hard?] that I have not been able to finish the work which I proposed to do before leaving Grinnell ... "I have traveled 896 miles, all but 120 in my buggy, sometimes only making 10 miles per day, & sometimes having 100 lbs. of clay on my wheels." (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, March 11, 1863, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pg. 17, Call # G 52Re25, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for June 17, 1863</p>	
<p>March 13, 1863, Fri.</p>	<p>"Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] came home with a gray horse, paid \$90 for it." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"Executive Office Iowa City, Iowa, March 13, 1863</p> <p>Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington City, D.C.:</p> <p>SIR: I have to-day received from you the inclosed [sic] package of papers from Mr. Hoxie, U.S. Marshal of this State. There is no doubt there is a very unfortunate condition of affairs at this time in this State. A secret organization, known popularly as the Knights of the Golden Circle, is widely spread through the State, the object of which, as I am informed and believe, is to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, mainly by encouraging</p>	

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	<p>desertions from the Army, protecting deserters from arrest, discouraging enlistments, preparing the public mind for armed resistance to a conscription, if ordered and, if possible, to place the State government at the next election in the hands of men who will control it to thwart the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the war. Indeed, with the exception of advising desertions, the purposes above mentioned are openly avowed and advocated by many persons in the State. Lieutenant Henry came to see me in regard to the matter mentioned in his letter to Marshal Hoxie, and at my instance [insistence?] Captain Hendershott furnished him a detail of ten armed men to go with him to his place of rendezvous in Madison County and remain with him. I also sent by him forty or fifty muskets and some ammunition to place in the hands of loyal men. I have not heard from him since his return. There is undoubtedly a feverish and excited state of the public mind, and matters must be managed here prudently and firmly, or a collision may ensue. I wrote you a few days since, asking that you send me some arms, and also that you allow me to raise two or three regiments as a State Guard, not to leave the State. I regard these measures both as measures of precaution and prevention. Much that is said in regard to resistance of the laws is no doubt mere bluster, and by self-important men of small caliber and small ambition, to give themselves local importance and to secure for themselves petty offices, and who, if an outbreak were to occur, would not be in the way of danger.</p> <p>But I also believe there are engaged in this work men of desperate fortunes, political and otherwise, who would have the courage to lead an outbreak, and who would rejoice in the opportunity. I think it extremely probably there are in this and other Northern States paid agents of the rebels who are organizing the machinery and using the means to effect the purposes herein attributed to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and there is real danger that the efforts of these men may so far operate on the minds of these honest but deluded followers in some locality as to cause a collision among our people. If we had arms in the hands of our loyal people, and a State Guard, as I suggest, it might and I think would prevent this.</p> <p>The condition of things is such in my judgment that the Government can only make itself properly respected by convincing those disposed to be troublesome of its determination and ability to preserve the peace and enforce the laws. The dismissal of those 'arbitrarily arrested,' as the phrase goes, has had a bad effect in this, that it has led many to suppose the Government has not the power to punish. Let me impress upon you my conviction that in case of any armed resistance to the laws the punishment be prompt, certain, and sharp, and the action of those who may be resisted of the same character. Anything looking like indecision or timidity would be</p>	

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	<p>disastrous.</p> <p>I scarcely know that to advise in regard to those men who are talking treason, huzzaing for Jeff. Davis, organizing the Knights of the Golden Circle, &c. It would be worse than useless to arrest them unless they can be tried, and if found guilty, punished. If arrests could be made, trials and convictions had, and punishment sharply administered, the effect would be excellent. Has the U.S. district attorney of this State had his attention called specially to this matter? It seems to me if it has not it should be done, and he or the marshal furnished with the necessary money to detect and punish some of these active scoundrels who are producing so much mischief.</p> <p>I have already organized and armed a company in each one of the southern tier of counties in this State. These have been placed under the order of Provost-Marshal Heath, at Keokuk, and will be placed under the orders of the new provost-marshal in the Congressional districts as soon as I am advised of their appointment and names. I hope good selections have been made. I am now organizing a company in each of the second tier of counties from the south line, and when organized and armed I will place them all at the disposal of the provost-marshals. If I had arms I would organize companies in all the counties of the State where I think they may be needed. None of these companies would draw any pay or cause any expense only when called on by the proper authorities, except those in the southern tier – a squad of ten men of each of which is on duty. I regard it as a matter of the first and most pressing importance to get a supply of arms and ammunition.</p> <p>I would be glad to know what arrangements will be made in and for this State in case a draft shall be ordered here. In that case I am satisfied the Government must make such show of preparation and strength as will show the hopelessness of resistance. Not to do so would in the present temper of a portion of our people invite, and, in my judgment, produce collision. I would be glad also to understand clearly what part, if any, you will expect the State authorities to take in enforcing the draft. In my judgment, in view of possible future contingencies, it would be well for the General Government to do the entire work. Hoping to hear from you soon and fully,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Inclosure No. 1]</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: right;">Office of U.S. Marshal, District of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, February 21, 1863</p> <p>Maj. L. C. Turner, Judge-Advocate, War Department: Major:</p> <p>A Mr. M.M. Gay, a U.S. detective, employed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dick, provost-marshal-general of Missouri, called upon me to-day. He says that he has been traveling in Southern Iowa for the past ten days. That a large amount of cattle, horses, and mules have been run off into this State by rebels in Missouri to keep the same from being seized by U.S. officers for confiscation, &c. My own detectives make the same report. They also all unite in saying that the copperheads are arming themselves and preparing to resist any order that may be made by the Government, either to arrest deserters or persons charged with disloyal practices. I know of my own knowledge that they are arming themselves in this locality, and that their leaders intend, if possible, to bring on a collision with the Government authorities. In my opinion, some steps should be taken by the Government to stop the sale of powder and other munitions of war and to disarm the copperheads should there be any demonstration on their part. The sale of arms and ammunition should be restricted at once all over the State.</p> <p>I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant, H.M. Hoxie, U.S. Marshal”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Inclosure No. 2]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Office of U.S. Marshal, District of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, February 24, 1863</p> <p>[Maj.. L.C. Turner:] Major: I have received a letter from a prominent citizen of Clarke County, Iowa, from which I make the following extracts: ‘The order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, now entitled the Union Relief Society, is thoroughly organized in every township of this Congressional district, and I am informed the entire State. Every four townships forms a sub-district. The secretaries of each of these townships meet monthly to compare notes, and they select one of their number to represent them at the county lodge, which meets in this county at the county seat. At that time they receive instructions for the ensuing month. Each county lodge</p>	

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	<p>selects a man to represent them in the district and State lodges. The State lodge is to be held at Des Moines [this place] between the 1st and 10th of April next, unless an emergency should demand a meeting earlier, or policy appoint one later. I will advise you of any change of time. The oath administered is in substance as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States as it is; that I will resist draft either by State or Federal authorities; that I will resist all orders issued by the present Administration, and that I will do all in my power to unite the States of the Northwest with the Southern Confederacy,” &c.’</p> <p>This same person says:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘Their passwords and signs are the same throughout the States North and South. They have a large amount of arms and ammunition at the residence of a Mr. Warner, in Leon, Decatur County, Iowa; also some at the store of Mr. Hurst, in the same place. These arms are procured in Missouri, and a Mr. McClelland, of Decatur County, is now in Missouri after more.’</p> <p>I will give you the main features of his letter. He has the signs and passwords, and all the particulars from a loyal man whom he persuaded to join the Union Relief Society. I shall have the new passwords, signs, &c., in a few days. Shall I take any steps in relation to the arms said to be secreted?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I am, major, your obedient servant, H.M. Hoxie, U.S. Marshal”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Inclosure No. 3] “Office of U.S. Marshal, District of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, February 25, 1863</p> <p>Maj. L.C. Turner, Judge Advocate:</p> <p>MAJOR: I have this day mailed to the Secretary of War a letter with the statements of Lieutenant Henry and a Mr. Williams. I beg you to have immediate action taken on this matter. Danger is imminent, and I may have trouble long before this reaches Washington. I have also written to Hon. John A. Kasson, member elect from this district, and asked him to call on you. Mr. K. is well acquainted in Madison and Clarke counties.</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">I am, major, your obedient servant, H.M. Hoxie, U.S. Marshal.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Inclosure No. 4] “Office of U.S. Marshal, District of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, February 25, 1863</p> <p>Hon. E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War:</p> <p>SIR: I enclose herewith a statement made by Lieutenant Henry, of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, a recruiting officer stationed at Winterset, in Madison County, in this State, touching certain demonstrations made by the sympathizers with rebellion in that county. I have seen a statement forwarded to the Governor of this State by about thirty of the most reliable citizens of Winterset, which discloses a much worse state of affairs than is shown by the communication of Lieutenant Henry. A meeting was held in Winterset on Saturday last, composed of notorious rebel sympathizers, about 100 of whom, it is said, were heavily armed. The principal speech was made by the Mr. Brannon referred to by Lieutenant Henry, and consisted of seditious and treasonable denunciations. Brannon was once captured in Missouri in arms; was paroled, was recaptured near Corinth while General Halleck was moving upon that place, under circumstances indicating that he was acting as a spy, and was again arrested by my deputy at Muscatine, in this State, last summer, for disloyal practices. He and the other leaders in this demonstration were held at Camp McClellan, in this State, until their discharge, some two months since, on your order.</p> <p>I am credibly informed that at this meeting the speakers indulged freely in intimations of a Northern revolution; that many in attendance openly hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and declared in favor of annexing Iowa to the Southern Confederacy by force; that open threats were made to tear down the national flag if Lieutenant Henry should suspend it from his recruiting-office window; that a purpose to drive him from the county was openly avowed; that on the Monday following a company, consisting of about forty persons, came to Winterset, headed by the same lately imprisoned leaders; that they beset Lieutenant Henry in the streets, with the purpose of commencing a disturbance; that they followed him to this office, and were deterred from the commission of personal violence</p>	

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	<p>only by his threat to shoot the first man who touched or injured his person.</p> <p>I am fully satisfied that the men engaged in these lawless proceedings are thoroughly organized and number several hundred in the county; that a considerable number of them have been drilled by a man who but a few months since was a captain in the rebel army, and that they are tolerably well supplied with arms and ammunition.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Union men of the county are now in the ranks of the Army of the United States, and those that remain at home are unorganized and without arms, and are unprovided with ammunition. When I arrested the officers of the order known as Knights of the Golden Circle in that county last summer, I was followed by an armed force, while removing the prisoners several miles, of 150 or 200 men, and had they overtaken me a bloody collision would have resulted. A determination to resist the conscription law, the collection of the Federal tax, and the arrest of deserters is declared daily in every part of the county. Clarke County, which adjoins it on the south, is in but little better condition. A collision is anticipated when my deputies make a descent on the deserters harbored there.</p> <p>In view of these facts, I respectfully recommend, if the conscription law now pending in Congress shall go into immediate operation, that a man of prudence, but with nerve and resolution, be appointed provost-marshal in this Congressional district; that he be furnished with a provost guard of at least 100 cavalry, and with arms sufficient to equip 50 to 100 men in each county. I shall not be surprised at any time to hear of an outbreak in some of the southern counties of Iowa. The border guards on the southern border, or that portion of it in this Congressional district, should be under orders of the provost-marshal. This, I suppose, can be effected only by an arrangement between your department and the Governor of this State.</p> <p>If any action is to be taken before the appointment of this provost-marshal (and I know not how soon decisive action may be necessary), I desire to respectfully represent that I have no arms and no force of any kind. If matters go much further in Madison and Clarke Counties, the parties should be disarmed; but it will be folly for me to attempt the disarming of several hundred men without an adequate force. I might be able to do it with the border guards.</p> <p>I submit these facts and suggestions for your consideration, and respectfully ask for instructions. The public mind is in a feverish state, and a slight disturbance might</p>	

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	<p>lead to important consequences. I also submit a statement received from Clarke County. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, H.M. Hoxie U.S. Marshal and Special Provost-Marshal”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Sub-Inclosure No. 1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“February 24, 1863</p> <p>His Excellency S.J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:</p> <p>As a servant in my country's cause, and as a close observer, I have the honor to represent that for the past three weeks I have been daily publicly insulted by the citizens of Madison County, both by threats and abusive language; that a majority of the citizens of Madison County are known to be members of what is termed the Knights of the Golden Circle. I have been reliably informed that for the past eight weeks they have been holding secret meetings in different places in the county, commencing generally at midnight; that ammunition and materials by which to make ammunition out of has been secretly expressed to this order; that they have secreted in some portion of the county a large supply of arms, sufficient, it is said, to arm at least 200 or 300 persons, and that letters have been received and taken out of the post-office at Winterset by men who are known to be of this character, merely addressed S or B, or some other letter of the alphabet, evidently agreed upon by orders of the same species in other portions of the State.</p> <p>On last Saturday, these persons held a public meeting in the town of Winterset, and in a most bold manner adopted all manner of resolutions disclaiming the laws of our Government. They also, in a most daring manner, upon the public streets make bold to utter and applaud the actions of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and then, to show their dislike to the Union, dared me to hang out my flag, stating at the same time that if I did they would tear it down. I did so, and with the aid of my arms protected and sustained its purity against this mob of traitors.</p> <p>On last Monday, while peacefully attending to my duties, I was maliciously assailed by a portion of this same crowd and threatened in every manner. I was alone, and of course acted upon the defensive, while they, as the attacking party, had not the</p>	

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	<p>manliness to carry into effect their threats. Another point (and to use their own language in reference to what has been done, and what the citizens of Winterset might expect) – I heard, and it was evidently spoken for my own ears, a man say in company with others of the same sort, who goes by the name of Colonel Brandon, or Brannon, and who is considered their leader, that ‘we have made a d___d good start, and in four or five days we will be through with Madison County.’</p> <p>Feeling a deep interest in the safety of the loyal citizens of Madison County, and believing that immediate action is the only remedy, I submit the above statement to your better judgment.</p> <p>I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. A HENRY, Second Lieut., Company A, Fourth Iowa Vol. Infantry”</p> <p>(Source: March 13, 1863 letter from Samuel J. Kirkwood to Edwin Stanton, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 66-72)</p>	
March 14, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] took some hogs up to Mr. Taylor, Emery [Bartlett] helped him.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Union meeting at Grinnell Schoolhouse</p> <p>“Was invited by Mr. L.C. [Loyal] Phelps and J.A. [Julius] Reed to go to the union Meeting at the School House. Did so, and Hon. J.B. Grinnell made a little speech after being called on. He called on me & so did others, and so I made a little speech and so did others. I am in favor of the Union.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
March 15, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church in forenoon and heard J.B. Grinnell preach. He did preach well, too, and in the evening, I heard Mr. Mashon [?] from Newton preach. He preached well, too, and the singing was very good indeed.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
March 21, 1863, Sat.	<p>“‘Sam’ the hack driver called to see me.</p> <p>“Rev. Julius A. Reed called in my office in the evening and said he believed he should join the secret union society at Davenport. He evidently wished to draw out my own feelings</p>	

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	<p>on the subject of secret societies for the union according to ___ -- and seemed to desire to find out whether I would join one or not though he did not ask me. I did not give him much encouragement that I was willing to join – for the reason that I doubted the necessity and therefore questioned the propriety ...</p> <p>“Mr. Reed expects soon to remove to Davenport. He now boards at the Reed House. His wife left yesterday for Davenport. Mr. Reed is a traveling home missionary, and I fear he tends more to politics than he need to and more than he should, all things in view.</p> <p>“I spoke of the possibility of these societies being got up for selfish [?] purposes [?] but ostensibly for the union.</p> <p>“I attended the Union meeting publicly held at the School House – and I made a few remarks – Prof. Parker, J.B. Grinnell, & J.A. Reed & Beaton also.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
March 22, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church at congregational House. Heard [Rev.] Mr. Cleveland preach a good sermon in forenoon.</p> <p>“Was at Sabbath School in the afternoon. It was a beautiful scene – the best Sabbath School I have seen in Iowa, I think, connected with our church & society. Rev. Mr. [Lucius] Rouse, the Superintendent, was along and shook hands with me. Mr. Grinnell was present and related some anecdotes after he had got through with his class. Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker and Mr. Marsh & Mr. Rouse also made some remarks. The school aloud with singing. Miss [Junietta] Phelps playing the melodeon. she also had attended to teaching a class of boys. Her appearance was attractive to me and others [in] the whole audience. The whole assemblage appeared to be as intelligent as most of the assemblages for Sabbath School exercises in the Eastern states. I noticed that Mrs. Phelps, wife of L.C. Phelps, was a teacher of a class of several girls – and her son L.C. Phelps, Jr., acted as a Librarian.</p> <p>“In the evening, there was a prayer meeting at the church, and Mr. Reed asked me if I was going out to it, and I replied that I thought I could not go, and I did not.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
March 23, 1863, Mon.	<p>A lament about the country</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Tabor, Iowa, March 23, 1860</p> <p>“Rev. Julius A. Reed, “Dear Br. [Brother] ...</p> <p>“Oh our bleeding, distracted, wicked country! Must we be totally destroyed ere we abandon our cruel prejudice toward our fellow men? ‘The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice.’</p>	

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	<p>“Fraternally yours, <u>John Todd</u>” (Source: Letter from John Todd to Julius A. Reed, Julius A. Reed papers, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gov. Kirkwood updated the Secretary of War on conditions in Iowa</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Executive Office Iowa City, Iowa March 23, 1863</p> <p>Hon. E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:</p> <p>SIR:</p> <p>I have the honor to inclose [sic] and ask your attention to a copy of a proclamation issued by me and to a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Everett, collector of the Federal revenue in the Fifth Congressional District of this State. I am almost daily in receipt of letters from persons on the southern border of Iowa giving me information similar to that contained in the letter of Mr. Everett.</p> <p>I do not think it advisable at present to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in this State, or to remove any officials, but I ask that clear and explicit instructions be sent to the U.S. district attorney and U.S. marshal for the State, and to provost-marshals appointed or to be appointed under the conscription law, to be diligent to hunt up all men in this State who have been in the rebel service or otherwise been violating the laws of the United States in Missouri and have fled to this State and are here engaged in a course of conduct dangerous to the peace and good order of the State.</p> <p>I also call your attention to my letters asking arms for the State and authority to organize two or three regiments as a State guard.</p> <p>If these things be done, in my judgment things can be kept quiet here and the conscription enforced if ordered. If not, there is real danger of difficulty, and if a conscription be ordered it must be necessary, to insure its execution and quiet in the State, to have one or more of our regiments in the field sent home.</p> <p>Very respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Inclosure No. 1]</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">“PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR Executive Office, Iowa March 23, 1863</p> <p>TO THE PEOPLE OF IOWA: There is good reason to believe that a very considerable number of men, some of whom have been in the rebel army, and others of whom have, as guerrillas, been engaged in plundering and murdering Union men in the State of Missouri, have taken refuge in this State to escape the punishment due to their crimes, and that instead of seeking to merit a pardon for past offenses by living peaceably and quietly among us as becomes good citizens, many of them are endeavoring to array a portion of our people in armed resistance to the laws, and I very deeply regret to say there is reason to believe that some of our people have been found weak enough or wicked enough to aid them in their mischievous designs.</p> <p>These men, by bold and fierce denunciations of certain acts of the President and of the Congress of the United States as unconstitutional, and by industriously teaching that the citizen may lawfully resist with force what he deems an unconstitutional act or law, and in other ways, are seeking to array such as may be duped and deceived by their artful and wicked machinations into armed resistance to the authority of the General Government and to inaugurate civil war within our limits, thus exposing their dupes to the punishment due to traitors, and our State to the storm of war which has swept as with fire the State of Missouri. These men are endeavoring to induce our soldiers in the field to desert their colors, thus exposing them to the penalty of desertion, which is death; and are endeavoring to induce our citizens to violate the law by resisting the arrest of deserters and a conscription in this State, if ordered, thereby exposing themselves to the punishment due such criminal acts.</p> <p>It is my duty to, and I therefore do, warn these men that their courses are fraught with peril to themselves and to the peace and good order of the State, and if persisted in to the extremity they intend will certainly bring punishment; and I also warn all the good people of the State, as they value peace and good order and would avoid the horrors of civil war, not to be misled by these wicked and designing men who, having nothing to lose, hope for plunder and profit in the license of civil war. The laws of the General Government will be enforced among us at any cost and at all hazards, and the men who</p>	

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	<p>array themselves in armed resistance to the laws will certainly be overpowered and punished.</p> <p>As long as those who have sought shelter in Iowa from other States behaved as quiet and peaceable citizens, I have had no disposition to interfere with or molest them, but it cannot be tolerated that these men who have been compelled to flee from their own State for fear of the punishment of crimes committed against the laws of their State or of the United States, should, while enjoying the protection of our laws, be permitted to bring among our peaceful homes and upon our peaceful people all the horrors they have brought upon the State from which they fled. We owe it not only to ourselves and our families, but much more to the families of those who have left us to defend on the battlefield the life of our country, that we preserve peace and good order at home. It must be a bitter reflection to our gallant soldiers that while they are enduring the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life in defense of their country, bad men at home are plotting to bring upon their unprotected families the dangers of civil war. Moved by these considerations, I have this day notified the proper authorities of the United States and of the State of Missouri that many criminals against their laws are in Iowa engaged, as I believe, in inciting rebellion, and that I shall insist upon their arrest and removal where necessary, and their trial for their crimes, if their conduct shall continue to be such as is dangerous to the peace and safety of the State; and I enjoin upon all good citizens who know that such men are among them that they especially notice their demeanor and conduct, and if it be seditious and dangerous that they furnish the U.S. district attorney or the U.S. marshal, or either of the Congressional district provost-marshals to be appointed, or myself, with their names and affidavits showing their criminality before coming to this State and their conduct since, to the end that our State may be relieved of the danger of their presence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Inclosure No. 2]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Corydon, Iowa, March 13, 1863</p> <p>Hon. S. J. Kirkwood Governor, &c.: DEAR SIR:</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>My official duties having taken me through Warren, Lucas, and Corydon, I am led to communicate such information as may be useful to you and the State. I conversed with all the prominent Union men and the impression is universal that the secessionists are actively preparing and organizing resistance to the Government. In these counties they are holding secret meetings, becoming more defiant and bold in their denunciations of the North, and in some localities actually cowing the Union men.</p> <p>The universal desire is for the proclamation of martial law over the whole State, the removal by the Provost-Marshal-General of every disloyal sheriff, judge, and public officer, and the disarming of all known sympathizers. Unless these measures are adopted, it is my belief, founded upon what I have ascertained in the last two weeks, that Southern Iowa soon will be in as bad condition as ever Missouri was.</p> <p>A large number of bad men, driven out of Missouri by the Unionists, have taken refuge in the border and second tier of counties, and are most active in creating discontent. It is a shame that the Government should permit these men to come into the State. They are doing great mischief; are the leaders and organizers of most of the secret meetings.</p> <p>They should at once be arrested and made to go south into Missouri. They can do us infinitely less mischief in the Rebel army than here.</p> <p>My information comes in this county from Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hartshorn, and Captain Esteb – all true, faithful men.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Very respectfully, Horace Everett, Collector, &c.”</p> <p><small>(Source: March 13, 1863 letter from Samuel J. Kirkwood to Edwin Stanton, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 82-84)</small></p>	
March 25, 1863, Wed.	<p>“We went to town to BARGAIN FOR MR. FORD’S HOUSE, paid \$425.00 for it.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE 1: On March 30, she cleaned their farm pantry. On March 31, she finished cleaning their farm house and sent the rest of their goods to the new house.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Eliza Ann wrote a letter in 1864, sometime before she died, stating, “One year</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>ago last March, neither of us [Eliza Ann nor Benoni Howard] being well and help scarce, we concluded to rent the farm and buy Mr. Ford's house in town. Perhaps you recollect it. It is at the corner between Father's [Stephen N. Bartlett] and the Bailey House, on the left hand as you go west, moved there in April."</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, transcript of an undated, unfinished letter started by Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard.)</p> <p>NOTE 3: The house was located at the present-day southwest corner of Broad Street and Fifth Avenue in Grinnell.</p>	
March 26, 1863, Thurs.	<p>"Seven years today since I was married." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>President Lincoln's views on enlisting black soldiers [Private] "Executive Mansion Washington, March 26, 1863 Hon. Andrew Johnson: MY DEAR SIR: I am told you have at least thought of raising a negro military force. In my opinion, the country now needs no specific thing so much as some man of your ability and position to go to this work. When I speak of your position, I mean that of an eminent citizen of a slave State, and himself a slave-holder. The colored population is the great available, and yet unavailed of, force for restoring the Union. The bare sight of 50,000 armed and drilled black soldiers upon the banks of the Mississippi would end the rebellion at once. And who doubts that we can present that sight if we but take hold in earnest? If you have been thinking of it, please do not dismiss the thought. Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN"</p> <p>(Source: March 26, 1863 letter from Abraham Lincoln to Andrew Johnson, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 103)</p>	
March 30,	Lincoln called for a National Day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Mon.	<p style="text-align: center;">“A PROCLAMATION</p> <p>Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and of nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation;</p> <p>And whereas, it is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of god, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;</p> <p>And insomuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined in the deceitfulness of our hearts that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace – too proud to pray to the God that made us.</p> <p>It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.</p> <p>Now, therefore, in compliance with the request and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite at their several places of public worship and their respective homes in keeping the day holy to the Lord and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.</p> <p>All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. [L.S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN By the President:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">William H. Seward Secretary of State”</p> <p>(Source: March 30, 1863, proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln, <u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pgs. 106-107)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for April 30, 1863, for information of how some Grinnell residents observed the day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.</p>	
April 1, 1863, Wed.	<p>“They brought the cupboard, commenced cleaning [the new house].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Over the next three days, Eliza Ann cleaned the pantry, did laundry, and ironed clothes.</p>	
April 5, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church. Hon. J.B. Grinnell preached – and he preached well, too. Was at prayer meeting in evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 6, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Washed six windows. “ELEVEN HUNDRED SOLDIERS AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED HORSES PASSED, GOING WEST.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>Josephus Eastman as a Notary Public “Went to Montezuma with Mr. Kellogg and his relation Miss Parks. Got Notary Bond approved and took oath of office, and got Commission as Notary filed for record – so now I can</p>	

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	<p>act as a Notary Public. After I got home, Mr. ___ called and got me to ___ of a chattel mortgage from him to Mr. [Erastus?] Snow, and I took acknowledgment and used my Notorial ___ for the first time.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“Montezuma is quite well located.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 7, 1863, Tues.	<p>“My fingers are sore, have worn them out.</p> <p>“I went to the store to carry back some paper for curtains.</p> <p>“Had callers.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 8, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Day fine. I was very quiet at the office today. Some speak quite severely of Mr. [Raymond] Kellogg as a man – especially Mr. Sanford & son.</p> <p>“Mr. Phelps is fixing up Post Office building ... I sent off about 20 cards by mail in ___ envelopes today.</p> <p>“A negro living with Mr. Gillett called in to see me in the evening.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 9, 1863, Thurs.	<p>Railroad brought freight to within seven miles of Grinnell</p> <p>“The [railroad] cars now deliver freight at about seven miles from Grinnell.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 11, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] whitewashed, I baked and whitewashed.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 12, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended meeting. Went to the farm at night.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Singing at Grinnell Congregational Church</p> <p>“Attended church in the forenoon at the congregational church and heard J.B. Grinnell preach. He preached very well.</p> <p>“The singing is usually good at the congregational church in this town.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 13, 1863, Mon.	<p>Negative critique of Montezuma, the Poweshiek County Seat</p> <p>“The court house at Montezuma is a fine building – but the buildings in town generally do not look as well as in Grinnell I think. There are a great many vacant shops & houses for so small a town. There is an air of filth & sloth and dilapidation about the town which is</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>unfavorable to the population of the place.</p> <p>“I got a copy of the last issue of the ‘Montezuma Republican’ & found my card in it and also a favorable notice of me.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 17, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Helped make garden.</p> <p>“Frank Cook was married week before last.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 20, 1863, Mon.	<p>Mail brought to Malcom by rail for first time</p> <p>“Day very fine. Today for the first time, the mail is brought to the terminus of the Rail Road at Malcomb [sic] about 6 or 7 miles from Grinnell, and is brought to this town by stage[coach] and arrived here about one o'clock P.M. Heretofore, it has not been brought by the [railroad] cars this side of Brooklyn and has not arrived here till later. The cars leave Chicago ___ at evening and arrive at Davenport in the morning and arrive at Malcom at 12 o'clock ___ 15 minutes which gives us an opportunity to get the mail from Chicago when it is not very old.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 21, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Was at office as usual. L.C. [Loyal] Phelps [Sr.] today read me a letter written to himself in which a debt of his own was referred to and desire expressed that he would pay it after selling his wool. He evidently was willing to show me that he was not in possession of a surplus of money. He is probably like me in some respects – not rich &c [?]. But his creditor spoke well of his intention.</p> <p>“Mr. Phelps also spoke of writing to him [the creditor] in relation to some business beside his own debt and informed me that he would recommend me as a ‘line lawyer,’ ‘one of the right stamp,’ or to that effect. He has seemed to be rather favorable heretofore.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 22, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Baked Alice’s birthday cake, four years old.</p> <p>“Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. [Maria] Sutherland [who lived across the street], and Maria [Bartlett] visited here.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
April 30, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“This being Fast Day as Proclaimed by the President of the United States [Abraham Lincoln], I did not dare to travel today – then not having any public conveyance to Grinnell -- I quietly laid by and attended church in forenoon at Toledo.</p> <p>“I heard a Methodist preacher, but strange to say, in the body of his sermon he did not, I</p>	

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	<p>think, name the national troubles nor the Fast nor the occasion of it at all. But a Congregational preacher, Dr. Moddard ...did refer to the day and to our duties today and to the trying troubles of the Nation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“It does seem to me to be very appropriate to keep fast day ...I am surprised that preachers do not pay more attention to the objects set forth in the Proclamation for fasts on Fast Days ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“If ever the soul should labor to be pure and holy and humble and contrite, it should on those days – There is use in prayer ... and if we should seek Him on any day, it would seem that we ought to on such days.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 1, 1863, Fri.	<p>“This is May Day – well – I started from Toledo in the morning by private conveyance and arrived at Grinnell at dinner.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Had a fine ride. It is a beautiful country ... The prairie is Green where the grass was but burnt off before the spring grass started, and the prairies are generally looking beautifully. Our way was across a wild prairie...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The settlement has greatly increased since last year, I think, in the Sherman neighborhood.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NOTE: The “Sherman neighborhood” refers to present-day Chester Township of Poweshiek County.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Grinnell Congregational Church had 221 members (106 males, 115 females), with “67 absent.” Two members died, and one was excommunicated during the period 1862-1863. The church gained 8 new members; one adult and one infant were baptized; and there were 128 Sabbath students during this period. The minister was listed as “L.C. [Lucius C.] Rouse.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: <u>Congregational Quarterly, a Review of Religious Life and Thought, 1864</u>, pg. 96)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NOTE: Rev. Rouse was not a full-time pastor at Grinnell Congregational Church. He also supplied the pulpit occasionally in Chester. See timeline entries for July 16, 1863, and March 27, 1864.</p>	
May 2, 1863,	<p>“Today, a fence is being built about the grounds of the Congregational Church, adjoining</p>	

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Sat.	<p>the Public Square. Trees were set out last week by a collection of citizens...</p> <p>“Some of the young folks took an omnibus ride today.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 3, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church at the Congregational House [in Grinnell] as usual. J.B. Grinnell preached, and he spoke very well. I attended the Sabbath School – the latter part of it – enough to hear some recitation of verses having the word <u>Fast</u> in them. The recitations were praiseworthy. At the Sabbath School, I saw Alice Philips who attracted my attention. I tarried to the Sacrement and noticed that she was there, too, and united [?] with the church.</p> <p>“Today, I participated ... in the Lord’s Supper. It is the first time I participated ...since I left Boston in 1857... An invitation was given to members in regular standing in other evangelical churches. I am a member in regular standing of the Mr. Vernon Church in Boston and therefore accepted the invitation.</p> <p>“I do not recollect that I have been in any place where I would feel more at home than here since I have been west except perhaps Des Moines.</p> <p>“The Sacrament was administered by Mr. Grinnell and forcibly reminded me of the like occasion when I united with the Congregational Church at Epsom in 1839 with my two sisters, Rev. Winthrop Fifield being then our pastor.</p> <p>Today, one was admitted to the church by profession [of faith in Jesus Christ as lord and savior] and several by letter.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 4, 1863, Mon.	<p>“People turned out today to fence the lots where the Congregational Church is.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 5, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Day cool and windy...This morning, there was a white frost long after the sun was up, but there was not much damage done by it, I think.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 7, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“There was a little frost last night, but not [enough] to do damage.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 8, 1863, Fri.	<p>“L.C. Phelps called on business and gave a little item of gossip in relation to a certain character in this town not very creditable to it...</p> <p>“I was introduced to Mr. [Rev. Job] Cushman, now stopping at the Reed House. He is from Massachusetts.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 9, 1863,	Troubles in the Dakotas	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Sat.	<p>“Sioux City [Iowa] – Met several Norwegian families fleeing from Dakotah [sic] on account of Indian troubles. The settlements will be chiefly broken up.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1862-64, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Barn accidentally burned down</p> <p>“Today, some children were at play with some matches and set some hay or stuff on fire which was communicated to a stack of hay, corn crib and barn ... and they were burned down. I was at the fire and assisted some.</p> <p>“A subscription paper was started for the man, and I subscribed a dollar, and quite a large sum was made up for him I understand.</p> <p>“Mr. [Rev. Job] was in my office, writing at the time. He owns a house and a barn near to where the fire was. I understand Mr. Cushman is a wealthy man and a preacher – a singular mein, too.</p> <p>“Mr. Haines called today, and we had a long talk together.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. Job Cushman had purchased land patents for 1, 1717.42 acres of land in Poweshiek County – and another 200 acres elsewhere in Iowa – directly from the Federal Government. The title transfers were issued on Dec. 15, 1855, and they were registered in the Iowa City Land Office. (Source: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, available online at http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp?)</p>	
May 10, 1863, Sun.	<p>“The late battle between the Federals under [General Joseph] Hooker and the Rebels under [General Thomas J. “Stonewall”] Jackson and [General Robert E.] Lee was not a victory to us as we could have wished. (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Eastman refers to the Battle of Chancellorsville, fought April 30 to May 5, with Hooker’s troops in retreat on May 5 and 6. (Source: National Park Service, “The Battle of Chancellorsville, 1863,” available online at http://www.nps.gov/archive/frsp/chist.htm)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 2: Eastman and other Grinnell residents had to wait a few days to learn that Stonewall Jackson died from wounds on this date.</p>	
<p>May 12, 1863, Tues.</p>	<p>“Was up to the ‘Bailey House’ after supper, also at the Spencer’s, and saw J.B. Grinnell. He spoke of some sheep near here for the wool of which this year ... he would pay \$7.00 per head!!” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Sarah K. Bailey listed her occupation in the July 31, 1860, Grinnell Census as “Hotel Keeper.” She listed the value of her real estate as \$6,000.</p> <p>NOTE 2: An ad for the Bailey House stated, “BAILEY HOUSE, Corner of Broad and Mill Streets, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa. Mrs. Sarah K. Bailey, Proprietress. Travelers will find a hearty welcome, generous hospitality, most excellent beds, and very low [?] prices at this Hotel.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, Wed., June 24, 1863, ISHS, Roll #3927 – tacked onto Jan. 6, 1892 roll -- Des Moines)</p>	
<p>May 14, 1863, Thurs.</p>	<p>“I took a walk and fell in with Mr. [Rev. Job] Cushman who ... expects to give to the Iowa College the great remainder of his property about here after he has done with it. He is quite wealthy I suppose. “Today, wore outdoors for the first time a pair of new shoes which I had made at Des Moines and which I paid \$4.50 for. “And it did seem to me that they were the very homeliest looking pair of shoes that I ever had. They are square toed and are about two inches across at the toes ... The shoemaker claimed that the style was wider than that, and I concluded to take them. What a slave fashion makes of one – of the world.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
<p>May 16, 1863, Sat.</p>	<p>“L.F. Parker, professor of the Iowa College in this town, called in to see me, and I had quite a little chat with him. His errand was to have me interested in the Congregational newspaper published at Dubuque. I subscribed. “He spoke of Mr. Leach coming to this town to be our minister, and he spoke of calling in with him to see me. “Today fine – Prairie green – Trees leafed out and growing.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: The stationary of the AHMS (American Home Missionary Society) for Southern Iowa had letterhead which stated, "Modes of Aiding the A.H.M.S. ...3. Subscribing and obtaining subscriptions for the 'Home Missionary.'" (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Lt. Leonard F. Parker, Aug., 4, 1864, in State Historical Society of Iowa, Special Collections, Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, General Correspondence)</p>	
May 17, 1863, Sun.	<p>"Mr. Leach preached in the A.M. and Mr. [Harvey] Bliss preaches in the eve[ning]. Heard them both – I was highly pleased with Mr. Leach. His prayer was excellent." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 18, 1863, Mon.	<p>"Received two Independents – one Scientific American and the Hardin Sentinel. So I am taking papers enough now to get posted on news." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 20, 1863, Wed.	<p>"Father and Mother [Stephen N. and Theodosia Bartlett] started for Hannibal [in Union-controlled Missouri]." (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Hannibal was controlled by the Union, but a number of its residents owned slaves and, presumably, sympathized with the Confederacy. (See Sept. 12, 1857, timeline entry.) However, Congregationalists from New England formed a Congregational Church in Hannibal in 1860. Rev. J.M. Sturtevant of Jacksonville, Illinois, was their minister until 1869.</p> <p>Rev. Sturtevant married Katie Hayward, daughter of J.T. K. Hayward of Hannibal, on Nov. 26, 1861. Mr. Hayward was a Colonel in the Union Army. In 1873, Rev. Sturtevant became pastor of Grinnell Congregational Church. During his long pastorate, Rev. Sturtevant won "through his superior qualities the love and respect of all." (Sources: 1. Obituary of Mrs. J.M. Sturtevant; 2. <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa</u>, section on Grinnell Township, Union History Company, Des Moines, 1880; 3. Hannibal City Directory, 1866)</p>	
May 21, 1863, Thurs.	<p>"Mr. Leach was a boarder at Mrs. Sanford's and at breakfast there. "I took a walk today, and on coming through town, J.B. Grinnell hollowed [halloood} after me. I was a little surprised at it but took it in peace. He was at his home, and I was over toward the School House on the street running east and west.</p>	

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	<p>“Mrs. Brown made a significant remark about me, saying that she would dance at my wedding, and she guessed a good many others would be glad to ...</p> <p>“In the eve., was at the letting of the seats in the Congregational Church, which was continued till a late hour.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 24, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Mr. Leach preached in the A.M. and Mr. [Harvey] Bliss in the evening. I attended both times and also at the Sabbath School.</p> <p>“During service in the forenoon, J.B. Grinnell sat where he could see me and Mis Phelps, and he looked at me and at her with meaning, and in the evening, he sat in the pulpit and looked at me and at her in a similar way and then went down and took his seat in the body of the house.</p> <p>“I did not know certainly what he meant by it. Miss Phelps exchanged glances with me. It is a delicate matter, and I was somewhat surprised and puzzled at the course taken by Mr. Grinnell.</p> <p>“Upon returning home to the hotel, I was joked some by the members of Mr. Sanford's family.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 25, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Took a long walk out west of town in the Grove.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 26, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Day fine – bought some apples today – 3 for 10 cents.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 27, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Day fine ... Mr. Leach called today. Mr. [Anor] Scott called. Mr. Grinnell bowed quite complacently.</p> <p>“Worked a little on the church yard fence with Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker, Mr. [Quincy A.] Gilmore, and others.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 29, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Today, J.B. Grinnell came along and asked me if I wanted to go to Montezuma, and I did so.</p> <p>“His buggy wagon was tied up with string and wires. It was decidedly the poorest thing to ride in on business to the county seat for professional men that I have seen in a long time, but one we went.</p> <p>“Took dinner at the Stanley House at Montezuma. I paid [the] bill, but he would make me take it again.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“The ride was beautiful. “He told me about the contest between him and Martin [Martyn] for a seat in Congress, [and] about his choice for the town of Grinnell, and we had talks about things generally and pleasantly.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
May 31, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended today at the Congregational House. Mr. Leach preached in the forenoon and evening. Was not out to Sabbath School.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Late spring or early summer 1863	<p>Professor Peck of Oberlin College visited Grinnell. He called the town “a religio-literary colony of Eastern origin.” Peck visited Iowa College the next day. He wrote of his experience on campus, “We found Professor [Leonard F.] Parker presiding at Rhetorical Exercises. As we were hearing the essays, I saw a huge flock of prairie chickens alight in the campus. This, I thought, is Christian enterprise pushing its outposts to the wilds of nature.” (Source: Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 163)</p>	
June 1, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris came into the office to share it with me till some further arrangement is made.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Dr. Ephraim H. Harris saw patients in the office five days later.</p>	
June 2, 1863, Tues.	<p>“The work on the Rail Road is progressing finely. “Rev. Mr. Lucas, the Methodist preacher, called, also Mr. Charles H. Spencer, and Mr. Canfield.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 2 and 3, 1863, Tues. and Wed.	<p>J.B. Grinnell and Marshall Bliss were delegates to the National Ship-Canal Convention in Chicago. (Source: <u>Proceedings of the National Ship-Canal Convention, June 2 and 3, 1863</u>, pg. 218, Chicago)</p>	
June 4, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Took 25 cents of Henry Lawrence for administering oath. This is the first cash I have taken since I located in this town. The prospect is rather dull indeed. How little has been my business and income compared with my expenses. “I received a letter from Mr. Shays [attorney] of Newton with note against Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark for collection.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Was enrolled by Henry Lawrence, the enrolling officer, as a military subject liable to the draft. Still I hardly think my health sufficient.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Josephus Eastman was 40 years old when he was enrolled “as a military subject liable to the draft.” It seems that it was not voluntary.</p>	
June 5, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Dr. [Reuben] Sears called and proposed to me to assist in the selecting of the swamplands of this county. He having a contract with the Board of Supervisors to make the selections. I thought favorably of the matter. I took another ride with Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris. “I also delivered to J.B. Grinnell his pail or another one instead of his which I sent to Montezuma and got. We [had] left one there when we were down. Mr. Grinnell said I was ‘very particular.’” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>List of Poweshiek County men “Subject to Military Duty” W.R. Lewis, Poweshiek County Clerk, included the following names in his list:</p> <p>Sugar Creek Township John Fleener, 32 Michael Gleason, 31 Thomas C. McIntire, 23, Joseph Robertson, 40</p> <p>Grinnell Township Q.A. [Quincy] Gilmore, 37 J.B. Grinnell, 40 Benoni Howard, 43 R.M. Kellogg, 39 C.D. Kelsey, 36 Henry Lawrence, 34 L.F. [Leonard Fletcher] Parker, 36 Erastus Snow, 43</p> <p>Jackson Township W.R. Lewis, 27</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Washington Township Jesse W. Kenworthy (Source: Adjutant-General, Persons Subject to Military Duty, Poweshiek County, 1863, Folder 1, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
June 6, 1863, Sat.	<p>“[Luke] Newton Sherman and his wife called on Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris, and we made acquaintance. Mrs. Sherman is a distant relative to me. Her mother is Mrs. Williams who is a second cousin to me, it is said. “They cordially invited me out there to see them, and I am to go. “The county convention was held in the town today.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 7, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church at Congregational house in forenoon and afternoon. Rev. Job Cushman preached in forenoon and a prayer meeting in the P.M.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 8, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark called again and settled the note I had against him. He is from Maine and is a talker. He is tedious sometimes and by some called a bad man.” (Source: Eastman, J., 1863 Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for June 4, 1863.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Circular No. 20 War Dept., Prov. Mar. General's Office, Washington, D.C., June 8, 1863</p> <p>I. The enrollment should include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and residents of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years.</p> <p>II. For the purpose of enrollment, all the above-named persons who were not in the military service on the 3d of March, 1863, shall be divided into two classes— The first class consisting of all between the ages of 20 and 35 years and all unmarried persons above the age of 35 and under 45. The second class consisting of all married persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years ... Men from the first class will be the first called into the service of the United States.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General” (Source: June 8, 1863, Circular from James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pgs. 323-324)</p>	
June 9, 1863, Tues.	<p style="text-align: center;">Recruiters ordered to carefully ascertain age of recruits General orders, No. 170 War Dept., Adjt. General's Office Washington, June 9, 1863</p> <p>“Paragraphs 931, 933, and 934, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, are modified to read as follows: 931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit. 933. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen years of age, his parent, guardian, or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration in the following form, &c. 934. The forms of declaration and of consent in case of a minor under eighteen having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined, &c. By order of the Secretary of War:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E.D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General”</p> <p>(Source: June 9, 1863, Circular from E.D. Townsend, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 326)</p>	
June 10, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Read letters from Mr. Shays, Brother Enoch [Eastman], and J.W. Wein, Esq. “When talking a walk in the morning today, J.B. Grinnell met me and asked me to ride with him to Linn (?) Grove. I did so. Was gone nearly all day ... I was ... quite pleased with the settlement at the Grove.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 11, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Today, was introduced to Mr. Durant, agent and large owner of the M. and M. Rail Road. I was at office as usual.” (Source: Eastman, J., 1863 Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
June 12, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Wrote to sister Melinda [Eastman]. “Prof. C.W. Von Coelln called with Rev. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran, the candidate preacher for this place [Grinnell Congregational Church]. I was well pleased with him.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 13, 1863, Sat.	<p>“The people are mending roads in the village in front of my office. They build it up high and narrow.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 14, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church at Congregational House. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran preached very well. Attended in the A.M. and heard the new preacher discuss the ‘use of trials,’ and in the P.M. on ‘the Bruised Reed.’” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: “Mr. Cochran spent several weeks with us [preaching] before he was definitely called to take charge of the church.” He accepted the pastorate on July 16, 1863. (Source: Parker, L.F., <i>First Congregational Church of Grinnell</i>, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pg. 29)</p>	
June 15, 1863, Mon.	<p>Mr. Loyal Phelps, Sr., was Grinnell's postmaster. (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 16, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Bought some oranges and ate some and felt pretty well.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Great Trouble” in Indiana over Enlistment</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Cincinnati, June 16, 1863, 1:30 p.m.</p> <p>Hon. E.M. Stanton: There is very great trouble in many counties in Indiana in carrying out the enrollment, and the force under my command is constantly called upon to aid the enrolling officers, notwithstanding the representations made to you that the exercise of military authority by me was unnecessary. I am more than ever satisfied that it is out of the power of the civil authorities to maintain the peace by prompt arrests and punishment. Can I have the authority to declare martial law at such times as I think necessary? Depend upon it, I can restore the whole department to perfect quiet if my policy is adopted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.E. BURNSIDE,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Major-General” (Source: June 16, 1863, letter Circular from A. Burnside to Edwin Stanton, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 371)</p> <p>NOTE 1: On June 11, 1863, Conrad Baker, the acting Asst. Provost-Marshal-General of Indiana wrote James B. Fry, the U.S. Provost-Marshal General, “Two of the officers employed in carrying out the enrollment act were murdered yesterday in Rush County, in the Fourth Congressional District of this State ... Yesterday about noon, in the same neighborhood in which the previous shooting [at a Rush County enrollment officer] had taken place, the party [provost-marshal, enrolling officer, and two detectives] came to a house situated a short distance from the road. The enrolling officer dismounted and went into the house and was making inquiries as to the persons residing there subject to enrollment, when some 10 or 12 men rose from their place of concealment in a wheat field and fired upon the two men in the buggy, killing Mr. Stephens immediately and mortally wounding the other man, whose name was Craycraft. [Craycraft later was expected to survive his wounds.] (Source: June 11, 1863, letter from Circular from Indiana Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General Conrad Baker to Provost Marshal-General James B. Fry, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 339-341)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Probably unbeknownst to Burnside, on the previous day, June 15, “at Whitestown, Boone County, Eighth District, a mob of some 25 or 30 men surrounded the enrolling officer of that sub-district and caused the women of the town to assail him with eggs ... [I, the next day] had processed issued against five of the principal offenders and placed in the hands of the U.S. marshal for this district.” (Source: June 17, 1863, letter from Circular from Indiana Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General Conrad Baker to Provost Marshal-General James B. Fry, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 375)</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for June 18, 1863, for more details about the murder of</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	another enrollment officer in Indiana.	
June 17, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Concluded to walk out to [Luke] Newton Shermans. On the way out, I caught a little _____ pocket striped squirrel. I put him into my pocket alive and carried him along.</p> <p>“At Mrs. Sherman’s house, I was met by Mrs. Sherman cordially, but Mr. Sherman was absent ... I left my little young squirrel with Mrs. Sherman. She invited me to call again.</p> <p>“I arrived home before dinner. Met. with Prof. Von Coellen, Rev. [Lucius C.] Rouse, Mr. James and Mr. [Henry] Lawrence as old friends today.</p> <p>“This is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill [in the American Revolution]. It was in 1850 that I attended the celebration of the anniversary of that Battle in Mass. and ... heard Hon. Edward Everett deliver an oration.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Edward Everett gave the main speech to honor the dead soldiers at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on Nov. 19, 1863. Everett’s very long oration preceded Abraham Lincoln’s short Gettysburg Address.</p> <p>Republican State Convention in Des Moines</p> <p>Des Moines was the site of the Republican State Convention. Nominations included W.W. Stone for governor; “Brother Enoch” Eastman for lieutenant governor; and John F. Dillon for Iowa Supreme Court justice.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, June 18, 1863)</p> <p>1,271 miles for Julius A. Reed</p> <p>Rev. Julius A. Reed, agent for the A.H.M.S. in southern Iowa, wrote,</p> <p>“I have not been able to report the quarter ending May 31st till now, being pressed for time & considerably fatigued and not very well ...</p> <p>“I left Davenport April 9th & returned May 25th. I traveled 228 miles by RR. & 8 by stage[coach], 11 on horseback, & 1019 in my buggy, in all, 1271 miles, 360 of them in Nebraska. Excepting the Sabbath, two Saturdays, & two days spent at Council Bluffs, I traveled steadily, making 25 miles per day frequently.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, June 17, 1863, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pg. 17,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	Grinnell College Archives)	
June 18, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“News of the war rather discouraging.</p> <p>“Some of the delegates to the Republican State Convention which met at Des Moines yesterday returned today ... Afterwards, Hon. J.B. Grinnell called into my office and ... said he claimed the credit of starting the business of bringing out Enoch [Eastman] for the nomination [for lieutenant governor of Iowa]. He said he got Mr. Winchester to make a speech, and Enoch was nominated, as I understand him, in consequence of what he first did in favor of it. I told him that if that was so, I was very much obliged to him. He expressed the opinion that the Ticket was a strong one and would be elected by 20,000, I think.</p> <p>“I was very glad indeed to hear that Enoch has been promoted, and I hope he will be elected and fill the place with credit to himself and friends and advantageously for the people of the state.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Josephus (age 41) and Enoch Eastman (age 53) were brothers who both attorneys. Enoch had practiced law for 13 years in New Hampshire. In 1844, Enoch had moved to Burlington, Iowa, and helped defeat the adoption of the new state constitution (which would have altered Iowa's eventual borders.) (Sources: 1. Obituary of Josephus Eastman; and 2. Gue, B., History of Iowa from the Earliest Times, 1903, pg. 84)</p> <p>NOTE 2: The editor of the History of Wapello County describes Enoch in the following way: “A more original character and a more perfect specimen of a real old-fashioned, down east, backwoods, nasal talking Yankee could not well be imagined. Very tall, slim, bony, gaunt, long-necked and loose jointed, he always reminded me of Ichabod Crane, the Yankee schoolmaster in [Washington] Irving's ‘Legend of Sleepy Hollow.’” (Source: Harrison L. Waterman, Editor, <u>History of Wapello County</u>, Vol. I, pg. 217, Chicago, 1914)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Enoch was elected lieutenant governor of Iowa.</p> <p>Another Enrollment Officer murdered in Indiana Provost-Marshal's Office,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Terre Haute, June 18, 1863 Col. Conrad Baker, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General: "SIR: I notified you this afternoon that one of the enrolling officers of Sullivan County, Fletcher Freeman, had been murdered this morning about 8 o'clock. He was shot in the road near his residence, the ball entering his left breast and causing death almost immediately ...</p> <p>This murder, in my judgment, presents a most serious question, for it is evident that unless some step is taken promptly in reference to it, the enrollment of that county cannot be completed.</p> <p>I have a letter already from there in which I am informed that the Union citizens almost consider themselves as abandoned to the mercy of bands of outlaws who are led by desperate men, and that it will be impossible, if things remain in their present condition, to get anybody to undertake the work left unfinished by Mr. Freeman, who was enrolling two townships ...</p> <p>That the men who murdered Freeman belong to those who have been lately in the habit of meeting in Sullivan and Greene Counties for military drill, there can be do doubt. These men have resolved at their public meetings that the enrollment should not take place, and have notified the enrolling officers that if they went on with it they must do so at their peril."</p> <p>(Source: June 18, 1863, letter from Provost-Marshal R.W. Thompson to Col. Conrad Baker, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of Indiana, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 393)</p> <p>"Serious resistance" to enrollment in Vermont</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"Montpelier, June 18, 1863</p> <p>Col. J.B. Fry: There is serious resistance to the enrollment among the Irish laborers in the marble quarries at Rutland. Captain Crane, the provost-marshal of the district, the enrolling officer, the deputy sheriff of the county, and surgeon of the Board were yesterday about 3 p.m. violently attacked [with clubs and stones] by a party of about 500 men. The provost-marshal reports that they are organized, and that they are armed to a great extent, and that they can raise now 1,000 men. A strong military force will be necessary to arrest them. There is none in the State. They have all, except about 75, been enrolled from their employers' pay-rolls.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: right;">T.G. Pitcher, Brigadier-General, &c.”</p> <p>(Source: June 18, 1863, Letter from T.G. Pitcher to J.B. Fry, <u>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series III, Vol. III</u>, by Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley, 1899, pg. 383)</p>	
June 19, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Rode to the Depot at Malcom [Iowa] with Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 20, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Ezra Grinnell called in.</p> <p>“It has been very warm but now is cool. I dress in flannels and thick clothes, and have fire in the office today.”</p> <p>“The Rail Road track is being laid toward town fast. It is near at hand now – a little way out of town.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 21, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church as usual. Rev. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran preached A.M. and P.M., and he preached well. Was not at Sunday School. The church was very full in the forenoon.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 22, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Day cool. Walked with Mr. [Henry] Lawrence down the R.R. to where the track is being laid. The rail is extending westward.</p> <p>“I could but think how far the R.R. had come from the East and how far it is going west. As Mr. Lawrence and myself lay there on the grass, the workmen worked along, laying rail after rail till they came up to the meridian where we lay, and onward they passed ...</p> <p>“Heard Mr. Morey of Tenn. speak. Not extra loyal.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 23, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Mrs. Sanford spoke of my getting a lodging place elsewhere, but they are willing to board [feed] me if I lodge elsewhere. I spoke to Dr. [Ephraim] Harris about [it] ... He spoke of Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps as being a good [lodging] place.</p> <p>“Sent \$2.00 to the Des Moines ‘Register’ for subscription one year. I am inclined to patronize the paper as it will support Enoch [Eastman] for Lt. Governor, I suppose, and I wish to be posted on general state news.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 24, 1863, Wed.	<p>Caravan/menagerie stopped in Grinnell</p> <p>“Attended caravan in the afternoon.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“The exhibition of Mabies (?) Menagerie in town today calls quite a crowd in. I went in to see the sights. It was worth seeing for the most part. Lyons [sic], tigers, elephants, ostrich, leopard, hyena, monkeys, parrots, etc., etc., etc. There was a pony trained to great intelligence. On the whole, the Menagerie was well worth the half dollar I paid to see it.</p> <p>“Rev. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran was there and seemed to give me sufficient attention and seemed to enjoy the exhibition.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Arrest of Persons Charged with Disloyalty” Des Moines, Iowa, July 24 [1863]</p> <p>“During its late session in this city, the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, before whom the matter was brought by our energetic United States District Attorney, found numerous indictments against our home traitors, under the late law of Congress covering such cases. – They had formed associations pledged to resist the draft. They had become blatant in their disloyalty, and open in their defiance of the Government. It soon transpired that the Court had this thing in hand, though nothing was known outside as to who were to be the parties principally interested.</p> <p>“United States Marshal Hoxie has just arrived here, having in custody the following named persons, arrested in Wapello and Mahaska counties, on the 22d inst. [July 22, 1863], for conspiracy against the authority of the United States, viz.:</p> <p>“James Golibury [?], A.J. Redenbaugh, ___ Powell, Samuel Rush, Skinner Rush, Michael Heckard [?], Jacob Baker, Henry Rhinehart, Joseph H.D. Street, Frederick Baughman, Silas Parr, Wesley Thomas, George Rover [?].</p> <p>“They will be arraigned today before W.G. Woodward, U.S. Commissioner, and bound over till the next term of the United States Circuit Court, or committed to jail.</p> <p>“A portion of these arrests were made at Oskaloosa, and three of the above at Ottumwa. These were Squire Powell, A. J. Redenbaugh, and J.H.D. Street.” (Source: “Arrests of Persons Charged with Disloyalty,” July 24, 1863, Des Moines, published in Fairfield Ledger, July 30, 1863, located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
June 25,	“They are digging a well at the house [in Grinnell]. Fixing Alice’s linen dress.”	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Thurs.	<p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Rev. Mr. [Job] Cushman left me a note against G.W. Chambers for \$640 for collection. This is the largest claim I have received since I came here.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 26, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Today, the Rail Road was laid into town, and the Rail Road engine was wheeled into town of Grinnell on the Rail Road track for the first time.</p> <p>“This is a memorable day in the history of the town. Some people have been waiting for the cars five, six, seven years ...</p> <p>“At last the ‘iron horse’ has come. Some persons don’t care much about it, and some don’t think the R.R. is to be much benefit to the town. J.S. Clark and Mr. A. [Anor] Scott and others have made some such remarks, but I feel glad to see the Engine here, and so do most people. “It is a good day for the town of Grinnell ... Hurrah! Hurrah!!</p> <p>“Dr. [Ephraim] Harris introduced me to Col. W.M. Stone, the nominee for Gov. He is a well appearing man. I wrote to brother Lowell [Eastman].”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 27, 1863, Sat.	<p>“The R.R. track was extended today and was laid westward by my office, and the cars run by, too ... The railroad has come. It was long coming, but at last it has come. But not only has it come, it has gone, too, gone onward like our early days.</p> <p>“Messrs. Williams, Hubbard, Von Coelln, [Dr. Thomas] Holyoke, [Rev. Job] Cushman, and others came into my office. Today, I was pressed a little with business. More so than at any time before I removed to Grinnell.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 28, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church in the forenoon and in the afternoon at the Congregational House. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran preached. He spoke of a Lawyer back in Ohio who was promoted to the office of Judge. And when one wonders at it, the reply was made that he had the talent of <u>Application</u>.</p> <p>“Rev. Mr. [Job] Cushman [later] applied the remark to me and considered it a compliment to me and prophesied that I was to be a Judge. I took the honor meekly of course.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
June 29, 1863, Mon.	<p>First Railroad Passengers Arrived</p> <p>“Today, the passenger cars [or car] came in to Grinnell on the Rail Road for the first</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>time. Passengers now can come to Grinnell by Rail Road cars. Not till today however. This is an era in the history of Grinnell. It pleases me to see ...the sight of passengers getting out and on the cars, and the smoke and steam and whistle of the Engine ...</p> <p>“Ladies and gents were at my office to see the cars, and the cars left Grinnell in the afternoon for the east for the first time with passengers.</p> <p>“When the passenger cars came in today, we gave them three cheers ...</p> <p>“Rev. Julius [A.] Reed came up in the cars and asked permission to let his trunk rest in my office till he found it convenient to move it elsewhere. I allowed him to set it in.</p> <p>“Business more pressing than generally heretofore. That gives me pleasure, too.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard wrote, “the CARS came to town the first day of July.” (She wrote it on July 4.) But Josephus Eastman’s date was two days earlier.</p>	
June 30, 1863, Tues.	<p>A visit to the top of the College Building</p> <p>“Took a look from the top of the College Building to day with a spyglass belonging to Mr. Gray, who was also along with us. Dr. [Reuben] Sears and Mr. Clark of Cedar Rapids were along, too, and R.M. Haines, a college students who has his office in the college was out pm the building with us. The view from the top of the building was good.</p> <p>“Rev. Job Cushman employed me professionally vs. Rev. H. [Homer] Hamlin.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Both Rev. Cushman and Rev. Hamlin (a co-founder of Grinnell) were Congregational ministers.</p>	
July 1-3, 1863, Wed. through Fri.	<p>Benoni and Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard raised a barn near their house in Grinnell. They sided it with pine flooring and paint it peach blossom.</p> <p>“It is called the best barn in town,” wrote Eliza Ann.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; and 2. an unfinished letter by Eliza Ann, undated letter, written late Aug. or Oct. 1864)</p>	
July 1, 1863, Wed.	<p>Rev. George Whitefield Hathaway began serving as chaplain for the 19th Regiment, Maine Volunteers. He served as chaplain for two years, ending his service on June 1, 1865.</p> <p>(Source: General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine, 83rd Anniversary, pg. 61)</p>	
July 3, 1863, Fri.	<p>Dr. [Ephraim] Harris put up a bottle of bitters for me – the first I have taken since coming to Grinnell. I took a little bottle of pepsin chalk from Dr. Harris, too, to do away with the</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>sourness on my stomach. Taking medicine is rare for me.</p> <p>“Rev. Job Cushman employed me against the Fishers. Mr. Fisher was in an threatened to remove the Buildings from the land on which Cushman has a mortgage ...</p> <p>“People are on the look out for the 4th of July and are quite Patriotic in designs to celebrate it.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 4, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Got up at four in the morning, washed my floor, got my work done, went to the [railroad] cars then to the grove to celebrate. The CARS CAME TO TOWN THE FIRST DAY OF JULY.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Last night, the ringing of the bell at as early an hour as 12 o'clock midnight gave us notice of the coming of the 4th day of July, 1863.</p> <p>“As I board at the ‘Reed House,’ and it was so full of strangers, I lodged in my office last night – laid right down on a bench with clothes on ...</p> <p>“I was quite unwell today, but walked up to the grove near Mr. [Charles] Spencer’s house here in town, where the dinner was to be, and soon returned early in the morning or early in the forenoon ... I was not out to hear the speeches at the grove, but ... I understand that the celebration passed off very well – speeches made by Mr. Gates of Newton and J.B. Grinnell of this place, and others ...</p> <p>“The heart of the nation -- when not under a rebel oppression – beats high and warm with patriotic blood today in gratitude and praise to God and the blood of our Ancestors, who stepped forth on this day into the circle of nations in 1776 ... May we never prove faithless and unworthy of the trust.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 5, 1863, Sun.	<p>Iowa College Commencement</p> <p>“The commencement exercises of Iowa College at Grinnell commence on the 5th inst. Addresses by Rev. S.D. Cochran and Hon. Jno. F. Dillon. The College is reported to be in a highly flourishing condition.”</p> <p>(Source: “Iowa Items,” Daily State Register, July 2, 1863, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>“Attended meeting, an address by Mr. [Samuel] Cochran.”</p>	

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	(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
July 6, 1863, Mon.	<p>“I picked currants for jelly.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Day warm. Good news from the army. Heard addresses before the Ladies Education Society by several good speakers. It being college commencement week. I was quite busy at my office ... Met. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain of Des Moines, and Mr. Jones in town, both Congregational ministers.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Iowa College The annual Examination exercises of Iowa College will commence on Mon., July 6th, and continue over Wednesday, including a Concert of vocal and instrumental music on Wednesday evening at 7 ½ o'clock. Through the kindness of Prof. Parker, we have been furnished with the examination schedule, which contains many interesting features. Hon. J.F. Dillon will address the Chrestomathian Society on Tuesday evening at 7 ½ o'clock.” (Source: Montezuma Republican, Wed., June 24, 1863, ISHS, Roll #3927 – tacked onto Jan. 6, 1892 roll -- Des Moines)</p>	
July 7, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Made jelly. Attended the commencement exercises. “Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Leonard, and John Meggs [Meigs?] here to supper, concert in the evening.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Good news from the army. Was at anniversary of the Calocagathian Society. Judge Dellon delivered a very good address there. “Today, I saw Montezuma or at least the court house there with the naked eye from the piazza of the Reed house, and also got a spyglass from Mr. Gray and looked through it and confirmed my sight of the naked eye. Mr. Sanford also looked and saw the same and agreed</p>	

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	with me, though he had before disputed.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
July 8, 1863, Wed.	“Was at the anniversary of the Chrestomathian Society. The exercises passed off well. “Was at concert in the evening which was fine.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
July 9, 1863, Thurs.	News of Vicksburg “The news of the taking of Vicksburg [Mississippi] by the Federal forces confirmed. It gives great joy to all loyal men ... “How it [the Rebellion] could have been inaugurated is surprising. The very heart of it – the very heart of it, the very aim of it, the whole motive to it ... is wrong, is outrageous, is full of iniquity. May God speed its overthrow in his own good time. “I attended to drawing up of bond of Charles H. Spencer as Treasurer of the Trustees of Iowa College.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
July 10, 1863, Fri.	“Rev. J.A. [Julius] Reed called and engaged me professionally as Attorney for Iowa College for the Trustees of Iowa College for the year. “J.B. Grinnell called, and being somewhat at his leisure, he laid down on his back with his coat off on the floor or the piazza in front of the door of my office. That is the western style, but rather a dirty place after all, though.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
July 11, 1863, Sat.	“Took acknowledgment of deed of Mr. [Rev. Julius A.] Reed and attended to some business with Mr. Reed in reference to the Iowa College. “Mr. Reed has been treasurer, and he now goes away and goes out of office and makes over property to the Trustees of the College. “My acquaintance with Mr. Reed has been quite agreeable for the most part, and his lady is also a fine woman, I think.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
July 12, 1863, Sun.	“Moses [Bartlett] and Philo [Park] came in the [railroad] cars yesterday. Mr. Frink came the 8 th , stayed a week to work on the barn [at home in Grinnell].” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
	“Was at church at the Baptist House. Rev. Job Cushman preached A.M.	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Was at the Congregational House in the P.M., and at the communion service there. Heard Mr. [Samuel] Cochran preach there. Mr. [Rev. Julius A.] Reed and Mr. J.B. Grinnell present.</p> <p>“Mr. Grinnell called at the Reed House in the evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 13, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Mr. Job Cushman and Mr. [Homer] Hamlin settled.</p> <p>“Mr. Sanford said he would board me for two dollars a week if I should lodge elsewhere.” Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Riots broke out in New York City</p> <p>The Draft was enacted in New York City. A riot broke out, seemingly in response to the draft. However, it “early took the character of an outbreak for the purposes of pillage, and also of outrage upon the colored population ... For the first three days, prowling gangs of ruffians rendered it unsafe to walk the streets.”</p> <p>On Monday and Tuesday, the Metropolitan Police tried to subdue the rioters. By the end of the week, federal troops had arrived and subdued the rioters. (Source: David M. Barnes, <u>The Draft Riots in New York, July 1863, The Metropolitan Police: Their Serviced During Riot Week, Their Honorable Record</u>, 1863, New York, pg. 5)</p>	
July 14, 1863, Tues.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell and [Rev.] Job Cushman called, and it appears there was some misunderstanding as to the settlement between Cushman and [Homer] Hamlin, but will be made right, I guess.</p> <p>“Mr. [Samuel] Cochran called, too. He is to be absent a while.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 15, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Mr. [Samuel] Cochran went east today to be absent awhile but expects to return. He is a candidate of the settlement here, and I do really hope he will return ... He is one of the ablest men I know of in the west. He preaches to men as men ought to be preached to.</p> <p>“He is in earnest, zealous and intelligent, and convincing, and what is the precious secret of his worth, to me he seems to speak from the heart and to the heart.”</p> <p>“Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker called in and spent some time today ...</p> <p>“The great [Race] Riot in New York [City] is the object of wonder and condemnation of all good people. It partakes of the same nature of the Rebellion and is apparently fed by the</p>	

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	<p>same spirit.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
<p>July 16, 1863, Thurs.</p>	<p>Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Cochran “entered upon his pastorate” at Grinnell Congregational Church. (Source: Parker, L.F., First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907, pg. 17, Grinnell College Archives, call #20 colpar)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Cochran was a graduate of Oberlin College (class of 1839) and Seminary (class of 1842). In spring 1842, upon Charles G. Finney’s recommendation, philanthropist Arthur Tappan invited Cochran to “go to New York City and establish a Congregational Church. He [Cochran] met with great opposition from the local clergy, who regarded Oberlin theology as rank heresy, but succeeded, in spite of them, in attracting large congregations and building up a church.”</p> <p>The following winter, Rev. Cochran, with Mr. Finney assisting, held “a series of revival meetings at Niblo’s Theater.” Jacob Dolson Cox had an emotional conversion experience at one of these meetings, was baptized, and joined Cochran’s church the following fall. (Cox later became a Union general during the Civil War, and after the war became governor of Ohio.)</p> <p>Years later, Leonard F. Parker wrote of Cochran, “He was a great admirer and personal friend of Finney, and no man ever went out from Oberlin who more nearly resembled his theological teacher in his choice of pulpit themes or in his ability to make them attractive to the most thoughtful. He had no share of Finney’s dramatic power, yet he surpassed that able man in general scholarship and in his captivating use of such poets as Young, Milton, and Shakespeare.”</p> <p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke commented, “Church attendance during [the] years of Dr. Cochran’s preaching was a good course in fundamental theology.”</p> <p>Prior to coming to Grinnell, Rev. Cochran had dealt with “pro-slavery mobs and ... felt the force of their peculiar, manual arguments.” As befitted such a man, Cochran had a strong will and was “resolutely self-reliant” according to Parker. Cochran “was eminently logical and philosophically doctrinal. He put his heart into his beliefs and they</p>	

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	<p>became rocky convictions, even though on topics of secondary importance.” Another admirer of Cochran said that he had “a great warm heart and tender emotions.”</p> <p>In 1865, the Civil War ended, and Iowa College’s first class graduated. Rev. Cochran left Grinnell Congregational Church in 1869 when he “took hold of the beginning of a College down in Kidder, Missouri; he served there as president from 1869-1879.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. William C. Cochran, <u>General Jacob Dolson Cox: Early Life and Military Services</u>, pg. 7; 2. Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pgs. 17 and 33, Grinnell College Archives; and 3. Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. VI, pg. 218)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Historian Trumann O. Douglass points out that the News-Letter (Sept. 1863) announced Rev. Cochran’s arrival, stating, “Brother Cochran commenced his labors August 2d.” It is likely that Rev. Cochran accepted the call to serve as pastor, effective July 16, 1863, but that he began his active ministry on Aug. 2, 1863. This is probable because Josephus Eastman noted on July 15 that Rev. Cochran “left East today to be absent awhile but is expected to return.” Eastman also noted on July 30, “Mr. Cochran returned.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Douglass, T.O. <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. VI, pgs. 216-217, unpublished manuscript, Grinnell College Archives; and 2. Diary of Josephus Eastman, July 15 and July 30, 1863)</p>	
July 17, 1863, Fri.	<p>“[Rev.] Job Cushman, J.B. Grinnell, and [Rev. Homer] Hamlin and ____ called. “Dr. [Ephraim] Harris has a prospect of being appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army. “I weigh now 139 ½ pounds – am pretty lean to be sure.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 18, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Drew deed for Mr. [Rev. Job] Cushman.</p> <p>“I was applied to join a military company but declined. I do not think my health and inclinations to train are much as to make it profitable at present ...</p> <p>“Mr. Judd, editor of the ‘Agriculturalist,’ New York State, the length of the iron rail from here to New York City to be 1,194 miles and estimate the time necessary to travel it in the cars, without stopping for rest, to be only 51 hours and 25 minutes. The route is through Pittsburgh. What a ride on a rail that is! So we are only a little over <u>2 days</u> distant from New York City.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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July 19, 1863, Sun.	<p>“At Church at Congregational House in A.M., and heard Mr. [Edward] Cleveland at Baptist House in P.M., and at Congregational House in evening at Monthly concert. (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Editorial blamed Copperhead teaching for riots</p> <p>“The Draft Riots in New York City and other places, are the result of the teachings of Copperhead newspapers and orators. Not a solitary Republican in the wide land can be found who has participated in these riots in any form or manner. The honor of setting up these fiendish demonstrations against society and Government belongs exclusively to the Tory faction of the North, under the lead of the Words, Vallandingham and Seymour. – The men and their co-workers everywhere are directly responsible for the long list of bloody atrocities in New York City. It was they who, through their unreasoning instruments, gave Arson and red-blooded Murder a carnival in the Metropolis. It was they who first taught the people to contemn [condemn] the laws and trample the authority of the Government under their feet. By the hellish teachings of these leaders, their instruments were made to believe that any act of hostility to the laws was justifiable; and it was natural that these miserable tools, with all their passions excited by the inflammatory appeals of Traitors, should signalize their contempt of law by a series of burnings and brutal murders which shock the civilized world.</p> <p>“While the New York Traitors are engaged in the hideous pastime of Murder and Arson, their brother conspirators in Iowa are working to produce the same diabolical results in the cities of this State. – In Dubuque, Muscatine and Burlington, the Tory sheets are not only apologizing for [defending] the wholesale murders in New York, but they are using every devilish appliance in their power to raise the standard of revolt against the Draft in Iowa. Stealing the name of the Democratic party, these fiends in human shape are anticipating and encouraging an outbreak in this State which, if it occurs at all, will deluge the streets of our cities with blood!”</p> <p>(Source: Letter to the editor, July 19, 1863, Daily State Register, located at ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Week of July 20-24, 1863	<p style="text-align: center;">“Seizure of Contraband Arms at Grinnell”</p> <p>“Yesterday, Provost Marshal Henry, of Davenport, seized two boxes of minie rifles at the express office in Grinnell. They were addressed to Peter S. Pierce, a noted copperhead, residing about three miles from town. The arms had been shipped from Chicago, and were packed in short boxes, the stocks and breeches having been separated, in order to avoid suspicion. How</p>	

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	<p>Marshal Henry got scent of them we were not informed. He passed through Wilton, on last evening, having the arms in his possession.</p> <p>“Thus, no doubt, has been nipped in the bud an attempt to inaugurate on the prairies of Iowa the bloody scenes enacted in the streets of New York last week. There is evidence that the sympathizers of Poweshiek County are thoroughly organized, and were expecting these arms (some 300 stand) in order to set at defiance the draft officers. This is a part of the ‘peace’ programme Mahony, Thayer, & Co. have arranged for the people of Iowa. We can promise them, however, that if they undertake anything of the kind, they will find it about as sore business as did their coworkers who participated in the riotous proceedings in New York. Such demonstrations at this time, to encourage their defeated and disheartened ‘Southern brethren,’ will meet with swift and severe punishment from the indignant loyal masses of the North.” – Muscatine Journal.</p> <p>(Source: “Seizure of Contraband Arms at Grinnell,” Daily State Register, July 25, 1863, quoting the Muscatine Ledger, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
July 20, 1863, Mon.	<p>“In the evening, I attended address of Mr. Judd, editor of the ‘Agriculturalist.’ He gave a description of the battle of Gettysburg, and it was very interesting indeed.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 21, 1863, Tues.	<p>“The war takes a great deal of the attention of the people all over the land of course. The patriot feels interested for his country. The rebel feels an interest for his home and his kindred. The soldier forgets not his loved friends at home, and the friends at home think and speak and are in anxiety of those who are gone to the army and are exposed to the fortunes of war.</p> <p>“News is full of interest which is so full of the possible fortunes, the life or death of our dear friends and the welfare of our country.</p> <p>“We talk of the news of the war day by day, at the table and in the street, from early morn and late at night. Oh! How great is the calamity of war, and yet how great are the workings of Providence which underlies this war in our country.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 22, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Attended to execution of Deed by H. [Rev. Homer] Hamlin to [Rev.] Job Cushman. These are two Congregational Ministers. They have made a trade. Mr. Cushman claims that Mr. Hamlin cheated him.</p> <p>“On hearing out the affair, it was agreed that Mr. Hamlin should execute a deed of some land to Mr. Cushman, and Mr. Hamlin does it, and I have attended to it.</p> <p>“How frail and imperfect we are. Oh! How humble and penitent and good and kind we</p>	

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	ought always to strive to be. It is the best; it pays; it is wise; it is good to be so.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
July 23, 1863, Thurs.	<p>Iowa Copperhead reaction to New York Draft Riots</p> <p>“Let Mr. Lincoln withdraw his emancipation proclamation and there will be no more riots in New York or elsewhere, occasioned by resistance to the draft. Let him do this act of justice to the American people, and he will need no conscription act at all. All it requires is an hour’s statesmanship in the White House to relieve the nation of the impending crisis. If we cannot have this, God only knows what will become of the people.”</p> <p>(Source: Lendt, D.L., <u>Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa</u>, pg. 90, quoting the Weekly Courier, Muscatine, Iowa, July 23, 1863, page 25, column 2)</p>	
July 25, 1863, Sat.	<p>Discussion of Possible Newspaper in Grinnell</p> <p>“Was at meeting of the citizens in the school house to see about having a newspaper published for Grinnell. E.H. Grinnell acted as Chairman of the meeting, and I acted as Secretary. Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker, J.B. Gleege [?], and R.M. Haines were made a committee or as assistants to the editor to give information for the paper from Grinnell.</p> <p>“It is proposed to publish the paper from Montezuma and print it on the [Montezuma] ‘Republican’ press with the name of ‘the Grinnell Journal.’”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Worry about armed Southern Sympathizers in Mahaska County</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Oskaloosa, Iowa July 25, 1863</p> <p>“Adj. Gen’l N.B. Baker “Sir: “Our Community has recently been threatened by the presence of armed men, who proposed in certain contingencies to release prisoners and destroy public and private property. An occurrence of this character took place a day or two since. A large body of men from the country came to town armed, with the intention of forcibly releasing prisoners in custody of the U.S. Office. Better councils prevailed, & the men went their way without executing their threats.</p> <p>“These demonstrations lead our people to believe that arms are needed here to repel the mob in case of an outbreak. We learn that a good company is organized at Bellefontain in this</p>	

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	<p>county, and near the Marion & Monroe County lines. We think it would be well to furnish them with arms, and accordingly recommend the same.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Very Respectfully, Jn. R. Needham, J.W. Jones” (Source: J.R. Needham and J.W. Jones letter to Adj. General Nathaniel B. Baker, July 25, 1863, Adj. General, Correspondence, Disloyal sentiment file, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
July 26, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church. Mr. [Rev. Lucius C.] Rouse preached.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">D.L. Cushing married a widow, Mrs. Sarah K. Bailey. Rev. Lucius C. Rouse performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
July 27, 1863, Mon.	<p>“I helped Professor Von Coelln carry a basket of crockery home from the store. He is about to go housekeeping.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 28, 1863, Tues.	<p>“WE HAD A PUMP PUT IN TODAY. Have been sick all week.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Took a ride with Dr. [Ephraim] Harris out into the prairie after his horse which he lost, and found him [the horse]. “I took a walk out to the excavation of the Rail Road.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 29, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Took a ride with Dr. [Ephraim] Harris and S.P. Sanford to Westfield where Mr. Sanford made a good political speech. I declined twice to speak. “Mr. Sanford is a Universalist preacher of ability. He spoke in the Congregational Church in the evening. I heard him. Paid one dollar toward his expenses.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 30, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Dr. [Ephraim] Harris received notice of appointment as assistant Surgeon of 21st Regiment. “Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran returned and is to board at the Reed House where I board for a few weeks. “I ... ate green apples.”</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annie Wittenmyer's Appeal on behalf of sick and wounded soldiers</p> <p>“To the Soldiers’ Aid Societies of Iowa, and the Citizens generally: We again appeal to you for aid in our efforts to relieve the wants of sick and wounded soldiers.</p> <p>“We have a large army in the field – the sickly season in a southern climate is upon them – the number of sick has been largely increased by excessive labor, loss of sleep and hardships during the siege of Vicksburg; and, unless extraordinary efforts are made to prevent it, a vast amount of suffering must ensue.</p> <p>“Large hospitals are being established in the South, and many of the sick will be retained there for treatment. This will increase the demand for all kinds of hospital supplies. Shirts, drawers, towels and rags are greatly needed.</p> <p>“Potatoes, onions, fresh butter, canned or packed in tight kegs; fresh eggs, dipped in lard and packed in oats mixed with salt; with not more than sixty dozen in a bbl.; pickles of all kinds, especially onions, horse-radish and mustard bottled with cider vinegar are in great demand in large quantities to prevent sickness. Dried and canned fruit, toasted rusk and soda crackers are much needed for the sick.</p> <p>“The greatest possible quantities of blackberries and tomatoes should now be secured. Stringent orders have been issued and every available means taken to prevent the misapplication of sanitary stores. General Grant is giving every facility in his power to assist us in our work. Under recent orders, no goods can be sent to particular individuals, companies or regiments, but must all go into a common stock for general distribution. As complete a list as possible of all sick and wounded Iowa soldiers in the West will be kept in St. Louis, where all possible information will be furnished to their friends, either in person or by letter.</p> <p>“All sanitary stores and letters will be directed to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, care Partridge & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Every package should have plainly marked upon it with paint the name of the society sending it, and a list of contents should be enclosed within, and another sent by mail.</p> <p>“No articles liable to leakage or breakage should ever be placed with dry goods. – Very many of our goods are ruined in this way.</p> <p>“Many articles can better be purchased at wholesale. Money for such purpose should be</p>	

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	<p>sent to N.H. Brainard, Mil. Sec. [Adjutant-General] to Gov. Kirkwood at Iowa City who will acknowledge receipt.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Annie Wittenmyer, Dr. A. Maxwell, State Sanitary Agents”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: “Sanitary Circular,” written July 30, 1863, published in Daily State Register, Aug. 14, 1863, located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
July 31, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Today, Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris received a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 21st Reg. Iowa Vol. Infantry and expects soon to leave home for the army in the field to accompany his Regiment.”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 1, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Tally War” (“Skunk River War”) in Keokuk County, Iowa</p> <p>Southern-sympathizing Democrats, led by Rev. George C. Tally, had been criticizing the U.S. government for having a military draft.</p> <p>While Republicans in South English, Iowa, were holding a meeting, Tally and his followers approached in wagons.</p> <p>Someone cried, “Copperhead!” and someone else yelled, “cowards!”, and guns were fired. Tally dropped with a bullet to the head, and his followers swore vengeance.</p> <p>Soon, “wagonloads of men” from Poweshiek and three other counties rendezvoused near the western border of Keokuk County “in a grove near Skunk River.” An estimated 500-4,000 men gathered, many of them armed with rifles and shotguns.</p> <p>The Copperheads dispersed as home guard companies poured into western Keokuk County from Muscatine, Fairfield, Washington, Mt. Pleasant, and other towns.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Sources: 1. Dan E. Clark, <u>Samuel Jordan Kirkwood</u>, pg. 274, Iowa Biographical Series, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1917; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pgs. 471-472, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The editors of the 1880 <u>History of Poweshiek County</u> state, “Quite a number went from Poweshiek County [to the Skunk River], and it is on account of the representation which the county had there that gives the affair a local significance.”</p> <p>NOTE 2: The Civil War years were a time of loss and sorrow. In 1862, Congregational churchman William Windsor of Davenport wrote, “The war has absorbed public attention to the exclusion of every other theme. Several regiments were recruited and barracked</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>here the past fall and winter.”</p> <p>Windsor related that on the day of the fall of Fort Donelson, the church received a request for hospital supplies. That afternoon, parents and children labored on the Sabbath, preparing lint and bandages for wounded soldiers.</p> <p>Windsor added, “We feel that we are very near the seat of the war. I never go down the street but I see cripples in uniform.”</p> <p>Congregational Superintendent Guernsey reported in 1863 that “One hundred and fifteen churches report but a small fraction less than one-fifth of their entire membership in the army ... Whole communities have been more than decimated by the work of enlistment.”</p> <p>Almost 9 percent of the entire population of Poweshiek County had enlisted in 1861 and 1862. (Specifically, 497 men enlisted out of the 1860 population of 5,668.) Poweshiek County exceeded the enlistment quotas for those years by 170 men.</p> <p>In 1863, Iowa College was, reportedly, represented in the Union Army by the whole Sophomore Class, five of eleven Freshmen, and twenty-seven men in the Preparatory Department. There were no Junior or Senior Classes that year.</p> <p>During the years 1862-1863, southern Iowa communities, especially, encountered numbers of pro-Union refugees who had fled from the South, as well as fugitive slaves who sought temporary homes.</p> <p>It was against this background that Congregational missionaries in southern Iowa were at times criticized – and sometimes threatened – by listeners for publicly supporting the Union and the volunteers in prayers and sermons.</p> <p>Attendees at one church told their missionary preacher, “We have never heard the President prayed for until you elected Lincoln ... We are waging an unjust war on the South, and preachers originated that war, and preachers have much to answer for, for they caused all these wholesale murders.”</p> <p>Another missionary reported, “One appointment I have been obliged to give up in consequence of the danger attending it. The danger became so apparent at one time that friends of free speech came in from places miles distant to protect me. When I arrived at the schoolhouse, I found enemies armed to prevent my speaking; but the Union element prevailed, and I preached, but have not visited the schoolhouse since. The leading man among this class is a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher. He was in this place a few days</p>	

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	<p>ago, and in our house of worship, debating the question of the divine origin of slavery; and when his sympathizers left the place, they went hurraing for Jeff Davis.”</p> <p>Yet another missionary wrote, “After the reverses at Richmond [Virginia], the secessionists among us were greatly emboldened and became quite troublesome. And our people were in a constant state of excitement. At a small place five miles distant, a recruiting officer was set upon, threatened with hanging, and driven from the place. Three of the wretches engaged in the assault have been arrested. As a consequence, their fellow traitors were greatly enraged, and made all sorts of threats. We are under the necessity of patrolling our streets at night, and keeping a sharp lookout. The people are in a feverish state of excitement.”</p> <p>The Eddyville Star had the following item: “Twice in Mahaska [County] and once in Marion County have preachers been driven from their pulpits because they prayed for the government and the Union armies.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 155-160; and 2. <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, “Acting Quarter Master General’s Report, “Population, Quota, and Credits by District and Counties, Calls of 1861 and 1862,” pg. 461))</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE 2: See timeline entries for August 4 and 6, 1863.</p>	
Aug, 2, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Was at the monthly concert [in Grinnell] in the evening. “A portion of the 7th Iowa Cavalry, some 700 passed through town westerly today.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 3, 1863. Mon.	<p>“I went to the farm [former residence] on a hay rack, spent the day, the third time I have been there.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Aug. 4, 1863, Tues.	<p>“There is some excitement in town about a riot in Keokuk County. The loyal and disloyal people there have come in collusion [?], and some violence has been used, and several deaths ensued. Some disloyal citizens, it is said ---- from this county, and some loyal people are considering the propriety of going for the defense of the loyal citizens of Keokuk County, but as yet no unified action has been taken for it.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: See timeline entries for August 1 and 6, 1863.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Aug. 5, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris left town for his post as Assistant Surgeon in the 21st Iowa.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 6, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“I went to a meeting in afternoon, a meeting of Thanksgiving and prayer FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ARMIES.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“This day being set apart by the President [Abraham Lincoln] for a special thanksgiving for the late success of the ___ arms, I attended church. Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran, Mr. D___, Mr. [Rev. Lucius C.] Rouse, and Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell spoke, and the meeting was quite interesting.</p> <p>“The excitement about the riot in Keokuk County continues.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 7, 1863, Fri.	<p>“He [Rev. Samuel Cochran] is now living alone in the house of [Rev.] Job Cushman and occupying a room furnished by the citizens, but boarding at the Reed House till his family shall come one. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and culture.</p> <p>“I had my desk, which I bought of Mr. Cushman, which used to be George E.C ___’s varnished today.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 8, 1863, Sat.	<p>“There was a political caucus held in the school house to choose delegates to the [Poweshiek] County Convention. The work was done up rather suddenly and early as some thought, and I rather thought so myself.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 13, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Today, I found a two dollar bill on my bed. I did not know but it came out of my pocket</p> <p>“... I attended church in the evening. J.B. Grinnell and Dr.[Reuben] Sears are interested in swamp lands or the selection of them, and we talked over the matter together today as Mr. Grinnell is expecting to go to Congress next winter it may be that some legislation will had so he might.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: The punctuation is exactly as written in the typed transcript of Josephus Eastman’s Diary.</p>	
Aug. 15,	<p>“Dr. [Reuben] Sears was nominated for Representative to General Assembly against Dr.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Sat.	[Thomas] Holyoke at the county convention. There evidently has been some maneuvering about the matter, and Dr. Sears has out done Dr. Holyoke in securing favor in the nominating convention probably by getting delegates of favorable views elected to the convention. I wish that there was less political selfishness in our country." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Aug. 16, 1863, Sun.	“Attended church in A.M. and P.M. Rev. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran preached excellently. Was at Sunday School, too. “I walked with Mr. Cochran up to the church today. He boards at the Reed House where I do.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Aug. 17, 1863, Mon.	“Was at church in the evening. Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps was present with the lame leg sprained in a peculiar manner.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Aug. 20, 1863, Thurs.	“I was at the ice cream party at the church in the evening. [The teacher’s institute was being held in Grinnell] – the proceeds I think are to be applied to relieve Mr. Ladd, a sick man.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Aug. 22, 1863, Sat.	“Had a tooth drawn.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)	
Aug. 27, 1863, Thurs.	“Moved my books and some other things up to rooms over F.P. Taylor’s store. The rooms have a very fine view, fronting on Broad Street and the Public Square, just opposite the north-west corner of the square. One room has three windows, one toward the north and two toward the east, and [the] other room has one window toward the east.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary) NOTE: The next day, Eastman wrote, “Put up a sign at top of north side of building. The sign reads, ‘J. EASTMAN’S OFFICE’ and is on the door.”	
Aug. 29, 1863, Sat.	“Mr. Ladd died.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett) “Mr. Ladd died of consumption. He has been a long time sick in the town.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Aug. 30,	“Attended his [Mr. Ladd’s] funeral.”	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Sun.	<p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“The funeral of Mr. Ladd was attended in the afternoon at the meeting house. The sermon was good, and there was quite a fair attendance. I delayed till most of the people – most of the men at least – had gone out.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 31, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Went to Ezra Grinnell’s TO GET A RECIPE FOR BITTERS.</p> <p>“Engaged a black woman to do my washing tomorrow.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 1, 1863, Tues.	<p>“She [the black woman] washed, charged half a dollar.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Called on Mrs. S.F. [Margaret Jane] Cooper in relation to swamp land papers at request of J.B. Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Copperhead camp was two miles west [?] of L. [Lancaster] on ___ Farm.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1862-64, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: Roving A.H.M.S. superintendent for southern Iowa, Julius A. Reed, noted this location during his travels.</p> <p>Henry Brown married Jane Horwell. Rev. Samuel D. Cochran, Pastor of Congregational Church,” performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Sept. 3, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell called on business and entrusted me to sign bonds for \$40,000 and \$15,000 with him. I told him I was not worth much for security. These bonds are to enable him to draw money from counties for swamp lands – coming from the Federal Government.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Sept. 5, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Made grape sauce.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Erastus Snow called early in the morning and wished to employ me against Amos Bixby, etc.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Sept. 8, 1863, Tues.	J.A. Hays married Carrie Maltbie. Rev. Lucius C. Rouse performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)	
Sept. 9, 1863, Wed.	<p>“There was a political speech at the church.” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Was at political meeting and heard Senator Grieves [?] and Mr. Darwin, too. They spoke tolerably well. Mr. Grieves made much the best speech, and J.B. Grinnell put the snapper on in a little after speech ...</p> <p>“I called at the well house of Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps and got a bucket of water, and meeting Miss Junietta Phelps, asked for leave [?] to get a bucket of water. She said, ‘Yes, of course.’” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Sept. 10, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“As I intend to sleep in the little room adjoining my office, I asked Mr. Sanford for a straw bed tick. I have not slept on a feather bed next to me for a long time. I prefer to sleep on straw or near to it.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Eastman moved from the Reed House to his new quarters two days later.</p>	
Sept. 15, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Went to the farm, picked the grapes and rhubarb, came home, ironed, and cut the rhubarb.”</p> <p>“I bought a black checked dress.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Sept. 16, 1863, Wed.	<p>“I had my lodging room and floor recleaned and washed by a darkie.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Sept. 17, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Had my office room washed and cleaned. Mr. Stan____ and wife, darkies, attended to the job of cleaning both rooms, but the wife [?] was left out today I believe. “I attended church in the evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Sept. 18, 1863, Fri.	<p>“We made Maria’s [Bartlett] wedding cake.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Eliza Ann’s cousin Maria Bartlett married John Hibbard on Sept. 22, 1863. “Uncle David, Aunt, and Vina” attended.</p> <p>President Abraham Lincoln suspended habeas corpus Congress authorized Lincoln to suspend habeas corpus “whenever, in his judgment, the public safety does require” it. As a result, federal authorities could more easily imprison Confederate sympathizers (often called “Copperheads”), spies, and military forces. A Lincoln biographer explained the meaning of habeas corpus. “<i>Habeas</i> and <i>corpus</i> are two Latin words meaning ‘you may have the body,’ and the intention of the writ is to deliver a person who has been falsely imprisoned. Thus, when any one thinks he has been imprisoned from some unjust cause or upon false accusation, he appeals to the writ of <i>habeas corpus</i>. The writ commands the sheriff, or any one else to whom it may be directed, to <i>have the body</i> of the person who has been deprived of his liberty immediately before some competent tribunal. The person who restrained the said prisoner must also be present, and he must also bring with him the cause of the restraint, that all parties may be then and there lawfully judged.” When Congress gave Lincoln the authority to suspend habeas corpus, federal officials (under orders from Lincoln) could throw people in prison who Lincoln thought were dangerous, including especially outspoken Copperheads. (Sources: 1. Abraham Lincoln, “Proclamation,” Sept. 15, 1863, published in Daily State Journal, Sept. 18, 1863; and 2. Wayne Whipple, <u>The Story-book Life of Lincoln, A Biography Composed of Five Hundred true Stories told by Abraham Lincoln and his Friends, Selected from all Authentic Sources, and Fitted Together in Order, Forming his Complete life History</u>, pgs. 488-489, published in 1908)</p>	
Sept. 21, 1863. Mon.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell is our representative. Elected to Congress from the 4th Congressional District. He called today and employed me in case of contested election between him and H.M.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Martin [Martyn] of Marengo who had notified Mr. Grinnell that he will contest his seat on grounds of unconstitutionality of the court allowing soldiers to vote and on grounds of 'fraud.' Mr. Grinnell feels ____ of his own success in holding the seat, and I have not much doubt that he will succeed.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Sept. 22, 1863, Tues.	<p>J. Newell Hibbard married Maria J. Bartlett. Rev. Samuel D. Cochran performed the ceremony.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. I, 1848-1865, microfilm POW-37, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Sept. 25, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Mrs. N.W. Clark, wife of Capt. [Nathaniel W.] Clark, called on business. She has a claim for rent against a stage driver ...</p> <p>“I wrote to Mr. H.M. Martin [Martyn] and sent notices for taking testimony in the contested election between him and [J.B.] Grinnell.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Sept. 26, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Went to Montezuma with Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps and Mr. Gillett[e] and attended to business at Court House. Rather a pleasant ride and rather _____. I was rather behind in work at the recorder's office.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Sept., 29, 1863, Tues.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell and Mr. Hall called and deposited with me a contract between them in regard to sheep.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 1, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. Rodolph's folks started West. Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] bought a barrel of apples.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: Eliza Ann made apple butter two days later.</p> <p>“I drew up power of attorney from Ezra H. Grinnell to J.B. Grinnell, or rather I had it executed.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 4, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church and heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preach in the A.M. and Mr. Robinson [?] in the P.M.</p> <p>“Attended monthly concert in evening ...</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Dr. [Reuben] Sears informed me that [S.C.] Aldrich, Esq., was sick at his house.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 5, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Commenced a quilt for Alice [Howard].” (Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Oct. 6, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Mr. [Ezra] Snow called on business.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 7, 1863, Wed.	<p>“I received my watch with crystal in it.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J.B. Grinnell's public letter to a Soldier</p> <p>‘Real Union men hold that it is right and proper for our soldiers to vote, and every Union newspaper in the State takes ground warmly in your favor; on the contrary, since the soldiers voted last fall, every Democratic newspaper in the State takes ground against your voting.’ (Source: Montezuma Republican, Oct. 7, 1863, ISHS, Roll #3927 – tacked onto Jan. 6, 1892 roll -- Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 9, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Dr. [Reuben] Sears called. S.C. Aldrich, Esq., died at the residence of Dr. Sears today. He was a young enterprising lawyer, resident in Brooklyn in this county, and being well acquainted with Dr. Sears, came to his house quite sick and had been there about one week. This is of ___ interest to me as he was a lawyer and an acquaintance of mine.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 10, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Baked. Mrs. Herrick stopped for tea.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“Dr. [Reuben] Sears consulted with me about the estate of S.C. Aldrich, Esq., deceased. “Mrs. Clark, wife of Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark, called. Hon. J.B. Grinnell called, too. I exercised in sawing wood.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 11, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church and heard Dr. [Samuel] Cochran preach. He preached well. Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell made the prayer.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Oct. 12, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Sent notices for taking testimony for J.B. Grinnell in contested election from the 8th, 13th, and 40th Regiments in the field. Mrs. [Julia (Chapin)] Grinnell called ...</p> <p>“We are queer creatures, weak and frail. We are changeable and short-sighted, and are swayed by passion [pressure?] and prejudice, and also, I hope, sometimes controlled by our own reason and judgment.</p> <p>“After having various thoughts and feelings in regard to marriage and its various relations, I may say that today, in the exercise of what I considered as good sense ... I did think that it would not be best for me to wed Miss ___ nor anyone I know who is residing in this town – even if I could do so – which is of course not certain. This is the cool judgment and conclusion at which I have arrived ...</p> <p>“In as important a matter as marriage, we ought to follow the best judgment that God has given us – and I pray God to help me to submit to His will and teachings and not to be the subject of unwise passion. God help me to do as I ought.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 13, 1863, Tues.	<p>“This is election day. I voted the regular union ticket except erasing the name of J.H. Tilton for C. Judge.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Extension of the M.& M. R.R.</p> <p>The M.& M. R.R. is now open to Grinnell Station, fifty miles from Des Moines. Freight shipped by this route will come through in a quicker time, and at as low rates as by any other line. Freight forwarded promptly, by reliable teamsters – to Des Moines, at the lowest rates.</p> <p>The Chicago and Rock Island and M.& M. Railroads make as quick time from Des Moines to Chicago as any other route.</p> <p>Going East, Passengers leave Des Moines at 5 a.m., Grinnell 3:20 p.m., and arrive at Chicago at 6 a.m. next morning.</p> <p>Going West, Passengers leave Chicago at 8:30 p.m., and arrive at Grinnell at 12 m., and at Des Moines at 10 p.m.</p> <p>New and commodious sleeping cars attached to all night trains.</p> <p>OLIVER FISKE, Agent”</p> <p>(Source: Oct. 13, 1863, Daily Statesman, Des Moines, p. 3, microfilm, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	NOTE: Overnight Grinnell passengers reached Chicago in 14 hours, 40 minutes.	
Oct. 14, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Went to Mr. [Leonard F.] Parker’s to the society.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“J.B. Grinnell and V.P. Harris called. Mr. Grinnell asked me why I erased the name of J.H. Tilton from the ticket as County Judge.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Eastman seemed to have believed a report that Tilton was drunk at a party. Eastman wrote, “I did not think a drunken man was suitable for the place.”</p>	
Oct. 15, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] sold 100 bushels of WHEAT FOR 76 ½ cents.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: The following day, Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard wrote, “Mr. H. went to LeGrand [Iowa] to mill.”</p> <p>“J.B. Grinnell called and read his letter to H.M. Martin [Martyn] which is rather severe and pointed. He has not quite completed it yet.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 18, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church in the A.M. and heard Dr. S. [Samuel] D. Cochran preach in the Congregational Church and in the P.M. in the school house. He spoke well. The Congregational Church is undergoing repairs so that it could not be well occupied.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 20, 1863, Tues.	<p>“When I was walking down toward the Reed House for breakfast early in the morning, a partridge [pheasant] flew from a tree beside the street, and flying from me flew straight off to the Reed House and against it. I picked it up nearly dead.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 22, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Very cold. Froze in the pantry at night.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Engaged in a case for a Prof. [?] Sherman against old Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark. The old captain is quite a genius I guess – an old sea captain.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 23, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Mr. H. [Benoni Howard] went south for coal for Mr. Dudley.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>“J.B. Grinnell and S. [Samuel] F. Cooper called and consulted with me as to swamp lands and matters thereabouts. They have been considerably interested in such matters and are as yet.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 24, 1863, Sat.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell and S. [Samuel] F. Cooper called as to swamp land matters. Dr. [Reuben] Sears called to consult about estate of late Mr. Aldrich. “Sherman and Captain Clark called, too.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 25, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church at Baptist House and heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preach there, and in the evening heard him at the school house, and he preached well.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 26, 1863, Mon.	<p>“John and Enos Freeman came, going to work for their board.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: It is uncertain why the men decided to work for their board. They might have needed to board in order to attend the preparatory school or Iowa College.</p> <p>“Rev Mr. [Lucius C.] Rouse called and spent an hour or so in forenoon. He is kind, good old gentleman, I think, but I have not called on him at his house yet.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Oct. 27, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Settled with L.B. Sampson [?] with whom I am boarding now and paid up to the first of November. I pay \$2.00 per week. Full house ..” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 28, 1863, Wed.	<p>“S.F. [Col. Samuel] Cooper called ... “Some days ago, I sent about \$40.00 in bank bills on Davenport Bank of State of Iowa</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Bank by Mr. Root, conductor of the R.R. train to Davenport. Today, he brought back \$56. I paid him \$1.00. I was quite lucky in making \$15 in the gold speculation. The Branch Bank at Davenport is the only Bank in the State I think that has redeemed its notes in gold at the price of gold. Hurrah! for the Davenport Branch Bank.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 29, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell introduced me to Col. E.Q. Fellows whom he brought into my office. He is a resident of Sandwich, N.H. His post office address is Center Sandwich N.H. He was Lt. Col. of 1st N.H. and Col. of 3rd and 9th N.H. Reg. [Regular] Vol. [Volunteer] Infantry. He was at West Point Military Academy with [George] McClellan, [Ambrose] Burnside, Jeff. [Jefferson] Davis, Stonewall [Thomas J.] Jackson, etc. ...</p> <p>“While he [Fellows] was here, it snowed and blowed like a winter day. He did not like this part of the country very well. He owns a little land here.</p> <p>“Col. [Samuel F.] Cooper called while Mr. Grinnell and Col. Fellows were present. It seems rather agreeable to know a man who knew some men and some places I did in N.H.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 30, 1863, Fri.	<p>“We have today 4 or 5 inches of snow on the ground. Good sleighing, too.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p>“Was sick. Had Dr. [Reuben] Sears. He visited me four times.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>The faculty of Iowa College was informed that a young black woman had applied for admission. Her last name was Alexander, and she hailed from Muscatine.</p> <p>In the following days, Professor Leonard F. Parker surveyed the trustees. The vast majority of them supported admitting her.</p> <p>Board President A.B. Robbins (a pastor in Muscatine who probably knew the young woman), wrote:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“[God] hath made of one blood all people [Acts 17: 26]... This probably includes Jews, Arabians and Africans or Americans of African descent.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“All those [students] leaving because of the coming of these last [African Americans] are probably so deficient in brains that they would dishonor the institution by</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>remaining ... They had therefore better leave at once.”</p> <p>Another trustee, General George B. Sargent, wrote: “If I should ever by my vote prohibit any of God’s creatures upon this earth from all the advantages to be derived from Iowa College on account of [his or her] color, I should pray that my tongue might cease its utterance and my right arm be paralyzed.”</p> <p>The young woman was admitted, but it is uncertain whether she ever attended Iowa College. (Source: Wall, J.F., <u>Grinnell College in the Nineteenth Century</u>, pgs. 130-131, drawing upon letters to Prof. Leonard F. Parker from A. B. Robbins on Nov. 11, 1863, and from George B. Sargent, Nov. 12, 1863. Letters are in Leonard F. Parker files in Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>“In the autumn of 1863, Fremont County was threatened [by Copperheads] with disorder and violence. On Oct. 30, Provost Marshal Van Eaton and a few deputy marshals took after some suspected Copperheads on the road to Sidney in Fremont County. Van Eaton and his party were ambushed from the roadside and Van Eaton murdered. Very soon after, Sidney’s fine courthouse was blown up by the same desperadoes, presumably by these same desperadoes.” (Source: “Southern Sympathizers in Iowa during Civil War Period,” pg. 5, Annals of Iowa, January 1951, Iowa Historical Society.)</p>	
Nov. 1, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church and heard S. D. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preach – he preached well. It was Sacrament Day, and I participated agreeably to invitation. “The eye of Miss R. greeted me strongly after service!! I was at church in P.M. at Sabbath School and at church in the evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 7, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Almira Neff came to board and work. I sat up a little.” (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p> <p>NOTE: Almira (or “Myra”) left the Howards on Nov. 25 to go home for the Christmas season.</p>	
Nov. 8, 1863,	<p>“Attended church. Rev. Mr. [Samuel D.] Cochran preached especially of the death of</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation																																
Sun.	<p>young Burrell who was a soldier drowned in the Arkansas River. "Was at church in evening, was not at Sabbath School." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Seth H. Burrell, age 29, "drowned Sept. 25, 1863, Little Rock, Arkansas; buried in National Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas, section 1, grave 936." Born in Maine, Burrell resided in Grinnell before enlisting on Aug. 15, 1862 and being mustered into the 40th Iowa Infantry on Nov. 25, 1862. He had been promoted to Commissary Sergeant on Feb. 20, 1863. Source: Iowa Adjutant General's Office, <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, Together with Historical Sketches of Volunteer Organizations, 1861-1866</u>, pg. 1065)</p>																																	
Nov. 9, 1863, Mon.	<p>"Col. [Samuel F.] Cooper called before leaving for the army. Spoke of occupying office with me on his return home. "Dr. [Reuben] Sears and Mr. Snow called." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Montezuma Militia reported arms, &c to Adjutant-General</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Montezuma, Iowa Nov. 9th, 1863</p> <p>N.B. Baker Adj. General of Iowa "General: In compliance with __ 6 of General Orders No. 125, I have the honor to report in my possession as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">40 Prussian muskets – Condition good (2 exceptions)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Bayonets</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Cartridge Boxes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Cap Pouches</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Cartridge Box Belts</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Waist Belts</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td>(no buckles)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 U.S. Plates</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Gun Slings</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">“</td> <td>(1 exception)</td> </tr> </table>	40 Prussian muskets – Condition good (2 exceptions)				40 Bayonets	“	“		40 Cartridge Boxes	“	“		40 Cap Pouches	“	“		40 Cartridge Box Belts	“	“		40 Waist Belts	“	“	(no buckles)	40 U.S. Plates	“	“		40 Gun Slings	“	“	(1 exception)	
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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>20 Gun _____ “ “ 1,000 (1 Box) rounds Water Proof Cartridges – Good condit. All of which is respectfully submitted</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Your Obedient Servant W.R. Lewis, Captain ‘Poweshiek Rangers, ’ formerly Riflemen”</p> <p>(Source: Adj.-Gen'l Militia Reports, 1855-1876, Marion Cty. – Warren Cty., Box 03, N51/06/09, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 11, 1863, Wed.	<p>“E.N. Gates and J.B. Besach, editor of the Montezuma Republican, called. I was sorry that my office was very smoky ... “Was at Festival in the evening. The oysters quite fine. It was in the church.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 12, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Thinking it best to attend to some domestic duties as well as the duties of the legal profession, I cut and weaved together my carpet for sleeping room today. Had no fire in office. It was so smoky today.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 14, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Got home from Montezuma. A. Whitcomb and A.I. Cathcart called and exchanged papers. I sold my fur collar to Mr. Cathcart. “J.B. Grinnell and land buyer called and talked until midnight. I got asleep slightly, too.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 15, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church A.M. and evening. Rev. [Samuel D.] Cochran preached well. [I] Was at Sabbath School and had J.B. Grinnell as teacher of our Bible Class.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial transcript located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p>	
Nov. 16, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Went to Montezuma with J.B. Grinnell. “Filed appraisalment of the [S.C.] Aldrich estate, approved before the Board of Supervisors and offered to fulfill Aldrich [contract?] in regard to the school fund and as desired by Dr. [Reuben] Sears, but the Board did not take action on it. (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Nov. 17, 1863, Tuesday	<p>“Dr. [Reuben] Sears thought I did not work it right in regard to my appearance before the [Poweshiek County] Board of Supervisors, as he had been in the habit of speaking to them outside individually, and I suppose it is rather usual to electioneer for any object privately, but I'd rather be open handed about it. “Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke consulted me in regard to Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark killing a</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	horse of his by sending a [pitch]fork into it, and in regard to Thomas Sherman shooting a creat[ure?] of his." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Nov. 18, 1863, Wed.	<p>"I got an office chair by R.R. [railroad] today which I had bought in Chicago. It sits on a swivel, turns instantly, the nicest of the office chairs I have purchased I think." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>The Iowa Sanitary Commission was organized at a convention in Des Moines. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer played an active role in the Commission.</p> <p>The convention attendees came from every section of Iowa. They had, for two years, contributed money and made "garments for the sick, bandages for the wounded, and extra comforts for the well." Of these men and women, "noticeable were the names of good Dr. [Rev. George F.] Magoun, then of Lyons [and the future president of Iowa College] ... [and] Mrs. J.B. [Julia] Grinnell." (Source: Byers, S.H.M., <u>Iowa in War Times</u>, pgs. 456-457)</p>	
Nov. 19, 1863, Thurs.	<p>"Old Captain Clark called and paid up the claim of Thomas Sherman for services. I waited upon him, but I might have sued him. Guess I did the best thing for the boy (?) Sherman." (Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Nov. 20, 1863, Fri.	<p>"A.F. Gillett[e] let me have some blanks for deeds and mortgages." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Nov. 21, 1863, Sat.	<p>"J.B. Grinnell tried to stop the [train] cars today but could not and was left behind. Yesterday, he did stop them by a like effort. He should have learned a lesson yesterday!" (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Nov. 22, 1863, Sun.	<p>"Attended church A.M. and evening. J.B. Grinnell preached in forenoon, and he preached well. Rev. S. [Samuel] D. Cochran preached in the evening, and he preached well, too.</p> <p>"The occasion of Mr. Grinnell's preaching was in particular that he is soon to leave town for Washington, D.C., as member of Congress for this district. He was teacher of the Bible class when I was today – in Sunday School." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Nov. 23,	<p>"I took acknowledgment of deeds of Mrs. (?) Captain Clark, and Mrs. [Edith] Marsh, and</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Mon.	Mr. and Mrs. J.B. [and Julia] Grinnell. "Was at office much of time. John Delahoyde called." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Nov. 24, 1863, Tues.	"Contrabands" along the Iowa-Missouri state line "Dear Anna, "I have been away on a long tour and must soon leave home again. I will tell you a little of my journey. I drove from Des Moines to Wiscotta in Dallas Co., thence to ... "Contrabands [fugitive slaves] are living along the state line without fear of their masters. In Taylor Co., I found one villager named Memory and another Gravity ... "Lt. Col. S.F. [Samuel] Cooper has been home sick. He led the troops in crossing the river below Little Rock [Arkansas]. He has returned well. "Frank Caniday, you recollect him, was shot through the heart at Champion Hills ... "Your affectionate father, Julius A. Reed" (Source: Letter from Julius A. Reed to Anna Reed, Nov. 24, 1863, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)	"Davenport, Nov. 24, 1863
Nov. 25, 1863, Wed.	"Fine day. Good sleighing ... I spoke to Henry Lawrence about going to J.B. Grinnell's in the evening at a social gathering there, but we concluded not to go." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Nov.26, 1863, Thurs.	"This is Thanksgiving Day. I attended church in A.M. and heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran, was at church at a meeting in the evening. "J.B. Grinnell called me on business in the evening as he is to go away tomorrow morning. "Dr. Holyoke spoke with me on business in regard to Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark and _____ Sherman. "The war news is good. Received a letter from [Rev.] Job Cushman." (Josephus Eastman Diary) "George Ulank, late a Copperhead voter in Marion county, turned up in the rebel army, and is now a prisoner of war in the hands of Federal troops. His wife obtained a divorce from him in the District Court." (Source: Nov. 26, 1863, Daily State Register, Des Moines, pg. 2, microfilm, SHSI, Des Moines)	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Nov. 27, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Up and at breakfast early. Called on Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker and found he was yet in bed. Got him to sign bond for Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell. Got Charles H. Spencer to sign it, too.</p> <p>“Met Mr. Grinnell at the depot. He introduced me to our State Senator Hatch. He [Grinnell] took over [?] this morning for Washington, D.C., to attend session of Congress there. He [Grinnell] is a singular man. Has some good points to character, is a liberal man. He has not the original power to make or originate means and resources, but he can use means and resources in his hands to accomplish ends quite effectively compared with some other man ...</p> <p>“E[zra] H. Grinnell came in and wished to engage me on his side in a matter growing out of a <u>dog fight</u> today between him and E.L. Little. Their dogs got fighting, and the owners came near to doing the like [?] with one club if not two.</p> <p>“How singular we all are, a little vexation throws us off our guard and makes us abandon our principles, and hence our character, too. When two men both [are] both members of the same church, and one raised a club to strike to other! Have not I done about as disgracefully at some time, too? Aye, it may be! Let us be humble and lowly.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Nov. 30, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Day cold, freezing, mercury down to two degrees below zero, but more moderate toward evening. The warm and pleasant weather which we have so large a portion of through the year in this country makes us feel the cold weather more when it does come.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 3, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“A dentist has come to town for a while ... I got a few black walnuts of Mrs. A. [Harriet] Scott.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 6, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Mr. Hapgood came with his family. They took the [railroad] cars the 8th.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett)</p>	
Dec. 7, 1863, Mon.	<p>“It commenced to rain in forenoon, quite muddy ... Renewed contract of [Rev.] Job Cushman with L. [Loyal] C. Phelps farm [?] Charles H. Spencer.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 8, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Last night at the Reed House, there was a row attended with some drunkenness and disturbance [?]. There is some need of government in a Public House, and when the landlord like Mr. Sanford loves to drink liquor himself, it is not strange that some liquor is drank and some get drunk.</p> <p>“But I am not in favor of such proceedings. I had a sawing of wood today as is my custom. I usually saw my [fire]wood. It gives me exercise and tends to promote health.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Dec. 9, 1863, Wed.	<p>“Mrs. Bailey complains of the Grog [?] Shop in town when they pretend to sell beer. It is rather a nuisance indeed.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for Dec. 12, 1863.</p>	
Dec. 11, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Mr. [Charles H.] Spencer employed me for A. Bixby in cases in District Court. I notice that my name is not on enrollment list by some arrangement or other.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 12, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Lorenzo Bailey called to see me about the beer shop which is kept like a nuisance, or about so. It is a bad institution for this town ...</p> <p>“I paid for two pews in church [Grinnell Congregational]. That is, I paid for three ___ altogether and for another short seat. I like to change my seat occasionally and not sit in the same place if exposed too much. Neither of my seats are considered choice seats, I suppose.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See Dec. 9, 1863, timeline entry.</p>	
Dec. 13, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Attended church at the Congregational House. The Methodist Quarterly Meeting was held there, and the sacrament was administered at which Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran assisted the Methodist preachers, and on invitation given to members of other churches, which was such as included me, I ventured to accept the invitation and partook of the sacrament, kneeling as is the custom with the Methodist people.</p> <p>“Mr. Cochran passed a part of the emblems and a Methodist preacher the other part, and thus the two denominations united in a holy sacred ordinance of divine worship and religious devotion. I admire the spirit which prompted it.</p> <p>“I attended the Thanksgiving exercises set apart by decree of the President [Abraham Lincoln] for the people on account of the success of the federal armies in East Tennessee.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 14, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Court sets at Montezuma today. I was up at <u>3 o'clock</u> A.M., took [rail] cars at 8 A.M. for Brooklyn, and from there went to Montezuma with the F____. Stopped at the Stanley House. Mr. Winslow, the District Attorney, present, but the Judge did not arrive. Roads very rough.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Dec. 15, 1863, Tues.	<p>“Yet at the Stanley House Montezuma. Judge Longbridge [?] arrived. Court held. I was engaged in the business I had in court.</p> <p>“A violent snowstorm commenced. Had a poor bed. District Attorney Winslow slept in same room on lounge, and the landlord came in and took a ‘drop.’ What a miserable practice for a landlord to drink whiskey, and what a tenfold worse practice for a District Attorney to carry it with him, deplorable indeed.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 16, 1863, Wed.	<p>“I got judgment for [Rev.] Job Cushman against G.W. Chambers for \$99.00. Cases against [Amos] Bixby and [Samuel F.] Cooper [former partners in their own law firm] continued.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liquor-related indictment against Brooklyn grocery owner</p> <p>T. W. Gardner was indicted in the District Court in Montezuma on the charge of “causing a nuisance.” The indictment cites the following evidence:</p> <p>“Henry _____ testifies that he has seen him (Gardner) sell native wine that witness thinks would produce intoxication; that the said Gardner keeps his Grocery in Brooklyn, Poweshiek County, Iowa; that he [Henry] has seen disorderly conduct about said Gardner’s Grocery; that he [Gardner] keeps his house open to a Late House, say 10 or 11 o’clock at night; that he [Henry] has seen cards played for drink; that he has drunk Liquor there himself; that he has seen them play for the Liquor and seen it brought forward and drank.</p> <p>“Testimony of A.J. Wood, residence Brooklyn, Iowa, testifies that he has seen Gardner sell Native wine or army bitters Hostellers Bitters; that he has seen him [Gardner] receive pay for the same the last time that he saw him sell Liquor the 30th of November [1863] or about that time; that he has had drunken men frequently on his premises; that he has seen them play cards for the Liquor, cigars, &c; that he [Wood] has seen the peace disturbed by Drunken men frequently in the town of Brooklyn; that Gardner keeps open until the men are drunk and then close.”</p> <p>John W. Bryan [?] was the foreman of the grand jury, and Aaron F. Page was the secretary and clerk of the grand jury.</p> <p>Gardner was “duly admitted to bail in the sum of \$4,000.” Two Poweshiek County men, Simon Snyder of Bear Creek Township and Uriah Young of Madison Township, acted as surety</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	for Gardner, guaranteeing that Gardner would show up in court on April 15, 1864. (Source: "State of Iowa v. T.W. Gardner, Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, legal bookcase)	
Dec. 17, 1863, Thurs.	<p>“Still at Montezuma at the Stanley House. The roads are badly blocked with snow ... I tried to get a team to go to Brooklyn, but it was too stormy.</p> <p>“The mail was not carried, and so I stopped and was at work some in the Recorder’s office. I attempted to go from the hall into the sitting room, and found the door was held by someone on the other side. After waiting a little, I opened the door and was invited to <u>drink!</u> Mr. Winslow the District Attorney, and Mr. ___ from Marengo were there, and they had just been taking a ‘drop.’ I declined the shameful offer.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 18, 1863, Fri.	<p>“Started from Montezuma in an open sleigh and came to Brooklyn with several others. There was no path much of the way, and it was terribly cold.</p> <p>Others along the way supplied their inner desires by a drink of whiskey or other liquor occasionally. I did not drink with them ...</p> <p>“As I was just set down to dinner at Brooklyn, the [train] cars came along, and I left without dinner for home. The cars got stuck in the snow a mile or two or three below town [Grinnell], and took stage from this house late, and after a late supper, got to bed about eleven o’clock. Glad to be home again.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 19, 1863, Sat.	<p>“Attended to business in office. L.P. Grinnell called and was quite sorry he did not see me before I went to Montezuma to court, respecting business.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 21, 1863, Mon.	<p>“Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke objected to making deed to Lit. Fund to certain lots in town, as proposed by [Loyal C.] Phelps [Sr.] – rightly objected to, I guess.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 22, 1863, Tues.	<p>Thomas J. Myers married Winnie Fleener. William R. Robertson, Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Dec. 23, 1863, Wed.	<p>“At Mr. [Charles H.] Spencer’s request, I rode with him to take acknowledgment of deed of Mrs. Thomas [Nancy (Clark)] Holyoke and Mrs. [Mary] Spencer.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 25,	<p>“David Jones called, also Capt. N. [Nathaniel] W. Clark called on business...”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1863, Fri.	<p>“I did not attend the soldiers’ meeting. This is Christmas Day. If we know what day it should be, but in the ignorance of the certain day, we may observe it with profit. ‘Joy to the world, the Lord is come.’ It is good news and a cause for joy to all people.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 26 1863, Sat.	<p>“I paid Prof. Von Coelin \$5.00 subscription for soldier’s bounty. Day rainy. Saw dust in spit box caught fire, but luckily was discovered and put out.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 27, 1863, Sun.	<p>“Was at Sabbath School. I was sent for by the Old Ladies Class to go and act as their teacher today, but I declined. Perhaps I was almost rude in declining to go, but really I did not like to take the position of teacher there.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 29, 1863, Tues.	<p>“I called on the dentist in town [Grinnell] from Iowa City. He examined my teeth and did not deem it best to do anything to them. He moreover said my teeth were kept in the best order of any in the town so far as he had seen yet.</p> <p>“I was at mass meeting in the evening. \$1,000 was the sum raised and provided for volunteers to make up the quota of the township. Quite patriotic – not wholly selfish I hope.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Dec. 30, 1863, Wed.	<p>“John J. Lewis [?] called as to bounty fee for his brother, deceased.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 1-3, 1864, Fri. through Sun.	<p>E.S. Bartlett stayed on a farm during a two-day snowstorm, with blowing snow.</p> <p>“One could see but a few feet away. I didn’t go to bed at all the second night, but stayed and kept the fire. Cattle that were out in the stock fields, were found after the storm, standing up in the snowdrifts, frozen stiff.</p> <p>“We had no trains from Friday until the next Wednesday.”</p> <p>(Source: “Letter from Grinnell: Emery S. Bartlett ...” Annals of Iowa, pgs. 425-426.)</p>	
Jan. 1, 1864, Friday	<p>“Mercury at 26 below at nine o’clock A.M., 19 below at one P.M., and 20 below at sunset and at nine P.M. Wind westerly, but not so tedious as yesterday. It was so cold I did not lodge in my office last night, but stayed at the Reed House ... No [train] cars moving on the R.R. here today.</p> <p>“I attended the preparatory lecture in the P.M. in the school room, but few in attendance.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 2, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Rev. L. [Lucius] C. Rouse called and consulted on business. He is a very respectable and agreeable old gentleman, and though his neighbors may seem inclined to take some advantage of his being of mild and Christian temper, he shows that he is still keenly sensible of what his rights are and what is the duty of citizens as well as retired clergymen.</p> <p>“I received a letter from my old friend, Dr. E. [Ephraim] H. Harris.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 3, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church in the forenoon and evening and was at sacrament in afternoon. Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preached in forenoon. He spoke to me as to whether it was my intention on Friday last to unite with the church. I told him that it was not, but that it was my purpose to do so at some future time.</p> <p>“Monthly concert in the evening.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 4, 1864, Mon.	<p>“I swore in some soldiers.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 8, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Mercury nearly 14 below at sunrise ... Beautiful circles and sundogs in the sky, giving appearance of thin circles. I never saw a like phenomenon in the East.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 11, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Mr. Chatterton called on business.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	The Tenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa convened in Des Moines. (Source: <u>Journal of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa</u> , pg. 130, Des Moines, 1864)	
Jan. 12, 1864, Tues.	Rev. P.F. Brisee, former pastor of Grinnell Methodist Church, gave the opening prayer at the Iowa House of Representatives. (Source: <u>Journal of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1864</u> ; pg. 4) NOTE: Rev. Brisee had served in Grinnell in 1860. (Source: Rev. W.P. Stoddard, "III. The Grinnell Methodist Church," Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. III, pgs. 58-60)	
Jan. 13, 1864, Wed.	"E.H. Grinnell called, D.T. Miller called." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 14, 1864, Thurs.	"E.H. Grinnell called on business in regard to notice of M. & M. R.R. Co. for assessment of damages for crossing his land – received today. "I was at the prayer meeting in the evening." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 16, 1864, Sat.	"Went to Mrs. Chatterton's to take acknowledgment of deed, etc." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 17, 1864, Sun.	"Attended church in A.M. and eve. and was at Sunday School. Had a late breakfast, late dinner and late supper, and went to bed late in the evening. "Being aware that I was late, I hurried to get there [Grinnell Congregational Church] as soon as convenient, and as I entered the door, the preacher, Rev. [Samuel] Cochran, with one arm raised in the air as if to give vehemence to what he was just to utter – said in a full clear voice, while by opening door to enter, I had drawn the attention of some of the audience to me – ' <u>Woe unto your lawyers!</u> ' The exact coincidence of all the circumstances at the same moment did not fail to call a smile to quite a number of countenances – my own among the number. Of course it was accidental all round, but I wish that I may be not deserving of that 'Woe' but may be careful indeed in the future." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 19, 1864, Tues.	Letter from Sarah (Pearse) Parker to her husband, Leonard "Arcade [New York] Jan. 19, 1864 "My Own Dear L.,	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“... I am just beginning to feel myself again. The excitement of visiting friends, shopping, visiting the seminaries, meeting strangers, which always used up my nerves ...</p> <p>“I have had palpitation of the heart and excessive trembling of the nerves. Couldn't sleep for lack of 'home,' – and other ailments added to my unpleasant feelings.</p> <p>“But friends are all so kind and wait on me so persistently .. that I am under great obligation and very grateful. I have been just nervous enough to be social, you mustn't think I've been sick and stupid ...</p> <p>“From your letter, I judge that you expect me to go on east, do you not? ...</p> <p>“I shall be very careful as you wish, so much depends on it. I must not disappoint you or the Trustees or the pupils ...</p> <p>“Yours received with all the President's documents. Am very <u>glad</u> of <u>them</u>, glad he is so cordial in my undertaking. Hope I may gather all he desires, shall do my utmost, hope I may not get tired out ...</p> <p>“I cannot leave here until Tues., reach P. Wed. morn., leave Thurs P.M., reach Holyoke's Friday. Shall not leave before Mon. ... <u>The Pres. has laid out too much labor for me.</u></p> <p>“I wish you were here to talk with. I want to speak of so many things before I go farther and can talk with no one. It is not pleasant to be separated from the dearest of friends, one whose thoughts have been mine so long, one to whom all of my life has been confided.</p> <p>“You know more than I can tell you of this. Good night. Your loving wife, Sarah.”</p> <p>[Note added by Sarah] “I hope you succeed in your lecture better and better and will have it complete before I come. (as <u>you</u> will) Shall I assign lessons? I <u>don't</u> like to have any one hear my History class, so shall <u>try</u> to be back before ___ after term begins. If my class must recite, give outline of Greece and one chapter short besides. Don't care for Gram so much.”</p> <p>(Source: Mrs. Sarah (Pearce) Parker letter to Leonard F. Parker, in – Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Sarah's trip combined a visit to Leonard's hometown (Arcade, NY) with visiting schools and gathering data for Iowa College.</p> <p>NOTE 2: It is uncertain who Sarah meant by “The Pres. [President].” The Iowa college Trustees had offered the presidency to Rev. George F. Magoun, a college trustee and</p>	

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Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	pastor of Lyons Congregational Church, in August 1862. Lacking the funds to pay Magoun's salary, Iowa College dispatched another trustee, John C. Holbrook, to engage in fund-raising in New England. It wasn't until July 1864 that Magoun accepted the presidency, but even then, he delayed another 6 months for grieving after his wife died. (Source: John S. Nollen, <u>Grinnell College</u> , pgs. 62-63.)	
Jan. 20, 1864, Wed.	"Received calls from Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Canfield, Miss Sanford, Dr. [?] Thomas, etc. They live and board at the Reed House where I do." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 21, 1864, Thurs.	"Was at church [Grinnell Congregational] at the prayer meeting in the evening. "There were some blind folks at breakfast at the Reed House. How precious is our sight. Who would lose it for a fortune like that of Croesus, and yet how careless we are of our eyes – and negligent in thanks for the blessing." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 22, 1864, Fri.	"Went to donation party at Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran's, had a good time. It was really a surprise party." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 23, 1864, Sat.	"Sheriff McDonald and Phil Michel [Mickel] called in to my office before I was up and dressed." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 24, 1864, Sun.	"Was at church A.M. and eve and at Sabbath School. Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preached in A.M. and Mr. Richeson [Rickerson] in the eve. Mr. Richeson is a Baptist clergyman." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 26, 1864, Tues.	"Wrote a letter for Enoch [Eastman, brother of Josephus] in regard to location of Iowa Orphan Asylum at Grinnell, for Soldiers' Orphan Asylum I refer to. As Enoch is the President of the Senate by virtue of his being Lt. Governor of the State, he is in a position to exert an influence. The object is a good one, and the location of it at Grinnell would be desirable." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 17, 1864, Wed.	"Was at office as usual. William Beaton called and stopped until 12 o'clock at night. That is too late for ordinary work, but business will permit it." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Jan. 26, 1864, Tues.	Iowa Representative Finkbine "presented the petition of F. Weeber and other citizens of Johnson County, praying for a bounty of \$5 on wolf scalps. Referred to committee on	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Agriculture.” (Source: <u>Journal of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa</u>, pg. 130, Des Moines, 1864)</p>	
Jan. 28, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“C.J. Williams called to complain for selling liquor by Irishman, but no complaint was drawn up. “Lewis A. Hickok called to consult me in regard to charge of murder against N.[Nancy] Ellen ___ [Favous? Favour?] for the murder of Mr. Hickok’s daughter, Lydia Kate Hickok, who died in a singular manner on January 22, 1864. He retains me as council in the case. “R. [Raymond] M. Kellogg called.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 29, 1864, Fri.	<p>“L. [Lewis] A. Hickok called and directed papers drawn up for the arrest of Nancy Ellen F___ [Favous? Favour?] on charge of murder in the first degree of his daughter. Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke called, too. “From the story of Mr. Hickok and Dr. Holyoke, there are strong circumstances of a motive tending to incriminate the defendant which seem to justify proceedings against her.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 30, 1864, Sat.	<p>“The defendant, N. Ellen Fo__es [Favous? Favour?] was arraigned before E. Dickey, J.P. [Justice of the Peace] today on charge of murder in first degree – case put over by consent until Tuesday. “Received a letter from Enoch [Eastman], now in Des Moines, as to Asylum.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Jan. 31, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended [Grinnell Congregational] church in forenoon and eve, Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preached in A.M., and a monthly concert held in evening. “Was at Sabbath School and took charge of a class of boys at request of Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 1, 1864, Mon.	<p>“At office as usual. I drew up application of Randall Boswell for the pay of his son, a deceased soldier. Drew up will of Oscar S. Ingersoll. “The murder suit creates a great deal of interest in the town as a matter of course.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See Jan. 28, Jan. 29, and Feb. 2, 1864, timeline entries.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>J.B. Grinnell introduced a resolution in Congress, encouraging negroes to enlist in the Union Army. The resolution passed.</p> <p>Afterwards, President Lincoln invited Grinnell to his office and said, "That resolution implies that we are not doing all that we could; but I am glad that Congress has endorsed the policy of actively enlisting black men. It implies that if they are enlisted and fight for the country, it must do something more for them. It is a great day for the black man when you tell him he shall carry a gun ... it foretells that he is to have the full enjoyment of his liberty and manhood."</p> <p>Lincoln later concluded, "Now, tell your people in Iowa ... the time has come when I am for everybody fighting the rebels. Let Indians fight them; let the negroes fight them; and if you have got any strong-legged jackasses in Iowa that can kick rebels to death, they have my hearty consent."</p> <p>(Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah B. Grinnell</u>, pg. 160, drawing upon the Congressional Globe, 39th Congress, 2nd session, pg. 537)</p> <p>NOTE 1: J.B. Grinnell recalled one occasion when he tried to air complaints about dealing with Democrats in Congress. The President said, "Young man [Grinnell was in his early 40s], forget your annoyances! They are only as flea-bites to mine. They are serious comedy, while I am in the focus of tragedy and fire. You folks up on the hill [Congressmen and Senators] must aid me in placating those congenital Democrats, whom we want to keep fighting for us if they will."</p> <p>(Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 174)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Historian Charles E. Payne notes that in "[Congressional] debates on the conduct of the war, passions ran high and both sides indulged freely in personalities, ridicule, and irony. Grinnell was particularly scathing towards Copperheads, or anti-war Democrats. It is not surprising, therefore, that they retaliated in kind by referring to him as 'the gentlemen with the high born air,' or by describing him as 'drunk with blood.'"</p> <p>Payne continues, "The truth is that the habit of strong denunciation had so grown upon him [Grinnell] that his words often conveyed more than he realized. When surprised by the bitterness of reply which he often provoked, he attributed it to the innate depravity of an apostate part [Democrats] 'in league with slavery and the Devil.'"</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 161, drawing upon the Congressional Globe, 38th Congress, 1st Session, pgs. 180-181)</p> <p>Lincoln called for 500,000 more Union troops</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“GENERAL ORDERS NO. 35 War Department, Adjutant-General’s Office Washington, Feb. 1, 1864</p> <p>The Following is an order of the President of the United States: Executive Mansion, Feb. 1, 1864</p> <p>Ordered, That a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the tenth day of March next [1865], for the military service of the United States crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March and not heretofore credited.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ABRAHAM LINCOLN</p> <p>By Order of the Secretary of War. E.D. Townsend, Assistant Adj. Genl.”</p> <p>Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 11, 1865 to Jan 1, 1865</u>, Des Moines, F.W. Palmer, State Printer, 1865, -- volume II -- pgs. 346)</p> <p>NOTE: Iowa’s Governor, W.M. Stone issued a proclamation four days later. In short order, various men (presumed to sympathize with the South) expressed interest in leaving the state. Stone then forbid all citizens to leave the state. See timeline entries for Feb. 5 and 14, 1864, for more details.</p>	
Feb. 2, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Attended to preliminary examination of Nancy Ellen F ____ [Favous? Favour?] on charge of murder in first degree of Lydia Kate Hickok – court held in school house. P.D. Mickel [?] attorney for the defendant, and E. Dickey, Justice of the Peace, the magistrate.</p> <p>“The first witness on the part of the State was Noble Sparks [?] who lives with Mr. Hickok, and of all the witnessed I ever saw on the stand, he seemed to be the poorest in some respects that I ever did see. He seemed to have little judgment or common sense, but he was young and shocked, I suppose, but what was worse than all, he seemed to have no sort of good moral principles or self control...</p> <p>“Mr. Mickel is abusive and dishonorable, but I did not ask for help.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Feb. 3, 1864, Wed.	<p>“Was busily engaged in preliminary examination of N. [Nancy] Ellen F____ [Favous? Favour?], Mr. Sharp of Newton being present and associated with myself on behalf of the State, and Mr. Abbott of Pella, who is a school teacher in our town but a lawyer and partner with Mr. Scholte of Pella, being present and associated with Mr. Mickel for the defendant, and Deacon S. [Stephen] N. Bartlett, Justice of the Peace, being associated with E. Dickey, Justice of the Peace, as the magistrates, and W.L. Kenworthy [?] acting as clerk to take down substance of the testimony in place of Mr. Abbott ...</p> <p>“The complainant, Mr. L. [Lewis] A. Hickok was examined but not concluded in evening session.</p> <p>“House crowded with anxious spectators.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 4, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“The preliminary examination of N. [Nancy] Ellen F____ [Favous? Favour?] was resumed at the [Grinnell] Congregational Church.</p> <p>“The testimony of L. [Lewis] A. Hickok concluded. Mrs. Hickok examined, also Prof. C.M. Von Coelin introduced as witness on the part of the state.</p> <p>“The case is exciting much interest and anxiety.</p> <p>“I do not like to practice before magistrates who know so little law as [do] our ordinary Justices of the Peace, so well as before one who knows more – nor against nor with council who will meanly pettifog so well as with others who don't.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 5, 1864, Fri.	<p>Samuel J. Buck arrived in Grinnell and “at once took up his work as principal of the Iowa College Academy and second permanent instructor in Iowa College.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Obituary of Samuel J. Buck)</p> <p>NOTE: This 28-year-old graduate of Oberlin Preparatory School, College, and Theological School had also been “ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church.” It is quite possible that Buck knew Leonard F. Parker, a fellow Oberlin alumnus, prior to arriving in Grinnell. Buck ended up working at Iowa College for 42 years.</p> <p>Gov. W.M. Stone Called for More Union Troops from Iowa</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">“PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR To the people of Iowa Executive Office, Des Moines, February 5th</p> <p>We are called upon for another pledge of our devotion to the Union. More men are needed to fill the veteran ranks of the National Army. Encouraged by the brilliant campaigns of the past year, our brave legions, led by tried and competent commanders, will soon move forward to more decisive achievements. That the blows they are about to deal, may be rapid and effectual, their thinned ranks must be augmented by additional numbers. Large armies and vigorous movements lessen the carnage and curtail the expenditures of war. The shock produced by the combined movements of newly recruited and well ordered forces, will overwhelm the enemy and hasten the dawn of peace.</p> <p>The life of the rebellion is in our own hands; and by a proper development of the Nation's power, the approaching campaigns will be glorious and decisive.</p> <p>With this sole object in view, the President of the United States, as you are already advised, has ordered a draft of 500,000 men, on the 10th of March next [1865].</p> <p>Most heartily did I ... pledge him that Iowa, while she might not honor the draft, would respond to the call. At all hazards this pledge shall be redeemed. But there must be no draft in Iowa ...</p> <p>Having already fulfilled our quota of the late requisition, the President now only asks for our quota of 200,000 additional men. This will not exceed 6,000 [Iowans]. After a careful examination of the entire ground, I am satisfied that by continued exertion, and active local efforts, we can furnish the number required. Every man in the State should realize the importance of individual exertion, and devote himself vigorously to the task.</p> <p>In addition to the liberal pay offered by the Government, the inducement of local bounties must also be secured. Parsimony should not characterize our actions in such an emergency. It will be far better for any man to furnish two hundred dollars, in the form of bounty to others, than to pay three hundred dollars for his own exemption. Let no able-bodied man, of military age, fancy himself secure, for death itself is not more inexorable than the draft will be, if our quota is not furnished by the 10th of March.”</p> <p>Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 11, 1865 to Jan 1, 1865</u>, Des Moines, F.W. Palmer, State Printer, 1865, -- volume II -- pgs. 849)</p>	
Feb. 6, 1864, Sat.	“The court [murder trial of Nancy Ellen F. _____] was held yesterday afternoon and today in the forenoon in the [Grinnell] Baptist Church in the west part of town, and after the	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>arguments were all finished, adjourned to the school house to hear the decision in the afternoon. “The magistrates discharged the Defendant at the same time, saying they did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict the defendant, or some such remark. “The decision took many by surprise, and some expected it.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 7, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Was at [Grinnell Congregational] church forenoon and evening and at Sabbath School concert, and at the prayer meeting in the afternoon. Quite a religious intent as manifested. “Mr. Abbott came to me and congratulated me. I asked why. He relied that he had heard compliments for me.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 8, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Mr. [Lewis A.] Hickok and Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark called in to see me [on separate matters of business]... “There is a report about town that Mr. Hickok is to be arrested.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 9, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Mr. [Rev. Homer] Hamlin called on business ... “I found that I had taken a bad bill on a worthless bank, and so I applied a match to it, and it was consumed. It was but one dollar, but I'd rather ___ than to find the owner and have a fuss about it, and I do not wish to pass bad money.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 10, 1864, Wed.	<p>Abby Anna (Hyde) Magoun, wife of Rev. Dr. George F. Magoun (president-select of Iowa College), died. (Source: Truman, D.O., <u>Builders of the Commonwealth</u>, Vol. 5, pgs. 91-92, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: Born in Bath, Maine, Abby Anna (Hyde) Magoun was educated at Gorham Seminary, and she married George on Sept. 8, 1847. Abby bore George nine children, “five of which she buried when they were only babes.” She was “a woman of rare spirit and accomplishments ... vivacious, sympathetic,, a good companion, winning in her ways.” They “shared the hardships of home missionary life in the ‘Diggings’ of Wisconsin,” followed by pastorates in Galena, Illinois, and Lyons.</p>	
Feb. 11, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Day fine, was at prayer meeting in the evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 12,	<p>“I talked with Mr. Boyd of Pella, Iowa, who is now employed as clerk in Washington,</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Fri.	D.C., and he represents that J.B. Grinnell is in good standing there.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Feb. 13, 1864, Sat.	“Prof. [Carl] Von Coelln paid me back \$2.00, paid on subscription as bounty for soldiers.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
Feb. 14, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church in forenoon and evening. Heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preach, also attended prayer meeting in afternoon and Sunday School, too.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“All Citizens Forbidden to Remove from the State Before March 10th Executive Office, Des Moines, Feb. 14, 1864”</p> <p>Gov. W.M. Stone, proclaimed: “I am advised by numerous letters from sources deemed reliable, that large numbers of men qualified for military duty, are preparing to depart at an early day beyond the Missouri [River]. It is useless to disguise the plain object of this sudden hegira westward, in the midst of winter, and months in advance of the season at which vegetation appears on the plains ...</p> <p>“Men who are capable of an undertaking so arduous, and able to delve in the gold mines of Colorado, Nevada, and Idaho, would make excellent material for filling up the wasted ranks of the Union army. Such men are abundantly able to shoulder their muskets and perform soldiers’ duties ...</p> <p>“While men are required from Iowa to supply the army, we have none to spare for gold-hunting in the Rocky Mountains, or the valleys beyond. Those who have so far, during this great struggle, avoided the stern demands of patriotic duty, and now attempt to skulk away, cannot be allowed to leave the State until our obligations to the General Government are fully and honorably discharged.</p> <p>“If this unseasonable departure be prompted by a solicitude to avoid the impending draft, their purpose can be more honorably accomplished by remaining at home, using the necessary means and exerting their influence to induce others to volunteer, or by volunteering themselves.</p> <p>“Believing that gross injustice would be done to our earnest and patriotic citizens, both at home and in the field, by allowing this exodus to take place ... I HEREBY FORBID all citizens of Iowa removing beyond the limits of the State, before the 10th day of March next [1865] ...</p> <p>“Military commanders along the Missouri [River] are respectfully requested to place</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>sufficient guards of soldiers at all the crossings of that river, between Leavenworth and Sioux city, to enforce its proper execution.</p> <p>“No person will be permitted to leave the State, in that direction, without a proper pass from the Provost-Marshal of the district in which he claims to reside; and passed will be granted to those only who make satisfactory proof that they are going out of the State for a temporary purpose, and of their intention to return and be in the State on the said 10th day of March.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W.M. STONE”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 11, 1865 to Jan 1, 1865</u>, Des Moines, F.W. Palmer, State Printer, 1865, -- volume II -- pgs. 872-873)</p>	
Feb. 15, 1864, Mon.	<p>“The Messers. Sanders, brothers, have purchased of Mr. Bateham, the Reed House estate at \$2,000.00, as they inform me today, and Mr. Sanford is to go out on the First of April next. So we are to have a change of hotel keepers.</p> <p>“I was at the office as usual. The building in which my office is rocks like a cradle in some wind storms. Day windy, and the house rocked today.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>Five students from Poweshiek County were enrolled at the State University in Iowa City (out of a total of 404 students).</p> <p>(Source: <u>Journal of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa</u>, pg. 286, Des Moines, 1864)</p>	
Feb. 18, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Dr. [Ephraim H.]Harris called and wished my influence to get him appointed a surgeon in some regiment of Iowa Volunteers in Army, and he would pay expenses to Des Moines. But Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker called with Dr. Harris, and I rather concluded not to go, and delivered to Mr. Parker a letter in favor of Dr. Harris.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>Thomas H. Delahoyde married Sarah J. Murphy. S.D. Cochran, Minister of the Gospel, performed the ceremony.</p> <p>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Feb. 20, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Dr. E. [Ephraim] H. Harris called. He has a great desire to be appointed first surgeon in the service in some Iowa regiment. He is now a contract surgeon as it is called.</p>	

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Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Amasa Bixby let me have a claim against E.C. Riddle [?] to collect, and I am to get one-fourth of what I get.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Dr. Harris was appointed second surgeon on March 14, 1864. See timeline entry for that date.</p>	
Feb. 23, 1864, Tues.	<p>“R.W. [Rodney Watters] Clark and wife [Caroline] called on business ... Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker got home from Des Moines, said he heard [Lieutenant Governor] Enoch [Eastman] make a speech.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 24, 1864, Wed.	<p>Congress passed a law, making it a capital offense to assault, hinder, or obstruct agents of the U.S. government who sought to arrest any deserter from the U.S. military. (Sources: 1. James Mills Woolworth, <u>Cases Determined in the United States Circuit Courts for the Eighth Circuit by the Hon. Samuel F. Miller</u>, pg. 131, 1870; and 2. Daily State Journal, Des Moines, Iowa, October 31, 1867, page 1, “United States vs. Michael Gleason.” Location: Iowa State Historical Society Library, Des Moines.)</p> <p>NOTE: This law amended an act passed on March 3, 1863 “for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.” This act served as the basis for instituting the draft in Iowa later in 1864. (Source: Draft notice for Sylvester J. Alden, Sept. 23, 1864; located on pg. 5 of “The Life and Letters of Sylvester J. Alden, 1832-1865,” written by Glenda Bradshaw)</p>	
Feb. 25 and 26, 1864, Thurs. and Fri.	<p>“Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris sent in for letter from me to T.B. Edgington which I was to write, introducing him. He starts off today. “This is fast day for colleges. “I was at office – except at church in P.M. and eve – as usual today [Thursday]. “Mr. Johnson of Bailey House died [Friday]. “I was at church in evening. I got Articles of Faith of our church here [Grinnell Congregational] and copied them. “Got light stand of [from] Mr. [William] Beaton.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 27, 1864, Sat.	<p>“We had a thunder shower last night, it was muddy today ... “Sent off letter to Joseph C. Tyler, Boston, Mass., with another letter enclosed ... to the Mt. Vernon [?] church, asking for a letter from that church, intending to unite with the church at</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>this place. It seems to be rather my duty to unite with some Congregational Church nearer where I reside than is the Mt. Vernon church with which I am now a member.</p> <p>“I have read over and copied the Articles of Faith and Covenant of the Congregational Church in Grinnell, and I think I can for the most part subscribe to them. There may be some points which I would like some different, but still as a body, taking the general spirit and tone of the whole, I am of opinion that I can unite with this church.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 28, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church in forenoon and was at Sabbath School in P.M., was also at funeral of Mr. Johnson at Bailey House in P.N. and at church in eve”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Feb. 29, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Mr. Delahoyde called. Mr. L. [Lewis] A. Hickok called – and stayed late, being under the influence of liquor. What a disgrace liquor puts a man into when under its influence.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 1, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Rev. [Samuel] Cochran spoke to me of taking a part in religious meetings. Quite a goodly number of persons are interested in religious matters – and anxious and hopeful.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 2, 1864, Wednesday	<p>“I heard of the death of Mrs. Hickok, the wife of L. [Lewis] A. Hickok, which occurred last evening. So the poor woman is gone.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 3, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Mr. Kelsey called and consulted about the Township Trustees taking measures to guard against small pox which is now in town.</p> <p>“I was at the church meeting in the evening. It was quite interesting.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 4, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Revival” in Grinnell</p> <p>“[Visited] Grinnell by R.R. An interesting revival is in progress – I think about 40 are interested for the first time, besides [?] others, & I think, 30 are indulging[?] hope.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1862-64, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: 31 new members joined Grinnell Congregational Church in May 1865; 25 of them joined after they professed faith in Jesus Christ.</p> <p>(Source: <u>A Record of 50 Years</u>, First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa, 1905, pg. 39, located in Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 5,	<p>“Rev. Julius A. Reed [called] and spoke of demands of trustees of Iowa College and said</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Sat.	that they wished to put some of those demands into my hands for collection. "Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Carson called." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
March 6, 1864, Sun.	"Was at church in forenoon and evening and at sacrament service and at the prayer meeting. At the prayer meeting, I volunteered to make a public prayer. Mr. [Rev. Samuel J.] Buck presided. "Mrs. [Junietta] Phelps wished me to speak to 'Matt' [Matthew Phelps, age 21] of religion. No Sabbath School." (Sources: 1. Josephus Eastman Diary; and 2. 1860 Grinnell Census)	
March 7, 1864, Mon.	"Amasa Bixby left note for me to collect against ___ Gates. Rev. J. [Julius] A. Reed called and spoke of stamp on the mortgage received by him. He also spoke of lands in northern part of the state near the Missouri River, and he regards them very good there. "The Provost Marshall's office has been moved to Grinnell from Iowa City." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary) NOTE: The 1865 booklet, Poweshiek County, Iowa, states, "Since the spring of 1864, the Provost Marshal's Office of the 4 th congressional district has been located here, this being the most central place of the district and indeed nearly of the state." (Sources : 1. <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u> , pg. 29, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines)	
March 8, 1864, Tues.	Gold-mining speculation in Colorado Territory Former early Grinnell settler Amos Bixby wrote Rev. Julius A. Reed: " [I] Think I have heard you say you had a few claims on lodes in this Territory [Colorado] ... This winter, the fever of speculation in mining property, runs very high ... if you have any of this kind of [undeveloped] property, it may be worth keeping ... Even here, where there has before been so much prospecting done, many new lodes have recently been discovered – some as rich a the Bobtail & Gregory which sell in New York for a thousand dollars per foot. "Improved modes of saving the gold have already so far succeeded as to make many lodes valuable which before were regarded as worthless ... Why Amos Bixby left Grinnell	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Except [if] one obtains a vein of surface quartz, it requires some capital to mine successfully. We [Amos and Augusta Bixby] came here to pay our debts – redeem the Grinnell property, until that is effected, we do not feel at liberty to apply even what we can earn to the development of claims. But we are securing mining property against the day, when we hope to work it.</p> <p>“We may spend next winter at Grinnell.</p> <p>Plea for Rev. George F. Magoun to preach in Colorado</p> <p>“The thought has occurred to me that perhaps Mr. [Rev. George F.] Magoun might consent to spend just one year to advance Congregationalism in this country. His power as an extempore speaker is just what is needed to draw the people.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Amos Bixby in Central City, Colorado Territory, to Rev. Julius A. Reed, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 10, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“This is the anniversary of my going into partnership with Brother Enoch [Eastman] at Eldora, Iowa, in 1858. What a change has come over me since that time. I have been six years in Iowa, and my health has improved, I think, and my pecuniary condition has a little, I hope.</p> <p>“Still, I have done but little good here, and yet I hope I have done a little good. I wish that I may do more good in the future. May I be temperate and live out my heart, and do and not merely be done to. Let me-</p> <p>“1st Seek Divine direction and wisdom;</p> <p>“2nd Apply the mind and heart and will;</p> <p>“3rd Act freely, promptly, and effectually.</p> <p>“Oh, that I might put forth all the energies of a warm, deep, earnest soul in all I do.</p> <p>“I attended prayer meeting in the evening and then led in prayer.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 11, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Purchased two drafts of Thomas Holyoke & Co., and sent one to John Al ____ and one to ____ Brooks.</p> <p>“I talked with [Loyal C.] Phelps [Sr.] about [Rev.] Job Cushman's ____.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>School board approved paying [Captain] N.W. (Nathaniel Winslow) Clark \$9.00 for coal, and Thomas Holyoke and Company \$17.00 for “paint and c__.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Henry Lawrence, Sec’y” (Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, pg. 65)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provost-Marshal’s Office Located in Grinnell</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“HEAD QUARTERS Provost Marshal’s Office, Fourth District Iowa City Grinnell, March 11, 1864</p> <p>Genl, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, requesting me to send Muster Descriptive Rolls of the following named Recruits ...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I am, Genl, Your Obt Servant, James Mathews Capt & Provost Marshal, 4th Dist. of Iowa</p> <p>To: Adj. Genl N.B. Baker Davenport, Iowa” (Source: Adj.-Gen’l, General Correspondence, Civil War, 1864, McWilliams, J.W. to Price, H., Box 32, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
<p>March 12, 1864, Sat.</p>	<p>“Weather pleasant and unpleasant equally, and muddy. “Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps [Sr.] paid part of [Rev. Job] Cushman’s note, but talked rather boisterously [?] in regard to Cushman. Mr. Bliss called. “I heard prairie chickens. They begin to ‘hoo’ about this season of the year, and when they do begin to ‘hoo-o-o-o-,’ we may feel that the heart of winter is broken indeed.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
<p>March 14, 1864, Mon.</p>	<p>“Perry Matteson and F. P. Matteson called in the evening, and I wrote out a deposition of F. P. Matteson agreeable to Perry Matteson for the ‘purpose’ [?]. I wrote out the certificate and signed Perry Matteson’s name to it in his presence so that the hand writing would be the same. “Mr. Marshall Bliss talked of going out to see Mr. Baker, but did not.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	Dr. Ephraim H. Harris was appointed Second Surgeon in a Union Army unit. (Source: <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion, together with historical sketches of Volunteer Organizations, 1861-1866, Vol. V; pg. 1058; printed 1911.</u>)	
March 15, 1864, Tues.	“I went to Montezuma with a team of two horses and buggy. “Examined the title of the Reed House estate for the Messers. Sanders and found it a little mixed. “Stopped at ‘Stanley House.’” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
March 16, 1864, Wed.	“Still at Montezuma. Examined the title to Reed house – looks a little better, but it is astonishing how loosely they do business in the West. Amos Bixby ought to have attended to the business of the Reed estate more carefully.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
March 17, 1864, Thurs.	“At office as usual. Bateham and Sanders passed papers for the Reed House property. Mrs. Drake called. Mr. [Lewis A.] Hickok called under the influence of liquor.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
March 19, 1864, Sat.	J.B. Grinnell returned home [from Washington, D.C.]. “L. [Lewis] A. Hickok called and consulted about papers in regard to apprentice of Sparks who was bound out to him. We had a talk about his [Hickok’s] habits. I talked kindly but plainly to him. “I took some books belonging to Amos Bixby by leave of Amasa Bixby. Amos is at Central City, and Amasa is going there soon.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
March 20, 1864, Sun.	“Attended church and was at S. [Sunday] School and acted as chairman of committee to nominate officers for coming year. We selected Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker, Superintendent; W.J. _____, asst. supt., and other officers. Mr. Marsh spoke of my acting as teacher for Bible class. I was at prayer meeting, too. “Mercury 2 or 3 below [zero] today.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
March 21, 1864, Mon.	“It is reported that the M. & M. R.R. and the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska R.R. are to unite between or at Marengo or Des Moines, and from the point of union at one or between both of these places, there is to be but one railroad westerly. “Mr. [Lewis A.] Hickok, Mr. McDonald, and William Beaton called.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
March 22, 1864, Tues.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell spoke to me about laws of incorporation of towns [?] or society or the like so that improvement might be made in town.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 23, 1864, Wed.	<p>“Marshall Bliss called to talk about thieving done by Mr. Sanford and other members of that family. It is a shame and queer, too, that some such folks do steal so. But we all have our own peculiar weaknesses.</p> <p>“I was at a temperance meeting of the citizens at the church in evening, and was appointed chairman of committee with T.B. Clark and C.D. Kelsey to see that the law for suppression of intemperance is enforced – and it is understood that the citizens will back up our action if it is reasonable and commendable. The people feel quite anxious to suppress this intemperance which is increasing among us.</p> <p>“I was also appointed chairman on a committee with Charles H. Spencer, Samuel Cooper, Q. [Quincy] A. Gilmore, and L. [Loyal] C. Phelps [Sr.] to consider the matter of Incorporation of the Town of Grinnell.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 24, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“J.B. Grinnell called. He left for Washington, D.C., and Henry Lawrence also left with him. I was at J.B. Grinnell's house a while on business.</p> <p>“Old Captain [Nathaniel W.] Clark, and Sanders and Jenkins called.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 25, 1864, Fri.	<p>“I was informed that Mr. [Lewis A.] Hickok had employed Mr. Mickel for him in the case of apprentice Sparks. Glad of it for Mr. Hickok is accused of striking Sparks with a stake, and besides that, I do doubt whether it is a suitable place for any boy to be brought up. The truth is, Mr. Hickok is not a man of good morals. In some respects, he is a good fellow, however.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 26, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Attended to drafting report for committee on Incorporation of the Town of Grinnell. The committee, or part of them, were at my office in eve.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 27, 1864, Sun.	<p>“I was elected teacher of Bible class by vote of class. This is the Bible class which I have been a member of generally for some time. Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell acted as teacher of it before he went to Washington, D.C., as a member of Congress, and to which Rev. M. [Lucius A.] Rouse succeeded after Mr. Grinnell left.</p> <p>“Mr. Rouse is a very good teacher, but he is somewhat on Sabbaths at Chester</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>[Congregational Church]. He was there [at Grinnell Congregational Church] today, however, and expressed a wish that the class would choose a teacher. Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran was present when the vote was taken, and he told me in a kind of familiar way that I should need a great deal of grace to be a teacher there.</p> <p>“I was at the prayer meeting in the afternoon, and Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke presided, and he called on me to make the first prayer in the meeting.</p> <p>“A deep intent seems to be felt by many in the community in regard to religious matters, and a great many, comparatively, spoke in the prayer meeting today.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
March 28, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Prepared a report of committee on Incorporation of the Town. Was at the meeting of citizens at the church in the evening [about this matter], ... and I read a constitution for the Grinnell Benefit Society .. which the committee had approved, and the meeting adopted ...</p> <p>“I heard Capt [James] Mathews speak on the importance and ways of Horticulture and kindred topics.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Spring 1864	<p>There was “a great deal of emigration to the gold mines [in the spring],” wrote Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard.</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett; an unfinished letter by Eliza Ann, undated letter, written late Aug. or Oct. 1864)</p>	
April 1864	<p>Muddy Roads and Stagecoaches</p> <p>A Union soldier, returning on furlough to Mitchellville, Iowa, described the difficulty of stagecoach travel:</p> <p>“We wen to the hotel [in Grinnell] and got dinner; two stages were ready to convey our party to Des Moines. We left Grinnell about 4 p.m. The roads were very muddy, and it was raining, and we made very slow progress. After we got out some five or six miles, both coaches drove into a big slough and stuck in the mud.</p> <p>“The drivers wanted us to help pry them out. This we refused to do. One of the drivers became quite saucy, and our orderly sergeant gave him a handsome thrashing. By that time it was dark, so we divided our crowd and went to some farm houses and stayed all night, and next morning walked to Newton. The stages were still ‘in it’ when we left. At Newton, other stages were furnished, and we came on as best we could.”</p> <p>(Source: Lois Craig, <u>Village on the Prairie: A Centennial History of Mitchellville, Iowa</u>, 1956, pg. 21)</p>	
April 1,	<p>“Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke called and consulted me in regard to matters against old Capt.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Fri.	<p>N.W. [Nathaniel Winslow] Clark, his father-in-law. And Capt. Clark called and consulted me on matters of trespass [?].</p> <p>“And I got informed that L. [Lewis] A. Hickok got beat in his litigation in regard to the boy Sparks who was apprenticed to him. So I am well out of that case in time.</p> <p>“Was at Whitcombs’ and at Mr. Gillette’s, too, to take acknowledgment of deeds.</p> <p>“I attended meeting of the [Grinnell] Congregational Church and presented a letter of commendation ... from the Mt. Vernon church in Boston, Mass. I delivered it to Mr. [Rev.] L. [Lucius] C. Rouse who stepped forward and delivered it to Rev. S. [Samuel] D. Cochran who was presiding, and who read it in the meeting. Whereupon, Dr. Thomas Holyoke moved that I be admitted on recommendation of that letter, and the motion was then seconded by Rev. Prof. L. [Leonard] F. Parker, and it was carried, no objection being expressed, I think.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 3, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church and heard Mr. Cochran preach in evening and Rev. Mr. Jones in morning.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 5, 1864, Tues.	<p>“We [Josephus Eastman and C.W. Kinkle, a soldier on furlough] attended church together in the evening. The meeting was appointed on Sunday for preaching, but as few were present, it seemed best by Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran to hold a prayer meeting, and so Mr. Cochran called on me to pray unexpectedly before I went in.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 6, 1864, Wed.	<p>“A Mr. Batchelder, formerly of Northern, N.H., was at Reed House. He has property in Grinnell and contemplates coming here to live by and by.</p> <p>“Was at the meeting of the GRINNELL BENEFIT SOCIETY. The offices are these: Prof. L. [Leonard] F. Parker, president; Dr. Thomas Holyoke, v. president; Charles H. Spencer, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. J.B. [Julia] Grinnell, Mrs. Dr. R. Lewis, Mrs. L.C. [Junieta] Phelps, Mrs. A. [Mary] Whitcomb, and Mrs. L.J. Chatterton, committee on finance; and J. [Josephus] Eastman, Dr. R. [Reuben] Sears, Samuel Cooper, L.[Loyal] C. Phelps and R. Lyman, executive committee.</p> <p>“So, I have the honor of being placed as chairman of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>“It is designed to have the park fenced and trees set out on it, and that the side walks and the cemetery shack be attended to.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 9,	<p>“Was at the meeting of the Grinnell Benefit Society in evening. I engaged passage to</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Sat.	Montezuma with Deacon [Stephen N.] Bartlett to attend sitting of District Court next week. "Rev. S. [Samuel] D. Cochran with his little daughter called at my office. Office full." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
April 10, 1864, Sun.	"Attended Methodist church in forenoon. "At Congregational House and heard Rev. S. [Samuel] D. Cochran preach. "Attended in P.M. Baptist church and heard Rev. Mr. [R.D.] Hartshorn preach. "Attended Congregational Church eve and heard Dr. Cochran preach." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
April 11, 1864, Mon.	"Went to Montezuma with T. B. Clark, E. [Erastus] Snow, and S. [Stephen] N. Bartlett, but as the judge had sent word or order adjourning court till Wednesday, we returned home. "We had a find ride and a fine talk. Day cool. Heard of a riot in Oskaloosa, a disloyal newspaper destroyed by some soldiers, so it is said." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
April 12, 1864, Tues.	"I was at Soldiers' Festival in evening." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
April 13, 1864, Wed.	"Mr. J.B. [Julia] Grinnell called and exhibited some minutes of her husband's made in memoranda in regard to business with J.M. Frazier and copied out by her, and spoke of Mr. Frazier as J.B.'s correspondent. "I was at a meeting of the Grinnell Benefit Society in the evening. The executive committee [members] are to attend to the matter of fencing the part, etc." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)	
April 16, 1864, Sat.	Isaac Roe married Martha Freeman. Rev. S.D. Cochran performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)	
April 18, 1864, Mon.	School board elected Josephus Eastman as secretary. (Source: Page 67 of Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell.) NOTE: See timeline entries for April 21, 26, and 27, 1864.	
April 21, 1864, Thurs.	"Was appointed as Secretary of the School District of Grinnell – as Mr. [Quincy A.] Gilmore informed me today – some ten dollars usually paid for services (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Midwestern governors proposed furnishing troops The governors of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin proposed to President Lincoln that they would furnish 85,000 troops for 100 days. Iowa agreed to send 10,000 soldiers. Two days later, Lincoln accepted this offer. (Source: "Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War" by Stephen Herrick, Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p>	
April 22, 1864, Fri.	<p>"The Hotel landlord has changed [at Reed House]." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
April 24, 1864, Sun.	<p>"Attended church and heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preach in the forenoon and Mr. Apthorpe in evening. Was at Sabbath School and prayer meeting." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 25, 1864, Mon.	<p>"Mr. Tilson S. Bixby [son of Sumner Bixby] called on me at Reed House, and I wrote for him a letter to some travelers, who afterwards called their names Richard Blow and John Oakes. The claim was on account of thieving corn from his crib in the night. "They were arrested and tried before S. [Stephen] N. Bartlett, J.P. [Justice of the Peace] in my office. Mr. Cochran, an attorney from Freeport, Ill., appeared for them, but they were both found guilty and fined. "The whole expense amounted in all to \$34.40, and that just for a few bushels of corn stolen in the night, when they should have been in bed and asleep... "The corn stolen was of a mixed species and that found with them in a sack, and brought in to my office and poured out on the floor. Then a sack of Bixby's corn [was] brought in and poured out on the floor, and experts who were acquainted with different kinds of corn were sworn in and compared it. They [the experts] found that it [the possibly stolen corn] probably did come out of the sale lot. "The Justice desired to have all this done whether good law [?] allowed it or not. So, the travelers were allowed to go on their journey again toward evening." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 26, 1864, Tues.	<p>"I took possession of the Books of the [Grinnell] School District as Secretary." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 27, 1864, Wed.	<p>"I was sworn into office as Secretary of the School District, and Mr. [Charles H.] Spencer was sworn in as Treasurer. We administered the oath to each other respectively." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
April 28,	<p>Jonathan Blanchard's thoughts about Iowa College</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Thurs.	<p style="text-align: right;">“Grinnell, Iowa Apl. 28, 1864</p> <p>“My dear and precious wife, “ ... I hope God will make me both grateful and faithful for all His mercies and also help me to remember, ‘Shall we receive <u>good</u> at the hand of the Son [Jesus Christ] and shall we not receive evil?’</p> <p>“This [Grinnell] is a beautiful and healthy town and almost makes me wish I had accepted the Presidency and come here. But I did not & so it was of the Son. The College building is pleasant and the town are all that [J.B.] Grinnell described it ...</p> <p>“ ... May Christ grant me his presence. This is my chief desire I think. Your loving husband, J. Blanchard.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jonathan Blanchard to his wife, Mary Bent Blanchard, April 28, 1864, Wheaton College Archives & Special Collections)</p> <p>NOTE: Iowa College's trustees had offered Blanchard the presidency in late 1858. See timeline entry for Oct. 28, 1858, for details.</p>	
April 29, 1864, Fri.	<p>Josephus Eastman sought outside opinion in intoxication case</p> <p>“L.C. [Loyal] Phelps [Sr.] has ___ oath to an ___ against L.A. Hickok before S.A. Bartlett for getting drunk or being found in a State of Intoxication, and I am called on as chairman of the Committee appointed to ___ -- to act as atty ___ the State in prosecuting Mr. Hickok and I declined to do so. I doubt the propriety of doing it under present circumstances and especially ___ I am inclined to the opinion that the Law in respect to such a case is not constitutional – and as Dea[con] Bartlett is not inclined to take [?] any opinion upon the subject, I wrote to C.C. Nourse [?], the Attorney General of the State of Iowa, to learn his opinion in regard to it.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>Provost Marshal Mathews had access to the Governor's ear</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Head Quarters Provost Marshal, Fourth District of Iowa Grinnell, Iowa</p> <p>“Dear Stone ...</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Yours truly, James Mathews” (Source: Adj.-Gen'l , Gen'l correspondence, Civil War, 1864, SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Mathews recommended the Governor W.M. Stone appoint Capt. J.R. Elliott of Iowa City to a field position, either colonel or lieutenant colonel. Interestingly, Mathews was Gov. Stone's father-in-law.</p>	
April 30, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Was at office as usual today ... I saw from the window of m office at one time the number of 16 teams moving on westward. Westward Ho! ... These teams are probably destined to Idaho or Denver or the [Pike's] Peak or Cal. Don't know where. Thus the vacant lands farther west are being filled, and as day after day and year after rolls on, so the tide of emigration flows from east to west.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 1864	<p>Harriet M. Clark and Sarah E. Clark (daughters of Captain Nathaniel W. Clark) joined the Grinnell Congregational Church. (Source: First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Register of Members, 1855-1905, Bk. I)</p>	
May 1, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church. Professor [Leonard F.] Parker was present, but Principal [Rev. Samuel J.] Buck preached the sermon. I was at Sabbath School and at prayer meeting and at monthly concert in the evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 2, 1864, Mon.	<p>“I saw a dozen teams going westward today. There is a great emigration to the west this season.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 3, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Day fine. Was employed to attend to prosecution of two boys, Reed and Thompson, for larceny. I was employed after the suit was begun. “Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker and Principal [Rev. Samuel J.] Buck both appeared on the other side, and the boys were ordered to be discharged. I spoke rather severely against some remarks of Prof. Parker, for they were not fair nor gentlemanly. I have not spoken so severely to a man for a long time. “I attended prayer meeting in the evening. After I was in bed, R.W. [Rodney] Clark called ___ in the dark. He acknowledged a power of Atty [attorney] to Chas. H. Spencer as he is to start soon for Idaho.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 4, 1864,	Tree planting in Central Park	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Wed.	<p>“I helped set out evergreens in the park with Samuel Cooper, C.R. Eustis, and L.C. Phelps in center and the two westerly mounds. These were some silver firs and some scotch firs. I fear they will not live, but we tried to set them out well.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 5, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Helped set out evergreens on the two easterly mounds in the Park with S. [Samuel] Cooper and E.H. [Ezra] Grinnell. The lumber for fencing for the Park came yester[day] night. It has been delayed a few more days. The car having it in first broke down.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Horse trouble</p> <p>“I got into a buggy to ride from near Dr. [Reuben] Sears’ office down to the Cooper store with Mr. Jason Sherman. Soon after I was in, I saw that our horse was a young stallion, only about three years old, as Mr. Sherman said, and I felt as if I would have been quite as well off if I had walked and not rode.</p> <p>“The R.R. steam engine stood close to the Street near where we were to cross, and just as we got about across, I noticed one trace was unhooked, and the horse immediately seemed to discover it and began to hasten. Having my hands all ready in place each side of me, I jumped out and though thrown down, was not hurt much. But the horse ran with Mr. Sherman in the buggy for some distance out the left side of the road toward Mr. Pryor’s place and upset the buggy so far as to throw out Mr. Sherman. The horse then turned and ran back in the street, and I tried to spook [?] him, but the horse in his fright seemed to aim directly toward me – right at me! and I could not get away from him but with great effort, and though I escaped being run over by the horse, the buggy which was attached to him still, swung round and went over me. And all was done in less time than I have taken writing of it.</p> <p>“I got a few bruises and a big bunch same up on my head, and my coat and my shirt were torn. The horse was caught unhurt, and I am saved alive, but I was in great danger – And Oh! I did feel so grateful to God for his goodness to me!”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, typed transcript at Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 9, 1864, Mon.	<p>“The Ex. Comm. [Executive Committee] of the Grinnell Benefit Society met at Dr. [Reuben] Sears’ Office, and strange to say, Dr. Sears proposed to not set out more trees, and stranger still, Mr. [Loyal C.] Phelps fell in with that proposition.</p> <p>“I insisted that more trees should be set out and that a row round outside the Park should be set out and noted for by the Society a while ago.</p> <p>“The people did not turn out as much as requested by notice given yesterday at church</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>[Grinnell Congregational].</p> <p>“I got Mr. [Levi] Marsh and his men to get some trees of Mr. Sherman, and I went to work alone on the north side of the Park, digging holes for trees outside the Park.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, typed transcript at Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p>	
May 10, 1864, Tues.	<p>100 Day volunteers sought from Grinnell</p> <p>“Meeting to secure volunteers. [Iowa College] Trustees consented to give one of the Teachers (to be selected by the faculty) leave of absence to join the 100 Days Volunteers – under the offer of the governor to furnish 10,000 men. Announced decision of the Executive Committee in full meeting of citizens and promised that the College would do its full share.</p> <p>“[Calvin R.] Eaton and others were sworn in after meeting.”</p> <p>(Source: Leonard F. Parker, Civil War Diary, located at Iowa State Historical Museum, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: Eaton was a 45-year-old Grinnell resident (who was made fifth sergeant). Another enlistee was 19-year-old Loyal C. Phelps, Jr. The meeting was held in the upper room of the Grinnell schoolhouse.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Herrick, Stephen H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 42-43); and 2. <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion, together with historical sketches of Volunteer Organizations, 1861-1866</u>, Vol. V; pgs. 1376-1390 and 1398; printed 1911.)</p>	
May 11, 1864, Wed.	<p>L.F. Parker's call to service</p> <p>“Faculty [of Iowa College] – thought it best for me to go, considering home and army interests. Announced it to the students. Many volunteered. Sworn in. Commenced recruiting. Went to Chester [Township] with Mr. [Calvin R.] Easton. People to hold meeting to raise recruits.</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Six months later (after the 100-day volunteers had returned from duty), Jesse Macy (former student at Iowa College Academy) stated, “I visited the school yesterday [October 3, 1864]. It seems quite desolate. They have only four or five male students.” It is unclear whether he referred to Iowa College or its academy.</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jesse Macy to his sister, Oct. 5, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
May 12, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Continued recruiting. More sworn in. Prospects – good. Forty promised from S[outh] of Co[unty].”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>Josephus Eastman reflected on Parker's call "Prof. L.F. Parker called and said he had been sworn with the service as a soldier. It is perhaps well for him to go into the service of the country as a soldier for a while. He will be profited by the discipline I think – at least I hope he will – and I hope he will be careful there as here. I do not wish to criticize a man's acts, and especially his motives too severely, but the ambition and management and scheming of the Prof are so notorious that a trial of his qualities in the army for a while may operate to develop some points in his character so that he may be more ___ useful than without such experience he would be. I wish him prosperity and life and pleasure." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
May 13, 1864, Fri.	<p>"[Recruiting] meeting at Brooklyn in evening. Copperheads probably educated [?] boys to talk about being 'ruled by Grinnell,' &c." (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
May 14, 1864, Sat.	<p>"[Recruiting] meeting in Montezuma. Seventeen sworn in." (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>"Day fine. I met Mrs. J.B. Grinnell on the street and she complimented me on the work [in building a fence around the public park]. Indeed, I do think the Park looks better than it did. "Dr. [Reuben] Sears showed me a letter from Adj't. Gen'l N.B. Baker in favor of Dr. E.H. [Ephraim] Harris as he, Dr. Sears, thought." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
May 15, 1864, Sun.	<p>"Usual exercises at [Grinnell Congregational] Church." (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>J. Eastman and 32 others joined the Congregational Church "I attended church and heard Rev. S.D. [Samuel] Cochran preach in forenoon and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was attended after the morning service – when some over thirty persons were admitted to the church in full communion. There were of those some 27 or 28 who were received by first public profession [of faith in Jesus Christ for</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>salvation] and the others by letter from other churches, myself among the latter number.</p> <p>“Our names were called, and we all stepped forward and heard the Articles of faith and covenant read over and assented to them – and those who had not been before baptized also received that ordinance, part of them in kneeling and part standing posture. After all were seated, the bread and wine were passed and the other services engaged in as usual on like occasions ...</p> <p>“I am now a <u>member</u> of the congregational church in Grinnell, Iowa, and I hope sincerely so. May I never dishonor my profession but be a good Christian. I was at prayer meeting in afternoon. There was Sab.[bath] School session.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>NOTE: The Grinnell Congregational Church records also stated that 27 new members joined on profession of faith, and six newcomers transferred their membership.</p> <p>(Source: “May, 1864, Members Received,” <u>A Record of 50 Years. First Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa, 1905</u>, pg. 39)</p>	
May 16, 1864, Mon.	<p>J. Eastman reflects on his life</p> <p>“This is the anniversary of my commencing the study of law in the office of Josiah Quincy of Rumney [?], New Hampshire in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six – eighteen years ago. Oh! how varied has been that period of eighteen years. Oh! what pains! Oh! what fears! Oh! what hope! Oh! what disappointments! Oh! what blessings! Oh! what joys!</p> <p>“How full has my life been of the varied gifts of God’s Providence! I feel grateful, I trust, for all the good gifts and the ____ ____ of God’s gracious hand. His mercies have been much more than I deserve.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
May 18, 1864, Wed.	<p>“W.N. [William] Ford and Benoni Howard left a question of law to me to be decided involving the payment of taxes on property sold by Mr. Ford to the Howards [Benoni and Eliza Ann], and they are to abide by my decision.</p> <p>“W.L. Kenworthy settled a bill against him.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>Swearing-in ceremony</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“We [100 Day Men] were all sworn into the United States service by C. H. Spencer.” (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pg. 33)</p>	
May 20, 1864, Fri.	<p>“A farewell meeting was held at the [Iowa] College, at which time each [100-Day] soldier received from the ladies a portfolio containing needles, thread, and other useful articles.” (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p>	
May 21, 1864, Sat.	<p>College students' last meeting before 100-day service All newly enlisted Iowa College students gathered in one of the college rooms for refreshments – pop corn and maple syrup – and speeches “brim-full of the rankest patriotism and loyalty to country and college.” (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 33-34)</p>	
May 22, 1864, Sun.	<p>Rapid change in weather “I attended church as usual on Sabbath. As I sit in my rooms which are opposite the N.W. corner of the Park, I could look out Eastward and see the landscape spread out, embracing the Park and the surrounding residences and the more [?] distant prairie covered with green grass or the foliage of trees – and the whole ___ intermingled with the shade of the various shrubs & trees and buildings -- and the sky bending over the beautifully ___ clouds ... “[The temperature] was up to about 93 degrees in the shade early, but later fell from 82 degrees down to 64 degrees suddenly. At length, a terrible shower approached. The lightning sharply flashed, and the thunder seemed to have crashed over [?] the Heavens – seems almost to have come down to earth while wind blew, so that that building rocked like a cradle almost, and I feared that it would break into pieces. The rain fell in torrents.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
May 25, 1864, Wed.	<p>100 Day men left Grinnell “The soldiers going _____ in the 100 days service left on the morning train of cars. I was at the Depot and took the hand of several. I took Prof. [Leonard F.] Parker by the hand just before the train left the platform. There was quite a crowd there at the Depot [adults, boys, and girls].” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“On the morning of the next Wednesday, May twenty-fifth, the last farewells were said, and at a quarter before eight we started for Davenport. At Malcom and Brooklyn others joined us who were to be soldiers in arms and messmates with us. We arrived at Davenport at 8:15 p.m., having been 12½ hours on the way.” (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p> <p>NOTE : Until they were mustered in, the 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B soldiers received clothing; drilled on a daily basis; and attended church services led by Rev John Todd on Sundays. Rev. Todd [of Tabor] had been appointed chaplain for the 46th Iowa Infantry. See timeline entry for mid-Oct. or Nov. 1856 for Rev. John Todd’s connection with abolitionist John Brown.</p> <p>Enlistees from Grinnell There were a total of 36 enlistees from Grinnell, although six students registered “as from their residence.” The enlistees were as follows: “Professor Leonard F. Parker (of Iowa College). “Iowa College Students: Charles Scott, James E. Ellis, Stephen H. Herrick, Charles N. Cooper, George M. Adams, Theodore F. Crane, Gershom H. Hill, Charles F. Reed, Jacob P. Lyman, and Charles W. Hobart.” Other men from Grinnell: “Frank L. Rouse, William J. Easton, C.R. Eaton, Charles Monroe Bailey, Burton A. Billings, Henry J. Bodurtha, Charles L. Bailey, Clement A. Cook, Sylvester M. Dunlap, Francis W. Ford, Evelin M. Fuller, Thomas Fuller, George P. Grinnell, Charles L. Hamilton, Adam Kerr, William G. Morgan, Frank H. Morrison, Loyal C. Phelps, Jr., and John Parks. “Iowa College Students (registered as specified): William A. Chapman (Malcom), Charles E. Cox (Malcom), Seth W. Macy (Newton), Homer R. Page (Sugar Creek Township, Poweshiek County), Irving J. Manatt (Warren Township, Poweshiek County), and Dana H. Robbins, Muscatine.” Student Thomas J. Chase “offered his services but was rejected on account of a defective eye.” R.M. Haines, a Quaker and “the only remaining member of the junior class in Iowa College,” served in the Christian Commission, “attending to the wants of the sick and wounded</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>in government buildings near St. Louis.” (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Herrick, Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pg. 33)</p> <p>NOTE: The <u>Genealogy of the Macy Family, 1635-1868</u> lists Seth Macy’s residence as Lynnville, Iowa. (Source: Silvanus Jenkins Macy, <u>Genealogy of the Macy Family, 1635-1868</u>, pg. 322)</p> <p>Officers appointed The following men were appointed to positions in Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry: James F. Tilton (age 28), Captain (from Montezuma); Leonard F. Parker (age 38), 1st Lieutenant; and Charles Scott (age 27), 2nd Lieutenant (born in Scotland). (Source: <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion</u>, pg. 1378)</p>	
May 26, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“First camp night [in Davenport] ... Messes formed – rations drawn – bread, coffee, port, sugar, molasses, vinegar, potatoes, rice. Reveille at 4 ½ A.M. – arranged quarters &c.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
May 27, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Capt. [James F.] Tilton returned to Montezuma to recruit. [I] took charge of drill. New business blundered through. Company satisfied apparently. “Sh___ and Marion Sanders out long. Mr. S[anders] said Capt. gave him permission. To be settled by Capt.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
May 28, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Drilled and made out Muster roll &c ... Some dissatisfied. Trust all [enlistees] as honorable until [they] prove themselves unworthy.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
May 29, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended Rev. W. Windor’s church. Sermon on unity of Race – equal right to civil privileges. Good.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>John Fleener and Regis Bridges took out a \$100 mortgage on property in Poweshiek County. (Source: “In the Circuit Court of the State of Iowa in and for the County of Poweshiek –</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Michael Fleener Et al., vs. Samuel Fleener, Et al., April Term A.D. 1880," death records of John Fleener – 2 files -- Poweshiek County Historical Society, Montezuma)</p> <p>NOTE: John Fleener was listed as subject to military duty (the draft) in Poweshiek County on July 9, 1864, and he and his brother, Joseph, helped murder two deputy marshals on Oct. 1, 1864. See those timeline entries for more details.</p>	
May 30, 1864, Mon.	<p>"G.B. Gaston came into camp with five men for our Com[pany]. Boys rec'd them with a rousing cheer." (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: George B. Gaston had hosted John Brown and his men in early 1859 after Rev. John Todd (Congregational minister in Tabor) refused to let Brown speak in his church. Thirteen days later, John Brown and company came to Grinnell. See timeline entry for Feb. 6, 1859.</p>	
May 31, 1864, Tues.	<p>"After four hours sleep, arose and 4½ A.M. and – breakfastless, left for Grinnell with Heywood [an agent for Heywood & Bro's, cabinet manufacturers in Boston]. Family well – wife [Sarah Parker] weary and almost disarranged. [Iowa] College moves off slowly and with considerable friction. People [at Grinnell Congregational Church] preparing for State Association.</p> <p>"Returned to D[avenport] and took supper at Burtis House. Took leave of Heywood – is going to St. Paul, Lake Superior, Lansing to Boston. Very friendly – promises to be very kind to my family if I should not return. <u>Is exceedingly kind.</u>" (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Association of Iowa met in Grinnell</p> <p>"Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke spoke of claims in favor of the Iowa College which he said the Trustees wished to place in my hands. I did not object to receiving them.</p> <p>"I was at the Congregational Association a while. The general Association of Iowa – in session in Grinnell." (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 1864	<p>Rev. Dr. George F. Magoun accepted the call to become president of Iowa College. (The trustees had fully endowed the chair to be occupied by the president.)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Magoun immediately requested “a leave of absence for eight months to travel and study in Europe.” (Source: Douglass, T.O., <u>Builders of a Commonwealth</u>, Vol. V., pg. 52, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The newsletter of the Lyons Congregational Church, where Rev. Magoun had ministered, in August 1864 stated, “Rev. G.F. Magoun will probably leave Lyons next week on his way to Europe ... he offered his resignation as pastor of this church a few weeks since, and has been remaining until another minister could be procured.”</p>	
June 1, 1864, Wed.	<p>The Iowa Association of Congregational Churches continued to meet in Grinnell. The Rev. O.W. Merrill of Anamosa, Iowa, was the register and treasurer.</p> <p>Representatives of the Congregational churches were glad that Methodists, Presbyterians, and other denominations were moving toward a condemnation of slavery, similar to the position of the Iowa Association. The Iowa Congregationalists also urged that Iowa laws be changed which were “averse to the equal rights of the colored man.” (Sources: 1. <u>Congregational Quarterly</u>, pg. 220, 1864; and 2. Douglas, T.O. <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 165-166)</p> <p>“Marion Sanders made a shameful display on the Camp Ground in carriage with a ‘femme du prove[?].’ Said he was married!” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 2, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Met Ex-Senator Watson about to leave for Memphis as chaplain of the 4th.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 3, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Circular for L[adies] Ed[ucational] Soc[iety] of Iowa College provided for.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>“Wrote to Hon. J.B. Grinnell the Representative in Congress from this District, a letter <u>arguing</u> him to do something at this present juncture of affairs in the nation for the diffusion of a knowledge of the laws, especially arguing the <u>codification of the common law</u>.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 4, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Mr. Gaston with 13 Fremonters arrived late – good men.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
June 5, 1864, Sun.	<p>“First sermon in Camp by Capt. Hankins. Universal affirmations were made instead of truthful particulars – Parson Br_____ style of severity. ‘The world will not be converted till Jeff. Davis [President of the Confederacy] and [Robert] Toombs is damned’ &c &c was asserted. It is possible, but is he a prophet?”</p> <p>“First Dress Parade. – Lt. Stokes Adj. Several blunders ... Wanted to have a Bible class, but domestic arrangements &c prevented.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 6, 1864, Monday	<p>“Revs. Windsor and Gilbert called to see the Indians &c. Also Revs. Guernsey and Berd [?] visited Camp and called to see the Sioux. They bought curiosities of them, talked of their history, &c.</p> <p>“Evening mtg. – Adj. Gen. Baker said Major, Adjutant, and Com[mander] appointed. Governor [Wm. N. Stone] was our military superior, and [officers and soldiers?] should never reprobate his acts. Penalty – withholding of commissions, dismissed from service, &c. Some restless under the garotte – others very lamblike.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 7, 1864, Tues.	<p>The Republican National Convention began.</p> <p>(Source: Nicolay and Hay, <u>A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln</u>, from <u>Abraham Lincoln a History</u>, pg. 446)</p> <p>NOTE: Lincoln formally accepted the nomination to be the presidential candidate the second time on June 29, 1864.</p> <p>(Source: Nicolay and Hay, <u>A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln</u>, pg. 450)</p>	
June 8, 1864, Wed.	<p>Stephen H. Herrick was appointed historian of the 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p> <p>Note: He took meticulous notes and, apparently, often slept in nicer quarters than his comrades. It is unclear whether Herrick was historian for the entire 46th Iowa Infantry.</p>	
June 9, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“A wearisome day. Committed a soldier to the Guard House for drunkenness. He was afterwards sentenced to stand on a barrel in the Camp 4 hours daily for a week for insulting females. A vicious but not malicious soldier.</p> <p>“Inside view of Guard House. Lined with sheet iron --not inviting --7 inmates – 2 charged with desertion.</p> <p>“Wrote wife [Sarah Parker] to come.”</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)	
June 10, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Wife [Sarah Parker] arrived at 8 ¼ P.M. Stopped at Burtis House. “Met J.B. Grinnell from Washington [D.C.] – paired off with Harris – Copperhead.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>The 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B was mustered into service at Davenport. This unit contained men from Poweshiek County – including every male student at Iowa College – and from Tabor, Iowa. (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p> <p>“Mrs. Cooper called and she informed me ___ Mr. Cooper would sell their place in town and their farm out north from town. “I was at church meeting in afternoon. Time for church session [?] fixed, and two deacons, A.[Abram] Whitcomb & E.L. Little – were elected. “Mr. [Charles H.] Spencer let me have notes for collection in favor [?] ___ Rev. Mr. [George W.] Hathaway.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 11, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Negatives taken for photographs for self & wife [Sarah Parker]. Rode to Camp – visited Indians and Dined at Adj. Delahoyde’s. Returned to Camp – wife brought up by Adj. D. “Wife returned to Mr. [Rev. Julius A.] Reed’s. I stayed in Camp. Busy preparations for departure [to Cairo, Illinois, three days hence].” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 12, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended mtg. at Congregational Church with 25 men. Dined with wife [Sarah Parker] at Mr. [Rev. Julius A.] Reed’s. Called at Delahoyde’s. Failed to obtain conveyance, and walked with wife to Camp. “She was very weary – seemed to be glad to see more of the Camp and witness our dress parade. Boys enjoyed her visit. Walked to town. “Talked with Anne Wilkinson concerning rumor of caucus of Iowa ministers and [Iowa] College Trustees in Chicago and of decisions that there was too much O. influence in our College. Didn’t believe the rumor. Trustees desire men, not parchments, assuredly. Mr.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	R[eed]'s a pleasant home, and we had a very friendly interview with [his] family." (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)	
June 13, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Wife [Sarah Parker] returned to G[rinnell]. A precious treasure is an affectionate wife. A friend is one of ___ social diamonds – a true wife is its Kohinoor.</p> <p>“Received Commission [as lieutenant] dated 10th and sent [it] to wife.</p> <p>“Commendations of Rev. J[ohn] Todd, elected yesterday, were obtained and forwarded [to] Gov. Stone &c.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 14, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Rose at 4 ½ A.M. – breakfasted at 6 – in line at 7 – marched to cars and left Davenport at 8 ½.</p> <p>“All answered the roll call in morning – How many will not respond when the roll shall be called on our return? Who will be absent? Why?</p> <p>“Twenty-six cars took us off. All comfortable – some in good passenger cars.</p> <p>“Dined on crackers and cheese at Bureau, Ill.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>The 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B boarded a train for Davenport for Cairo, Illinois. They occupied two passenger cars and about 20 box cars. They were equipped with shovels, axes, camp kettles, etc.</p> <p>Some spent the night on the roof of box cars, only to get eye full of cinders (produced by the steam engine).</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p>	
June 15, 1864, Wed.	<p>“An uncomfortable night. Slept little on passenger seats.</p> <p>“Enthusiastic cheering in most Ill. towns. Flags, handkerchiefs, &c flying at nearly every house and in hand of nearly every person. ___ children remind me of home.</p> <p>“Marion Sanders left us, apparently without effort to get on the cars.</p> <p>“Passed DeSoto [Ill., near Carbondale] at 2 ½ P.M. Secesh [secessionist-sympathizing] merchants closed stores &c.</p> <p>“Arrived [at Cairo, Ill.] at 9 ½ P.M.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 16,	The Democratic Party held its State Convention in Des Moines.	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Thurs.	(Source: Weekly Northern Iowa Times, Clayton County, Iowa, June 1, 1864)	
June 17, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Was told the order to be off for Memphis in 30 mins. ... Dr. [Ephraim H.] Harris called on us. Had a pleasant chat with him, visited his boat and patients – all arranged for comfort.</p> <p>“After striking tents, packing up everything, and marching to the boat and broiling an hour in the sun, we counter-marched to our old quarters and arranged matters for another day’s stay ...</p> <p>“The J.D. Perry came in at 5 P.M., and we went on board of her, filling the hurricane deck and every available place and point elsewhere.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: The J.D. Perry was a steamer, according to Herrick.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p>	
June 18, 1863, Sat.	<p>“I went with Mr. ___ to sit up with corpse of Mr. Burrell who has passed away.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 19, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Reached Memphis at 12 – a wasting night over the boiler [on the J.D. Perry] – almost sleepless – almost sick ... Ate nothing till tea. The profuse perspiration caused by our march to camp relieved feeling of sickness and increased that of weariness.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>Amid sweltering heat, men of the 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B, disembarked at Memphis. They spent their days clearing brush, erecting and taking down tents, guarding trains, and talking. They ended up killing one razor-backed hog, but no Confederates.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p> <p>“Attended church and heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel D.] Cochran preach in forenoon and heard Mr. Buck preach in P.M. Mr. Procter [?] attended it [?] with me a.m. and p.m. I attended Sabbath School as normal and also attended funeral of Mr. Burrell & last night I set [sat] up with the corpse of that man.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
June 21, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Six men from our G. ordered out as guard for tomorrow. The commencement of looking the enemy in the eye.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 22, 1864, Wed.	<p>“Moved camp to extreme front – within a few rods of outermost pickets ... Met Col. [Samuel F.] Cooper on our grounds on his way to Grinnell. Will return to Little Rock as soon as health shall be restored.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 23, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Private, Destroy it when read. <u>My Dear Husband,</u> “Your first from Cairo was received yesterday, your second short note came today. I want you to hear often from me, yet cannot spend much time in writing. And I hope you will write as frequently as your can. “I have enough to do, but not enough to keep away this miserable gloomy feeling which haunts me perpetually. I do feel so all alone, have not even the consciousness of well doing to sustain me ... I have been excessively hurt in my feelings [toward some boarders in the Parker household], since you left. Mrs. Williams has been reporting in town that Mary [a boarder] has had a hard time here. Now after all the love and motherly feelings that I have had for her, after all the comforts I have given up for her sake, working hard myself that her lot might be easier, and giving her as much as we have, it seems <u>exceedingly</u> wicked that any one <u>should</u> say such a thing ... “I am tempted to feel wicked, I know. If you were here, we would talk of a few things and perhaps I should feel a little relieved. Now, everything must be shut up in my own heart ... “I am perfectly despairing. I am lost to everything good, for eternity I fear. I cannot teach my children to be lovable, for I do not feel what I say, and it seems perfect hypocrisy. How can I bear the fearful responsibility? I thought when I married I could and should be a good wife and friend, but I have lost every thing lovely and happy, even my hold on Christ. And if you never come back again ----- it will be gain to you, but I fear we shall be forever parted. “I know I shall make you feel badly. I will never write so again, but I did want to partly express my wicked ____. “You will wish to know of the children. They are well and just as usual. Lennie says, ‘God bless my dear papa gone to war.’ They are all sleeping – it is after ten. “Grecian History is finished, and American history begun. We are just finishing Roman</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Advance [?], then review.</p> <p>“...It is after ten. I read your letter (part of it) to the young ladies after prayer meeting [at Grinnell Congregational Church]. Wednesday. They [female Iowa College students] think all your letters should be read to them. We are anxious to know all that happens to you and remember you affectionately in thick commencement essays.</p> <p>“...A letter from you will never come amiss. I will never write another such letter. I wish I could live all alone, and then nobody would be troubled by my meanness.</p> <p>“Your photographs have come. Persons think yours better than mine. The young ladies come in to see you, and the Prof's [of Iowa College] have each taken one.</p> <p>“Good bye.</p> <p>“Forever your Sarah.”</p> <p>(Source: Mrs. Sarah (Pearce) Parker letter to Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker, in – Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: An apparently exhausted and overwrought Sarah (Pearse) Parker juggled several roles while her husband, Leonard, served as a 100-Day volunteer in the Union Army. In his stead, she taught courses at Iowa College and served in an administrative role, besides acting as a mother and running her household.</p> <p>Leonard had noted that Sarah was “weary and almost disarranged” as early as May 31 when she visited the Camp in Davenport. See timeline entry for June 30, 1864, for Leonard's response to today's letter.</p>	
June 25, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Gallantry and soldierly bearing of negro troops universally admired.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 26, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Preaching by Private Ham [?], a private in Co[mpany] C. Seems to be a man of good intentions but uneducated. Preaching here a very difficult matter. No harmony of religious opinions, this world [is] all absorbing, ambition [is] controlling with some, and dis___ of spiritual strings pervading the hearts of nearly all, render it a task too severe for my men to perform with general acceptance.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>Josephus Eastman as Sabbath School teacher</p> <p>“At church in forenoon and P.M. Heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel D.] Cochran preach – well,</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>too. I attended Sabbath School and acted as Teacher of the Old Gentlemans Bible Class. Had 11 men in the class, of whom 3 were deacons, 1 an ex-deacon, & 1 clergyman, the Rev. Mr. [Lucius] Rouse. He declined to act as teacher today though I tried to have him do so. He used to be teacher of the class. But he made good remarks today -- and on the whole we [?] were generally interested.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 27, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Started at 6 ½ for Memphis. ... Expected an attack from guerrillas. None seen. Reached Colliersville at 4 P.M. and found a sad illustration of the ravages of war. Desolated farms, relics of houses, and an almost depopulated country presented a sad picture of war and its results. Here a beautiful town was once seen with thriving populations – now but 3 or 4 families remain, wrecks of houses, roofless buildings, lone chimneys, and the earth strewn with bullets, broken carbines, and twisted sabers.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>“J.B. Grinnell spoke of Mr. Farr’s wool and [?] I spoke of ___ to Mr. Farr if I did not hear from him soon [?] before concluding the trade for the wool.</p> <p>“Rev. Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. Fisher called and executed contract for the sale of Mr. Fisher’s farm to Mr. Hartshorn. There is consideration of trade in real estate ___ just now. I am glad to see ___ of immigration. I heard today by Rev. Mr. Hartshorn that ___ Mr. Abbott who was a lawyer in Pella, Iowa ___ who was engaged in [?] the examination of Mr. Farr’s ___ of ___ and who kept the District School ___ in Grinnell ___ had been detected in a crime and to conceal it had been aiding in a murder (infanticide) and had run away to M.O. [Missouri?] and enlisted in the army. So he has left his friends for their good. There is a lesson for all who do not follow the line [?] of duty [?]. How kind Providence is to me ... Let him that standeth or thinketh that he standeth take heed lest he fall. Faith in God is the only ___ certain support at all times.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
June 28, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Was made Lt. of guard of wagon train going two miles to next encampment. No guerrillas seen. Went, guns loaded, capped, and in hand, and were prepared to defend [the] train with vigor.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
June 30,	<p>“Rec’d letter from wife [Sarah Parker] – replied briefly, wrote quite fully to [Iowa]</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
1864, Thurs.	<p>College students. Heat debilitating – weary – half sick. ‘Twould be a luxury indeed to be with my family when they are unwell or lonely. It is a greater sacrifice to be thus from home than I could express if I would and than I would if I could.’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: See timeline entry for June 23, 1864, to read Sarah’s despairing letter.</p>	
July 1, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Met a lady who has a son who is a Lt. in rebel army. She thought the election of old Abe [Lincoln] proved the hostility of North to South – both sections had been preparing for war for 20 years – Old Abe wanted to compel the whites to marry blacks – no peace could ever exist in [the] same nation &c.</p> <p>“She gave good evidence that no Union men can be found in this place, yet several make such professions to our officers.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 2, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Diarrhea all night – awoke tired and weak.</p> <p>“Dragged around till 10 o’clock when a cavalry man rushed in, announcing that 500 rebels had chased him several miles and were now near us and would give us battle at once. The long roll was sounded, and all rushed to arms. Expecting to go into the fort (which has been well fitted up), I loaded myself down with musket and ammunition. Were marched, sometimes on double-quick, about 2 miles toward them, halted at point where they were last seen.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Congress passed a resolution, “asking [President Abraham] Lincoln to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer, to implore the Almighty ‘as the supreme ruler of the world not to destroy us as a people.’”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pg. 168, drawing upon David Saville Muzzey’s <u>The United States of America</u>, Vol. I, pg. 587)</p>	
July 3, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Mr. [Rev. John] Todd, our Chaplain, preached a good sensible sermon – rather long.</p> <p>“Semi-sick. Spiritless – lifeless – dragging about, several times dizzy and half blind.</p> <p>Appetite improved – ate a little.</p> <p>“Difficulty between L. [Loyal] C. Phelps Jr. and G. Johnson [&c?]. Origin, harsh talk of P. In absence of Captain, [I] interfered to prevent fight. A few blows struck.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Prayer meeting in fort. Time all occupied promptly. A pleasant, useful meeting.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 4, 1864, Mon.	<p>“The glorious 4th” celebrated by discharging our firearms and eating ‘foraged’ beef. [Seth W.] Macy cool and prompt in this new service of foraging – obtaining cattle, horses, &c. One of the steadiest in the Rye.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Seth W. Macy was an Iowa College student whose principal residence was in Newton, Iowa. (Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p> <p>Ten gallons of whiskey destroyed</p> <p>“I was about to take a walk out westerly from town ___ when near the R.R. Depot saw a man who proved to be Bat [?] N___ with a heavy load on his back in the shape of a ten gallon cask. I saw him go into his house and [I] went directly to ___ Constable Whitney and sent him down to search for whiskey by virtue of the warrant which he had in his possession and which I made out last Saturday. He [Whitney] went and found the whiskey and took it out the door But [?] Bat [?] was so mad because he had ___ ___ ___ the axe ___ ___ and ___ the cask in pieces and let out the whiskey as it was destroyed by <u>Bat</u>’s own hand. But Mr. Whitney brought [?] away the cork. That was a pretty good thing on the whiskey line – ten gallons of whiskey gone! Worth about \$20.00 in the eyes [?] of the Irish but worse than fire to his body and Lord. The temperance folks had a good laugh over it. I made out papers for arrest of Bat N___ for resisting the officer in preventing the officer from taking away the liquors [?] on orders [?] ...</p> <p>“No [4th of July] celebration in town.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
July 5, 1864, Tues.	<p>Disagreement over the sale of wool</p> <p>“I felt sorry to have any trouble about it, but I felt justified under the circumstances in making the sale of wool as I did and not telling Mr. J.B. Grinnell [or letting Mr. J.B. Grinnell have it].” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE: Josephus Eastman, acting on behalf of a Mr. Farr [?], spoke to J.B. Grinnell about selling Farr's wool for 55 cents per pound. Eastman thought that J.B. Grinnell had misled him about what was a good price for the wool (especially as "Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke had actually sold his wool for 70 cents unwashed like Mr. Farr, and of course J.B. knew it. And Mr. Farr's wool grew on sheep that took the premium at the state fair last year").</p> <p>Eastman and Grinnell also disagreed over whether they had made a deal. For example, was money offered or not? Eastman wrote, "I did not think J.B. did right with me, and I had no recollection whatever of his offering me any money ... I felt that it was very proper to look [?] to Mr. Farr's rights."</p> <p>Eastman also commented, "Mr. Grinnell left the matter so loosely, when he claims that the sale was made, that I hollered after him to make it certain what he intended to do. I am quite sure that, on that day, he did not offer to pay any money and did not say I could get any money on account of the wool – nor say where he had any money deposited or that he could pay ____."</p> <p>Lastly, Eastman thought J.B. Grinnell was inconsistent in his statements with regard to the wool. In the end, Eastman commented, "We are all frail and imperfect, and I hope I shall be willing to do right toward Mr. Grinnell and toward all my fellowmen and shall so feel and act that I shall keep a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man."</p>	
July 6, 1864, Wed.	<p>"Day warm early, showers toward evening. There was a terrible wind, and the thunder and lightning severe. I went up to Mr. Sander's Hotel, and was there until the shower was over mostly. Came up to my room late. I was given a bed to lodge in there at the Reed House, but it was too night – feathers – so I am home."</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 7, 1864, Thurs.	<p>"The war costs us money. Yea, we feel the burdens of war, but I feel willing to help support the government. I wish the war might end, but the good resulting from it, I trust, will be important to us.</p> <p>"L.J. Chatterton called ... and he spoke of J.B. Grinnell and made some extended remarks relative to transactions between him and Mr. Grinnell about the purchase of Mr. Chatterton's wool ... According to Mr. Chatterton's statements, the statements of Mr. Grinnell</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>are quite different from the facts, and not only that, but he gives the idea that Mr. Grinnell did not act in a Christian manner nor in a manly way in regard to the matter.</p> <p>“Mr. Chatterton seemed willing that I should I make some remarks in regard to my dealings with Mr. Grinnell about Mr. Farr’s wool, but I said ... Mr. Grinnell made some statements that I was surprised at – or to that effect. I do not care to give out gossip to be heralded about town ... I remarked that Mr. Grinnell was a singular man, but I did not go on to slander him. I did not deem it expedient.</p> <p>“I was at prayer meeting in evening.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 8, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Attended trial of a liquor suit. Got judgment for the forfeiture of jug of whiskey, and it was destroyed in the street by Constable Whitney. I saved a piece of the notorious jug.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Went out blackberrying [picking]. Successful. “A hypocritical ‘Union’ woman came in, complaining that cavalry had destroyed her garden.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 9, 1864, Sat.	<p>W.R. Lewis, clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County, and J.M. McConnell, Deputy, certified a “military register” (men subject to military duty). The list included the following names:</p> <p>Washington Township Jesse W. Kenworthy, 41 Joel Kenworthy A.H. Kenworthy, 20 James Kenworthy, 24</p> <p>Union Township Joseph Robertson, 41</p> <p>Sugar Creek Township Samuel A. Bryant, 27 John Fleener, 31 Samuel Fleener, 31 Michael Gleason, 37</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Thomas C. McIntire, 24 Grinnell Township Josephus Eastman, 41 Rodney W. Clark, 31 J.B. Grinnell, 42 Q.A. [Quincy] Gilmore, 38 Benoni Howard, 43 (Source: Adj.-General, Persons Subject to Military Duty, Poweshiek County, 1864, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exemptions from Military Service due to “Alienage” Office of Provost Marshal, 4th Dist., Iowa Grinnell, July 9th, 1864</p> <p>N.B. Baker Adj. Gen., Iowa Sir, “I have the honor to return printed list of applicants for exemption from Enrollment on account of Alienage. The following additional names should be added to the list: James Fogarty, Age 36, of Clearbrook Tp., Johnston County, Iowa, Native of Ireland Michael McGuire of Centre Tp., Wapello County, Native of Ireland John James, Age 33, of Iowa City Tp., Johnson County, Native of Ireland. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obd't sert. [ervant], James Mathews Capt. & Prov. Mar. 4th Dist., Iowa (Source: July 9, 1864 letter from J. Mathews to N.B. Baker, Adj. Gen'l, Gen'l Correspondence, Civil War, 1864, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
<p>July 10, 1864, Sun.</p>	<p>“I was not at the Sabbath School concert.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Sermon by M. [Rev. John] Todd – long.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Rouse and Reeves have measles.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 11, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Attended to case against intoxicating liquor kept by Bert Nevel [?] and got judgment for the forfeiture of the liquor and the cask in which it was contained. Constable Whitney broke a stave in the case and left it with me. Bert Nevel called and said he supposed he must lose the liquor as he destroyed it himself, so he did not appear [in court] to defend [himself]. So the work goes on.</p> <p>“That ten gallons of whiskey was got rid of in a very summary manner. Hurrah!” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Wrote wife [Sarah Parker] and Heywood ... Armed and went blackberrying [picking] with a squad. Succeeded well.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 12, 1864, Tues.	<p>“I attended an address of Rev. J.M. Chamberlain, delivered as a part of the [Iowa] College Commencement exercises. It was very good. There was a higher tone of thought and feeling in it than some were willing to accredit to it.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 13, 1864, Wed.	<p>“Attended the college exercises [Iowa College] in the church in the afternoon, when the young lady students gave a very interesting entertainment in speaking and reading the compositions and selections. All very creditable.</p> <p>“In evening, heard addresses by Mr. Butler, Mr. Kissell, and Mr. G__sey before the Ladies Education[al] Society. Mr. Butler's address did not come up to my expectations. Mr. G__sey's remarks were very sensible and good. The more education a woman has in accordance with her nature and capacity and sphere of action, the better. But of course her tastes and duties and her relations to society must ever be different from those of the man.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for June 3, 1864.</p>	
July 14, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“I took a walk out to the grove and back – a recreation ... Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell, in passing by, asked me if I had heard from Mr. Farr lately. I replied that I had. He asked what he said. I replied that he said that he would be here the last of August and would settle with him [Grinnell] ...</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“I attended prayer meeting in the evening and sat in my seat. J.B. Grinnell came in and sat near me on my right, one seat forward, and Rev. Mr. [Darius E.] Jones, the Bible Society agent for Iowa, came in and sat one seat behind me. I was called on to pray and did so. Rev. Mr. Jones made some remarks, also Mr. Grinnell made a prayer, and Deacon [Abram] Whitcomb and Mr. Gilbert made some remarks, and others took part.</p> <p>“The meeting was interesting to us all, I trust.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for July 5, 1864.</p> <p>“[I was posted] Officer of the Guard. Boys confined for sleeping on picket, one for ___ - to stand on barrel.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 15, 1864, Fri.	<p>“E. [Ezra] H. Grinnell and J. Miller called on the business of dividing fence between A.F. Gillette and J.B. Grinnell and Charles G. Carmichael.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 16, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Took a walk north of town. Saw lots of chintz bugs. They are damaging the wheat.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 17, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church [Grinnell Congregational] and heard Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran preach in forenoon and evening. Attended Sabbath School. Capt. James Mathews, the Provost Marshall of this district [4th], and father-in-law of our present governor, William M. Stone, sat with me in forenoon at church, and I tendered him a seat with me in future.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>Vandalism of Monument in Memphis</p> <p>“Visited Park [Andrew] Jackson’s Monument. bust, lifesize; on pedestal about 8 ft. high. Face with inscription, ‘Andrew Jackson 7th President ... The Federal Union must be preserved’ ... The word ‘Federal’ has been marred, and an effort was made to chisel it and ‘Union’ out. [The chiseling was]done by Col. Blunt of Price’s Army, aided by a man from Nashville, and [it also occurred] after the battle of Shiloh, according to the statement of the old keeper of the Park who says he saw him [Col. Blunt] at his work.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Freedmen in Memphis “Freedmen increasing in M[emphis]. Probably 12,000 here. Schools growing constantly. Pupils eager to learn – people liberal in supporting everything for their good. “Baptists owned basement of a church – White Baptists [owned] the upper part. Efforts made to burn them out or drown them out. Succeeded in burning at last. Cause – Basement used for school [for freedmen]. Trustees of white church suspected incendiaries.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
July 18, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Today, Capt. Merrill called and gave me as a present the Laws of Iowa of 1864, passed in the last session of the legislature of which he was a member in the House of Representatives. The volume is smoothly bound in leather and 227 pages. I value the present quite highly indeed. “I took a walk down from the Reed House east from town after supper. Saw a rattle snake lying coiled up on a bank beside the road. I took a club and killed him and took him up to the Reed House for further inspection. This is the first rattle snake I ever killed, and the second one I have seen since coming into Iowa. He was over two feet long, a prairie rattle snake. I am not fond of such animals.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Capt. Merrill was Philo G.C. Merrill who represented Warren County in the Tenth General Assembly, Iowa House of Representatives, which convened January 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. He had earlier joined the Third Iowa Infantry (May 2, 1861), was appointed First Lieutenant (Oct. 22, 1861), was taken prisoner at Shiloh (April 6, 1862), and resigned (March 5, 1863). The <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion</u> lists no rank higher than First Lieutenant. However, both Josephus Eastman and Merrill’s obituary refer to Merrill as captain. (Sources: 1. <u>Legislative Documents, submitted to the Twelfth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, which convened Jan. 13, 1868, Vol. I, pg. 207, Des Moines</u>; 2. Obituary of Philo G.C. Merrill; and 3. <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion, Vol. I, pg. 360, Des Moines, 1908</u>)</p> <p>NOTE 2: See first timeline entry for spring 1854 to compare Eastman’s comments about snakes with those of earlier settlers.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
July 19, 1864, Tues.	<p>“I purchased the likeness of General U.S. [Ulysses S.] Grant – of Hon. Andrew Johnson [Vice President], too, and also of old Ben Franklin.</p> <p>“The President [Abraham Lincoln] has called for 500,000 more soldiers for one, two, or three years.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 20, 1864, Wed.	<p>“John Delahoyde called and consulted me about moving his mother out of his home, and I gave him a notice to her to quit. It is a bad sort of case, but he tells a hard story and seems to have justice on his side.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
July 21, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“I engaged the publication of my professional card in the Grinnell Journal at \$6.00 a year, and Mr. Condit [?] said he would put it at the top of the column for the present at least.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for July 28, 1864.</p> <p>“All Able-Bodied Men,” ages 18-45, Ordered to form into Companies</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“GENERAL ORDERS NO. 21 State of Iowa, Adjutant-General’s Office Davenport, July 21, 1864</p> <p>I. The able bodied men of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, will at once proceed to organize themselves into companies in their respective counties.</p> <p>II. The men enrolled as fit for military duty under the laws of this State, will organize into companies, and if any neglect is reported on the part of any township or portion of township, immediate report should be made to this Department, and prompt measures will be taken to enforce the laws of this State.</p> <p>III. Officers will be elected by the men thus organized into companies under the directions of the Constitution of this State and Chap. 84, Laws of the Tenth General Assembly (1864).</p> <p>IV. Officers or citizens in want thereof will apply to this office for proper forms and for any information in relation to the organization of companies.</p> <p>V. Any company having organized, will, as provided in Section 8 of said Chapter 84, fix the place for drill and discipline, and if they neglect to do so, the time and place will</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>be designated by the Adjutant-General of the State ...</p> <p>VII. The Governor will not form regiments, brigades, or divisions until companies' rolls are properly returned to this Department, unless the public service demands immediate organization.</p> <p>By the order of the Commander-in-Chief.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">N.B. Baker, Adjutant-General of Iowa"</p> <p>Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 11, 1865 to Jan 1, 1865</u>, Des Moines, F.W. Palmer, State Printer, 1865, -- volume II -- pgs. 8867-868)</p>	
<p>July 22- Aug. 2 or 3, 1864</p>	<p>Rev. William Salter, youngest member of the Iowa Band, was serving in the Christian Commission in Georgia. He observed (from a distance of 10 miles) a Confederate assault on Union lines (July 22) which killed General James B. McPherson.</p> <p>For the next ten days, Rev. Salter tended to wounded Union soldiers on the then-quiet battlefield. He found Confederate soldiers among the wounded.</p> <p>He was "deeply touched" to meet one critically wounded Confederate soldier, Green Ballinger, who had lived in Lee County, southeast Iowa, until a few years before the Civil War started. Ballinger had moved to Texas. Although opposed to the Rebellion, he joined Terry's Texas Rangers (8th Texas Calvary Regiment, Company B) due to "the force of circumstances."</p> <p>Ballinger asked Rev. Salter to write to his father in Sandusky, Lee County. Rev. Salter contacted the father and learned that another of his sons was a Union soldier. Green Ballinger later died of his wounds.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Salter, W., <u>Sixty Years and Other Discourses with Reminiscences</u>, pg. 309; and 2. National Parks Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, available online at http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.cfm)</p> <p>NOTE 1: "Greens Ballinger," age 12, birthplace Kentucky, is listed in the 1852 Keokuk Census, Lee County, Iowa. (Source: http://www.rootsweb.com/~ialeec/census/keo1852/keocen-b2.htm)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Pvt. Green Ballinger (age 20) enlisted in Terry's Texas Rangers on Sept. 7, 1861 in Houston, Texas. He was associated with Brazoria County, Texas. He had equipment with him valued at \$30. (Sources: 1. http://www.terrytexasrangers.org/rosters/muster_rolls/b_1861_10_31.htm and 2. http://www.terrytexasrangers.org/rosters/muster_rolls/b_1861_09_07.htm)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>NOTE 3: Historian and former Iowa legislator Benjamin F. Gue recorded another former Iowa resident-turned-Confederate. Gue wrote about Albert M. Lea, a West Point graduate “who gave the name to Iowa before it had an organized existence as a territory of state.” Lea laid out a town called Ellenborough (18 miles south of Rock Island, Illinois, on the west side of the Mississippi River), but the town didn’t grow as Lea had expected. Lea returned to Tennessee by 1843, and he became a Confederate “major and C.S.” who served a Tennessee unit during the Civil War.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Gue, Benjamin F., History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, Vol. IV, pgs. 164-165; and 2. National Parks Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System)</p>	
<p>July 23, 1864, Sat.</p>	<p>“I took a walk to the timber northwest of town, got some colored gooseberries and blackberries, and killed a black [?] snake over six feet long.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
<p>July 25, 1864, Mon.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Is foraging stealing?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Colliersville, Tenn. “July 25, 1864</p> <p>“Rev. J.A. Reed, Davenport, “My Dear Bro. ... “We subsist upon the country to a limited extent and sometimes we _____ property in a private way which seems a little too much like ‘stealing.’ The influence of war on the moral character can not be fully appreciated without being in the service, and I think I have not been here long enough to be qualified to judge intelligently.</p> <p>“I have sought to resist the beginnings of evil, but it is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish between that which will react injuriously upon ourselves, and that which will not.</p> <p>“When we fall in with a known rebel, we take vegetables, anything we need without scruple, on the principle that those who originate the dance should pay the fiddler.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100 Days service “like fighting mosquitoes”</p> <p>“The work so far has been very much like fighting mosquitoes – sometimes very necessary but it seems like small business.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Escaped slaves</p> <p>“The colored people are coming daily. I have not been able to keep an accurate account</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>of them, but believe 40 have deserted their masters and come within our lines. They are young or in the prime of life. Their masters now tell them they are free, and give them a liberal share of their products for their labor. The object is evident.</p> <p>“I have heard of a slave yoke and ball [?], and am trying to obtain it for the College. It is several miles distant and in a region infected with guerrillas, and we can not go wisely without a good force. It was owned by a widow and is probably in her possession still. Her husband was a wealthy slaveholder, a violent secessionist, and she hates the Yankee invaders.</p> <p>“If we call on her, we propose to replenish our stock of vegetables and eatables generally, and do not intend to be careful about not whispering ‘freedom’ in the ears of the ‘chattels.’</p> <p>“Allow me to inquire whether the Trustees agreed with the teachers and resident Trustees with reference to my service in the army. Did they take any action on this subject? I left his mater in the hands of Grinnell friends and hope they represented the matter fairly and fully, for if they did not, the Trustees might justly accuse me of ‘desertion.’</p> <p>“Kindest regards to your family.</p> <p>“Sincerely, Yours, L.F. [Leonard] Parker”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Leonard F. Parker to Rev. Julius A. Reed, July 25, 1864, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: See the Aug. 7, 1864 timeline entry for more of Leonard F. Parker's thoughts about foraging.</p>	
<p>July 26, 1864, Tues.</p>	<p>“An Irishman by the name of James Bean [?] called to see me about a U.S. license to sell liquor in Jasper County, or beer and wine as he claims. What terrible mock [that] intoxicating liquor makes of those who drink it. ___ it ought to be put away...</p> <p>“Mr. Gates, the _____ing commission for this District, informs me that he thought there would be a draft in some parts of this state and the call of the President for 500,000 men ...</p> <p>“We looked at a fine lot of 80 head of cattle to go to Chicago in [train] cars tomorrow. They weighed 1,400 [pounds] apiece on an average, so it is said. Have been fed on grass this summer ...</p> <p>“I saw Mr. Sanders and Mr. King reaping oats with one of the B___ [Bulls? Botts?] reapers in Mr. [T.B] Clark's field today, and certainly it operates like a charm as it runs. It cuts down the grain so smoothly and so clean and neatly that it looks like pretty work to work at harvesting, and it is, but it won't do for me, I fear. It would be like to make me sick if followed very long, and my sore arm uncomfortable if for a short time. Wages are from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>day for a good laborer in the harvest fields. That is good pay, but I could not earn it.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
<p>July 28, 1864, Thurs.</p>	<p>Newspaper for Grinnell “The GRINNELL JOURNAL contained my business card as an advertisement. The GRINNELL JOURNAL is published at Montezuma, Poweshiek County, and is the same newspaper as the MONTEZUMA REPUBLICAN, only that a certain number of copies are struck for certain subscribers for the GRINNELL JOURNAL, and these copies have the heading changed to suit the customers. No paper is printed at Grinnell, but some are of the opinion that it sounds better at a distance to have a paper styled the GRINNELL JOURNAL. Perhaps it is.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
<p>July 29, 1864, Fri.</p>	<p>“Prof. C. [Carl] W. Von Coelln [of Iowa College] and Principal S. J. [Samuel] Buck [of Iowa College Academy] are engaged in cutting the grass on the public park, and I went out and tried their scythes today. Tried each one a little while and found that I could mow pretty well though it has been so long since I have enlisted much in the haying service. I <u>blistered my hands, too.</u> “I was informed by Mr. Buck that I was last evening appointed on a committee to look after reports of a derogatory character in regard to the conduct of Bro. Ephraim Noyes [of Grinnell Congregational Church] ... The committee and Mr. Noyes called at my office in regard to the matter.” (Sources: 1. Josephus Eastman Diary; and 2. Obituary of Samuel J. Buck)</p> <p>“I bought the grass in the public park and commenced mowing it. Prof. Von C[oelln] came to the rescue, and we got that up during the week. This week, so far I have done but little.” (Source: Samuel J. Buck letter to Leonard F. Parker, Aug. 1, 1864, located in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entry for August 1, 1864 for complete letter.</p>	
<p>July 30, 1864, Sat.</p>	<p>Arms for Militia in Three Southern Tiers of Iowa Counties</p>	<p>“GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 25</p>

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: right;">State of Iowa, Adjutant-General's Office Davenport, July 30, 1864</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The militia companies of this State, duly organized, armed, and equipped, in the three southern tiers of counties, will hold themselves in readiness for active service at a moment's notice. II. The Aide-de-Camp of the Governor will see that a proper supply of ammunition is furnished to each soldier. III. The Aide-de-Camp of the Governor will, whenever the exigencies of the case demand, order any company in their respective districts into active service in any county, but not outside the boundaries of the State. IV. If any guerrilla, robber, or thief, crosses from Missouri or from any other State into this State, for the purpose of murder, robbery, or thieving, in armed bands, no report will be required by this Department of prisoners taken, and any officer who takes as a prisoner any guerrilla, murderer, thief, or marauder of such armed band, will at once be dismissed from the State service. V. Blank cartridges will not be used by any soldier in the State service when ordered out for the protection of our citizens, and any State officer allowing the use of blank cartridges for the preservation of the public peace when ordered into service, will at once be dismissed from the State service. VI. Three hundred additional stand of arms, with accoutrements and ammunition, have this day been furnished to the southern border. This will give our companies in the three lower tiers of counties about 6,000 stand of arms and plenty of ammunition. <p>If more arms and ammunition are needed, they will be furnished.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">N.B. Baker, Adjutant-General of Iowa</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 11, 1865 to Jan 1, 1865</u>, Des Moines, F.W. Palmer, State Printer, 1865, -- volume II -- pgs. 872-873)</p> <p>NOTE: Poweshiek County is in the fourth tier (four counties north of the Missouri border).</p>	
July 31, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church and heard Mr. [Rev. Isaac] Jennings preach A.M. and P.M.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
August 1864	Emery Sargent Bartlett was made sergeant of the State militia in Grinnell. They drilled	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“regularly, always ready for service in the state.” (Source: “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett...” Annals of Iowa, 1978, pg. 436)</p> <p>NOTE: Bartlett never felt it was his duty to enlist in the Union Army. He had paid about \$100, he recalled, to avoid the draft. Specifically, he paid that amount toward hiring substitutes, although he didn't personally hire a substitute. See Aug. 30, 1864, timeline entry for another example.</p>	
Aug. 1, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Got the new U.S. Rev. C ___ from R. [Raymond] M. Kellogg, who is the Deputy Collector in this county.</p> <p>“The Internal Revenue is getting to be quite an ‘institution’ which the people are willing to support if necessary to put down the Rebellion.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>Letter from Samuel J. Buck to Lt. Leonard F. Parker</p> <p>“L.F. Parker!</p> <p>“Dear Friend, Your very welcome letter came to day. I thank you for the pleasure I experienced in its perusal. ...</p> <p>“I write immediately so as to set your mind at rest about the house question Mrs. P[arker] will inform you of the same event. I have closed a bargain with Col. [Samuel F.] Cooper for his house. He gives possession Sept. 1st. I pay \$1500.</p> <p>“Two or three reasons influenced me to select his house for our home, in preference to yours. 1. I think yours too near the Union School House. 2. With its new addition, Col. C's house just about suits <u>us</u>. 3d. I could <u>close</u> the bargain with him now (i.e., during vacation).</p> <p>“I have very serious doubts whether you will better yourselves by changing your base during this war, especially during your 100 days of service ...</p> <p>I judge from Mrs. Parker's manner, when I told her that I had conclude to purchase his [Col. Cooper's] house, that she felt somewhat disappointed. I know she is very anxious to get soon [?] upon your <u>farm</u>. I hope she does not censure me in the matter ...</p> <p>“Vacation [from Iowa College] is rapidly passing. The first whole week, I worked for Robert & [Amasa?] Bixby 4 ½ days in the harvest field. By that time, I felt like having <u>two Sundays</u>. The next week, I commenced my own haying. I bought the grass in the public park and commenced mowing it. Prof. Von C[oelln] came to the rescue, and we got that up during</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>the week. This week, so far I have done but little. My work has shown that in case I should be <u>elected</u> at the Provost Marshall's Office next draft – that I ought not to plead <u>physical inability</u> to carry a musket. I expect some to go to Des Moines and spend one or two Sabbaths during vacation. They will be satisfied with one Sab. I guess.</p> <p>“I think the prospect good for the School [Iowa College] next Term. Prof. Clapp will, I suppose, come early in the term. The event of the Term will be the return of Co. B 46 Reg't. Much will depend upon that.</p> <p>“Rev. Isaac Jennings of Bennington, Vt., a brother-in-law of Bro. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran, preached here last Sab. At Sab. school, where I told him that the Supt [Superintendent] of the Sch. was in the army, and more than 20 of the teachers and pupils, it <u>opened</u> his mouth and set <u>him a going</u>. There is but <u>one opinion</u> about this thing. For some days, acting upon a suggestion of _____ the Sab. Sch. has been opened with a moment of silent prayer for our country's brave defenders. This is followed by audible prayer in which you are always remembered. We are watching and waiting and praying for you.</p> <p>“Aug. 4 – Prof. [Rev. Charles W.] Clapp it seemed wished to be telegraphed if elected. It seems that he was ready some days ago to come west – having his good packed. After a week or so and some urging, Mr. [Rev. Stephen L.] Herrick did write Mr. Clapp a letter. Mr. Grinnell has been renominated to _____. It was done by acclamation.</p> <p>“I did intend to inflict more upon you but have a sore finger – a very trifle in itself – but being the right fore finger makes writing painful.</p> <p>“I think you will get a talking to when you get home. Wife sends respects. Remember me to all who ask about me.</p> <p>“Very truly your friend, S. Jay Buck”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Samuel J. Buck letter to Leonard F. Parker, Aug. 1, 1864, located in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City; and 2. Nollen, J.S., <u>Grinnell College</u>, pg. 61.)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. Charles W. Clapp served as minister of a Congregational Church in Rockville, Connecticut, prior to teaching English language and literature at Iowa College. He was dismissed from Iowa College in 1871. (Sources: 1. Congregational Quarterly Vol. VII, 1865, pg. 82; and 2. Nollen, J.S., <u>Grinnell College</u>, pg. 76)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Provost Marshal Mathews: “Truly loyal men”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Head Quarters Provost Marshal, 4th District of Iowa Grinnell, Iowa Aug. 1, 1864</p> <p>General, You have hit the nail on the head. Adhere to your proclamation [General Orders No. 25] and Iowa is safe. If the infernal thieves should come into our State, they will come but once. You have spoken the Sentiments of all <u>truly</u> loyal men, and Iowa will obey your orders, my word for it. Sympathizers may howl, and Copperhead newspapers may lament the fate of their ‘brethren,’ who want to Steal, rob, and murder the defenseless; but a patriotic people will stand by you to the bitter end. Yours is the first proclamation which according to the Good Book ‘lays the axe to the root of the tree.’ There is but one sentiment here, and that is, ‘No blank Cartridges, no prisoners, no quarters to Secession vandals, their aiders and abettors. Your Friend and Obedient Servant, James Mathews</p> <p>[To] Genl NB Baker Adjutant Genl of Iowa Davenport, Iowa” (Source: Adj.-Gen'l, Gen'l correspondence, Civil War, 1864, SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE 1: See timeline entry for July 30, 1864, for text of General Orders No. 25.</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for Aug. 3, 1864, for N.B. Baker's response.</p>	
Aug. 2, 1864, Tues.	<p>“It is reported that robbery has been committed in stores in Newton and Grinnell ... “I was at a select party at Rev. L. [Lucius] C. Rouse's. There were present, Rev. Mr. Jennings, Rev. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran and wife [Ermina], Mr. Day, Mr. [Carl] Von Coelln and wife, Mrs. [Cordelia] Wyatt, and others. We had a very good time. The company were highly intelligent, educated, religious, and refined.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Mrs. Sarah (Pearse) Parker was apparently at this party. See timeline entry for</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">Aug. 3, 1864.</p>	
<p>Aug. 3, 1864, Wed.</p>	<p>“J.M. Kincaid called at Reed House for me early to attend me making out papers for the arrest of a party for robbery of his store ...</p> <p>“This is the anniversary of my birth, forty-two years ago comes around to bless me again ... Oh, God, help me to do good here and at last save me through Jesus Christ our Lord.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Letter from Sarah Parker to her husband, Lt. Leonard F. Parker</p> <p>“My Good Husband,</p> <p>“Yours of July 24th was received Mon. I wanted to reply at once, but washing, ironing, and a visit at Mr. [Rev. Lucius C.] Rouse’s prevented. I write you a short letter now for I am and have been so busy. I am very tired, too. Don’t get much rested and don’t expect to under present circumstances. It costs too much to rest, and I have been very expensive already.</p> <p>“I want to write a few words about our house. Building materials is very expensive as the slip of paper with this will show ... The reason Prin. Buck did not buy it was that it did not look pretty, too. He has taken Mr. [Samuel F.] Cooper’s. Now, I do not suppose we can sell ours to any one <u>who has the cash</u> for the same reason. If we wish to sell, we ought to make it salable. Mr. Cooper thinks that blinds and a completed piazza would render it so, and \$100 would ____ ____ _____. Mr. [James] Bodurtha, Mr. C[oo]per, and I talked over and made the estimate found in this. Please write me your thoughts on the subject. Mr. B. says our piazza will soon decay as it is.</p> <p>“Mr. C’s friends are gone. Left this morning. Mr. D. took your and my photograph & will send us his & wife’s ... Our visit at Mr. [Rev. Lucius C.] Rouse’s yesterday was pleasant. Mr. D. came home with me and took the pictures ...</p> <p>“I do hope you will hasten home as soon as possible. I am afraid you will destroy what health you have left. Don’t be so anxious to work so hard in the heat. Can’t J. or [Seth W.] Macy or [Homer R.] Page cook? Charley B. [Bailey] knows how.</p> <p>“I prize your love though I am unworthy. But I hope it will always ____ ____ ____.</p> <p>“Your Sarah.”</p> <p>(Source: Mrs. Sarah (Pearce) Parker letter to Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker, in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">Adjutant-General's letter to Provost-Marshal James Mathews</p> <p>“Aug. 3, 1864 My dear Sir, “Your kind letter of 1st inst. has been received. You know how I was situated – the Governor absent, danger on our Southern border threatened. I thought prevention better than a cure. I furnished arms and ammunition and issued <u>the order</u>. It suited me. It suited most men. There were those who were afraid of it. It made no difference with me. I know the Governor well enough to know that he will stand with me. The approval of such men as you and of others whose letters I have today received is worth to me ‘all the world.’ The reproaches, abuses & vilification of any one else I care nothing about as long as the men who stand by the country stand by <u>orders</u> that emergencies demand that we are all safe. “Truly yours, N.B. Baker, A.G. of Iowa, “[to] Jas Mathews, Provost Marshal 4th Dist. Grinnell” (Source: N.B. Baker to J. Mathews, Aug. 3, 1864, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 4, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“I also received from Hon. J.B. Grinnell the laws of Congress relative to Internal Revenue.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a day of “fasting and humiliation.” (Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker called it a “day of National Fasting.”) There were no drills today for the 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B. In the evening, soldiers attended religious and patriotic services in the evening, led by Chaplain John Todd and Rev. Watson, chaplain of the 2nd Iowa Cavalry. (Sources: 1. Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44); and 2. Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Agency of A.H.M.S. for Southern Iowa “Davenport, August 4th, 1864</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Lieut. L.F. Parker “Co. B, 46th Iowa Vol.</p> <p>“Dear Bro.</p> <p> “... We had heard a rumor that the 46th had been captured, which I did not credit ... I hope you will be spared such a misfortune and do good service during the 100 days then return with your men safe and sound. It appears from our letter that [Confederate General Nathaniel Bedford] Forrest’s men belong in your region. I hope you will serve every one of them as they served the prisoners at Fort Pillow. You will see considerable service though not in the front.</p> <p> “I think it is right to take any thing that you need from rebels, and if they are known to be helping the enemy, I think you ought to strip them. As for the slave, instead of “whispering” freedom you will I doubt not [improve?] every opportunity to urge them to leave. I should like much to be with you, but it cannot be ...</p> <p> “Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran [pastor of Grinnell Congregational Church] is doing well, I judge, & I hope he will continue to do to. He has many sterling qualities. I do not think of any local news.</p> <p> ““This is a fearful war, & [President Abraham] Lincoln is ever a little too late – so I think his draft is late. The 100 Day men will be going home & the ___ time of many will be expiring, so our armies will never be in overwhelming force. If the driblets of the last two years had been called out at once we could have driven the rebels into the gulf – But the Lord reigns.</p> <p> ““I have not seen a Fremont man for a month. Lincoln will receive an overwhelming vote [in the upcoming presidential election], I think, but there is no enthusiasm for Lincoln. Most men that I speak with, seem to feel much as I do. I don’t know but I shall long for another (?) election ...</p> <p> ““The crops between Davenport and Grinnell are excellent. In Scott Co., superb. From Muscatine to Sigourney, only moderate. It has been dry in many parts, but today we have had hard & ___ a general (?) rain ...</p> <p> ““If Mr. [Rev. John] Todd is with you give him my best regards ...</p> <p> ““Remember me to all the Grinnell boys. I often think of you all & it is my prayer that the Lord will graciously care for you all, help you to do a good work for your country, and bring you safely home ...</p> <p>“Truly yours,</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Julius A. Reed” (Source: Letter from Rev. Julius A. Reed to Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker, August 4, 1864, located in Iowa State Historical Museum, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE 1: In the first paragraph, Rev. Reed refers to the report that General Forrest's men slaughtered Black Union prisoners at Fort Pillow.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Rev. Mr. John Todd, abolitionist and chaplain of the 46th Iowa Infantry, had assisted John Brown in Tabor. See timeline entry for Mid-Oct. or Nov. 1856.</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell nominated for Congress</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Grinnell, Aug. 4th, 1864</p> <p>Prof. L.F. Parker Dear Sir: “... Mr. Cochran had his wife's family on a visit. They presented M___ with Col. Cooper's piano. We expect to pay him [Rev. Cochran?] a thousand dollars next year, he claims he cannot live on less ... P.S. J.B. Grinnell was nominated for Congress by acclamation yesterday.” (Source: Aug. 4, 1864, letter from C.W. von Coelln to L.F. Parker, L.F. Parker papers, box 2, folder 18, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
Aug. 5, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Attended today to getting out search warrant for goods stolen from store of Kincaid. Quite a lot of good were found in the house of R.R. Johnston who is a late comer to the village. Mr. [Rev. Samuel] Cochran and lots of others called to see and hear in regard to it. The business was conducted mostly in the office _____, and goods brought in.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 6, 1864, Sat.	<p>“The preliminary examination of R.R. Johnston and his brother-in-law came off at the office today and in the eve ... Johnston was held to answer [questions about the robbery of Kincaid's story], and West [?] was discharged. Johnston confessed enough to hold him to answer. He gave the names of Thomas Doyle and ___ Smith as accomplices. “Quite a gathering of people in. J.B. Grinnell called, too, with the crowd. It is astonishing how foolish culprits will act in the commission of crimes often.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
<p>Aug. 7, 1864, Sun.</p>	<p>“Attended church [Grinnell Congregational]. A stranger, agent of the Seamans’ Fund Society, preached. “I was at monthly concert of S.S. [Sabbath School]. J.B. Grinnell made an honorary member by vote, etc.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">“Collierville, Tenn. Aug. 7, 1864</p> <p>“Ever Loved Sarah, “Now with a few moments which will probably be free from interruption, I will hasten to write you. “I am still well with a voracious appetite. Feel unwell only when I do not obey Solomon as to putting a knife ___ throat. Ripe apples and luscious peaches in abundance. In Memphis, melons are \$2.50 [?] apiece, peaches 5 cents apiece &c, &c, but with us they cost the labor of getting! This foraging, this confiscation by each one of us – by boys – will not have a good influence on the character of our youth. As things are, it seems a necessary evil, yet it is and will be none the less an evil. “Probably we will have only 5 Sabbaths more to spend in the army. Don’t rely on this too much, but this is probable. We <u>may</u> return to Iowa sooner than that but nothing certain. It will be necessary to guard the expression of every fact or prospect as in camp and at home changes from <u>possibility</u> to <u>certainty</u>, from ‘may’ to ‘will’ are exceedingly common. We do not rely on every rumor in camp till fully verified by reference to original sources. E.g., [Samuel F.] Cooper is said to have spoken severely of us, of our appearance &c. when he saw us in Memphis, and one of the boys is said to have distressed him by an insulting note. I think there was no occasion for anything very unfavorable in the first place, then no call for an impertinent note. “Watson, of Iowa, so lately our State Senator, preached for us this morning. He alluded to home and its associations politically yet he was very tedious: words, abundant’ ideas, scarce. Mr. [Rev. John] Todd is highly esteemed as a man of sense and honesty. I shall have no occasion to regret securing the place for him. “Ex-slaves come in constantly. I have spoken to many of them. Some are waiting for a husband, a wife, children or to harvest a crop. They know well the issues of this contest, know</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>well their own relation to it though some will still cling to their masters.</p> <p>“A kiss to the darlings at home – their prattle in leisure hours when whiling away moments would be a relief. At meeting we say, ‘Shine earthly Sabbaths,’ &c. It was with some heart-heavings and chokings that I sang the hymn, but I am <u>cheerful</u> and <u>happy</u> in present duties, though service here does not obliterate memories of home. Protected by divine care, we may meet and rejoice that our temporary separation has resulted and will continue to result in our personal good for a long time in the future.</p> <p>“Mrs. Thomas, a lady from Dubuque, very prominent in the Sanitary movements of our state, is now here with her husband. She is not very prepossessing. I went out foraging with her husband, and she had heard that we had taken several gallons of whiskey from a wagon and drank it, and asked me smilingly if it was so. I replied, ‘If it is not true, I will not need to deny it; if it is true, I shall be sorry to turn State’s evidence.’ Perhaps I ought to have told her, but she undoubtedly knows her husband.</p> <p>“Monday. Ask one of the teachers [at Iowa College] to add the names of the Res. and new Prof’s to the Adv’ment [Advertisement] in the ‘Grinnell Journal.’ The Fall Term should be noticed in and by the press as far as we can secure it. It is now time to lay and execute plans for the Term: I can do but little here, but hope nothing will be neglected which will give efficiency or interest to the College.</p> <p>“I am glad you can travel during vacation somewhat. I hope it will be refreshing and reinvigorating to you ...</p> <p>“Don’t know about S’s buying Sutherland’s house, or borrowing money of College. Can S. [Samuel J. Buck] do better by buying that than by taking ours? I will sell, and give him possession in the spring and wait for the pay [?] or much of it at \$%. The College will want <u>cash on the nail</u>. Perhaps I can help him so as to be a little easier about terms. He must think of this for himself.</p> <p>“Can you give me the condition of my home affairs as to cash on hand, money to be paid soon to me, and amount due from one as well as amount needed for expenses.</p> <p>“I will buy drawers here. I do not think cotton or sugar will be much lower.</p> <p>“I will write to [Samuel F.] Cooper. My love to friends. The number which designates remaining term of service is becoming small and smaller. While we remember all the contingencies of life, we may reasonably look forward to a pleasant re-union with friends and a cheerful assumption of accustomed duties. In the brightness of the approaching hours, my wife</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>occupies her appropriate place. I have no more desire to visit lady friends (if I had them) than when I was a student. My friend is not here.</p> <p>“Ever, <u>Sincerely</u>, Your L.”</p> <p>(Source: Leonard F. Parker letter to Mrs. Sarah (Pearce) Parker, in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
Aug. 8, 1864, Mon.	<p>R.R. Johnston was examined today on complaint of ____ and fined \$100.00 by Justice [Stephen N.] Bartlett for larceny from store ... He [Johnston] talked of giving bail, but was committed. I was up to Johnston's house and saw a great lot of fragments of stolen goods which his wife had cut up into dresses!!”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: See timeline entries for Aug. 3, 5, 6, and 9, 1864.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Southern Sympathizers -- S.E. Jasper Cty. milita —Skunk River War connections</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Headquarters Provost Marshal, 4th Distr., Iowa Grinnell, Iowa Aug. 8, 1864</p> <p>“General: Please find enclosed muster roll of a company, formed at Linnville, Jasper County. They will have between 60 & 70 in the company when fully organized, & all of them <u>truly loyal</u>. They desire you to furnish them at once such instructions as are necessary, bond for the arms, commissions, &c. Direct to Capt. Wm. C. Rayburn at Linnville.</p> <p>There was also another Company formed last Saturday, (I believe of Cavalry) of which you must beware. They are rank Copperheads & many of them were concerned in the Keokuk Riot last Summer, as I am informed by the Citizens of Linn Grove Township. They are all armed and have been for some time with revolvers, shot guns &c. and are loud in their denunciation of this ‘Lincoln Abolition War.’</p> <p>The officers of this company I understand: ____ Reynolds, or Rannels, for Captain ____ Taylor, 1st Lieut., & ____ Burruss [?], 2nd Lieut.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Your Obt. Servant, James Mathews</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>[To] N.B. Baker, Adj. Gen'l. Davenport, Iowa” (Source: Aug. 8, 1864, letter from Prov. Marshal James Mathews to N.B. Baker, Adj. Gen'l, 4th District, Iowa, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 9, 1864, Tues.	<p>“[R.R.] Johnston, the thief, was examined today on charge of breaking open [the] store house of the M. & M. R.R. [railroad] Co. in Grinnell and stealing from it, and held to answer... “S. [Stephen] N. Bartlett, the Justice [of the Peace] before whom the examination of Johnston has been held, gave me an apple today raised in his garden. It was very good. He is one of the oldest settlers of Grinnell and now enjoys the fruit of his labor ... Dea[con] Bartlett came to Iowa from Bath., N.H., and is a Yankee in general sentiment and taste.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“[Corporal James E.] Ellis refused a discharge.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
Aug. 10, 1864, Wed.	<p>“Martin Snyder employed me to prosecute Johnston, the thief, for breaking into and stealing goods from the store of M. Snyder & Co. at Brooklyn in this county. Johnston was held to answer the charge, and his wife was also held with him. They made statements unfavorable to themselves. “Some wool was found in Johnston's house, and J.B. Grinnell called to see it, and [he] found a string in the bag which he thought was his, and so he took the wool and all along. But at the joke comes in, Johnston told me the wool did not belong to J.B. Grinnell, but to J.S. Clark!” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drilling required of militias</p> <p>“Aug. 10, 1864 Capt. Samuel Cooper, Grinnell, Iowa “Dear Sir: “The fine for neglect to enroll and perform military duty can be ___ before any civil court, upon the information of the captain of a company, or of any citizen. “Companies must make their own regulations about frequency of drill. The law demands</p>	

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	<p>two days in a year.</p> <p>“Companies formed by the State with arms are expected to perfect themselves in the manual of arms, and military exercises.</p> <p>“Truly Yours, NB [Nathaniel} Baker, AG [Adjutant-General]”</p> <p>(Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, May 14, 1864 – Oct. 6, 1864, Box 9, pg. 49, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 11, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“I made out witnesses [?] and sent off prisoners [R.R] Johnston and wife to the jail in Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, as we have no jail in this county.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 12, 1864, Fri.	<p>Worry about Copperhead Militia in Jasper County</p> <p>“Hon. N.B. Baker, Dear Sir, Permit me to say that there is a cavalry company forming in Jasper Co., Lynn Grove Township, under the present order for organization.</p> <p>“Now sir permit me to say to you that I object to putting arm[s] into the hands of such a crowd, they say they are not going to have any d___d Black Republican or Abolitionist in it, it is all bad stock.</p> <p>“N.B. Private if you please ...</p> <p>“Elisha Flaugh”</p> <p>(Source: Elisha Flaugh letter to Adj. General Nathaniel B. Baker, Aug. 12, 1864, Adj. General, Correspondence, Disloyal sentiment file, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Adj. General Nathaniel B. Baker's office received dozens of letters like Flaugh's in August and September 1864. The letters came from counties and townships from around the state. The Iowa State Historical Society in Des Moines keeps these letters in the Disloyal Sentiment file. It is an excellent resource.</p>	
Aug. 13, 1864, Sat.	<p>Link alleged between Mahaska Co. militia and Skunk River War</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wash. Tp, Aug. 13th, 1864</p> <p>Genl N.B.Baker Dr Sir:</p> <p>“There is an organization near, or in Springfield (this township) pretended to be organized under the Militia Law of the State. They have a goodly supply of Squirrel Rifles & Fowling Pieces, and a man by the name of Avery elected as Captain. (He is a practicing</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>physician and was in the service a short time as a soldier.)</p> <p>I wrote you last month about them and in reply you said they had made an application for _____. Circumstances developed since then lead some of the best Union men to believe that they have since made application and are about to receive arms from Gov.</p> <p><u>"We know the men,</u> and are well satisfied of <u>their disloyalty</u> in fact almost without exception they are members of the (Army of the Skunk) Keokuk Co. Mob of __ Talley [Rev. Cyphert Tally] notoriety.</p> <p>"I am importuned by the Union men of this section to request that you will not supply them with Government Arms Unanimously, preferring a Guerrilla Invasion to the insecurity they would feel at having arms in such men's hands, at any rate until <u>after</u> the fall election. Should you not deem my word sufficient, I can come to Davenport & bring reliable men to corroborate what I say or can send you written certificates from prominent men in this County.</p> <p>"Trusting that you will give the above your serious consideration. I remain respectfully yours,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Jos. Andrews.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"P.O. Address Indianapolis, Mahaska Co.</p> <p>P.s. There is also another organization in Monroe Tp. Mahaska Co. A man by the name of Hawk elected Captain that it might be well to think twice before they were furnished. They have probably not yet made application.</p> <p>(Source: J. Andrews letter to Adj. General Nathaniel B. Baker, Aug. 13, 1864, Adj. General, Correspondence, Disloyal sentiment file, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>Grinnell Township Militia formed (new)</p> <p>"At a Meeting of Grinnell Township, in County of Poweshiek, to form a Militia Company under Chapter 84, Laws of 10th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the following was the result of the election for Commissioned Officers of the Company:</p> <p>Capt., Samuel J. Buck 1st Lieut., Chas. H. Spencer 2nd Lieut., Moses K. Merritt Name of Company adopted by Meeting: Grinnell Guards Dated Grinnell Aug. 13, 1864</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	Sam'l Cooper, Pres. Chas. H. Spencer, Sec'y (Source: Adj., Gen'l Militia Reports, 1855-1876, Marion County to Warren County, SHSI, Mes Moines)	
Aug. 14, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church [Grinnell Congregational] and heard Rev. Mr. [Samuel] Cochran preach in A.M. to the children and in the P.M. to all.</p> <p>“Attended the S.S. [Sabbath School] concert. Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell alluded to the prisoners at my office in his remarks.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 15, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Attended examination and trial of Michael Collins for assault on Timothy Dowling. Deft. [defendant] was run out of town. S.F. Cooper was atty. for the deft., but I got him fined \$1.00 and costs.</p>	
Aug. 15-20, 1864	<p>“Nothing very important during week. Wrote to wife twice, Von. C[oelln], S.J.B., &c.</p> <p>“Rumors of early return to Iowa. Draft anticipated – 100 Day Men exempt.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
Mid-Aug., 1864	<p>Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker led some 30 men in a foraging expedition into Mississippi. They brought back the bacon, “resulting in improved rations for a time.”</p> <p>It was quite hot that day, and Corporal James. E. Ellis came near to having sunstroke.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 42-43)</p>	
Aug. 16, 1864, Tues.	<p>Corporal James E. Ellis, 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B – and Iowa College student – died at the camp hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, following the expedition into Mississippi.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 42-43)</p> <p>NOTE: Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker refers to James E. Ellis four times. In his diary (Tues, Aug. 9, 1864), Parker states, “Ellis refused a discharge.” On Weds., Aug. 10, 1864, Parker states, “Ellis went to Memphis hospital. Herrick sick.” On Mon., Aug. 29, 1864, Parker states, “Went to Memphis to see about Ellis’s removal.” On Sept. 6, 1864, Parker wrote to his wife, Sarah, “Four sick – failing slowly – somewhat like Ellis (Say nothing) Is in hospital. Herrick is on duty. [Irving J.] Manatt able to walk about.”</p> <p>Word of Ellis’s demise also got back to Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard in Grinnell. See timeline entry for Latter part of Aug. 1864 (or Oct. 1864).</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary; and 2. Letter from Parker to Mrs. Sarah (Pearse) Parker, in</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>“I called at the Provost Marshal’s office [in Grinnell] and learned that 18 men are to be drafted and 9 were to go as the quota of men for the U.S. Army from this township. I do not suppose I would be accepted probably if drafted, but still I feel an interest in having our township free from draft and having recruits raised for the army.” (Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Grinnell, Iowa Aug. 16, ‘64 My Best of Husbands, “I fear you will be waiting for a letter before this reaches you and wonder at its failure to come. “Well, I have been <u>busy, busy</u>. I did not go to Newton as I anticipated, but staid at home to work hard, to get my house all clean and quite in order. For a letter came to me last Thursday, saying mother was coming, and tonight mother is here. I am greatly pleased as you must know; there is but one on earth whom I would better love to see, and your own heart will say who that <u>one</u> is. If <u>he</u> were only here – oh how happy would I be! four more weeks, and I hope Grinnell will contain your living self. Care <u>well</u> for <u>yourself</u>. If I were half as much prized, it would be worth living for, and I would go away from home just to make somebody speak lovingly and long for my return as everyone does for yours. “...A few words for you alone – though others will write the same I dare say. The L.L. plan [?] a R.R. excursion to Brooklyn to welcome you all and return with you, and we at home will have our dinner ready in the grove. Come with your whiskers but not moustache, if you think you are at all improved by them. You know I don’t like to kiss moustaches. Do just as you like though I have heard the wish expressed by your pupils that you would not shave at all. “A few words about Col. C. [Samuel F.Cooper]. His remarks were as kind as could be. He told how the boys were obliged to sleep in the rain on the ground, that you could not even have a shelter over your heads. But he talked to the little children, and to make all plain to them, used the simplest language he could. That is all – He spoke lovingly of all and no word of censure passed his lips. Please tell the boys I heard him, and I know I should have remembered the slightest word of discredit. I am informed that Miss Harriman is the one who hears and</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>reports wrong. Do not believe it (the report).</p> <p>“Thurs. 18. I am so sorry this is not on its way ... I was so tired.</p> <p>“... My expenses have been ... Have received ... and \$8.00 from boarders. Have \$15.00 deposited at Spencer’s.</p> <p>“... I do my own cooking, and it tastes good. They are very much pleased.</p> <p>... Has [Irving J.] Manatt received my letter? Regards to all the boys ... Shall be so glad to have you come home soon.</p> <p>"My plan for S. [Samuel J. Buck] if he does not take this home at once is to live very quietly there for the winter [?] and plainly with his own family and Geo. [?] L. [?] ___ ___</p> <p>“Your Sarah”</p> <p>(Source: Mrs. Sarah (Pearce) Parker letter to Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker, in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
Aug. 1864	<p>“We heard that James Ellis died in camp. He was one of the ‘100 Day’ men. Mr. Parker with 30, most of them students, went with him from this place.</p> <p>“We expect a draft next month. It must take those that it seems could not be spared. The young men and boys from 17-20 have nearly all gone.</p> <p>“I fear Mr. Howard [Benoni Howard, her husband] will have to go. I fear on account of his health more especially. I think he is running down with consumption, he is more feeble every year.</p> <p>“He works some this season but can’t do any thing that is hard. If he does, he is sick. My health is not as good as it used to be before I had the spotted fever two years ago.”</p> <p>(Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, transcript of an undated, unfinished letter started by Eliza Ann (Bartlett) Howard.)</p> <p>NOTE 1: This undated letter was probably written in late July or August 1864 because Josephus Eastman wrote on July 26 and August 16, 1864, of his anticipation of the draft. See timeline entries for those dates for more details.</p> <p>NOTE 2: According to a note written on Eliza Ann’s letter, DAR records state that James Ellis died in Memphis, TN, in Aug. 1864, burial place other than Grinnell.</p>	
Aug. 18, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“[Rev.] S. [Samuel] D. Cochran went East today to be absent a while from town ...</p> <p>“I was at prayer meeting in the evening.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Aug. 20, 1864, Sat.	<p>“The soldiers in town mostly drill, but as yet I have not done so. There was a drill in town today, but I did not attend it. I do not feel like breaking the law, but still I doubt whether I am obliged to drill by law till ordered out and required to attend at a certain time and place which has not been done. I respect the militia and the laws, too</p> <p>“A colored man by the name of Starbuck died. He died of consumption, I suppose, and I thought he had consumption long ago, but he said he was told otherwise by his physicians.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 21, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church [Grinnell Congregational] and heard Mr. [Dr. Thomas] Holyoke preach – was at Sunday School, and though I have had a class of my own for some time, I was spoken to teach the Cochran class, he being absent, and his class composed of young ladies. I declined to take that class. My class is the Bible class of gentlemen.</p> <p>Mr. [Dr. Thomas] Holyoke preached in the A.M. and P.M. at Congregational, and I heard him then. Attended Methodist meeting in school house in evening.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 22, 1864, Mon.	<p>“James Shaw employed me as his attorney ...</p> <p>“Was at war meeting in evening. J.B. Grinnell familiar [?] with me.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Worries about Copperhead Militia in southern Jasper County</p> <p>“Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa Aug. 22, 1864</p> <p>Gen. Baker:</p> <p>“ ___ ___ ___ to you several days ago informing you that the Copperheads refused to form into a militia company with the Republicans. They formed a company of their own as they said so they could protect themselves. These ___ here are of the worst stripe and we earnestly protest you to furnish said arms to such disloyal companies or the ___ bloody ___ perpetrated by them. Paw paw militia in Missouri would in all probability be enacted in our own peaceful state in case of a Rebel invasion. Every where in this part of the state they invariably split off and form companies of their own. This looks very suspicious indeed to loyal men for if they were true [?] loyal, they would drill with loyal men.</p> <p>“You desired me to furnish you the names of the officers of the disloyal company. It is as follows:</p> <p>Madison Paise (Capt.)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>William Porter (1st Lieut.) Willis Wood (2nd “)</p> <p>“These matters ____ and serious consideration by our state officers. Yours truly, ____”</p> <p>(Source: Letter to N.B. Baker, Aug. 22, 1864, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 23, 1864, Tues.	<p>“I filled out two warrants of Search for Intoxicating Liquor. That is a great eye sore to people here. People here are generally inclined to be temperate.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 24, 1864, Wed.	<p>“The search warrants were on two barrels found with some liquor in them. Resistance was made by the drunken crowd, but it was finally overcome by the posse, and one of the men arrested – Timothy Qain [?] and held for answer.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>Iowa Copperheads denounced abolitionist sermons</p> <p>“In an article of the PRESS of two weeks ago, and a letter from a correspondent, the white cravated hypocrites of this city [Iowa City] who are engaged in prostituting their pulpits to the dirty work of abolitionists, were denounced – and very properly.”</p> <p>(Source: Lendt, D.L., <u>Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa</u>, pg. 100, quoting the State Press, August 24, 1864, page 2, column 1)</p> <p>Worry about Southern-Sympathizing Militia in Mahaska County</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Herald Office Oskaloosa, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1864</p> <p>Gov. Stone Dear Sir, “A militia company has been organized in this county, Adams Township, with the following officers:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Capt. John D. Shanon 1st Lieut. Harry C. Schork</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">2d Lieut. John M. Vallandigham</p> <p>“These are all virulent Copperheads, and I am credibly informed that the company is made up almost exclusively of similar material. I do not think it would be wise to put arms in their hands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yours Truly, Charles Beardsley”</p> <p>(Source: C/ Beardsley letter to Adj. General Nathaniel B. Baker, Aug. 24, 1864, Adj. General, Correspondence, Disloyal sentiment file, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fear over Copperheads in Decatur County Militia</p> <p>High Point, Iowa, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864, “Adjutant General Baker: Davenport, Iowa</p> <p>“On last Saturday, the enrolled citizens of our Township – High Point, Decatur Co. – met for organisation and election of officers of a Company under order No. 121. To our surprise the Copperheads mustered their forces & succeeded in electing the three first officers from among the bitterest traitors in their ranks. The Captain – one Beavers having openly flaunted his Copperhead badge in our faces at the polls at the last election. A good deal of talk ensued – Unionists refusing to drill under men whose loyalty was suspected – and officers resigning, leaving affairs as before.</p> <p>“They tell me frankly that they are stronger than we, and will defeat any Union man we may offer. I fear this is so, since I cannot now think of a single unmarried Union man belonging to the Township, who is not in the army, and they are united and will muster every man at any general election we may hold. I have been personally solicited by my copperhead neighbors to allow my name to be presented for Captain and we come to the meeting totally unprepared for their game. What shall we do? I do not pretend to advise, but I believe it would be a most dangerous experiment to commission & arm such men. Some have already said that if they are <u>compelled</u> to fight it will be on the side of the South. You understand better than I how much weight to give to such assertions, but I believe a war in our midst has never been imminent <u>until now</u>. The 500,000 draft – and the persistent hold of Grant & Sherman on Richmond and Atlanta, have lashed them into fury. In case you should desire to issue commissions without attempting a general election, I can confidently recommend the following names:</p>	

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	<p>“For Captain, C.R. Lampman “For 1st Lieut., E.H. Alexander “For 2d Lieut., Louis Johnson “E.H. Alexander was Captain of ___, 84th [?] Regt Inf. and personally known to you. The other two I can vouch for – as loyal & capable men -- & acceptable to the majority of Unionists. For any more credentials you may apply to H.M. Hoxie, Dr. J.P. Finley, ___ Board of En., Hon. James W. Grimes, or in your office is a neighbor, Lt. Roy B___ -- who can answer your enquiries. It is the general desire that our Co. be Cavalry as much more effective, in such work as we may have to do. “I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, S.P. McNeill, High Point, Decatur County (Source: S.P. McNeill letter to N.B. Baker, Aug. 24, 1864, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Aug. 25, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Attended to the examination of John Sullivan for resistance to an officer [of the court] in serving legal process [a summons ?]. He was held to answer. “He is said to be a good-natured clever Irishman, but being in liquor [drunk], he was caught in a row. What beasts whiskey does make of men. “Quite an excitement is aroused by the search for liquor and the arrests of offenders.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 26, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Attended trial of Mrs. Mahoney [?] for keeping intoxicating liquor. She was fined \$20.00 and costs, and she paid up, and then on another charge was fined \$50.00 and costs. This she did not pay. “She is an Irish woman, and probably deserves leniency as she is the widow of a deceased soldier, but she knows better than to sell whiskey.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 27, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Attended trial of two more suits against Ellen Mahoney connected with liquor. So far, as the Justice of the Peace could try them, I won the case both times .. All [cases tried] before [Stephen N.] Bartlett, J.P.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 28, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Attended church [Grinnell Congregational] and heard [Rev.] S. [Samuel] J. Buck preach in A.M. and an army chaplain in the evening. I was at Sabbath School, too.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p>	
Aug. 29, 1864, Mon.	<p>“I attended trial of case of State [of Iowa] vs. Intoxicating Liquor kept by Daniel Swaney [?] and Mary Swaney [?]. Mr. Murphy, an attorney from Marengo, appeared for Daniel</p>	

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	<p>Swaney ... The liquor was adjudged forfeited, being about half a barrel of whiskey. “The deft. [defendant, Daniel Swaney] might have stayed away and let the liquor be destroyed and got free from the costs, but after [his scheduled] appearance, he was in for the war and for the costs if he did not win. [Therefore] he lost his liquor, lost his case, had the costs to pay, and the fees of his attorney, of course.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary)</p> <p>“Ap[ointed] Officer of the Day ... “Went to Memphis to see about [Corporal James E.] Ellis’s removal and obtaining substitutes for Von C[oelln] &c.” (Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anxiety over Copperheads in Butler County militia</p> <p>“[To] N.B. Baker “The enclosed roll would have been sent sooner but the ages and nativities were rather difficult to obtain. Hope however that it is all right. Private Moore (No. 20) is over age but wishes to meet with the Co.[company] to drill &c. if in acc. to law. Our drilling place is in the vicinity of Boylan’s Grove, Butler Co., Iowa. “The P.O. address for the Co. itself would be better at Union Ridge than at Boylan’s Grove on account of the number of Copperheads at the latter place who are continually prying in the affairs of the Union Men of this vicinity. The Cops. [Copperheads] have organised a company at Boylan’s Grove, as you probably are aware by this time. I would merely state that their roll has one or two under age, two or three over age, and one so blind that he has done no work of any kind for a long while. I don’t think they had the legal number when they organised – their object was to compel the Union Men to join them and be under Copperhead Officers, as they are the most bitter and violent of that class, that we have in this whole county. “The prime mover of that company is a man named William R. Jamison, who is thought to be one of the K.G.C. [Knights of the Golden Circle] by the Union Men of this whole county. This man is over age but I think his name is on their roll. He is a most dangerous individual and is heartily despised by all loyal and true men hereabouts. This man has so worked upon the minds of the members of the Copperhead Co. that I hardly think a union of the two could be</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>effected without a new election for officers.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“You, of course, understand the proper mode of dealing in such cases, and if ___ upon you therefore to square this matter up. Excuse length. I am fraternally yours,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Joseph A. Burr [?], Aug. 29th, 1864, Union Ridge, Butler County, Iowa”</p> <p>(Source: J.A. Burr [?] letter to N.B. Baker, Aug. 29, 1864, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment – box 1, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>The Democratic National Convention began in Chicago.</p> <p>(Source: Nicolay and Hay, <u>A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln</u>, from <u>Abraham Lincoln a History</u>, pg. 466)</p>	
<p>Aug. 30, 1864, Tues.</p>	<p>“Negro concert in Court Square [in Memphis]. Performers 4 months from the cotton fields – as good as any [White musicians]. Fairly attended. Secesh [secessionist] feelings obvious.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>“Grinnell Aug. 30, 1864 My Dearly Loved Husband,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Your large package of letters came Friday and was <u>very welcome</u> to all who had a share ... Can it be that this is the last letter I shall need to write you, and that you <u>may</u> be at home or near, next week? I hope it may be so. You are much needed here. I doubt if the country has any claim on your services elsewhere, at present ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Mrs. Plumb wants M. to leave her studies, and I shall expect to have both of them called home when a reply comes to the letter announcing A’s sickness. But I do not know.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Phoebe returned yesterday. Her parents are not willing she should do our washing and yet will take her away if we do not pay her \$2.00 per week. She is in debt to me about \$5.00 still. No doubt she is worth as much as other girls, even if I hire the washing. I feel as if we have done so much for her, caring for her when sick and sparing her during her positive engagements to our great disadvantage, that she ought not to demand the price in such a way. I can not trust myself to talk with her at present. She is evidently ill at ease, and ready to leave at the least word. She don’t so well like to stay here when you are gone. I don’t know or see why.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Shall I not give up the thoughts of teaching and dismiss her? I am not fit to appear before the school, and I know there will be much criticism if I do. I don’t care for the town but</p>	

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	<p>the young ladies. I <u>must</u> have their respect. I have exchanged no word with any about the matter except mother, yet it is a public matter already. My near neighbors are <u>distressed</u> I suppose.</p> <p>“The Morrison house will be under way today. Ready before your time expires. But if you <u>can</u> come home before time commences, do, and tell me what to do.</p> <p>“Mr. [Samuel F.] Cooper breaks up today. Jane goes to Toledo for a while, then to Ill. for the winter. I would like to spend next Sabbath in Newton, but fear I cannot.</p> <p>“Mr. Allender and ___ Hough are here. I find they help much at the price, though the extra labor is confining.</p> <p>“P.M. Yours of Aug. 22nd rec'd. We thought much of you when the raid occurred, and were thankful for your safe keeping. When will it be done, this strife and evil war? Lyman (J.) [?] has written to many that all colleges should be closed and the men put with the army.</p> <p>“The mail is about closing. I am invited to Mrs. Capt. Clark's this P.M. with Mother. Hattie sends her letter of her own accord.</p> <p>“Yours forever, Sarah”</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>(Source: Mrs. Sarah (Pearce) Parker letter to Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker, in – Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</small></p> <p>“Some liquor was destroyed today by order of the Justice court [?] – and Elbert [?] ___ was sent off to jail at Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co., Iowa – there being no jail in our own county. Now we hope a bad whiskey hole has been broken up. It was one of the worst places for the drinking Irish folks in this vicinity ...</p> <p>“I was sent for to go to the No. ___ Provost Marshall's Office, and when there was appointed to a Commission to appear for aliens &c who wished to have their names stricken off from the roll by the Board of Enrollment. The Board consists of Capt. James Mathews Provost Marshall ...</p> <p>“In order to procure volunteers for the army from the township of Grinnell, so that we may be free from the draft, subscriptions are being paid, and today I was called on for contribution to the ___ fund, and so I paid twenty dollars for that [?] object to Marshall Bliss. I rather pay that amount and more, too, than be subject to the draft, and yet I presume if I was drafted I would not be accepted as a soldier on account of ill health. But I want the number of</p>	

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	<p>volunteers swelled [?] to greatest possible size.</p> <p>“Let our armies be full to overflowing. Let [?] nothing be wanting to make it certain that the Rebellion will be put down and law and order be triumphant.</p> <p>“Prof. Von. Coelln called in evening and seemed somewhat interested in regard to my business with applications for exemption from draft. That is not strange of course.</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Aug. 31, 1864, Wed.	<p>“Mr. [?] Gates, the enrolling commission [commissioner?], called in by invitation and I treated him to some apples – a small return [?] for his ___ in appointing me a commissioner to act for others in procuring Exemptions from Draft – but he seemed to take the apples in good taste.</p> <p>“I had one application for exemption today. Saw Judge Wm. Loughbridge at the Reed House in the evening.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Early September 1864	<p>A company of “Democratic Rangers” (Confederate-sympathizing Copperheads, also called “Knights of the Golden Circle”) drilled in secret and made threats of burning Grinnell, the location of the U.S. Marshall’s office which issued the draft.</p> <p>“For several nights, we [members of the State militia in Grinnell] were on guard from all approaches to town. Things came to a climax [a few days later] when two U.S. Marshals were sent to arrest drafted men who failed to report and were treated as deserters.”</p> <p>(Source: “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett...” Annals of Iowa, 1978, pg. 436)</p> <p>According to Michael Gleason, native of Ireland and member of the Democratic Rangers, the group met in different places in the open air. He said that members took an oath to “support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Iowa and not to take up arms against the South, and that they were to assist the rebels if they should come into Iowa. My understanding was that we were to be prepared to assist the rebels, if they should come into Iowa.”</p> <p>(Source: Deposition of Michael Gleason in “The Trial of Gleason, Report of the Evidence,” in Daily State Journal, Tues., Nov. 5, 1867, microfilm in Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.)</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell had anticipated this possibility on Aug. 18, 1862. See timeline entry for that date.</p>	

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	<p>“The company drilled in the afternoon ... I had met for drill with them three times” (before Oct. 1, 1864). (Source: Testimony of Democratic Ranger member Moses Bryant, “The Trial of Gleason, Report of the Evidence,” in Daily State Journal, Tues., Nov. 5, 1867, microfilm in Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.)</p> <p>Searsboro resident Elizabeth (Dunville) Williams had negative experiences with Southern sympathizers in Poweshiek County. Her obituary states, “Sugar Creek contained numerous sympathizers with the South, and she [Elizabeth] suffered much from them. Cows were killed, and other property destroyed, but still with her children, she struggled along and succeeded in keeping the family in spite of disloyal neighbors.”</p> <p>In fall 1864, Elizabeth’s husband, John, died on Sherman’s March to the Sea. In 1866, Elizabeth moved to Grinnell.</p> <p>Elizabeth Dunville was born in Yorkshire, England, on April 18, 1829. She moved to Illinois in 1841 at the age of 12. She married John W. Williams on Jan. 8, 1846. They had six children, two of whom died during childhood. In Fall 1854, they settled near Searsboro. John enlisted in the Union Army, so Elizabeth tended the farm and raised the children. (Source : Obituary of Elizabeth D. Williams)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Michael Gleason’s deposition (related to the murder of deputy marshals John L. Bashore and Josiah M. Woodruff on October 1, 1864), stated that deserter/draft evader Samuel Bryant “was a mean man; he had shot my cattle.” Gleason gave this deposition on October 5, 1864. See timeline entry for Sept. 30, 1864. (Source: Oct. 5, 1864 deposition of Michael Gleason; “The Trial of Gleason, Report of the Evidence,” in Daily State Journal, Tues., Nov. 5, 1867, located in Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Historian Samuel H.M. Byers wrote, “The neighborhood [of Sugar Creek Township, which includes present-day Searsboro] was the home of disreputable scoundrels of all sorts – Knights of the Golden Circle, draft Evaders, deserters, and as it proved, of murderers.” (Source: Samuel H.M. Byers, <u>Iowa in War Times</u>, pg. 474)</p>	

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Sept. 1, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Judge Loughbridge appeared [?] here. John Sullivan who is now in Oskaloosa jail for resisting officer. He was the slant [?] Irishman who assaulted the officer when searching for liquor at ____.</p> <p>“Mr. Allender, clerk in Prov.[ost] Marshall’s office, called. I was not at prayer meeting in the evening.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Sept. 2, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Capt. N.W. Clark called and said that it was proposed to release R.R. Johnston and send him off as a soldier. He [Johnston] is the notorious thief and burglar who did such an extensive business at ____breaking in this town and in Brooklyn & Newton, and ____ it was proposed to let him out of jail on <u>his own</u> recognizance and have him go into the army – as a volunteer. I inquired into it and found that he [Johnston] was not an able bodied man fit for a soldier – so that it could not be done. But if it had been possible, such a cause ought not to be allowed. It is too destructive to morality, and I am quite sorry that Judge Loughbridge is so inclined to lightly treat such grave offenses.</p> <p>“I was at preparatory lecture at church and at church meeting today – and also reported on the Noyes case for the committee.</p> <p>“Received a call for [?] T.J. [?] from Col. S.F. Cooper, late of the army, & Rev. S. [Samuel] D. Cochran.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Sept. 3, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Bathed in Mississippi River.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Opinions: How to deal with rebel sympathizers</p> <p>“Capt. James Mathews the Provost Marshall, called into Bliss & Coopers [?] store and spoke of the necessity of dealing with severity with the rebel sympathizers at the north – and I am of opinion that stringent measures may be used to advantage in suppressing the treasonable actions of secret traitors at the north. ____ ____ ____ for any one to aid rebels against the government, and no one has the right to practice treasonable acts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">News of capture of Atlanta</p> <p>“The news of the taking of the City of Atlanta, Ga., by Union forces is good news. How it rejoices the heart to hear that the power of the government is progressing victoriously.”</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p> <p>NOTE: This news reached Grinnell on the same day that Sherman telegraphed it to Lincoln. General William Tecumseh Sherman stated: Atlanta is ours and fairly won ... Since May 5, we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest.”</p> <p>(Source: Nicolay and Hay, <u>A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln</u>, condensed from <u>Abraham Lincoln a History</u>, pg. 407)</p>	
Sept. 5, 1864, Mon.	<p>“Draft Day!”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p> <p>An appraisal of Lt. Colonel Samuel F. Cooper</p> <p>“Went to Montezuma with team [of horses] hired of R. Whiting [?] with Lt. Col. S.F. [Samuel] Cooper, late from Little Rock, Ark., when he left his Reg.[iment] – the 40th Iowa Inf.[antry]. We returned home again in the evening. He is quite an intelligent man.</p> <p>“I conducted business in all three of the county offices.”</p> <p>(Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Sept. 6, 1864, Tues.	<p>“My Darling Wife,</p> <p>“Your letters are always early sought and full of cheering, loving sentiments. Their heart-gladdening message will soon be exchanged for the amenities and loving welcomes of <u>home</u>. After dwelling so long and so fondly on visions of home bliss soon to be enjoyed, a disappointment would be sore indeed, but no such prospect is before us. Everything seems to indicate a return to my family in less than two weeks.</p> <p>“...The house question I must leave to you. Is Sherman intending to buy it? If so, any changes in the house should be at his option and in accordance with his plan. If the store business is prosperous, he will be able to pay along from time to time.</p> <p>“Consult your own health and comfort as to teaching &c. We want you in the [Iowa] College if it would not involve a sacrifice on your part – if it does, <u>don't go</u>.</p> <p>“I am trying to find a good girl [house help] to take home with me. We must sacrifice much to do without a girl; perhaps suppress feelings &c. even with. Rev. A.D. Olds will help me find one & Rose Kinney will give her judgment also. I may fail but am now making the trial.</p>	

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	<p>“Well – everything pleasant. Four sick – failing slowly – somewhat like Ellis (Say nothing) Is in hospital. Herrick is on duty. [Irving J.] Manatt able to walk about. “I <u>think</u> Tabor boys will stop with us in __ over night. “I think much of the College. Our military work is nearly done. “I was on the picket last Sunday where [Confederate General Nathaniel Bedford] Forrest came into town and killed 3 men – pickets – Have one of his shells as a curiosity for cabinet. “I want to see you. I remember with delight that I am Your L. “Memphis, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1864” (Source: Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker to Mrs. Sarah (Pearse) Parker, in Leonard Fletcher Parker Papers, Special Collections, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exemptions from the Draft</p> <p>“Dan'l Kane [?], an Irishman, called to get exempt. from draft & I attended to it. I have been very successful so far in getting persons exempted who have applied to me [?] to act for them.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, partial original diary, State Historical Society of Iowa)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Copperheads as Militia Leaders in Jefferson Township, Poweshiek County? Jefferson Township, Poweshiek Co., Iowa Sept. 6th, 1864</p> <p>Gen. N.B. Baker: “Sir, we wish to know if we will be permitted to give information concerning the loyalty of the men that have been elected to the command of our company of state Militia. They are men who by both word and action have proven themselves disloyal. I wish to ask, Shall we subject ourselves to their command <u>or</u> will there be measures taken to prevent a Paw Paw militia in this place. “How can those that are bound by that most sacred oath (the oath of allegiance) pay even common respect to those that they know to be an enemy to our country. I wish to know if we can be transferred to another township or if the Co. will be ordered to reorganize. I do not think that they will take the oath, but it may be they will. I think that it can be proven that the Capt.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>of this Co. belongs to an organization who are sworn to resist the draft and that they intend to get their arms before the draft comes off.</p> <p>“Remember that like all Copperheads, they are an ignorant set and think that when they are organized they have it all in their power, or that the Captain can keep them from going into the service if he chooses for they boasted that they would elect a Peace Democrat and then they would not have to go if the governor did call them. This is the language of one of the leading men of our township.</p> <p>“If possible, I wish a copy of the oath.</p> <p>“Yours respectfully, Wm. C. Howard.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The names of the officers are as follows: “for Capt. Chanciy [Chauncey?] Wilson, “first Lieut. William Shover, “second Lieut. John Sumner</p> <p>“Address: Chelsea, Tama <u>or</u> Iowa” (Source: W.C. Howard to N.B. Baker, Sept. 6, 1864, Adj.-General Correspondence, Disloyal Sentiment, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Sept. 7, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Attended to drawing up affidavit of Drs. Thomas Holyoke, Reuben Sears, and ___ ___ in regard to the death of Mary Cook who died suddenly at the ‘Bailey House’ late at night, sitting up with D.L. [?] Miller it is said. She died almost instantly as it is said. The Doctors who made the Post Mortem Examination make an affidavit tending to exculpate Miller.” (Source: Josephus Eastman Diary, State Historical Society of Iowa, partial original diary)</p>	
Sept. 8, 1864, Wed.	<p>“My dear Nephew, Willie Cochran: “ ... We have a College here, & next year the whole corps of Professors will be here; & I doubt not, they will give as good an education as they do any where west of New England ... “The College term here commenced yesterday for the Fall; & 125 students are expected.” (Source: Rev. Samuel D. Cochran letter to Willie Cochran, Sept. 8, 1864, located in Oberlin College Archives -- RG 30/8 , William C. Cochran Family, Letters Received from Other Family Members)</p> <p>General William Tecumseh Sherman entered Atlanta (which Union troops had captured on Sept. 3). (Source: Nicolay and Hay, <u>A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln</u>, condensed from <u>Abraham Lincoln a</u></p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<u>History</u> , pg. 408)	
Sept. 10, 1864, Sat.	<p>The 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B, embarked on the steamer "Golden Era," heading to Cairo, Illinois.</p> <p>That stretch of the Mississippi River as full of wrecks, and they passed another steamer with passengers and freight still on board.</p> <p>In the evening, the Golden Era hit a snag, disabling the engine, and the boat nearly sank. Three days later, Company B arrived in Cairo, Illinois.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., "Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War," Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p>	
Sept. 17, 1864, Sat.	<p>Washington Township Militia formed (new)</p> <p>"At a Meeting of Washington Township, in County of Poweshiek, to form a Militia Company under Chapter 84, Laws of 10th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the following was the result of the election for Commissioned Officers of the Company:</p> <p>Capt., J.B. Naylor 1st Lieut., J.W. Williams 2nd Lieut., G.P. Fisher</p> <p>Name of Company adopted by Meeting: Washington Guards Dated Sept. 17, 1864</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D.M. Rutledge, Pres. L.S. [L.G.?] Peirce, Sec'y</p> <p>(Source: Adj., Gen'l Militia Reports, 1855-1876, Marion County to Warren County, SHSI, Mes Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Lewis A. Hickok filled the vacancy of 1st Lieutenant on Oct. 15, 1864, when the company met at Blue Point.</p>	
Sept. 19, 1864, Mon.	<p>"Turned over arms. Discharge papers made out – for Fri. next. [Sept. 23]."</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., Civil War Diary)</p>	
Sept. 23, 1864, Fri.	<p>The 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B was mustered out of service at Davenport.</p> <p>(Source: <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion</u>, pg. 1376)</p> <p>Sylvester J. Alden, 32-year-old farmer in Tama County, received a draft notice, requiring him to appear in Grinnell on or before Oct. 3, 1864, "or be deemed a deserter." Capt. James</p>	

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	<p>Mathews, Provost-Marshall of the 4th District of Iowa, signed it. William Holt, Special Deputy, filled out the form.</p> <p>Alden was “drafted in the service of the United States for the period of one year,” in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress ‘for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,’ approved March 3, 1863, and the act amendatory thereof, approved Feb. 24, 1864.”</p> <p>(Source: Draft notice for Sylvester J. Alden, Sept. 23, 1864; located on pg. 5 of “The Life and Letters of Sylvester J. Alden, 1832-1865,” compiled by Glenda Bradshaw)</p> <p>NOTE: Alden served in Company D of the 11th Iowa Regiment. He went on Sherman’s March to the Sea. Alden died on Jan. 7, 1865, in Savannah, Georgia.</p>	
Sept. 24, 1864, Sat.	<p>Members of the 46th Iowa Infantry, Company B, were welcomed back at a reception in Grinnell.</p> <p>(Source: Herrick, S.H., “Company B, 46th Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War,” Old Settlers Assn. Proceedings, Vol. 2, pgs. 31-44)</p>	
Sept. 28, 1864, Wed.	<p style="text-align: right;">H.Q. Prov. Marshal, 4th Dist., Iowa Grinnell, Iowa Sept. 28, 1864</p> <p>General: “Herein, please find enclosed key [keg?] of a Powder Magazine which together with 7 boxes of accoutrements & 8 boxes of cartridges are this day shipped to you by Rail Road from this place.</p> <p>Your Obt’t Servant, James Mathews Capt, & Prov. Marshal 4th Dist., Iowa [To] Adj. Gen’l N.B. Baker Davenport, Iowa</p> <p>(Source: Adj. Gen’l, Gen’l Correspondence, Civil War, 1864, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Sept. 30, 1864, Fri.	<p>Today was the last day for all drafted men in Poweshiek County to report for duty. Three men affiliated with the Democratic Rangers chose not to do so: Samuel Bryant, Joseph Robertson, and Thomas C. McIntire.</p> <p>Democratic Ranger member Michael Gleason asked Sugar Creek resident John J. Alyea what he thought of the draft. Alyea responded,</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“I told him I thought it was right. He said he did not; that he was not in favor of forcing men to fight in a nigger war; that if the Marshals came to Sugar Creek township to take men, he was ready to help kill them. I told him he would stand in his own light.”</p> <p>Another area resident, John Bowers, later testified that Gleason “said that if the Marshals came into Sugar Creek township to take men out, he ... had plenty of backing.”</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Capt. James Mathews, Provost Marshal, letter to Major Duncan, Oct. 1, 1864, contained in “Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County,” Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General’s Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>, located in State of Iowa Historical Museum, Des Moines; and 2. “The Trial of Gleason: The Report of the Evidence,” part of the (Des Moines-based) Daily State Journal’s coverage of United States vs. Michael Gleason, Nov. 2, 1867, microfilm located in State of Iowa Historical Museum, Des Moines.)</p>	
Oct. 1, 1864, Sat.	<p>Deputy Provost Marshals Murdered in Sugar Creek</p> <p>Capt. James Mathews, Provost-Marshal for the 4th District, Iowa, ordered Deputy Provost Marshal Capt. John L. Bashore (a native of Appanoose County based in Grinnell) and Josiah M. Woodruff (a special agent based in Oskaloosa) to proceed to Sugar Creek Township to arrest “deserters from the military service of the United States” Samuel A. Bryant (age 27), Joseph Robertson (age 41), and Thomas C. McIntire (age 25). McIntire was an Indiana native.</p> <p>Bashore and Woodruff “started to execute said orders about 10 o’clock, A.M.” They met Sugar Creek resident James Craver. They later met Michael Gleason, a 37-year-old immigrant from Ireland who had lived in Sugar Creek Township for about 10 years – and who said he was willing to help the deputy marshals find Samuel A. Bryant. The deputy marshals “proceeded till within a short distance of the residence of one of them [the draft resisters].”</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Democratic Rangers mustered in the afternoon. Witnesses John Bowers and Samuel A. Allen saw some 50 to 75 men there. Democratic Ranger Michael Gleason (who was drunk) carried a pistol; John Fleener had a shotgun; and Joe Fleener had a rifle.</p> <p>Gleason and the Fleeners broke away from the rest of the group as Deputy Provost Marshal Bashore and Woodruff were leaving Sugar Creek empty-handed. Gleason and the Fleeners ambushed Bashore and Woodruff, killing Woodruff instantly (with bullet holes in his head and body). His mortally wounded partner, Bashore, remained alive for about five hours -- long enough to identify the assailants. John and Joseph Fleener were also implicated in the murders, and they reportedly fled to Missouri.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>(Sources: 1. Letters by Capt. James Mathews to Major Duncan, Oct. 1, 1864, and to Gov. W.M. Stone, Oct. 1, 1864, contained in "Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County," Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General's Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>, pg. 1411-1413;</p> <p>2. Grand Jury Witness Statements and Indictment, Dec. 14, 1864, located in Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Montezuma, Iowa;</p> <p>3. "Deputy Marshalls Assassinated," in Leonard F. Parker mss., Grinnell College Archives;</p> <p>4. "The Trial of Gleason: The Report of the Evidence," Daily State Journal, October 31, Nov. 2, Nov. 3, and Nov. 5, 1867, located in Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines; and</p> <p>5. 1856 Jackson Township, Poweshiek County, Census)</p> <p>NOTE: None of the deserters were ever arrested. Three years later, the "military register" for Sugar Creek Township lists Thomas C. McIntire's name. (Source: W. Cheshire, Clerk, Aug. 26, 1867, Military Register, located in Adjutant-General, Persons Subject to Military Duty, Poweshiek County, 1867, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>James A. Craver testified, " I found [Capt. John L.] Bashore lying in the middle of the road ... Bashore said he was badly hurt – must die soon. I was with Bashore from that time until nearly sun-down: he was living when he was taken to my house – he died there at one-quarter to nine in the evening." (Source: "The Trial of Gleason," Iowa State Register, Des Moines, Nov. 3, 1867, located in State of Iowa Historical Museum)</p> <p>Provost Marshal James Mathews in Grinnell received word of the murders about 6 p.m. He initially suspected that the "atrocities were preconcerted" and all of the Democratic Rangers were "accessories to the murder of Bashore and Woodruff."</p> <p>Mathews noted that he "forthwith ordered a company of the State Militia (having previously received from the Governor full authority to do so, should I at any time deem it necessary) from Grinnell, and one from Montezuma" to Sugar Creek Township. He also dashed off a letter to Iowa Governor W.M. Stone, requesting "the necessary force to meet the emergency."</p> <p>At 7 p.m., Mathews wrote orders to Capt. Samuel J. Buck of Grinnell to bring his</p>	

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	<p>company and report to Mathews's office "for the arrest of drafted men failing to report, and in quelling the riotous & rebellious resistance to lawful orders ... in Sugar Creek Tp." Mathews also ordered Capt. Tilton of Montezuma, to find Michael Gleason, take his deposition, and keep him in a secure location; to "scour the country in search of the deserters;" and to find and arrest "all persons suspected of being associated with the gang."</p> <p>The news flashed through Grinnell, causing "great excitement." Two months later, Rev. Julius A. Reed wrote, "I was at Grinnell when two Deputy Marshals were murdered fifteen miles south. The militia were called out, & a squad of horsemen at once sent in the rain to the scene."</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Capt. James Mathews letter to Governor W.M. Stone, Oct. 1, 1864, contained in "Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County," Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General's Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>;</p> <p>2. Oct. 1, 1864, letter from J. Mathews to S.J. Buck, Adj-Gen'l Files, SHSI, Des Moines; and</p> <p>3. Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, Dec. 1, 1864, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pgs. 67-71, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: On Sun., Oct. 2, Julius A. Reed noted in his diary that 20 men had left Grinnell on the previous night.</p> <p>(Source: Oct. 2, 1864 entry in Julius A. Reed Diary, 1862-64, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 2: According to J.B. Grinnell, martial law was declared Saturday night "to protect the office records." See timeline entry for Oct. 2, 1864, Note 1, for more details.</p> <p>(Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 145)</p> <p>At the time of the ambush, as J.B. Grinnell recalled, he had a public speaking engagement with Judge H.S. Winslow, south of Lynnville (in Jasper County), trying to increase enlistments in Sugar Creek Township.</p> <p>Grinnell also recalled, "while making my way home after dark, my horses, quick under the lash, were in a fright, and I heard a shout, 'It is him, by G __, and the lash soon brought me beyond the lurking assassins whose threats had come to me.'" Grinnell then "hurried to Mr. Kenworthy's" where he spent the night.</p> <p>(Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 144-145)</p>	

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	<p>NOTE: Grinnell states that he was “only later aware” of his “real peril and narrow escape from assassination.” However, this opinion seems to be unfounded. It is more likely that, given the fearful environment after two actual murders, J.B. Grinnell’s imagination jumped to conclusions, turning a shout at night – and rumors by day – into an intended assassination.</p> <p>Mathews on Readiness of Local Militia Provost Marshal James Mathews wrote to Major Duncan, “Some of the companies are full to the maximum, not having received arms from the State. What they have are indifferent, and the men poorly supplied with ammunition.” (Source: Letter by Capt. James Mathews to Major Duncan, Oct. 1, 1864, contained in “Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County,” Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General’s Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>)</p>	
<p>Oct. 2, 1864, Sun.</p>	<p>Rev. Julius A. Reed wrote that a hundred or more state-endorsed militia members left Grinnell for Sugar Creek in the morning. He noted, “Throughout the day the men were on duty at the Marshal’s office instead of being at church & during the services a company arrived from Newton. Such scenes in this hitherto quiet region as [?] chance [?] some stranger [?] sensations.”</p> <p>Guards posted outside of Grinnell stopped J.B. Grinnell that morning, forbidding him to pass “without an order from the provost marshal.” He learned about the murders and then headed back to Sugar Creek Township to visit the scene of the crime.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, Dec. 1, 1864, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pgs. 67-71, Grinnell College Archives; and 2. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 145)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Capt. James Mathews didn’t know “to what extent this infamous insurrection might extend,” so he ordered the company from Newton to guard his “office records, lists, cards, and papers” in Grinnell. Mathews also noted that all of the companies (from Grinnell, Montezuma, and Newton) had “indifferent” weapons and a poor supply of ammunition.</p> <p>(Source: James Mathews letter to Major Duncan, Oct. 1, 1864, contained in “Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County,” Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General’s Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>;</p>	

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	<p>NOTE 2: In late January of early February 1866, L.F. Parker received checks from the U.S. government to pay the 98 Grinnell "civilian guards." Capt. Samuel J. Buck was one of 11 men who received the biggest checks (\$19.50) for their service over the next few days. The smallest check was for \$1.50.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Jan. 23, 1866 letter from Office of A.A. ____, Davenport, Iowa, to Prof. L.F. Parker, Grinnell, located in "Democratic Rangers Case," Call # 20.1 pm42, Grinnell College Archives; and 2. July 25, 1925 letter from Mrs. John/Harriet P. Campbell to Professor Shambaugh, Leonard F. Parker Papers, Ms. 44, Box 2, Folder 12, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>John J. Allyea, resident of Union Township, Poweshiek County, spoke with Michael Gleason at 2 or 3 p.m. at Gleason's house in Sugar Creek Township. "No person was present when I saw him," Allyea said. "Mrs. Gleason was about the house while I was there." (Source: "The Trial of Gleason," Iowa State Register, Des Moines, Nov. 2, 1867, located in State of Iowa Historical Museum)</p> <p>Later in the afternoon, the State militia located Michael Gleason. James Langdon Hill (years later) wrote, "Finding one of those assassins [Gleason] wounded, who persisted in being reticent about the shooting, one of our posse went into the stable and brought in the heavy rope of a halter, in which a noose was made, the other end thrown over a joist above in the unfinished room, and the man given two minutes in which to tell his story or to say his prayers, as he might elect."</p> <p>A Keokuk paper stated, "It was with difficulty the exasperated crowd could be restrained from stringing up Gleason without judge or jury."</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell apparently showed up at that moment. He recalled, "The Irishman Gleason I found in his cabin, and about to be strung up by a rope fastened to the rafters, so infuriated were our townsmen at his silence and stolid indifference to the murders ... Great was his surprise on seeing me ... I protested, as the rope was about to be drawn, against hanging a man with a leg broken, and he could give us testimony perhaps important if left alive. He raised his head with a gleam of hope and said, 'I will say something if you will all leave the room and let me whisper to Grinnell.'"</p>	

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	<p>(Sources: 1. James Langdon Hill, <u>The Scholar's Larger Life</u>, pgs. 31-32; 2. "A Fiendish Murder in Poweshiek County," the Iowa Record, Fall 1864, No. 32 Civil War (Iowa News of 100 Years ago), reprinted in the Iowan, Fall Issue 1964, Vol. 13, pg. 55; and 3. Grinnell, J.B. <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 146)</p> <p>NOTE: The proceedings of Gleason's trial for murder (in Nov. 1867) confirm that Gleason gave a statement of the shooting to "Hon. J.B. Grinnell and others." (Source: "The Trial of Gleason," Iowa State Register, Des Moines, Nov. 5, 1867, located in State of Iowa Historical Museum)</p> <p>By Sunday night, the State militia had arrested six or seven Democratic Rangers besides Gleason. Capt. James Mathews ordered them all to be escorted to the Oskaloosa jail. Mathews wrote, "There is no jail in this county considered safe under the circumstances."</p> <p>The other prisoners were Andrew Powers and his son, Joseph; Solomon Watson and his son, George; John Malony; Allen McDaniel; and Perry McFarland. According to the Oskaloosa Herald, "These men were at the military drill" on Sat., Oct. 1.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. James Mathews letter to Major Duncan, Oct. 1, 1864, "P.S. -- Mon., 9 A.M.," contained in "Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County," Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General's Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>, pg. 1412; and 2. "The Copperhead War Commenced, Two United States Marshals Waylaid and Murdered," Oskaloosa Herald as quoted in Burlington Hawk-eye, Sat., Oct. 15, 1864, located in Iowa State Historical Museum, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Mathews, in contrast to the Oskaloosa Herald writer, stated that Gleason and six men were sent to the Oskaloosa jail.</p> <p>Rev. Cochran in Newton Rev. Samuel D. Cochran preached a sermon at the installation service of Rev. Henry E. Barnes, Newton Congregational Church. (Source: Henry M. Dexter, Congregational Quarterly, Vol., VII, pg. 125, Boston)</p> <p>NOTE: Rev. Cochran also preached at the ordination of Benjamin T. Jones, Williamsburg Congregational Church, on Nov. 2, 1864. (Source: Dexter, H.M., Congregational Quarterly, Vol., VII, pg. 222, Boston)</p>	

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Oct. 3, 1864, Mon.	<p>Rev. Julius A. Reed “found the spot, saw on the fence a quilt, saturated with blood, on which one of the victims [John L. Bashore] died & in the yard 62 men armed & supplied with balls & cartridges – about fifty men [Democratic Rangers] were arrested, but two of the principals [John and Joseph Fleener] absconded.” (Sources: Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, Dec. 1, 1864, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pgs. 67-71, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: It’s likely that Reed, who was writing almost two months later, mistakenly wrote “50 men were arrested” instead of “15.” By comparison, Jesse Macy wrote, on Oct. 5, that “fifteen Copperheads” were being held in Grinnell.</p> <p>Grinnell Militia transferred old arms to Newton militia Adjutant-General Nathaniel B. Baker ordered the Grinnell militia to transfer old arms to Capt. Blanchard of the Newton militia. The arms included Prussian muskets and cartridge boxes. The Grinnell militia had originally received the arms on Aug. 5, 1863. See timeline entry for Nov. 2, 1864, for more details. (Source: Letter from N.B. Baker to S. Cooper, Nov. 2, 1864, located in Adj.-General Letter Books, pgs. 294-296, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>Grinnell Militia received new arms To replace the old arms, Adjutant-General Baker sent Capt. S.J. Buck, head of the Grinnell militia, 60 stands of new Enfield rifles. Baker issued them in a hurry, after receiving letters from Provost-Marshal James Mathews two days earlier. See timeline entries for Oct. 1 and Oct. 5, 1864, for more details. (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, May 14, 1864 – Oct. 6, 1864, Box 9, pgs. 145-146, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Years later, E.S. Bartlett recalled, “The Governor came down and armed our company [Grinnell militia] with new Springfield rifles, in place of the older guns we had been using, with plenty of ammunition; and ordered a mounted squad of us to go down and arrest the whole Copperhead company, a list of which had been in some way</p>	

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	<p>secured.” (Source: “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett...” Annals of Iowa, 1978, pg. 437)</p> <p>Quaker Jesse Macy reported for the draft “Our dear brother, Jesse [Macy], started for the south today. It seemed indeed hard to see him go, as he is the only brother at home, he was drafted and thought it best to go and labor among the freedmen. Father plead with him, to let him [Father] pay the \$300.00 [for a replacement] and stay at home, but he [Jesse] thought it best to go, and started today about noon. “I was very sorry Mother was gone, as the draft came off since she left, she had no idea [that] when she told Jess, ‘farewell,’ that it would be so long before she would see him again, if ever ... “There are so many suffering down south, needing attention. Brother [Jesse] thought he would get in a school perhaps, if not, he would wait on the sick and wounded. I very much fear he will get sick himself. May God be with him.” (Source: Letter from Jesse Macy’s sister, Esther, to their sister, Kate, Oct. 3, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City.)</p> <p>NOTE: Jesse arrived in Grinnell that evening and stayed at the Reed House. Two days later, he wrote, “Such a ‘hubbub’ I seldom ever was in. Our guests numbered more than a hundred, many of whom were veteran soldiers. They were rough and profane in their habits, yet one could see that they loved to talk with civil and religious men. Hence, I would say, do not turn the cold shoulder to the returning soldier. Many of them may yet make useful and agreeable Christian men.” (Source: Letter from Jesse Macy , Oct. 5, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>2nd Iowa Cavalry troops arrived in Grinnell “State of Iowa, Adjutant-General’s Office Oct. 5, 1864 General Orders No. 36</p>	

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	<p>The Governor of the State orders that the thanks of the State be tendered to Capt. Goodrich, W. Stoddard, and W. Kirtland and the privates of the 2d Iowa cavalry, who promptly volunteered on the night of the 3d inst., to aid the National and State authorities to suppress any rebellious or murderous organizations in the State.</p> <p>After having served faithfully in the field for over three years, they well appreciated prompt suppression of any indication of any treasonable movements in our own borders. Such men will carry to their respective homes the respect which faithful services and patriotic motives always demand.</p> <p>N.B. Baker, Adj.-Gen. of Iowa” (Source: Thursday morning, Oct. 6, 1864, Davenport Daily Gazette, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p> <p>NOTE: About 40 enlisted men and three captains in the 2nd Iowa Cavalry arrived in Grinnell. See timeline entry for Oct. 6, 1864.</p>	
Oct. 4, 1864, Tues.	<p>State militia members from Grinnell arrested suspects in murder of marshals</p> <p>Adjutant-General Nathaniel B. Baker, writing from Grinnell and acting on authority of the Governor of Iowa, ordered Lieutenant Leonard F. Parker and Capt. W.R. Lewis to take their companies of State militia and go into Sugar Creek Township to arrest “all members of Capt. Robert Carpenter’s pretended company of militia, whose members are charged with the recent murder of Josiah M. Woodruff and Capt. John S. Bashore.”</p> <p>(Source: October 4, 1864, letter from N.B. Baker to Captain W.R. Lewis and Lieutenant L.F. Parker, located in Grinnell College’s Burling Library’s Iowa Room, call #20.1, pMa42, “Democratic Rangers Case 1864” file.)</p> <p>A letter from the State of Iowa, Executive Department (Oct. 4, 1864) announced: “A reward of \$1,000 will be paid to anyone who will arrest and deliver to me at Des Moines John and Joseph Fleener, who are guilty of the cold blooded and cowardly murder of Captain John L. Bashore and Josiah M. Woodruff in Sugar Creek Tp. [Township], Poweshiek County...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>“John Fleener, age about 28 years, height about 6 feet, clear blue eyes, sandy hair and whiskers, whiskers redder than hair, face red and freckled, rather spare _____,</p>	

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	<p>droops his eyes, when looked steadily in the face; stands erect, square shouldered, walks with face turned up rather more than is usual with men.”</p> <p>“Joseph Fleener, age about 26 years, height about 5 ft. 8 in., hair light sandy, eyes blue, complexion fair ...” (Source. Iowa Clipping File 2, Civil War, Michael Gleason, Iowa State Historical Museum Archives;)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The 1856 U.S. Census (of Sugar Creek Township, Poweshiek County) lists John Fleener, age 24, and Joseph Fleener, age 21, as born in “Ia” (most likely Indiana). See timeline entry for “1856” for more details. Their mother, Elizabeth Fleener, age 47, had been born in Tennessee. If the dates of birth are correct, then at the time of the murders, John Fleener would’ve been about 32 and Joseph Fleener about 29. (Source: 1856 Census for Poweshiek County, Iowa)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Years later, J.B. Grinnell wrote, “The state offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the Fleeners, returned dead or alive, which I duplicated, so positive were we of the guilt and deserts of those men, never arrested.” (Sources: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 146)</p> <p>The mounted Grinnell militia members searched for the weapons and ammunition used by the “Democratic Rangers.” The Grinnell men found at least one gun (rifle or shotgun) and one revolver at each place they looked, with ammunition hidden in all conceivable places. They confiscated a team (of horses), rifles, and revolvers. They put the revolvers in their own pockets.</p> <p>Emery S. Bartlett learned that some of the captured men had threatened to shoot him, but most were badly frightened, and none resisted arrest. (Source: “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett...” <i>Annals of Iowa</i>, 1978, pg. 437)</p> <p>Sixteen Democratic Rangers Seized Capt. W.R. Lewis and Lieut. L.F. Parker’s men seized the following 16 “Democratic Rangers” and their arms:</p>	

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	<p>P.S. Pierce (probably Peter S. Pearce, born 1808 in OH, and moved to vicinity of Westfield in present-day Grinnell or Washington Township in 1848);</p> <p>M.V. Faircloth (born 1841, NC; father & mother from NC; source: 1860 census, Washington Township, Poweshiek County., Iowa) ;</p> <p>Wm. Watson (born 1840, IN; Dad, IN; Mom, MD; source: 1880 census, Sugar Creek Township, Poweshiek County., Iowa);</p> <p>Jacob Watson (aka Jacob Wesley "Jake" Watson, born April 6, 1836 in Morgan County., IN, died April 1, 1867, buried April 6, 1867, Lower Bl. Pt., Poweshiek County, Iowa; Dad and Mom, NC.);</p> <p>Elias Stilwell (born Sept. 22, 1817, OH; farmer as of 1880 census);</p> <p>Thomas J. Prosser (born 1842, in IN, lived in Washington Township, Poweshiek County, at time of 1856 Census which lists him as "Thomas T. Prosser");</p> <p>John McIntire (one of two men -- father and son; one was born in 1803 -- in KY, and the other was born in 1834 in Indiana, according to 1856 Jackson Township, Poweshiek County, Census. Alexander McIntire, who was the father of the elder John McIntire, farmed in Kentucky, "owning a large plantation and a number of slaves" prior to moving to Indiana);</p> <p>George M. Beeler (born 1823 in Morgan County, IN, living in Washington Township, Poweshiek County, at time of 1856 Census);</p> <p>Albert Carpenter (born 1826 in KY, living in Washington Township, Poweshiek County, at time of 1856 Census);</p> <p>Robert C. Carpenter (born June 12, 1824 in Bath County, KY, living in Washington Township, Poweshiek County, at time of 1856 Census);</p> <p>David Nelson (born 1823 in NJ);</p> <p>George Baker</p> <p>Jacob Rivers (born 1823 in IN);</p> <p>Jerome English (born 1832 in OH, lived in Sugar Creek Township, Poweshiek County);</p> <p>Cornelius Dickinson</p> <p>Wm. Rivers</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Detailed list written by W.R. Lewis and James Mathews, Provost Marshall of 4th District, Iowa, dated Oct. 17, 1864, located in Grinnell College Archives, call #20.1, pMa42, "Democratic Rangers Case 1864" file; 2. 1856 Census for Poweshiek County; 3. Obituary of George M. Beeler;</p>	

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	<p>4. Obituary of Robert C. Carpenter; 5. Obituary of John McIntire; 6. Obituary of James E. McIntire; 7. Latter Day Saints website, www.familysearch.org 8. "Stillwell, Elias," <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u> pg. 694, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p> <p>"Twenty-three of the alleged murderers of Bashore and Woodruff, Deputy Provost Marshals in Poweshiek County, were arrested last week by the Provost Marshall, Capt. Matthews, and kept under guard at Grinnell. Last week, at the request of Gov. Stone and Mr. Gurley (United States District Attorney), S. Sibley [United States Commissioner, located in Des Moines] went over to Grinnell to examine said defendants ... the defendants waived an examination and gave bond in the sum of \$20,000 for their appearance this week [Oct. 24-28, 1864] at the United States Circuit Court.</p> <p>"The defendants are charged as accessories before the fact, to the murder of the Marshals, as members of a company which met for drill on the day of the murder, and of which company Gleason and the Fleeners, who actually committed the murders, were also members, and are said to have been at the drill, and it is charged, committed the murder with the knowledge and approbation of the Company.</p> <p>"The parties are now in attendance upon the United States Circuit Court, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury." (Source: "The Poweshiek Murders," Iowa State Register, Des Moines, pg. 2, column 3, October 26, 1864; located in State of Iowa Historical Museum)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Although the Iowa State Register stated that the "alleged murderers" were arrested the week prior to Oct. 26, 1864, the arrests occurred earlier than that for the following reasons: First, the Adj. General of Iowa, B. Baker, ordered the men to be arrested on Oct. 4. Second, Jesse Macy stated on Oct. 5 that 15 Copperheads were being guarded in Loyal C. Phelps's warehouse.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Lewis and Parker's list contained 16 names, similar to the 15 mentioned by Jesse Macy and the "about 12" mentioned by the Provost-Marshal-General. Macy's figure, 15, if added to the 7 previously taken to the Oskaloosa Jail, equals the 23</p>	

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	<p>mentioned in the Iowa State Register. About 30 years later, J.B. Grinnell recalled that 30 Democratic Rangers had been arrested. E.S. Bartlett doubled that figure in his reminiscences (published after 1900). The prisoners who remained at the warehouse in Grinnell were released without further action taken against them.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Emery S. Bartlett recalled, "Some of these men [Democratic Rangers] were our [Poweshiek County] neighbors: the Jenkins, Prossers, Beelers, Pierces, etc., nearby, while others were some of them 20 miles away." Indeed, Thomas Prosser, George Beeler, and the Jenkins men lived in Washington Township which abuts the southern border of Grinnell Township. (The Jenkins family originally hailed from Virginia.) (Sources: 1. "Letter from Grinnell: Emery S. Bartlett to his Children and Grandchildren," The Annals of Iowa, Fall 1978, Vol. 44, #6, pg. 438; 2. 1850 Census, Poweshiek County; 3. 1856 Census, Washington Township, Poweshiek County, Iowa)</p> <p>NOTE 4: A grand jury convened in Montezuma, Poweshiek County, to hear witness testimony on Dec. 14, 1864. See timeline entry for that date.</p> <p>NOTE 5: It is possible that there were two men by the name of M.V. Faircloth. One Poweshiek County resident named Martin V. Faircloth was born in Yadkinstville, North Carolina, on January 8, 1836. He enlisted and was mustered into the 10th Iowa Infantry on Sept. 23, 1864, and he was mustered out on May 29, 1865. His obituary calls him a "patriotic citizen." The identity of the other M.V. Faircloth, one of the Democratic Rangers, is unknown. (Sources: 1. <u>Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of War of Rebellion</u>, pg. 188; 2. Obituary of Martin V. Faircloth)</p> <p>NOTE 6: Jacob Rivers and John McIntire were two charter members of the West Liberty Christian Church, founded in 1857. In 1880, Rivers served as an elder. The church was (and is) located on the road from Searsboro to Montezuma, at the eastern border of the Sugar Creek Township. (Source: Parker, L.F., <u>History of Poweshiek County</u>, pg. 593.)</p>	
Oct. 5, 1864,	Democratic Rangers disbanded	

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Wed.	<p style="text-align: right;">State of Iowa, Adjutant-General's Office Davenport, Oct. 5, 1864</p> <p>“General Orders 37</p> <p>“I. The organization claiming the name of ‘Democrat Rangers,’ whose attempted organization in and about Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek County, has been attended with so many irregularities and gross outrages, is hereby disbanded.</p> <p>“II. The enrolled militia men of Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek County, will at once meet and organize themselves into a company and elect officers.</p> <p>“III. The county committee of Poweshiek County will at once fix the time and place for the organization of said company, and will appoint a citizen of Sugar Creek Township to preside at said meeting, who will make due return to this department of the result of said election.</p> <p>“IV. County committees are again cautioned against allowing organizations to be formed for companies, where the men are from different counties and townships.</p> <p>“By order of the Governor.</p> <p>“N.B. Baker, Adj't-Gen. of Iowa (Source: General Orders 37, N.B. Baker, Oct. 5, 1864, contained in “Murder of U.S. Marshals in Poweshiek County,” Appendix N of <u>Report, Adjutant-General's Office, State of Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1865</u>)</p> <p>NOTE: Twelve days later, on Oct. 17, W.R. Lewis notified Baker that he had reorganized and renamed the “Democratic Rangers” as the “Poweshiek Rangers.”</p> <p>Quaker noncombatant (and new draftee) Jesse Macy in Grinnell, writing about the “Sugar Creek affray”</p> <p>“We are now quartered at what is called ‘Soldiers Rest’ (Marsh House). Our fare is not just the best, though I think we have no reason to complain when we take into consideration the <u>abundance of mud</u> and <u>scarcity</u> of cooks. We [do] not expect to go down on the evening train. We have drawn our clothing but have not yet received our papers showing us to be ‘noncombatants.’ They promise them this afternoon.</p> <p>“The officers are as kind and affable as could be expected. Of course, you hear all about the Sugar Creek affray. The town of Grinnell presents considerable of ‘military display.’ They are now guarding fifteen Copperheads in [Loyal C.] Phelps’s ware house. I do not know many</p>	

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	<p>of the men who are arrested, but it is probable that the real murderers are not yet taken. Gov. Stone is here, but it is unknown what will be done.” (Source: Letter from Jesse Macy, Oct. 5, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Mrs. Edith (Hall) Marsh, wife of Levi Marsh, fed “recruits for the army,” possibly including Jesse Macy and other Union Army draftees, according to her obituary. However, that figure could militiamen from Grinnell or Newton who were called to service, guarding roads to Grinnell as well as Provost Marshal James Mathews’s office records. . Marsh’s obituary states that “more than 60 men” total were fed and given lodging – although not necessarily at one time. See timeline entry for Oct. 2, 1864, for more details about militiamen in Grinnell. (Source: Obituary of Edith Marsh)</p> <p>NOTE 2: Years later, J.B. Grinnell recalled that 30 Democratic Rangers were guarded in his wool house, “making a bed of the sacks soft with wool stored for market.” E.S. Bartlett recalled 60 prisoners. Some of the prisoners were old; others had good behavior records; and still others could not be prosecuted for lack of evidence. They were then released. (Sources: 1. Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 146; and 2. “Letter from Grinnell: E.S. Bartlett...”, <u>Annals of Iowa</u>, 1978, pg. 437)</p> <p>A Fleener captured? Lynnville-area resident Hepzibah B.D. Bechly passed along a rumor, stating, “We heard yesterday that one of those rascally Fleeners is caught.” (Letter from Hepzibah B.D. Bechly to Elizabeth (Dunnville) Williams, Oct. 5, 1864, Ann Lickey’s personal collection)</p> <p>NOTE 1: The rumor was false. Neither John nor Joe Fleener were ever caught and tried for murdering Bashore and Woodruff.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Heirs of John Fleener and reward-seekers tried to locate him or confirm his demise. During the late 1870s, some of John’s heirs claimed he was dead, and they tried</p>	

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	<p>to appoint an administrator who would, ultimately, distribute his estate, worth about \$2,500. Failing at this, the heirs later tried to have a court declare him dead. Interestingly, John's uncle Joseph Robertson (one of the three Sugar Creek Township draft deserters/dodgers) surfaced, claiming to be the true administrator of John's estate, and testifying that John was alive as recently as the mid-1870s.</p> <p>It is ironic that W.R. Lewis, the former captain of the two waves of Montezuma militia who looked for the Fleeners in 1864, later was attorney for John Fleener's estate.</p> <p>Between 1886 and 1900, at least two people contacted the governor of Iowa's office, hoping to collect the \$1,000 reward for turning in John Fleener.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. "In the Circuit Court of the State of Iowa, within and for Poweshiek County, In the Matter of the application for the appointment of an Administrator of the Estate of John Fleener, Dec. Term 1878," John Fleener Probate Records File 1 of 2, Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society);</p> <p>2. "In the Circuit Court of the State of Iowa in and for the County of Poweshiek – Michael Fleener Et al., vs. Samuel Fleener, Et al., April Term A.D. 1880," death records of John Fleener – two files -- Poweshiek County Historical Society, Montezuma;</p> <p>3. Letter from T.C. Cheshire to Mr. Larrabee, Jan. 25, 1886, located in Iowa Clipping File 2, Civil War, Michael Gleason Case file, ISHS, Des Moines;</p> <p>4. Letter from W.M. McIntosh to Iowa's governor, Dec. 17, 1900, located in Iowa Clipping File 2, Civil War, Michael Gleason Case file, ISHS, Des Moines; and</p> <p>5. Letter from Iowa's governor to W.M. McIntosh, Dec. 19, 1900, Located in Iowa Clipping File 2, Civil War, Michael Gleason Case file, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bond for rifles obtained by Grinnell men on Oct. 3</p> <p>“Oct. 5, 1864 Capt. Samuel J. Buck, Grinnell, Iowa Dear Sir: “I enclose bond for the sixty stands of Enfield Rifles turned over to you on the 3^d inst. [Oct. 3, 1864]. You will sign receipt on 3d pg. of Bond, and also the blank for signature on 1st page, with at least two others, good and responsible sureties. Submit bond to Clerk of District Court, who will fill out certificate, and sign and seal same. “I desire you to attend to this matter without delay. No guns ever pass out of my hands, except in rare cases such as yours, without bonds first filed in my office. “On the enclosed blank ‘Report of Arms,’ you will please send me number of articles</p>	

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	<p>turned over to the company at Newton. ____, as I ____ it, were the guns charged to Capt. Samuel Cooper, whose successor as Capt. of Company you now are. The Schedule of Report shows the arms charged to Cooper and for which he and his Bondsmen are responsible. If the Newton company did not receive <u>all</u> of this property, let me know which articles fall short.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Please give this matter your earliest attention.</p> <p>“Truly Yours, N.B. Baker”</p> <p>(Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, May 14, 1864 – Oct. 6, 1864, Box 9, pgs. 145-146, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 6, 1864, Thurs.	<p>“Murder of Deputy Marshals Great excitement exists in Poweshiek County, and several companies of militia have been called out.”</p> <p>(Source: Weekly Ledger, Fairfield, Iowa, Oct. 6, 1864, located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“The Second Cavalry—Important Militia Orders – The ‘Democrat Rangers’ disbanded</p> <p>When the news arrived here on the 3d inst. of the murder of Capts. Bashore and Woodruff, at Sugar Creek, in Poweshiek county, Capt Goodrich, Lt. Stoddard, and Lt. Kirtland and other officers and men of the 2nd Iowa Cavalry, who had served over three years, and were here to be mustered out, immediately volunteered to accompany the extra train to Grinnell and to render any service that the Governor or the Provost Marshal should demand of them. The above named officers and about forty men (all that were required) went out, but the organization of the State Militia being deemed sufficient for all purposes, the officers and men of the 2nd Calvary returned home on Tuesday night.</p> <p>(Source: Thursday morning, Oct. 6, 1864, Davenport Daily Gazette, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Details about members of the “Democratic Rangers”</p> <p>“POWESHIEK COUNTY – Gen. [N.B.] Baker has returned from Poweshiek county, but brings no facts additional concerning the murder of the Federal officers that are contained in one previous correspondence and the official letter published today.</p> <p>The gang implicated in this nefarious transaction, and whose names have been disclosed by the man who was shot by the Provost Marshal, were formed into an organization and assumed the name of ‘Democratic Rangers.’</p>	

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	<p>They pretended to act under the militia law of the State, but no commissions had been issued to their officers. The members were not, as required to be, citizens of the same township, but were selected from three different townships of the county, and had met for drill under the instructions of men from Mahaska.</p> <p>Capt. Bashore, who was murdered at Sugar Creek, was formerly a Captain of the 6th Infantry. Capt. Woodruff was made a cripple at Blue Mills [?], three years ago, by a shot from the enemy.”</p> <p>(Source: Thursday morning, Oct. 6, 1864, Davenport Daily Gazette, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p>	
Oct. 8, 1864, Sat.	<p>A letter from Capt. James Matthews (Provost Marshall, 4th District, Iowa), ordered Lieut. Leonard F. Parker to arrest Charles McDonald and Alfred Reynolds as witnesses. A second letter stated that New Sharon was Parker's base on October 8.</p> <p>(Source: October 8, 1864, letters, from Capt. James Matthews to Lieutenant L.F. Parker, located in Grinnell College's Burling Library's Iowa Room, call #20.1, pMa42, "Democratic Rangers Case 1864" file.)</p>	
Oct. 9, 1864, Sun.	<p>Quaker noncombatant Jesse Macy wrote from Camp McClellan, Davenport</p> <p>“Dear Sister ... In reference to the company around here, of course I cannot enjoy it. There are some calm, considerate men, whose company I enjoy, but a large portion of it is rough beyond pleasant description.</p> <p>“I am anxious to get to work at something. I have made application for the privilege of working among the sick here till we receive our detail from the secretary of war, but have not received it yet ... We stated our preference, ‘Gallatin, Tenn. Freedmen’s service.’”</p> <p>“Our not wearing uniforms [as noncombatants] occasions some notice, though they will soon get used to it ...</p> <p>“I am as well as ever. William has caught a slight cold. The rest of our acquaintance are in common health ...</p> <p>“There is a pious-looking woman here, parting with a youthful son who goes into the army as a substitute for his father. They say it is unsoldier like to weep on such occasions. Unsoldier like to cherish the only cord of human happiness. God grant that I may never become <u>so soldier like</u> as to see a fond mother deliver up a youthful son to the <u>perdition</u> of camp life without dropping a tear of sympathy.</p> <p>“You may think I speak very knowing, considering my short experience, but I have not <u>been asleep</u>. No. I have been kept awake by boys indulging in the most obscene and profane talk that ever grated the ears of mortals. I have observed and ruminated much on human</p>	

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	<p>character. I believe I can say that every boy who has been in camp three days is profane, and there are many of them here. They come in looking as green as a 'Quaker at a dance.'" (Source: Letter from Jesse Macy to his sister, Oct. 9, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
<p>Oct. 10, 1864, Mon.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Provost Marshal worried about early release of "Democratic Rangers"</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Head-Quarters Provost Marshal, Fourth District, Iowa Grinnell, Iowa Oct. 10, 1864</p> <p>N.B. Baker Adjutant General Davenport, Iowa "General:</p> <p>Yesterday about noon I received a letter from Mr. Gurley, U.S. District Atty., enclosing one directed to M.E. Cutts Esq. of Montezuma authorizing and soliciting him to act in Mr. Gurley's place in the prosecution of the persons charged with a participation in the murder of Woodruff and Bashore. I immediately dispatched a messenger to Mr. Cutts at Montezuma, at my own expense, and to day about 10 O'clock A.M. he returned with a line of Mr. Cutts, endorsed on the back of the one from Mr. Gurley to him, saying in Substance, 'if we got a Commissioner here, and got ready for the trial, and would send him word, he could come and attend to the case <u>if he</u> could.'</p> <p>When the messenger returned, the Commissioner was here, and the prisoners by their counsel (Messrs. Edmunds of Iowa City and Murphey of Marengo) were demanding a trial. By this time also, Geo. W. Boals atty. of Iowa City (whom the <u>Boys</u> in our office had employed to assist the District Atty.) was on hands, and I took the responsibility of employing him in place of Mr. Cutts, and he is now at work in the Case.</p> <p>"We have also sent to Newton for an assistant counsel at our own expense. Will you have the kindness to see Mr. Gurley and have him approve what I have done, and send Mr. Boals or myself a line to that effect.</p> <p>We are unable to proceed for want of a U.S. Marshal, who ought to have been sent here with this Commissioner. I am required to hand these men over immediately to the Civil Authorities, and as soon as they take hold of the case, my power ceases, and the prisoners must be turned over to the U.S. Marshal. Till he comes, there is no one to take charge of them or to summon a witness, and until this is done, the examination can not go on.</p>	

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	<p>Tomorrow or next day, I must leave here to attend to the Draft at Iowa City, and with out a ministerial office, all will be at loose ends.</p> <p>I have sent a telegram to Newton this evening for Mr. Hoxie, but lest he should not be at home, or unable to Attend, there ought to be a Deputy U.S. Marshal sent here at once. Is there not one at Davenport that Mr. Gurley could send up without delay?</p> <p>These scamps may be discharged for want of officer having legal authority to hold them.</p> <p>I am, Gen'l, Your Ob't. Servant James Mathews, Capt. & Prov. Marshal, 4th Dist., Iowa” (Source: Oct. 10, 1864 letter from James Mathews to N.B. Baker, Adj. Gen'l Files, Civil War, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
<p>Oct. 14, 1864, Fri.</p>	<p>“Grinnell Guards” discharged</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Head Quarters Provost Marshal, Fourth Dis. Iowa Grinnell, Iowa Oct. 14, 1864</p> <p>Captain S.J. Buck Commanding Grinnell Guards “Sir: Having delivered over the prisoners under your charge, to the civil authorities, and having no further need of the services of your company, for the purposes for which they were called out, you will consider them discharged from this date.</p> <p>Permit me to tender you as commander <u>and</u> through you, the members of the ‘Guards,’ my sincere thanks, for the promptness with which you responded to my call, and for the efficient services rendered by you and them, in quelling resistance to government authority and arresting the violators of law and order.</p> <p>I am, Captain, your Obedient Servant James Mathews, Capt. & Prov. Marshal, 4 Dis., Iowa</p> <p>Letter from the War Dept., Provost-Marshal-General’s Office, Washington, D.C. [To Major General John Pope, Commander, Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin]: “General: Capt. James Mathews, provost-marshal, Fourth District of Iowa, reports to me that two of his officers while on duty in Poweshiek County, Iowa, were murdered by a gang of outlaws on Saturday, the 1st instant ... The outlaws engaged in the affair were about twelve in</p>	

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	<p>number, seven of whom have been arrested and lodged in jail in Oskaloosa. I have laid these facts before the Secretary of War ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Jas. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal, General”</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(Source: Adjutant General of Iowa, Official Army Records 1864, part 5, located on O.J. Fargo's "Greyhounds and Hawkeyes" CD, Miscellaneous, #2, 1861-1865, in the series, Iowa History Treasures from the Attic, Volume 4, 2000)</p> <p>NOTE: The murders of the two deputy marshals – stemming from the failure of three men to submit to the draft -- cast a deep stain on Poweshiek County's reputation. However, less than five months later, the writer of the booklet, <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa</u>, noted that in Grinnell, "The persons liable to military duty have always made due provision to supply the number of men demanded by the Government."</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(Sources : 1. "Grinnell" (written Feb. 1865), <u>Poweshiek County, Iowa, its Climate, Soil, and Productions</u>, pg. 29, Montezuma, Iowa, 1865, located in ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 17, 1864, Mon.	<p style="text-align: center;">Democratic Rangers reorganized and renamed</p> <p>Clerk's Office, Poweshiek County, Oct. 17, 1864</p> <p>"[To] N.B. Baker, Adj't Gen'l &c</p> <p>Dear Gen'l:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">"Enclosed please find ___ 'Roll' of my company – 'Poweshiek Rangers.' Also, cert. of election of Lieuts. [Lieutenants]</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">"Very respectfully yours, W.R. Lewis, Capt."</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(Source: Poweshiek County Clerk to N.B. Baker, Oct. 17, 1864, Adj. Gen'l Correspondence, Militia 1839-1864, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: See Oct. 5, 1864, timeline entry for Gov. Stone's order that the Democratic Rangers be disbanded and reformed.</p>	
Oct. 19, 1864, Wed.	<p>Letter from Quaker noncombatant Jesse Macy</p> <p>"Chattanooga, Tenn., 10th Mo., 19th, '64</p> <p>"Dear Father and Mother. It is with some degree of reluctance that I write to you just at this juncture, but thinking perhaps that things may not materially change for some days, and that what I have previously written might occasion some uneasiness, I have concluded that it would do no harm to tell you again where I am and <u>how</u> I am.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">"I am down here in the S.E. corner of Tenn., encamped on a rocky mound, surrounded by</p>	

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	<p>30,000 or 40,000 soldiers...</p> <p>“What I did not wish to speak of at present is my condition as a ‘noncombatant,’ but I shall tell the whole truth or at least all that I know of it. I have told you before that we were kept closely guarded all the time so that it was impossible to get to see any of the officers who had <u>real</u> authority over us, that is, before we left Davenport.</p> <p>“The day before our departure from that place, my name was called out with one hundred and fifty others who were to be prepared to start at any moment. After this, I made repeated attempts to get up to headquarter[s] to find out the nature of my assignment. I stated my case to those who had charge of us, but could neither get permission to go and see to it myself nor get them to do it for me.</p> <p>“Having done all that I thought we required of me in that line, I resolved to obey orders as long as I could. This I did until yesterday morning, when our men were ordered out to get their arms. I staid [stayed] in the camp. My name was called to receive my gun, and my absence was <u>detected</u>. (Some of the company told the Capt. (what he knew before) that I claimed to be a ‘noncombatant’ and would not bear arms. He swore that I would, and marched his men back to camp. They formed in line before the place where I was sitting. The captain went down to the lower end of the line to make it a <u>little straighter</u>, when one of the most influential men in the company (W. Lane, from Tama Co.) called me to him and addressed me in these words, ‘<u>Don’t you draw your arms.</u>’ I told him I would not. In the meantime, our Capt., having got his men as straight as he wanted them, gave command, ‘<u>Break ranks! march!</u>’ The men all separated, and went to their various ‘messes,’ and <u>general quietude</u> has prevailed in the camp ever since.</p> <p>“There has been but little said in my hearing about my case, and I know nothing about how it will terminate. Today, our men were ordered out to drill, but they were so kind as to go a little out of hearing, so that I had a most delicious time reading Pollock’s Courses of Time ...</p> <p>“With love to you all, I remain, as ever, your son, Jesse.</p> <p>“Direct your letters to Chattanooga, 10th Reg. of Iowa Inf[antry], Care of Eli Janz[?]”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jesse Macy to his parents, Oct. 19, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
<p>Oct. 20, 1864, Thurs.</p>	<p>Adjutant-General N.B. Baker called for equal distribution of arms</p> <p>“Oct. 20, 1864 Capt. James Mathews, Grinnell, Iowa Dear Sir:</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

Compiled by David Connon

Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Letter of Capt. Lewis with your endorsement rec’d. In view of the limited supply of arms on hand for distribution, and the larger demand for them, I must share the arms among counties as equitably as possible – taking into consideration the needs of localities.</p> <p>“The arms in Poweshiek are distributed as follows: Capt. Buck, Grinnell, 60 Enfields, Capt. Lewis, Montezuma, 40 Pruss. Muskets” (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pg. 193, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>“Oct. 20, 1864 “Capt. W.R. Lewis, Montezuma, Iowa “Dear Sir: “I wrote today to Capt. Mathews as follows: “In view of the limited supply of arms on hand for distribution, and the large demand for them, I must share the arms among counties as equally as possible, taking into consideration the <u>needs</u> of localities. The arms in Poweshiek County are distributed as follows: Capt. Buck, Grinnell, 60 Enfields Capt. Lewis, Montezuma, 40 Prussians Capt. Wa___’s Comp. Forest Home, 60 Prussian “ “ “ “ “ “ , 50 muskets A comp’y of mit[?] & Infantry to be armed at Brooklyn, 60 muskets Total guns in county, 270</p> <p>“If these arms are in good hands, I think you will agree with me that you have enough, and a fair share. The company at Forest Home has too many guns, -- there should be a division with another reliable company. “Truly Yours, NB Baker, AGI” (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pgs. 195-196, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>Baker required bonds for Grinnell arms “Oct. 20, 1864 “Capt. Samuel Buck, Grinnell</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Sir: “Some time ago I forwarded through S.W. Lindley [?] Bond &c for the arms & accoutrements of your Comp’y. I have not received any reply from you. “You will either send me proper security for the arms or return them <u>at once</u>. “Yours &c, NB Baker, AG of Iowa” (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pg. 192, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 21, 1864, Fri.	<p>Another letter from Quaker noncombatant Jesse Macy “Chattanooga, Tenn., 10th mo., 21st, ‘64 “Dear sister ... “There has not a word passed between my Capt. and myself since I have been ‘down south.’ My experience at Davenport has taught me that the less you tease military officers, the better it is for you. If they want any thing with me, let them call round ‘where I keep.’ It is becoming a settled point in this company that I won’t go on military duty. What they will do or <u>try</u> to do, I cannot tell. A long-whiskered soldier said to me a moment ago, ‘They can’t <u>make</u> you fight.’ I think he spoke the truth both legally and morally ... “John W. Williams [a soldier who Jesse had last seen in Davenport] is very homesick, and he does not attempt to conceal it. Clarkson Cloud is in similar condition. Wm. Ellis says he has not regretted for one moment his trip. His Cap. is very favorable to him and says he will do all he can for him. “Yesterday, I walked down in town, visited the Christian <u>Commission</u>, and had a pleasant time generally. Oh how it encourages one’s mine to leave the vice and immorality of the camp and talk with those who are really interested in the good of man. My object was to inquire after freedmen schools. There are no schools here, but there are thousand of negroes thirsting for knowledge. I obtained a little information in reference to some schools in Knoxville [Tenn.]. The Agent with whom I talked <u>warmly invited</u> me to return today and see the Chaplain of a negro. reg.[regiment] stationed at this place. If I can get out, I will go. “That letter which I enclosed in my last letter, I intended to be sent to the Provost Marshal of the 4th Dist. of Iowa. He is either at Grinnell, Iowa City, or Oskaloosa. You can send that or convey him the information in any way you please. I think of sending <u>directly</u> to the Sec. of War to get my <u>detail</u>, but the <u>proof</u> of my <u>conscienciousness</u> [conscientious objection(s) to fighting] must come from James Mathews, Prov. Marshal. I want the matter attended to as soon as possible ...</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Please inform the Provost Marshal that Wm. H. Ellis is in like condition with myself ... “I find men drafted into the army who are doubtful about the right of Christians bearing arms. How we should sympathize with such as these!” (Source: Letter from Jesse Macy to his sister, Oct. 21, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
Oct. 22, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Poweshiek insurrectionists have been released on bail” (Source: Oct. 22, 1864 Burlington Hawkeye, pg. 3, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p>	
Oct. 25, 1864, Tues.	<p>“Bond not yet received” Oct. 25, 1864 No. 2 222 Capt. S.J. Buck, Grinnell, Iowa Captain “Yours of Oct. 21s recd Bond not yet recd. Blank pay rolls will be mailed to you as soon as they can be prepared. You will receive every direction necessary to making <u>out</u> pay vouchers, when I sent blanks. The 100 day men will be on equal footing with others of your company in matters of pay. N.B. Baker Adj't Gen'l of Iowa” (Source: Adj.-Gen'l Letter Books, Militia & Quartermaster Gen'l, copies, 7/30/1864 to 10/19/1865, box 1, N51/05/10, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 27, 1864, Thurs.	<p>Mrs. Eliza (Bartlett) Howard (wife of Benoni) died. She had celebrated her 36th birthday on Sept. 18, 1864. (Source: Diary of Eliza Ann Bartlett, notes added to the document)</p>	
Oct. 29, 1864, Sat.	<p>Grinnell & Chester Militia formed (new) “At a Meeting of Grinnell & Chester, in County of Poweshiek, to form a Militia Company under Chapter 84, Laws of 10th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the following was the result of the election for Commissioned Officers of the Company: Capt., Moses K. Merritt 1st Lieut., Edward Fisher 2nd Lieut., Oliver Soper [?] Name of Company adopted by Meeting: Union Guards Dated Grinnell Oct. 29, 1864”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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	<p style="text-align: right;">S. Jay Buck, Pres. Chas. H. Spencer, Sec'y</p> <p>(Source: Adj., Gen'l Militia Reports, 1855-1876, Marion County to Warren County, SHSI, Mes Moines)</p> <p>“A meeting of the Grinnell Guards was held at the School House in said Township Poweshiek County at 1 O’Clock P.M. on Saturday the 29th day of October A.D. 1864, pursuant to an order by Adjutant General Baker Captain Samuel J. Buck presiding and Chas. H. Spencer was appointed Secretary. They thereupon proceeded to organize a Mounted Infantry Company, and the following officers were duly elected: Moses K. Merritt as Captain Edward Fisher as 1st Lieutenant Oliver Sopher as 2nd Lieutenant</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S.J. Buck, Capt. Chas. H. Spencer Grinnell, Iowa Oct. 29, 1864</p> <p>See Special Order of Ge. Baker – Oct. 17, 1864” (Source: Oct. 27, 1864 letter from S.J. Buck to N.B. Baker, Adj. Gen'l Records, Civil War, SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: The Register of Militia Captains, ca. 1865, pg. 107, states: “Poweshiek County</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Grinnell</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Samuel J. Buck</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Grinnell State Militia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grinnell</td> <td>Samuel Cooper</td> <td>Grinnell Home Guards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Home</td> <td>Eli W. Griffith</td> <td>Minute Men</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montezuma</td> <td>Wm. Re. Linis [Lewis?]</td> <td>Poweshiek Rangers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Home</td> <td>John Moore</td> <td>Union Township Rangers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grinnell</td> <td>Moses K. Merritt</td> <td>Union Guards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iyre [?]</td> <td>James B. Naylor</td> <td>Washington Guards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grinnell</td> <td>Charles Scott</td> <td>Grinnell Guards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prairie Cross</td> <td>C.P. Wilson</td> <td>Jefferson Guards</td> </tr> </table>	Grinnell	Samuel J. Buck	Grinnell State Militia	Grinnell	Samuel Cooper	Grinnell Home Guards	Forest Home	Eli W. Griffith	Minute Men	Montezuma	Wm. Re. Linis [Lewis?]	Poweshiek Rangers	Forest Home	John Moore	Union Township Rangers	Grinnell	Moses K. Merritt	Union Guards	Iyre [?]	James B. Naylor	Washington Guards	Grinnell	Charles Scott	Grinnell Guards	Prairie Cross	C.P. Wilson	Jefferson Guards	
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Brooklyn Wm. H. Sigafoss [?] Brooklyn Guards (Source: Adj. Gen'l, Register of Militia Companies & Officers, 1847-1866, Box 1, N/51/15/06, SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 31, 1864, Mon.	<p style="text-align: center;">Complaint led to new rifles for Montezuma militia</p> <p>“Oct. 31, 1864 “W.R. Lewis, Capt., Montezuma, Iowa Dr. Sir: “Inasmuch as you have been a most ‘faithful and exemplary servant,’ and seem to be seriously indignant at your <u>portion</u>, i.e., those abominable Prussian Muskets, I hereby agree [?] that you may have 60, or 80 (as you desire) new Austrian Rifles, a well approved, and really effective arm. They are <u>short</u> and well adapted to Mounted service. “The guns you now have may be turned over to any company the committee may designate [?]; but as Captain of Company having ____ in charge, you will be careful to observe the instructions relative to Transfer, in my recently published Ordnance Regulations. “I enclose Bond, upon return of which duly filled out I will send guns. ____ schedule on 3rd page of Bond, blanks. “Truly Yours, NB Baker, AG ____” (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pgs. 270-271, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: See timeline entry for Oct. 20, 1864, for more details.</p>	
Nov. 2, 1864, Wed.	<p style="text-align: center;">Grinnell Militia gave too few old arms to Newton Militia</p> <p>Nov. 2, 1864 “Captain Samuel Cooper, Grinnell, Iowa Sir: “You are hereby notified that the arms turned over to you by the State, Aug. 5, 1863, were, as many as could be found, transferred to Capt. Blanchard, Newton, Oct. 3, ‘64, by my order. “The amt. of property found and receipted for by Capt. Blanchard is as follows: “58 Prussian Muskets – ‘dirty, old, rusty’ 55 Cartridge Boxes – no plates 54 Cartridge Boxes Belts & plates 54 Waist Belts, 4 of plates 50 Bayonet Scabbards</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1864

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Date	Facts	My Speculation																										
	<p>50 ____ _</p> <p>“You are short as follows, and you and your sureties – C. W. von Coelln & C.D. Eaton, are charged upon the Cost [?] of this Dept. with the following:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>2 Muskets (Prussian) @ \$8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Cartridge Boxes @ \$1.07</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 Cartridge Boxes Plates @ .07</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Cartridge Boxes Belts @ .55</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Waist Belts @ .32</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 Waist Belts Plates @ .07</td> <td style="text-align: right;">.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 Bayonet Scabbards @ .45</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 Cap Pouches .45</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 Gun Slings .25</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Cartridges 12.50</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>25.00</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$80.73</td> </tr> </table> <p>“Unless the above articles are satisfactorily accounted for at once, ____ will be instituted upon Bond for recovery of their value. See Ordnance Regulations ‘Losses’ [?]. Truly Yours, N.B. Baker, A.G.” (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pgs. 294-296, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>Nov. 2, 1864 C.W. Von Coelln, Esq. Grinnell, Iowa</p> <p>“You are hereby notified that by my order all that could be found of the arms and accoutrements and ammunition turned over to Capt. Samuel Cooper by this Department on Aug. 5th, 1863, were transferred to Capt. Blanchard of Newton, Iowa, Oct. 3rd, 1864. The arms &c received for by Capt. Cooper and for which he gave bond, dated Nov. 27, 1863, with C.W. Von Coelln and C.R. Eaton as sureties, were as follows: ...</p> <p>Capt. Cooper and his sureties are charged on the books of this Department with:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>2 Muskets @ \$8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Cartridge Boxes @ \$1.07</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$5.35 ...</td> </tr> </table>	2 Muskets (Prussian) @ \$8	16	5 Cartridge Boxes @ \$1.07	5.35	60 Cartridge Boxes Plates @ .07	4.20	6 Cartridge Boxes Belts @ .55	3.30	6 Waist Belts @ .32	1.92	13 Waist Belts Plates @ .07	.91	10 Bayonet Scabbards @ .45	4.50	9 Cap Pouches .45	4.05	60 Gun Slings .25	15.50	2 Cartridges 12.50	<u>25.00</u>		\$80.73	2 Muskets @ \$8	16.00	5 Cartridge Boxes @ \$1.07	\$5.35 ...	
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	<p>Unless the above articles are satisfactorily accounted for at once, suit will be instituted upon bond for recovery of their value. Very respectfully, N.B. Baker, A.G.” (source: Adj.-Gen'l Letter Books, Militia & Quartermaster Gen'l, Copies, 7/30/1864 to 10/19/1865, box 1, N51/05/10, pg. 110)</p>	
Nov. 4, 1864, Fri.	<p>Bonds for Missing Arms? “Nov. 4, 1864 “Capt. S.J. Buck, Grinnell “Dr. Sir “Do you wish me to ___ give Bonds and release you from responsibility of guns. I enclose blanks. “Truly yours, NB Baker, AG “[P.S.] These guns should be turned over __ under Ordnance Regulations – Head ‘Transfer.’” (Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pg. 311, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Baker had ordered the Grinnell militia to send the guns to the Newton Militia on Oct. 3, 1864. The Grinnell men found the weapons on Nov. 7, 1864. See timeline entries for Oct. 3, Oct. 5, Nov. 2, and Nov. 7, 1864, for more details.</p> <p>Von Coelln tried to clarify items Grinnell Militia owed to State of Iowa Grinnell, Nov. 4th, 1864</p> <p>Adj. General N.B. Baker Davenport, Iowa “Yours of Nov. 2d received and contents noted. In reply, I wish to state for Captain Cooper and myself, that our responsibility for the arms delivered to us ceased on the evening of Oct. 1st, 1864, at which time Captain James Mathews, Provost Marshall of the 4th District, ordered Mr. S. Cooper to deliver said arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to the Company of Militia commanded by Captain S. J. Buck. He did this under the plea of necessity [?] as the ___ seemed to demand it and claimed authority to originate from the Governor. Captain Mathews is at present absent, but we shall obtain his certificate to this effect. We wish further to state that the two guns, which we lacked are now in our possession, that</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>several other accoutrements have also come [?] into our possession, that most if not all the cartridge boxes had plates on them, that we never received gunslings [?] and never your receipt for them, that the ammunition and other accoutrements should be charged to the U.S. as they were lost in U.S. service under the order of Capt. James Mathews. We shall endeavor to obtain all other accoutrements, which were in our hands if we can find them.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We claim [?] therefore that our account with your department stands as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Cooper & al. in ac't as the the State of Iowa</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">60 Prussian muskets complete</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">60 Cartridge Boxes & Plates</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">60 Cartridge Boxes [?], Belts, & Plates</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">60 Waist Belts & Plates</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">60 Bayonet Scabbards</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">60 Cap [?] Powder & Picks</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2,000 Cartridges</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">58 Prussian muskets delivered Newton Co. deteriorated on account of U.S. service</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 Prussian muskets on hand lacking 1 bayonet</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">55 Cartridge boxes & plates delivered, Newton Co.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">54 Cartridge boxes, belts, & plates</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">54 Waist belts, 47 [?] plates</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">50 Bayonet scabbards</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">51 Cap [?] Pouches, & Picks</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">And some ammunition uncounted [?], probably not less than 800 rounds delivered to Newton Co.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3 cartridge boxes, 1 plate on hand</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 cartridge box, belt & plate on hand</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 waist belt & buckle [?] on hand</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 bayonet scabbard on hand</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 cap powder & picks on hand</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">By U.S. per Capt. Mathews, 1 bayonet \$1.00</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“ “ “ “ “ 2 cartridge boxes @1.07, \$2.14</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“ “ “ “ “ 4 cartridge box., plates, .07, \$.28</p>	

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	<p>“ “ “ “ “ 5 cart. box belts & pl., .55, \$2.75 “ “ “ “ “ 5 waist belts @ .32, 1.60 “ “ “ “ “ 12 plates @ .07, .84 “ “ “ “ “ 9 Bayonet scabbards, .45, \$4.05 “ “ “ “ “ 7 cap pouches & picks [?], .45, 3.15 “ “ “ “ “ 1,200 cartridges @12.50 pouch [?], 15.00 \$30.81</p> <p>Which account, when approved, will release us from any obligation on our bond to the state. All of which is respectfully submitted. Yours Truly, C.W. von Coelln Former first Lieut. of Grinnell Guards” <small>(Source: Nov. 4, 1864, letter from C.W. von Coelln to N.B. Baker, Adj. General, Civil War, SHSI, Des Moines)</small></p>	
Nov. 7, 1864, Mon.	<p>Grinnell Militia required to certify missing articles, ammunition expended “Nov. 7, 1864 C.S. von Coelln, Grinnell, Iowa “Yours of 4th inst. [Nov] rec’d. “The articles found since transfer made to the Newton Company should be boxed up and sent to Captain Blanchard, Newton, and his receipt in duplicate taken for the articles, one of the receipts sent to me will be ___ and relieve Capt. [Samuel F.] Cooper and sureties from just that number of articles. “Let Capt. [S.J.] Buck certify what articles were <u>lost in service</u>, and what <u>ammunition was expended in service</u>, that the articles were turned over to him by Cooper in view of great public danger, and the losses were unavoidable. State exactly what was the loss [?]. “Capt. [James] Mathews had no authority over __ guns belonging to the State ___ and was not authorized to transfer them to any body. “Please attend to this matter at once, that the ___ ___ ___ & Sureties may be closed upon the Books of this Department. “Very Respectfully, N.B. Baker, A.G.” <small>(Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pgs. 332-333, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</small></p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
<p>Nov. 8, 1864, Tues.</p>	<p>Another letter from Quaker noncombatant Jesse Macy “Cartersville, Georgia, 11th mo., 8th, ‘64 “Dear sister ... “This is election day, and we all have the privilege of voting. I believe with very few exceptions the intention is to vote for [President Abraham] Lincoln ... “This is a poor place to be sick. Sympathetic friends of the afflicted are as scarce here as <u>good moral character</u>. ... “Well, Esther, I am still enjoying bodily ease, that is, I have not yet been assigned to any kinds of work that I can perform. “Yesterday morning, the Lieutenant of this Co. came to me and told me, that I would be required to carry an [ax?] and act as <u>pioneer</u> for the company. He stated that there was no place for me in the Hospital. I told him, for the relief of humanity I could labor, that in any other army service, I <u>could not labor</u>. He said they had a way in this army of <u>making men do things</u>. It was in my mind to say that it was a strange army to presume to change the consciences of men, but I simply replied, that what I had said, <u>I had said</u>. Late in the evening, he returned to the tent and desired to see the law under which I claimed exemption. I told him I did not have it, but repeated it as nearly as I could remember. He studied a little while then said, ‘You perhaps may get transferred to the Ambulance train’ then walked away... “I know nothing about how Wm. Ellis [another conscientious objector, seeking noncombatant status]. I feel quite anxious for him. They have so many ways of <u>coming at a person</u> ... “The Ambulance train I allude to is a train which follows armies to attend to the sick and all who give out or fall by the way. That is service that I can do. It may be said that I do so much toward assisting the army. So does the man who stays at home, tills his soil, and sells his grain. Yet the peaceful farmer may <u>do this</u> without having <u>that object in view</u>. <u>So can I</u> administer to the wants of a suffering soldier <u>without having that object in view</u> ... “I acknowledge that these are days of intense mental commotion to me, yet through all I am constrained to the belief that it is good for me to be here. “Ever thy bro., Jesse.” (Source: Letter from Jesse Macy to his sister, Nov. 8, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
<p>Nov. 10, 1864, Thurs.</p>	<p>Adjutant-General requested certain guns from Montezuma militia “Nov. 10, 1864</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“Capt. W. R. Lewis, Montezuma, Iowa “Dr. Sir “Arms and ammunition will be shipped tomorrow. Turn over the guns not belonging to you as soon as possible, that the account may be closed. “The Paym. Gen'l [Paymaster General] Co. Culbertson is now in Iowa City. Matters of pay for Sugar Creek service will be presented to him upon his return. “Truly Yours, NB Baker, AG” <small>(Source: Adj.-General Letter Books, pg. 347, call # DM RG 101, ISHS, Des Moines)</small></p> <p>Grinnell School Board notes “Reuben Sears be allowed the turn [?] of \$17.25 for 40 ___ coal ... That R. Sears's claim for 57 ___ coal, amounting to \$21 03/100 be allowed & paid from) ___ fund.” <small>(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, pg. 69)</small></p> <p>NOTE: Reuben Sears was a 40-year-old graduate of Rush Medical College who moved from Brooklyn, Iowa, to Grinnell in 1863. He was a native of Massachusetts. <small>(Source: Obituary of Reuben Sears)</small></p> <p>Solomon B. Faircloth married Catharine Prosser. Robert C. Carpenter, justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. <small>(Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</small></p> <p>NOTE: Carpenter had been captain of the “Democratic Rangers,” sixteen of whom had been arrested on Oct. 4, 1864 – and later released.</p>	
Nov. 26, 1864, Sat.	<p>Quaker noncombatant Jesse Macy's assignment is drawn up “Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 26th, 1864 “Special Orders, No. 419, Extract. “Private Jesse Macy, a member of the Society of Friends, drafted from the 4th District of Iowa, and assigned to the 10th Iowa Volunteers, is relieved from active service with that regiment, and will report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon in charge of Hospital, at</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, for duty. “The Quartermaster’s Department will furnish the necessary transportation. “By order of the Secretary of War, (Signed) E.D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General” (Source: Jesse Macy papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: In spite of these orders, Jesse Macy did not leave for his new assignment in Springfield, Illinois, until March 1, 1865 -- a delay of four months.</p>	
<p>Nov. 29, 1864, Tues.</p>	<p>Capt. S. J. Buck Nov. 29, 1864 Grinnell Dear sir: “I herewith enclose a copy of letter from Major Geo. W. Burston, War Department, to Capt. James Mathews, Prov. Marshal, 4th Dist., deciding that your company will be paid by the United States as ‘Civilian Guards’ for services performed in Poweshiek County under orders of the Prov. Marshal. Truly Yours, John C. Culbertson A.A.G. and Actg. P.M.” (source: Adj.-Gen’l Letter Books, Militia & Quartermaster Gen’l, Copies, 7/30/1864 to 10/19/1865, box 1, N51/05/10, pg. 159)</p>	
<p>Dec. 13, 1864, Tues.</p>	<p>Another letter from Quaker noncombatant Jesse Macy “Millers Plantation, Georgia, 12th M., 13th, 64 “Dear Parents, “It is a common saying among the soldiers when they feel tired and bewildered. ‘I don’t know which one of the boys I am this morning,’ but I believe during ___ whole march of more than four hundred miles, I have had no difficulty in determining in reference to myself that question. Or if at any time I had any doubts about it, I had only to march along the lines of the regiment, and I would be reminded of it by such expressions as, ‘There goes <u>that Quaker</u>.’ I have been <u>that – Quaker</u>. All the way through, and I still retain my identity ... “I am situated in an open field somewhere south of Savannah, off to the south is a broad expanse [?] which they tell me is the <u>Ocean!</u> Between here and the water, there is a swamp of two or three miles, covered with bulrushes, over which the tide daily backs [?] the water of the Savanna [?] river. I was down to the <u>Coast</u> this morning and <u>washed my face</u> and <u>hands</u>. (<u>You may guess they needed it.</u>) To the East, I cast my eyes and beheld an island beautifully</p>	

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	<p>decorated with that emblem of the South Con. [Confederacy], the Palmetto tree, a grand piece of nature, representing a vile thing ...</p> <p>“I believe I told you in my last letter the condition on which I commenced the march, is I should not be required to perform any duty unless they had sick or wounded requiring my assistance. Those conditions have been regarded throughout. The regiment have had but few sick and one accidentally wounded, so I have not been called upon at all. I have simply marched along with the reg. [regiment]...</p> <p>“Fourth day, the 14th I talked with Eli Jay last evening. He is in usual health. Though he would much rather be in Iowa than here. He tells me that he saw John Williams the other day. John remain[s] rather melancholy and is not very well, evidently military life is not what he anticipated ... I suppose Wm. Ellis is in the same reg. with John Williams, but I have known nothing about his getting along since I wrote to you from Cartersville. Eli had but a moment to speak with John and did not find out any thing about him, only that he was along. The Army Corp that he is in came a different road from what we did ...</p> <p>“We got within 5 miles of the City when we came in range of the enemy’s guns, which were mounted in a fort just beyond an almost impassable swamp. Here we halted on a small point of dry land and pitched our camp for the night. In the evening just before dark, two or three [cannon] balls were thrown through the timber over our heads. This began to seem like a reality. The doctor had told me in case of an engagement, he wanted me to stay with him, and he would give me some <u>suffering</u> men to take care of, but this was not considered an engagement, so I stayed in camp with the rest ...</p> <p>“Who can tell it? said of private of our reg. as he witnessed the thousands of helpless people of Georgia, left in a state of starvation by the march of the army across the state. Who can tell it? said a bright youth as he witnessed the surrounding immorality.</p> <p>“Seth told me before I left home to convince the people down here that war is not the thing. To this I can say, that I find no person here, who hears and sees what I see, but that they are already convinced of that ...</p> <p>“I should like very much to get to doing something soon.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Jesse Macy to his parents, Dec. 13, 1864, located in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	
Dec. 14, 1864, Wed.	A grand jury convened in Montezuma to hear evidence against Michael Gleason in the murder of the Deputy Marshal John L. Bashore and Special Agent Josiah M. Woodruff on Oct. 1, 1864. The clerk of the grand jury was Grinnell resident Erastus Snow.	

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	<p>The following witnesses were called before the grand jury: John Moore, Osborne Hambleton, John Bowers, Joseph Cravers, Dr. J.W. Smith, Angus McDonald, Irvin Farmer, James A. Craver, and Dr. CC. Tyrrell.</p> <p>(Source: "The State of Iowa vs. Murder 1st Degree, Michael Gleason" Grand Jury Transcript, Dec. 14, 1864, located in Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Montezuma, Iowa)</p> <p>NOTE: Following the grand jury, the case was removed from the "district court of Poweshiek County" to a higher federal court in Des Moines.</p>	
Dec. 17, 1864, Sat.	<p>"Foggy morning. I rose early, boiled our rice and made our coffee. I think took a haversack of rice in the husk and walked out to McCloud's plantation to get it shelled. This was performed by an old negro. His soul swelled with gratitude at the thought of being <u>paid for his labors</u>.</p> <p>"Much destitution was manifested in the negro quarters. The soldiers strip them of everything, even finger rings and women's clothes. In the evening, we received our back mail. I got 10 letters. Quite a treat. Weather warm and fair."</p> <p>(Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary, written outside of Savannah, Georgia, Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, Folder 8, MS 01.70, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Dec. 21, 1864, Wed.	<p>"We hear that Savannah [Georgia] is evacuated. Our tents are struck, ready for move. Farewell, dismal swamp over which mine eyes have so ardently caught a view of the ocean. Farewell, lovely palmetto. Farewell, ye evergreen forests...</p> <p>"Evening. In the immediate vicinity of the city [Savannah]. We came on a <u>forced march</u> the whole way (15 miles). Dead mules, horses, & cattle strewn the whole way. Six miles from town, we passed the outposts of the enemy's works. The enemy had stood the fire [of the Union Army artillery] as long as was pleasant & fled, leaving their guns. As we neared the city, their works increased in size and strength. All, however, was quiet and peaceful.</p> <p>(Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Dec. 22, 1864, Thurs.	<p>"My mind is much occupied about what measures to take to get into active service. In the afternoon, I wrote a short letter to my mother."</p> <p>(Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p> <p>NOTE: Macy was a noncombatant Quaker who wanted to work at a military hospital as an orderly. Macy, who lived on a farm near Lynnville, had been recruited by Leonard F. Parker to attend Iowa College prep school in late 1859.</p>	

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Dec. 23, 1864, Fri.	<p>“Oh, that I were more thoroughly engaged at heart in reference to the real object of life. Mysterious are the ways of God. May He ever continue to bring out & promote that better life.”</p> <p>(Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Dec. 25, 1864, Sun.	<p>“Christmas. Cloudy morning. Went with Sanger to the 11th Iowa. Heard the mournful news of the death of J.W. [John W.] Williams.</p> <p>“We walked into town & attended an Episcopal Church. Saw a torpedo on the wharf [of Savannah].”</p> <p>(Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Dec. 31, 1864, Sat.	<p>“Old '64 is just expiring. It has been an eventful year in our country's calendar. I feel <u>ashamed</u> of the little I have thought and done the passed year, that truly merits existence. With the grace of God, I hope to do better in the future.”</p> <p>(Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 2, 1865, Mon.	<p>“I went with my friend Haskins to town. Our business was chiefly exploring. We examined the city in its various parts ... Growing hungry, we purchased of an Irish lady half of a cornpone for 75 cents. Oh, that our friends of the North could have seen us as we sat in the sunshine by a rude hut & ate our first dinner in the far-famed city of Oglethorpe.</p> <p>“We weighed ourselves and found that I weighed 149 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., having lost near 10 lbs., and my comrade weighed 163, having lost 52 lbs.</p> <p>“In the evening, I spoke with Gov. Stone of Iowa and visited the command of the post in order to make arrangements for being assigned to duty [as an orderly at a hospital].” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Jan. 5, 1865, Thurs.	<p>“Fools may waver and doubt. The restless may many times exclaim, ‘All is vanity!!’ But the truly wise can surrender all into the hands of a Greater than man, and patiently await His coming.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Jan. 8, 1865, Sun.	<p>“Sabbath the 8th ... In the evening, I attended a negro Baptist church. I talked with an intelligent mulatto minister about their condition here, found much to comfort my anxious mind.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Jan. 10, 1865, Tues.	<p>“Rainy day. I went to town and witnessed the commencement of the colored schools. The negroes of this place are displaying great energy, having raised more than seven hundred dollars to be appropriated to school purposes. As one of them remarked to me, ‘God will always provide a way for the faithful.’” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: The schools were probably located in Oglethorpe or Savannah.</p>	
Jan. 17, 1865, Tues.	<p>“Talk of moving. I was assigned to the General Hospital of the 29th ___C. Martial [Marshal] house Savannah. Farewell olde ...</p> <p>“Long have I looked forward in anticipation of active service. Now it has come. May I look consistently to God for health and strength to do my whole duty to those sufferers among whom I am cast.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Jan. 24, 1865, Tues.	<p>“I slept last night in a bed; first time in nearly four months. May the thankfulness of my heart ever increase with my blessings and privileges.</p>	

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	<p>“I changed rooms and patients. I now occupy room 31 with 5 tolerable feeble patients.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Jan. 26, 1865, Thurs.	<p>Grinnell incorporated as a Town “J.B. Grinnell regularly platted the town [Grinnell], and a petition was sent to the County Court for the purpose of incorporating said town. “The Recorder's book shows: “At the January term of 1865, the County Court of Poweshiek County, Iowa, a petition was presented by 75 citizens of the township of Grinnell, asking for an incorporation of said town. On the 28th of April 1865, the County Judge ... authorized an organization. On the 10th of the following July, a notice was given for an election of Mayor, Recorder, and five Trustees, said election to be held on Friday, July 21, 1865, at which the following persons were elected, to wit: “For Mayor, Samuel Cooper. “For Recorder, W.W. Sutherland. “For Trustees, S.F. Pruyn, L.C. Phelps [Sr.], S.N. Bartlett, Stillman Needham, C.G. Carmichael. “The above-named officers qualified before J. [Josephus] Eastman, Esq., on the 25th of July, 1865.” (Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pgs. 526, 529, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p> <p>NOTE: Samuel Cooper was also listed as mayor in 1866.</p> <p>Methodist wedding Wm. C. Hiatts of Hammers Grove married Emma Eaton of Hammers Grove. Rev. George Clammer officiated at Horace Eaton's home. Horace Eaton and Betsy Eaton were witnesses. (Source: <u>First Methodist Church, Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa, Vital Records</u>, ISHS, Des Moines)</p>	
Jan. 28, 1865, Sat.	<p>Doubts that Iowa's Draft was Necessary “THE GOVERNOR TO THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL State of Iowa, Adjutant-General's Office Davenport, January 21, 1865</p> <p>J.B. Fry, Washington, D.C.:</p>	

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	<p>“Settlement with Major Dodge goes on satisfactorily. After counting all credits allowed by your department of three years excesses and recent enlistments, this State will be over 16,000 in advance of July and December calls, leaving but a few if any delinquent sub-districts. Under the circumstances there ought to be no draft in this State, and I respectfully ask that you say to me now that there will be none. Please reply immediately.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Signed) W.M. STONE”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, “Acting Quarter Master General’s Report, pgs. 93-94)</p> <p>“PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR—NO DRAFTING IN IOWA <div style="text-align: right;">State of Iowa, Adjutant-General’s Office Davenport, January 23, 1865</div> <i>To the People of Iowa:</i> After a careful settlement with the War Department, and adjustment of credits due us under previous calls, together with recent enlistments, we are gratified in being able to announce that all demands by the Government upon this State for troops have been filled, and that we are placed beyond the limitations of a draft upon the impending call for 800,000 one-year men.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, “Acting Quarter Master General’s Report, pg. xiv)</p> <p>NOTE: N.B. Baker, Adjutant-General, wrote in his 1866 Report, “The efforts made in the last part of 1864, and in the beginning of 1865 to raise new regiments entirely failed. “The Appendix (G) will show that the War Department admitted Iowa had furnished at least 75,835 men. We claimed more, besides the men we had furnished for the protection of our southern and northwestern border. There can be no dispute of the fact that we furnished 66,814 three-years men alone, which is equal to 133,628 two-years men; 200,442 one-year men; or 267,256 nine-months men.”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, “Acting Quarter Master General’s Report, pgs. xv and xvi)</p>	
Feb. 4, 1865, Sat.	The Iowa State Register proclaimed, “[a]s a successful Abolition Society, the Confederate the League at Richmond [Virginia] has had no equal since the foundation of the	

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	<p>world.” (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 156, quoting the Daily State Register, Feb. 4, 1865)</p>	
Feb. 8, 1865, Wed.	<p>“I hear today of the passage of the emancipation amendment to the Constitution of the U.S.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Feb. 10, 1865, Fri.	<p>“We heard in the evening more rumors about <u>peace</u>. This is a critical subject.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p>	
Feb. 14, 1865, Tues.	<p>Robert R. Leyman married Sarah A. Hubbard. “L.F. Parker, M.G.” [minister of the Gospel] performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p>	
Feb. 25, 1865, Sat.	<p>Frederick Bartles married Easterh [?] Barton. Rev. Lucius C. Rouse performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: I'm not certain that this date is correct. The microfilmed page was hard to read.</p>	
Feb. 26, 1865, Sun.	<p>Visit by Julius A. Reed “Preached John [?] 2_: 20. Considerable Interest in [Iowa] College. About 100 pupils in attendance. “Profs. [professors] all well liked. “Many purchases of land have been made around Grinnell & the prairie will soon be well settled.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1862-64, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 1, 1865, Wed.	<p>Jesse Macy ended his nursing duties in Savannah “I am at last relieved from serving in the Marshall House Hospital. I am situated at the camp of distribution near the depot, awaiting transportation to Springfield, Ill. “For near two months, I have labored for the relief of the sick of this place. “I hope the blessings of protecting Father may accompany me henceforward in my uncertain course.” (Source: Jesse Macy's Civil War Diary)</p> <p>“Marshall House Hosp.</p>	

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	<p>“Savannah, Ga., March 1st 1865</p> <p>“I take pleasure in saying to whom it may concern, that Jesse Macy, Co. ‘K’ 10th Iowa Inf. [Infantry] has been nursing in my ward for nearly two months, and recently, ‘Special Diet Nurse;’ and during a long experience in Hosp. practice, I have never met his superior, and seldom his equal, for promptness, Kindness, and Judgment, in the discharge of the important duties of this delicate position.</p> <p>“Without consulting him, I say this, hoping that he and our suffering sick, may be benefited by it.</p> <p>“S.H. Bundy, A.A. Surg. U.S.A. in chg. ward 3d, Marshal-House Hosp.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter in Jesse Macy Papers, Box 1, Ms. 19, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p> <p>The war's effect on Iowa church-going families</p> <p>“The war is still keeping in camp & in prison thousands of our citizens & is still calling for more ... Every church is represented there, and well nigh every church has lost brethren ...</p> <p>“Peace is prayed for daily at all our family altars, but a peace guaranteed by the crushing of the rebellion & the removal of its cause.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, March 1, 1865, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pgs. 72-78, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
<p>April 1, 1865, Sat.</p>	<p>“The full organization [of the Methodist Episcopal Church] was effected April 1, 1865, with Nathaniel Ellis, A.P. Cook, R. J. Kenyon, Elzy Hiatt, and Salvador Hayes, trustees.”</p> <p>The pastor at that time was J.D. Moore.</p> <p>(Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c</u>, pg. 542, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, publ. 1880)</p>	
<p>April 5, 1865, Wed.</p>	<p>The Governor, not Adjutant-General, would order out militia</p> <p>“GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">State of Iowa, Adjutant-General's Office Clinton, April 5, 1865</p> <p>I. All orders heretofore issued by this Department, giving any authority to any Aid[e] of the Governor, or to any officer of this State, to order out any militia of this State, or incur any expense to the State in any manner whatever, are hereby revoked.</p> <p>II. Except where specially authorized, no Aid[e] of the Governor, or any officer of the</p>	

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	<p>State militia will order out any troops, or incur any expenses for which the State is liable, unless specially authorized so to do, or unless general or special orders are issued by order of the Governor in the case.</p> <p>III. Aid[e]s of the Governor, and Colonels of regiments, and where regiments are not organized, Captains of companies will receive their instructions from the Governor through this Department, and will not act upon any other.</p> <p>By order of the Governor. N.B. Baker, Adj. General of Iowa”</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, “Acting Quarter Master General’s Report, pg. 98)</p> <p>Thomas J. Prosser married Martha R. Faircloth. G.F. Lawrence [?], county judge, performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: Prosser had been arrested – along with 15 other “Democratic Rangers – on Oct. 4, 1864. They were later released.</p>	
April 9, 1865, Sun.	<p>Army of Northern Virginia Surrendered Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia. The Civil War was nearly over. (Source: New Encyclopedia Britannica, Chicago, 2005)</p>	
April 14, 1865, Fri.	<p>Lincoln was assassinated President Abraham Lincoln was shot at Ford’s Theater, Washington, D.C., by slavery advocate John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln held on to life during the night, but he died on Saturday morning. Business was suspended in Des Moines. An eyewitness stated, “The city is draped in mourning, the bells are tolling and minute guns are firing. Every loyal heart is in tears.” The eyewitness added a menacing word: “One word from a Copperhead would be the signal for a general butchery.” Back in Grinnell, J.B. Grinnell fainted on the front porch of his pastor, Rev. Samuel Cochran, while telling him of Lincoln’s assassination.</p>	

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	<p>(Sources: 1. New Encyclopedia Britannica, Chicago, 2005; and 2. Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 155, quoting letter from G.C. Tichenor to G.M. Dodge, April 14, 1865, Dodge Papers, State Historical Society of Iowa; and 3. John G. Nicolay and John Hay, <u>A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln</u>, pg. 540, New York, 1902)</p> <p>NOTE: At a memorial service for President Lincoln, the normally loquacious J.B. Grinnell stumbled. "My personal sorrow and gloom forbade audible and coherent expression." (Source: Grinnell, J.B., <u>Men and Events of Forty Years</u>, pg. 175)</p>	
<p>April 15, 1865, Sat.</p>	<p>Reaction of Adjutant-General Baker to Lincoln's assassination "GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">State of Iowa, Adjutant-General's Office Clinton, April 15, 1865</p> <p>The President of the United States has been assassinated! Words cannot express the crime! A nation has lost a capable, faithful and energetic head, and all must mourn the death of a great statesman and a noble patriot. The whole nation will mourn. Iowa will be draped in deepest mourning, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, for the loss of the noble President, the profound statesman, the worthy citizen, and the honest man.</p> <p>I. It is, therefore, ordered that the officers of the Governor's staff and all officers and members of the State militia, shall wear crape [crepe] upon their left arm for thirty days from the publication of this order.</p> <p>II. On the reception of these General Orders, the commanding officer of every company in this State will cause, on the following day, a gun to be fired at every half hour, commencing at sunrise and ending at sunset.</p> <p>III. On the day after the reception of these General Orders, all regiments and companies will display flags at half mast and draped in proper mourning.</p> <p>By order of the Governor. N.B. Baker, Adjutant-General of Iowa"</p> <p>(Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, "Acting Quarter Master General's Report, pg. 99)</p>	
<p>May 4, 1865, Thurs.</p>	<p>The Keokuk Gate City supported suffrage (voting rights) for blacks, proclaiming, "Now when the blood of Abraham Lincoln ... swells the red current of righteous atonement for the blood drawn by the lash from an oppressed race, the</p>	

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	<p>people cannot fail to believe that the negro has rights which God designs to compel white men to respect.” (Source: Cook, <u>Baptism of Fire</u>, pg. 155, quoting Daily Gate City, May 4, 1865)</p>	
May 25, 1865, Thurs.	<p>“My dear Nephew, Willie [Cochran]: “ ... I shall start, Providence permitting, from here on the 5th or 6th of June, for Boston, to attend the National Congregational Council, which is to meet there on June 14th; & shall be absent five or six weeks.” (Source: Rev. Samuel D. Cochran letter to Willie Cochran, May 25, 1865, located in Oberlin College Archives -- RG 30/8 , William C. Cochran Family, Letters Received from Other Family Members -- Oberlin, Ohio)</p>	
May 26, 1865, Fri.	<p>Last Confederate troops surrendered General Edmund Kirby Smith surrendered the last active Confederate troops. They were located in the Trans-Mississippi Department. (Source: Francis Trevelyan Miller, Editor-in-Chief, <u>The Photographic History of the Civil in Ten Volumes</u>, Vol. 1, <u>The Opening Battles</u>, pg. 105; published 1911)</p> <p>Iowa College and Academy (Preparatory) Students who Died in the War The following students died in service of the Union: Benjamin F. Cassiday (died May 10, 1863); Thomas H. Craver (May 17, 1864); James W. Dowd (d. about October 1864 in Andersonville Prison); James E. Ellis (died Aug. 16, 1864); Francis E. Ford (d. Nov. 27, 1864); Albert W. Hobbs (d. April 25, 1863); Benjamin F. Holland (d. July 29, 1862); Eugene R. Jones (d. April 2, 1865); James T. Loring (d. Dec. 16, 1864); Joseph A. Shanklin (d. April 9, 1864); and Samuel C. Thompson (d., April 6, 1865). (Source: Tablet in Herrick Chapel, Grinnell College, listing names and titled, “Iowa College, Dulce pro patria mori”)</p>	
June 5, 1865, Mon.	<p>Aftermath of the Murder of the Marshals Adjutant-General N.B. Baker paid \$55.85 in “Sugar Creek disturbances expense.” (Source: <u>Report of the Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 1, 1865 to January 1, 1866</u>, “Acting Quarter Master General’s Report, pg. xiv)</p>	
June 14, 1865, Wed.	<p>Iowa Republicans, including J.B. Grinnell, held a convention in Des Moines, regarding the coming state elections. Delegates approved the following platform plank: “... the elective franchise [right to vote] should be based upon loyalty to the Constitution and Union, recognizing and affirming the equality of all men before the law.” Edward Russell introduced an amendment to that plank: “Therefore, we are in favor of</p>	

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	<p>amending the Constitution of our State by striking out the word WHITE in the article on suffrage.”</p> <p>J.B. Grinnell, among others, agreed in principle with the amendment to explicitly extend the right to vote to blacks, but they opposed the amendment because they feared it would cause Republicans to be defeated in the next election.</p> <p>Another delegate, Hiram Price, defended the Russell amendment, stating,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The colored men, North and South, were loyal and true to the Government in the days of its great peril. There was not a rebel or a traitor to be found among them. They ask the privilege of citizenship now that slavery has been forever banished from our country. Why should the great freedom-loving State of Iowa longer deny them this right? No reason can be given that has not been used to bolster up slavery for the last hundred years ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“We shall carry the election and have the satisfaction of wiping out the last vestige of the black code that has long been a disgrace to our State.”</p> <p>The majority of delegates supported the Russell Amendment to grant suffrage to blacks. (Source: Benjamin F. Gue, , <u>History of Iowa: From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century</u> [New York, 1903], Vol. III, pgs. 1, 2)</p> <p>NOTE: The Iowa Association of Congregational Churches were in favor of “a full enfranchisement of the negro.” According to church historian Truman O. Douglas, the Congregationalists feared that God would punish the whole country even further if they did not support giving negroes full rights. (Source: Douglas, T.O., <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 173)</p>	
July 15, 1865, Sat.	<p>Iowa College Commencement Exercises</p> <p>The Ladies Department of Iowa College held graduation ceremonies at 8 p.m. It featured music, prayer, and essays read aloud. Graduates who were residents of Grinnell were Joanna Hannah Harris, Eliza Dunnet Sutherland, and Mary Maria Sutherland.</p> <p>(Source: Ladies Commencement Program, 1865, located in Grinnell College Archives, as quoted in Jones, A., <u>Pioneering: 1846-1996, A Photographic and Documentary History of Grinnell College</u>, pg. 23)</p> <p>Revival during tenure of Rev. Samuel D. Cochran</p> <p>NOTE 1: L.F. Parker notes, “The close of the Civil War brought many back to their homes, and enabled an unusually large number to enter the college and to become</p>	

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	<p>attendants at the [Grinnell Congregational] church.</p> <p>“The first college class here graduated in 1865, and it was then that the Faculty seemed moderately complete by the entrance of the first President of Iowa College, Dr. George Frederick Magoun, upon the work of his office in Grinnell.</p> <p>“It was fortunate that such a man [as Rev. Samuel D. Cochran] then occupied the pulpit [of Grinnell Congregational Church]. Probably no student of that period ever attempted to note the molding influences of his college life without conspicuous reference to those received in this church.</p> <p>“The preaching here was eminently evangelistic, and contributed notably to a religious atmosphere in the college, so notably, indeed, that one revival period was reported as having begun in the college and extended to the village church. It did begin in the college in the sense that the new students, unaccustomed to such moving sermons, made their influence upon themselves manifest in the religious meetings at the college.</p> <p>“The largest number of accessions to the church at one time by profession [of faith in Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord] was 27 and 43.”</p> <p>(Source: Parker, L.F., <u>First Congregational Church of Grinnell, Apr. 8, 1855 – June 20, 1907</u>, pgs. 29 and 30, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entry for July 16, 1863, for details about Rev. Samuel D. Cochran.</p>	
Sept. 18, 1865, Mon.	<p>Grinnell school board notes</p> <p>The board approved the claim of Mrs. Clark for “cleaning school house, amounting to \$3.00”</p> <p>(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, pg. 80)</p>	
Summer or Fall 1865	<p>Sheep-shearing festival was held in Grinnell. There were prizes for best shearing.</p> <p>(Source: Men and Events of 40 Years by J.B. Grinnell, pg. 307)</p> <p>NOTE: J.B. Grinnell didn't mention the day or month in 1865. I would guess summer or fall due to modern sheep-shearing practices</p>	
Oct. 12, 1865	<p>Death of Harry, son of Amos and Augusta Bixby</p> <p>Former Grinnell resident Amos Bixby wrote his brother, Lewellyn, from Colorado,</p> <p>“Have just written to father of our painful affliction in the death of our beloved boy Harry. It is indeed a deep and sudden sorrow ...</p>	

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	<p>“We have long been anticipating the happy day when, freed from the bondage to debt, we all go back to see father and mother and the old home in Norridgewock [Maine]. But that, for all of us, is never to be. Harry had become old enough to understand our circumstances, to appreciate our struggle, and he bore in his brave young heart his full share of our burdens and our anticipations; and just as dawning hope began to brighten upon us, he was taken away, and in this life we can see his face no more.</p> <p>“He was of that age [about 13] when his mind was most rapidly unfolding, and in his choice of books and love of reading coming into sympathy with ourselves. He had committed to memory many passages from Bryant and other poets, and just before his death read Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained, and read Shakespeare with a relish that many older know nothing of.</p> <p>“Any reflection upon his death is exceedingly painful. But we remember that our blessed Saviour descended in the grave before ascended on high: and for myself, I feel, as never before, a real joy in the thought of death, of going the way [of] our beloved child and so many dear relatives and friends have gone before. But I can only keep my place in the great</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘Caravan which moves To that mysterious realm where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death.’ ...</p> <p>“Harry, though by no means a perfect boy, we can confide to that Saviour whom he believed he loved, and who can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities.” (Sources: 1. Amos Bixby letter to Lewellyn Bixby, Oct. 12, 1865, located in the Ranchos Los Cerritos files, courtesy of Steven Dudley; and 2. 1860 Census of Grinnell)</p>	
Oct. 25, 1865	<p>General N.B. Baker Clinton, Iowa “Dear Sir: Your order No. 13 was duly rec’d and I herewith transmit [?] a full report in accordance with the order – only a part of the Arms have as yet been used or even unpacked – for under the present systems of regulation, it is utterly impossible to get a full Company to drill oftener than twice a year or just what the Code requires; consequently, I have distributed guns,</p>	Grinnell, Oct. 25 th , 1865

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	<p>accoutrements, &c, to those who were not punctual to drill. Enclosed is blank Copy of receipt taken from each man [?] who receives Arms <u>66</u> – a large majority of the Company would much prefer to have the Arms returned and cannot the Company ___ a full Cavalry provided they can be permitted to do so please inform if such a change would be accepted.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Your truly, W.R. Merritt Capt. Grinnell & Chester Mounted Infantry” (Source: Letter from W.R. Merritt to N.B. Baker, Oct.25, 1865; Adj.-Gen'l, Civil War, SHSI, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: This letter also contains a list of all arms in their possession.</p>	
Nov. 1, 1865	<p>Jerome English married Hannah Fleener. Alfred Reynolds, Baptist Minister, performed the ceremony. (Source: Poweshiek County Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1848-1865, microfilm, POW-37, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines)</p> <p>NOTE: English had been arrested – along with 15 other “Democratic Rangers – on Oct. 4, 1864. They were later released. English’s bride, Hannah Fleener, was John and Joe Fleener’s younger sister. Her brothers were accused of helping murder two marshals on Oct. 1, 1864. See timeline entries for Oct. 1-4, 1864, for more details.</p>	
Dec. 2, 1865,	<p>1,550 miles and two horses stolen “I traveled nearly 1550 miles chiefly, however, by public conveyance to which I have resorted on account of my ill health & the loss of my horses stolen in Iowa. “I really need two horses worth \$100 each, a strong covered buggy, good double harness [?] and buffalo robes, all worth \$600 [?] at cost. “I must be able to move right along, fifty miles per day when the roads are not gone, or constantly fall behind ... “It is always hard traveling with single horse because of the high ___ in the middle of the path made by the horse teams.” (Source: Julius A. Reed letter to Milton Badger, Dec. 2, 1865, Julius A. Reed Letter Book, Vol. II., pgs. 83-85, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
1865-1870	<p>The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution were enacted. Slavery was abolished, former slaves were declared citizens, and adult former slaves were given the right to vote. (Source: New Encyclopedia Britannica, Chicago, 2005)</p>	

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1866	<p>Leonard F. Parker favored universal education, funded by federal aid. When he spoke (or wrote) to the Iowa State Teachers Association, he advocated, "Behind every one of [General Ulysses S.] Grant's cannons a school house should be planted." (Source: Swisher, J., <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>)</p> <p>NOTE: Parker was president of the Association at that time.</p>	
Jan. 1, 1866	<p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke and Charles H. Spencer were accused of unlawfully selling "alcohol, whiskey, and gin" on this date. This amounted to "nuisance." (Source: "Iowa, State of, vs. Holyoke, Thomas, and Spencer, Charles H.," file located in Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Montezuma)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Three witnesses – including Theodore Worthington and Stillman Needham – testified before the Poweshiek County Grand Jury that Holyoke and Spencer had sold them the illegal substances "at different times during the year 1865." The grand jury on April 12, 1866, indicted Holyoke and Spencer for the crime of nuisance, and a bench warrant was issued for their arrest (or \$500 bail each) on the same day.</p> <p>NOTE 2: See timeline entries for April 1862 and April 29, 1862, for examples of Dr. Holyoke prescribing liquor for patients.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Holyoke and Spencer were again indicted under similar charges in 1868.</p>	
Jan. 23, 1866	<p>First bookstore in Grinnell L.F. Parker wrote in his 1866 diary, "Signed articles of partnership with J. Carney and Mrs. Harper with date of Jan. 1." (Source: Letter from Mrs. John/Harriet P. Campbell to Professor Shambaugh, July 25, 1925, Leonard F. Parker Papers, Ms. 44, Box 2, Folder 12, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: L.F. Parker's daughter explained, in a letter to Historian Shambaugh, "Mrs. Harper was Carney's sister and later the mother of Prof. Peck of Grinnell College. The partnership was in a bookstore – the first in Grinnell."</p>	
Feb. 14, 1866	<p>L.F. Parker noted in his diary, "Severest day of the season, windy, cold, snowy. Ugh."</p>	

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	<p>(Source: Letter from Mrs. John/Harriet P. Campbell to Professor Shambaugh, July 25, 1925, Leonard F. Parker Papers, Ms. 44, Box 2, Folder 12, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: Parker's daughter, Mrs. Harriet P. Campbell, noted, "This was a memorable time when it was almost impossible to keep even one room warm. Carpets billowed on the floor from the wind under poor foundations."</p>	
March 8, 1866	<p>L.F. Parker wrote in his diary, "Signed note in Grinnell Bank with Prof. [Carl] von Coelln for R.B. Smell [? Snell?] – Unit \$60.00 for 90 days." (Source: Letter from Mrs. John/Harriet P. Campbell to Professor Shambaugh, July 25, 1925, Leonard F. Parker Papers, Ms. 44, Box 2, Folder 12, SHSI, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: L.F. Parker's daughter explained, in her letter to Historian Shambaugh, "A day of small amounts and strict economy, but a willingness to help students by loans, even if the money must be borrowed, a habit kept up all his life. A long list of such loans found after his death. Some were never paid. Most of them were. Three other entries [in L.f. Parker's 1866 diary] referred to money collected on loans made for others."</p>	
March 30, 1866	<p>Sarah Parker's hope of heaven Sarah (Pearce) Parker wrote her parents: "We are in good health and have good help. I am teaching four classes and a composition class every two weeks. This keeps me very busy, <u>but I get extra pay.</u> Our spring is very backward, but today has been beautiful and all the frost is coming out of the ground. The air is warm and mild ... How I would love to be with you now and enjoy the presence of those dear relatives and the cousins. I know it is happy for you once more to reside with your father and mother. If we can only live <u>all together</u> in that better land with our Redeemer, how blest we shall be. I hope we live every day for the future and look for eternal life beyond the grave. It seems dreary to lie under the sod, but faith makes us forget this and anticipate heaven. I feel that I have begun life's decline, and sometimes the thought is hard. But, I will remember that no night of life comes in eternity, no weariness, no toil, and thus thinking I will welcome the flight of time and the decay it brings. Your loving daughter, Sarah." (Source: March 30, 1866 letter fro Sarah Parker to her parents, LFP Papers, Ms. 44, box 2, folder 28, SHSI, Iowa</p>	

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	<p>City)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Word of Revival at Grinnell Congregational Church</p> <p>“My Dear Grandparents, I know you will be glad to hear that our <u>church</u> is enjoying a thorough revival. Meetings have been held all the month and have been more and more interesting. There have been many conversions, but the chief work has seemed to be in the hearts of Christians and backsliders. I have lost much in not being able to attend all the meetings. There have been prayer and conference meetings in the P.M. and preaching by Pres. Magoun in the evening for two weeks. Our college meetings have been precious. I have attended all of them, and the interest has been on the increase constantly.</p> <p>Our Pres. [Magoun] is a charming man and a powerful preacher – has the most graceful and perfect style of speaking I have ever heard and I have listened to the most noted preachers (a western word) in our land. I hope our college will do good. It has the prayers of the best people of the state, and we who labor for it feel the need of them.</p> <p>My letter would not be complete without a word of baby. Our Cora is a darling like all other babies only a little more so. She is said to be as much like her mama as Lennie is like his papa. She is sober, has dark hair & eyes, high forehead, rosy cheeks, and when she laughs, displays a full set of ivory – has already four double teeth and is just walking. She is about as sweet as Willie. I would like to receive a letter from you.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Afftly [Affectionately], S.C. Parker”</p> <p>(Source: March 30, 1866 letter fro Sarah Parker to her grandparents, LFP Papers, Ms. 44, box 2, folder 28, SHSI, Iowa City)</p>	
<p>June 14, 1866</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Grinnell Assaulted Outside of House of Representatives</p> <p>After the end of the Civil War, Congressmen disagreed bitterly over whether to restore Southern states which had been in rebellion, or to limit their rights and privileges. The disagreements included disagreements over the Freedman’s Bureau. J.B. Grinnell and a Kentucky Representative, Lovell H. Rousseau, engaged in debates over the Bureau that became “personal and also trivial.” Although Rousseau had been a Union General, “he took the southern view of race questions.”</p> <p>At one point in the debate, Rousseau publicly stated that if he were arrested due to a negro’s complaint, and if he were brought before the Freedman’s Bureau, after the negro were set free, Rousseau would shoot the negro. In response, J.B. Grinnell verbally attacked</p>	

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	<p>Rousseau's words. Later, Rousseau demanded an apology for Grinnell's words that reflected poorly on his good name and the honor of Kentucky.</p> <p>Grinnell refused to apologize. And so, on June 14, Rousseau struck J.B. Grinnell in the face and shoulders with an iron-headed cane. This assault occurred on the porch of the House of Representatives. Historian Cyrenus Cole later noted, "Grinnell did not defend himself and made no attempt even to get away from his antagonist."</p> <p>In the aftermath of the assault, Rep. Rousseau resigned his seat. In addition, Grinnell was defeated in his bid to be renominated for the House seat, "largely due to the contempt for a man who had failed to defend himself when attacked. Voluntary martyrdom was not accepted in Iowa as a substitute for the manly art of self defense." J.B. Grinnell never returned to Congress. (Sources: 1. Cole, C., A History of the People of Iowa, pgs. 379-380; and 2. <u>Men and Events of 40 Years</u> by J.B. Grinnell, pgs. 167-169)</p> <p>NOTE: Historian Charles E. Payne observes, "Grinnell's uncompromising attitude on negro rights made him many bitter enemies in the House who lost no opportunity to attack him. On one occasion during a lull in the debate, a member from Kentucky rose and proposed that to relieve the tediousness of the hour, 'our pastoral brother from Iowa be invited to sing an abolition song.' Quick as a flash, Grinnell was on his feet with the retort, 'I'm not a good singer myself, but I'll propose a verse from [Isaac] Watts, and request the member from Kentucky to do the singing.' He [Grinnell] then repeated: 'And are we rebels still alive, And dare we yet rebel? And is it not amazing grace That we are out of hell?'</p> <p>The response brought down the House, and Grinnell was never again asked to sing." (Source: Payne, C.E., <u>Josiah Bushnell Grinnell</u>, pgs. 190-191, drawing upon a story told by H.G. Little at the J.B. Grinnell Memorial Exercises on April 5, 1891, and reported in the Grinnell Herald, April 7, 1891)</p>	
March 20 to Oct. 9, 1866	<p>Josephus Eastman served as a Notary Public in Poweshiek County. (Source: <u>Acts and Resolutions Passed at the Regular Session of the Twelfth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, begun Jan. 13 and ended April 8, 1868</u>, pgs. 157-158, Des Moines)</p>	
Oct. 5, 1866	<p>No Congregational churches in Colorado Territory</p> <p>Amos Bixby, former early settler of Grinnell who moved to Colorado Territory in 1862, told Rev. Julius A. Reed that there were Methodist and Presbyterian churches – but no</p>	

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	<p>Congregational churches. Bixby stated: “The most intelligent men will not attend Church – making the excuse that the ministers are ignorant and their preaching no food for mind or spirit. “I wish there was a little more of the Methodist pioneer spirit in Congregationalism. We very much need a good, well educated, able Congregational minister here. But I suppose that according to the usage of our denomination, we cannot expect such a blessed Advent until we see it heralded by a heavy Subscription to prepare the way of the minister and make his paths strait [straight]. “I think the right kind of man might soon build up a good society, abundantly able to support him.” (Source: Letter from Amos Bixby in Central City, Colorado Territory, to Rev. Julius A. Reed, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Bixby made an allusion to John the Baptist as the forerunner (herald) of Jesus Christ in Matthew 3: 1-3.</p> <p>NOTE 2: “Subscription” must refer to pledges of financial support. See timeline entry for Nov. 11, 1866, for an example.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Less than a month later, four Congregational Churches had been established in Colorado Territory. Bixby implied that the money had been “subscribed” for a church at Boulder before it was built. See timeline entry for Nov. 11, 1866, for more details.</p>	
Nov. 11, 1866	<p>Congregationalism “well established” in Colorado Territory Amos Bixby wrote Rev. Julius A. Reed: “I am happy to be able to say that since writing you last, Congregationalism has become well established in Colorado. We have now four Churches ... At Boulder, the money is subscribed and the work commenced for a Congregational Church building of brick ... “We are much committed to yourself and Dr. Badger for the encouraging prospect of Congregationalism in Colorado. “When we [Amos and his wife, Augusta] first went to Central [City], it seemed as if Presbyterianism was likely to absorb the Congregational element of the Territory ...</p>	

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	<p>Our people are [now] gathered into Churches of their <u>first</u> Choice; and that as a denomination, we hold the second place – the Methodist being first.</p> <p>“In a few years, this will become a rich and populous state. The Company of young ministers we have may act for us the part of the ‘Andover Band’ in the rich prairie Country [of Iowa]. [I would] like to encourage them by reminding them of the precious fruits of the early work of this Band in the ‘West.’ We have already, in <u>thought</u>, the plan for a school, to grow into a Congregational College, situate[d] in the beautiful Boulder valley.”</p> <p>Possibility of returning to Grinnell to educate their children</p> <p>“We are living in a new mining town – high up in the mountains ... It is not probable that we shall return to Grinnell to live, but it is possible we may, in view of the advantages there for educating our remaining children.”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Amos Bixby in Ward District, Boulder County, Colorado Territory, to Rev. Julius A. Reed, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: The “Andover Band” was also known as the “Iowa Band.” That group of Congregational ministers came to Iowa to spread the Gospel and train followers of Jesus Christ. In the process, they established churches, missions, and Iowa College (originally located in Davenport).</p>	
Dec. 1, 1866	<p>Helping dedicate a new church in Jasper County, “Dr. Cochran, of Grinnell, preached to us one of his massive sermons, a perfect broadside against sin and error.”</p> <p>(Source: Rev. S. N. Grout, Monroe, Jasper County, <u>Home Missionary for the Year Ending April 1867</u>, pg. 259, published by American Home Missionary Society)</p>	
Feb. 5, 1867	<p>“Grinnell – Mr. [Rev. Samuel D.] Cochran declines the call to Grinnell [Congregational Church]. He is very unwell.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1865-66, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p> <p>NOTE: See April 2, 1867 timeline entry for more details of Cochran’s ill health.</p>	
March 13, 1867	<p style="text-align: center;">Rev. S.D. Cochran disturbed by Pres. Magoun’s preaching at Iowa College</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rev. S.D. Cochran Pres’t Magoun</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: right;">Grinnell, March 13th, 1867</p> <p>Dear Bro. Reed:</p> <p>“We are pressing through a dispensation of <u>Magounism</u> of the most marked character ... Magoun was absent from here some 6 or 8 weeks, & he did not return till about three & a half weeks ago. Before he returned, there was a growing religious interest among the students & other young people, and the Church were holding some extra meetings, having had two days of prayer & conference. Since his return, we have had others up to this week, where we confined them to the evenings of Tues., Wed., & Thurs.</p> <p>“When the day of prayer for Colleges came [?], the interest had very decidedly increased & extended among the students. I understand that the Faculty invited him to preach in the College Chapel that day in the forenoon, whether by his suggestion or not, I do not know, & why there instead of in the Church I do not know. Soon after ... he met one of the Profs. [Professors] on the sidewalk, & said substantially to him, ‘There is so much interest among the students that I think I will preach to them’ – I think he said ‘to-morrow.’</p> <p>“The Prof. replied – ‘Very well,’ or something like that; & the Pres’t moved [?] on & preached, I think on Friday. At the close of the sermon, he turned to the same Prof. & remarked that he thought he would appoint [?] to preach again, & got about the same reply. I cannot learn that he consulted any other one at all about it, if this was <u>consulting</u>! He thus made the start; & he kept on preaching there on the afternoons of three days last week, on last Sab. afternoon & yesterday afternoon. I understand he has had a prayer & conference meeting there this afternoon. He will probably have the same to-morrow ... right in the midst of a series in the Church, without a single word or hint to me about it, or to any other one, except to the Prof. ...</p> <p>“On last Thurs. eve. ...he [stated] ... that he considered himself virtually the Pastor of the College, till one should be chosen ... in the east, the President of a College was considered virtually its Pastor, & that that was the reason why clergymen were always chosen for Presidents! ...</p> <p>On Friday, P.M., at a Church meeting, where some dozen or more brethren were present, I took occasion to say that Pres’t M. had no right to hold those preaching meetings in the College, that there was only one Pastor in this Church; that he was in no sense or degree Pastor of any part of it, & w’d not be so recognized by me; that I protested against his holding any preaching meetings there without consulting with me & without my consent; that he was making a schism in the Church & a chasm between it & the College, pernicious to both – that</p>	

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	<p>he was damaging the work of God in the place, hindering, instead of helping a revival – that his course was thus wrong & injurious in itself ... as he had assumed it [?] without consulting me, right in the midst of our meetings, & that it was insulting both to me & the Church.</p> <p>“Since then, I have talked with several about it – with all the Professors, save one, with two of the resident [Iowa College] Trustees, & with several of the principal men in the Church ... They see that he is splitting off the College from the Church, & digging a gulf between them ... They regard it as pernicious to the cause of salvation both in the College & the community. It is plainly the entering [?] wedge [?] for a College Church ... I would rather have such a Church formed, than to have him setting up such meetings at will, while he & the members of the Church connected with the College remain members.</p> <p>“There can be no harmony while he pursues this course; & he will pursue it invariably when he sees interest awakened among the students & thinks that he can get the éclat [?] of promoting a revival in the College, unless he is some how restrained. He does no real good by this course; for all the students who come out under him, would have come out in our meetings, & probably more; & undoubtedly more would have been reached in the community, had all kept together, while all the agitation & obstruction of his course would have been avoided. He too would certainly have had a larger scope of usefulness, than he can have in this course; for while he persists in it, he cannot preach in my Pulpit, & could do no good in it, if he did ...</p> <p>“As to his assertion that they will do so because it is the custom in the east, I deny that is the custom there, & if it were, there is no reason for following it here, any more than there is for following the custom of excluding females from Colleges, & many other things which we reject ...</p> <p>“I have the warmest manifestations of affection from my people here; but most of their children do & will continue to belong to the College; & if they are to attend Magoun's meetings there, I shall have comparatively few young people to preach to, & my usefulness must be extremely pared down in this field. If I stay here, I am liable to this kind of coup d'état every time an interest appears among the students in connection with my special efforts for a revival, or at other times, unless he can be put within [?] shores ...</p> <p>“Yours Truly, Sam'l D. Cochran”</p> <p>(Source: Letter from Samuel D. Cochran to Julius A. Reed, March 13, 1867, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.106)</p>	
March 18, 1867	Harvey Bliss was elected secretary of school board. (Attorney Josephus Eastman was off the school board.)	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell.)	
March 27, 1867	<p>Rev. S.D. Cochran Accepted Call of Grinnell Congregational Church Grinnell, March 27, 1867</p> <p>“The Cong. Ch. of Grinnell, to the Rev. J.A. Reed, Sendeth Greeting: “Dear Brother, “Rev. Sam’l D. Cochran, having accepted the Call of this Church to become its settled Pastor, you are hereby invited to meet in Ecclesiastical council, at our house of worship, on Wednesday May 1st, at 2 o’clock P.m., for the purpose of Examining the Candidate for installation; and, if the way is clear, for the purpose of installing him as our Pastor. “Yours in the fellowship of the Gospel, “D.E. Jones, M. Bliss, R. Sears___</p> <p>“The Chhs. invited, are all the Chhs. in Grinnell Asso., the Cong. Chhs. ___ Denmark, Washington, Muscatine, Durant, Davenport, & Iowa City, & Rev. M___, Guernsey & J.T. Cook.”</p> <p>(Source: Committee of the Church, Grinnell Congregational Church, March 27, 1867, Grinnell College Archives, MS 01.106)</p>	
April 2, 1867	<p>Samuel D. Cochran’s physical woes</p> <p>“My Dear Nephew Willie: “ ... As to my health, I trust it surely is improving, but I have had a pretty severe ordeal. I overworked somewhat over a year ago, & my system did not rally during all last summer. “On the 19th of last Sept., I was taken with a slow bilious fever, which continued over two weeks. After it left me, I did not recover strength, but remained prostrated, languid, & oppressed, scarcely noticing any gain from week to week until in December, when I seemed to improve some. “On January 8th, 1867, I left here for Washington in this State ... & I preached there over two weeks, feeling oppressed in respiration [breathing] all the time, & but poorly able to work. I continued to feel so after my return home. “On January 30th, I attended the funeral of one of our citizens, but much chilled going to & returning from the Cemetery; & the next morning found the right side of my face paralyzed.</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865

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	<p>The mouth was pushed round to the left side considerably for about three weeks – couldn't wink my right eye, & in eating, had to push up the food from between my teeth in the lower jaw, & the cheek on the right side, with my hand, pressing against the outside, during that time, when the stiffness passed away. My right hand & lower arm were also affected, as twice my right foot.</p> <p>“When the stiffness left the cheek, my respiration became exceedingly oppressive, & in eating, I could hardly get a sufficing breath in the course of a meal, having often to lean back & make much effort to obtain a breath, & sometimes to get up & walk about to get it. The Dr. said the pneumo-gastric nerve was partially paralyzed; & both the physicians in my Church warned me very earnestly. I studied none of any account till this week. For about a week, I have been getting over this last difficulty; & to-day feel better than I have at any time since January 30th.</p> <p>“I think as the weather improves, I shall more & more improve. During all this time, I have preached every Sabbath – one Sab. forenoon only I had Prof. H.W. Parker preach for me. Sometimes it seemed almost impossible for me to speak; but it seemed necessary, & I resolved to do it as long as I could. Such is the history of this matter ...</p> <p>Plead with nephew to become a Christian</p> <p>“My dear nephew, you do not say in your letter that you have become a Christian, though some things in it sound that way. I do hope you will not fail to yield all to Christ without delay, if you have not already done so. Give him your heart, life, talents, influence, service, all that you are & hope to be – to be his, saved by him from sin of death, in time of eternity -- & Oh, how little will all this be compared with his claims on you, & in return for what he has done & endured for you! Let his love to you conquer your heart, & bind it to him forever. Let me know whether you have become his.” ...</p> <p>Newspaper article told history of Grinnell</p> <p>“... the Iowa State Register, a Newspaper ... about a week ago ... containing quite a history of Grinnell ... Read it, if they have it yet on hand.</p> <p>“Your affectionate Uncle – Samuel D. Cochran”</p> <p>(Source: Rev. Samuel D. Cochran letter to Willie Cochran, April 2, 1867, located in Oberlin College Archives -- RG 30/8 , William C. Cochran Family, Letters Received from Other Family Members -- Oberlin, Ohio)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
May 1, 1867	<p>Rev. S.D. Cochran became pastor of Grinnell Congregational</p> <p>“Council met for installation of Rev. S.D. Cochran over the Congregational Church of Grinnell. Sermon by Pastor F.A. [?] Fisk. Charge to Pastor, Rev. G.B. Robbins.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1865-66, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
June 8, 1867	<p>“Grinnell – Grinnell Ch.[urch] commencing an effort to reach vicinity by S.S. & P. [Sabbath School and Prayer] meetings.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
July 15, 1867	<p>“Grinnell - Attended commencement [Iowa College] & meeting of Trustees. The Finances are so managed, that I felt constrained to resign which I did.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Oct. 15, 1867	<p>“Grinnell ... Evangelization & H. [Home] Mission Movement.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Oct. 24-30, 1867	<p>The Daily State Journal in Des Moines provided newspaper coverage of “United States vs. Michael Gleason.” Gleason stood trial for the murder of federal marshals J.L. Bashore and J.M. Woodruff. The trial had begun on Oct. 24, 1867.</p> <p>Gleason was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging on “the 27th day of December next ... and may God, the wise Governor of the Universe, who is equally the Father of the Judge who pronounces this sentence and the criminal to whom it is addressed, have mercy on you.”</p> <p>(Source: “United States vs. Michael Gleason” and “The Trial of Gleason: The Report of the Evidence,” Daily State Journal, October 31, Nov. 2, Nov. 3, and Nov. 5, 1867; Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.)</p> <p>NOTE: Gleason’s wife “made a journey to Washington City, and through her intercession, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life” by President Andrew Johnson.</p> <p>(Source: <u>History of Poweshiek County, Iowa, containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.</u>, pg. 470, Union Historical Company, Birdsall, Williams & Co., Des Moines, published 1880)</p>	
Nov. 22, 1867	<p>Iowa College Officers Preached</p> <p>“Grinnell. Damp & foggy. Had bad headache. College officers preach on alternate</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>Sabbaths at Malcom. They also preach at Kellogg.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Dec. 10, 1867	<p>Michael Gleason's sentence commuted “From Iowa, Dec. 10 – Gleason was to be hung, sentence commuted to life.” (Source: Dec. 13, 1867, Alton Telegraph, Alton, Illinois, pg. 2, located online at Access Newspaper Archive at http://access.newspaperarchive.com)</p>	
Dec. 17, 1867	<p>Gleason sent to State Penitentiary Michael Gleason, convicted of the murder of federal marshals Bashore and Woodruff, was sent from Polk County, Iowa, to the Iowa State Penitentiary in Fort Madison, for a life sentence. (Source: Aug. 18, 1971 letter from Lida Green, Librarian of Iowa Historical Library in Des Moines to Mrs. Eunice Eversdyk, Abilene, TX, a descendent of Gleason. The letter is located in the Iowa Clipping File 2, Civil War, Michael Gleason Case file in the Iowa State Historical Museum Archives, Des Moines.)</p>	
Dec. 20, 1867	<p>“Grinnell – Grinnell, Newton, Wittenberg, Monroe [?] ___ ___ churches have formed H.M. [Home Mission] & Home Evangelization ___ ___ which will conflict with the A.H.M.S., I think.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
1868	<p>Leonard F. Parker served one term as State Representative in Des Moines. He served as chairman of the Standing Committee on Schools, and he was a member of the Committee on Reform School. J.B. Grinnell served one term as president of the State Horticultural Society in Des Moines. (Sources: 1. <u>Leonard Fletcher Parker</u>, pgs. 103-104; and 2. Gue, B.F., <u>History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century</u>, III, pg. 456)</p>	
Jan. 24, 1868	<p>“Grinnell. Saw M. [Rev. Mr. Samuel D.] Cochran about Mr. Eaton.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Jan. 25, 1868	<p>Captain Nathaniel Winslow Clark died in Iowa City. He was buried in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell. His tombstone featured a large anchor and the following words:</p>	<p>Confusion about date of Captain's death. It was probably Jan. 25,</p>

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>“On this _____ “Though (?) anchored at last, all is _____ “_____ surges _____ no more.” (Source: Nathaniel W. Clark Tombstone, Hazelwood Cemetery.)</p> <p>NOTE: As of June 29, 2007, his tombstone was broken into three pieces.</p>	<p>1868, and the probate record was probably written on Feb. 1, 1868.</p>
Feb.1, 1868	<p>Captain “N.W. Clark died at Iowa City in the county of Johnson, Iowa...T.P. Taylor took possession of every thing the said N.W. Clark had, and after paying or pretending to pay the debts of said decedent the said Taylor gave to him the sum or \$1,800 as all the property which the said deceased died possessed of and immediately after left the state.”</p> <p>Capt. [Nathaniel Winslow] Clark’s widow and heirs were Abigail I. Clark, widow, 55; Nancy Holyoke, 37; Rodney W. Clark, 35; Abby [Abbie] O. Clark, 23; Arletta W. Clark, 21; Harriet M. Clark, 19; and Sarah Clark, 17. They all lived in Grinnell at that time.</p> <p>Capt. Clark’s chattel property consisted of one bureau, 1 lounge, w tables, 3 bedsteads, 1 watch, 2 trunks, 2 cooking glasses, 1 set stone china dishes, 1 set knives and fork; and 2 stoves. (Source: Poweshiek County Historical & Genealogical Society, Probate Records, “Clark, Nathaniel” file.)</p> <p>NOTE: Harriet and Abbie were both married about two-and-a-half years later, on Sept. 18, 1870. Harriet married George V. Butler, and Abbie married Henry Lawrence. The ceremony took place in the home of their brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Holyoke. (Source: Wedding invitations from Mrs. Abigail I. Clark to Jesse Macy, Jesse Macy Papers, Ms. 17, Box 1, Folder 6, Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City)</p>	
Feb. 17, 1868	<p>“Grinnell – saw Mr. [Rev. Samuel D.] Cochran.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 2, 1868	<p>“Grinnell, an interesting time here.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 16, 1868	<p>“Grinnell, Revival Continuing.” (Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 25, 1868	<p>Amos Bixby engaged in mining in Colorado Former Grinnell settler Amos Bixby wrote Rev. Julius A. Reed, “We are yet engaged in mining.”</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	(Source: Letter from Amos Bixby in Ward District, Boulder County, Colorado Territory, to Rev. Julius A. Reed, located in Julius A. Reed Papers, Grinnell College Archives)	
April 24, 1868	<p>“Wooster Congregational – Many young men. The older people are copperhead largely. The hope is in the younger people.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
July 3, 1868	<p>“Grinnell – Attended to some [Iowa] College matters.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Dec. 25, 1868	<p>“Grinnell – Saw Mr. [J.B.] Grinnell.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
Jan. 14, 1869	<p>Chester Congregational Church dedicated</p> <p>“Grinnell Church at Chester dedicated on 10th inst. [Jan. 10], \$1,300 raised then.”</p> <p>(Source: Julius A. Reed Diary, 1867-68, Julius Reed Papers, Box 18, Diaries 1845-1868, Grinnell College Archives)</p>	
March 13, 1869	<p>Rodney W. Clark (son of Captain Nathaniel W. Clark) was secretary of school board.</p> <p>(Source: Record of School Board of Directors, District Township of Grinnell, Volume II.)</p>	
1871	<p>Grinnell's two-story schoolhouse was destroyed in a fire caused by the school's furnace.</p> <p>(Source: “Early History of Grinnell, Iowa, 1854-1875,” pg. 20)</p>	
1872	<p>Congregational minister “Father” Asa Turner attended the Methodist Conference. Afterwards, he recorded his wish for Congregational ministers and parishioners:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“We need the [Holy] Spirit poured out upon them, what Brother [Charles] Finney has been writing about in the Independent.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“I could not but think the Methodist plan for raising up ministers the best, after all. If they have native talent and the Holy Ghost, they can do good. If they have not, three years will be likely to discover it. And if they have all the learning in the world, it won't be worth much without the [Holy] Spirit. My conviction for many years has been that what I needed was the blessed Spirit of God in my heart.”</p> <p>(Source: Magoun, <u>Asa Turner: A Home Missionary Patriarch and His Times</u>, pg. 306)</p>	
April 2, 1872	<p>Josephus Eastman died in Kansas. As a young man, Eastman had graduated from Harvard Law School and worked for several years at a law firm in Boston. In spring 1858, suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, Josephus (age 36) moved to Eldora, Iowa. (Josephus's brother Enoch lived in the same town. Enoch became lieutenant governor of Iowa in 1863.)</p>	

Grinnell's Early History: A Timeline, focusing on 1854-1865

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>In 1863, Josephus moved to Grinnell, and he seemed reluctant to practice law. By 1868, he had a law firm called "Eastman & Pruyn." In 1869, with a continuing weakness of lungs, Eastman moved to Kansas.</p> <p>He was a life-long bachelor. Before his death, Josephus "amassed considerable property." Wherever he lived, people thought highly of him, according to his obituary.</p> <p>(Sources: 1. Obituary of Josephus Eastman; and 2. Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. IV, pg. 13)</p>	
Aug. 28, 1872	<p>"Searsport, Maine, 28th Aug. '72 "Dear old friend Macy – "... Dr. [Thomas] Holyoke spent a few days here [Searsport, Maine] this month – in rather delicate health ... "Ever your friend, Irving J. Manatt" (Source: Letter from Irving J. Manatt to Jesse Macy, Jesse Macy Papers, Ms. 17, Box 1, Folder 23, Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City)</p> <p>NOTE: Irving J. Manatt and Dr. Holyoke were brothers-in-law. They had married daughters of Captain Nathaniel W. Clark, Arletta W. Clark and Nancy C. Clark, respectively.</p>	
1875	<p>Michael Gleason died in the Iowa State Penitentiary in Fort Madison. (Source: Aug. 18, 1971 letter from Lida Green, Librarian of Iowa Historical Library in Des Moines to Mrs. Eunice Eversdyk, Abilene, TX, a descendent of Gleason. The letter is located in the Iowa Clipping File 2, Civil War, Michael Gleason Case file in the Iowa State Historical Museum Archives, Des Moines.)</p>	
1876	<p>Two of Leonard F. and Sarah (Pearse) Parker's children drown in front of Sarah in the Iowa River. Sarah was stunned. Sarah (later?) exclaimed, "I must take up some more distinctly Christian work, or I must die." (Source: <u>Sarah Candace (Pearse) Parker: A Memorial for Those who Loved her</u>, Dec. 1900, by L.F. Parker, located on shelf in First Baptist Church, Grinnell.)</p>	
Aug. 16, 1876	<p>Frederick W. Morrison, proprietor of "F.W. Morrison & Son, sole manufacturers of the Morrison goat-skin glove," died of kidney disease. When told that he was dying, Morrison said, "I can hardly realize it, but it is well. My trust is in Christ." (Source: Leonard A. Morrison, <u>History of the Morison or Morrison Family</u>, pg. 361.)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Aug. 31, 1876	<p>Republicans on “Waving the Bloody Shirt” According to the Perry Chief, “A Republican exchange quietly suggests that ‘If the South will stop bloodying the shirt, we will stop waving it.’” (Source: Perry Chief, Aug. 31, 1876, pg. 4, located at SHSI, Des Moines)</p>	
Feb. 10, 1877	<p>Dr. Thomas Holyoke died at 58 years, 11 months old. (Source: Monument in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell.)</p> <p>At his funeral, J.B. Grinnell said that Dr. Holyoke was “the oldest living landmark of the town; the good physician; the citizen without reproach; the guileless Christian; the able college lecturer and trustee; and though the whitest Parian marble should mark his resting place, it will only be a semblance of his pure life and enduring name.” (History of Poweshiek County, Volume I, by Professor Leonard F. Parker, 1911, published by S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, pages 129-130.)</p>	
Dec. 24, 1886	<p>Mrs. Nancy Clark Holyoke, wife of Dr. Thomas Holyoke, died at 55 years, 11 months old. (Source: Monument in Hazelwood Cemetery, Section III, Grinnell.)</p> <p>Nancy’s “Last Will and Testament” was dated Dec. 16, 1886, and her brother Rodney W. Clark was one of two witnesses. Nancy willed cash and incoming rent payments to her sister, Sarah E. Clark. Nancy also bequeathed the rest of her estate to her sons, William P. Holyoke, Edgar L. Holyoke, and Robert A. Holyoke. (Source: Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Probate Records)</p>	
1887	<p>J.B. Grinnell penned the following memorial tribute to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: “Without military exploits or official civil service, Henry Ward Beecher was daring in confronting public opinion with matchless speech, unique personality, and rigid example. Alone he stands as the American divine, who chose to make his place rather than fill one made, and gathered and held for forty years the largest Christian congregation ever convened on this continent. “He was an artist, dexterous in the use of the moralist’s weapons, supreme in separating dross from gold in the fiery alembics of a soul impatient with device or neutrality.</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p style="text-align: center;">“He was indeed a bold patriot, an ardent lover, a humble Christian, and a princely preacher. For years he molded my thoughts more than did any other man of the present time, and I am proud to offer this humble tribute to his memory.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Source: Edward W. Bok, <u>Beecher Memorial: Contemporaneous Tributes to the Memory of Henry Ward Beecher</u>, pg. 50, Brooklyn)</p>	
March 9, 1888	<p>Mrs. Abigail Irene (Park) Clark died (in her 77th year).</p> <p>(Source: Abigail I. Clark Obituary)</p>	
1890	<p>J.B. Grinnell bid farewell to the State Association of Congregational Churches. He could not attend the meeting, but he sent a check for \$100 for home missions. J.B. attached a note. He reminisced,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Acknowledging the goodness of the Master in driving me forth from my Eastern home, with plans which I hoped might be for the elevation of man and the promotion of the cause of Christ, I would recall that thirty-six years ago on this prairie, there was not so far as is known a Christian of any denomination to dispute occupancy with prowling beasts or coiling reptiles.”</p> <p>(Source: Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 266)</p>	
May 6, 1890	<p>“Last Will and Testament of J.B. Grinnell of Grinnell, Poweshiek County, Iowa</p> <p>I thank God for a sound mind, yet being sensible of the shortness of life and especially admonished by a long sickness of the uncertainties of the future, in gratitude to my Maker for a life long preserved and in consideration of what is due to my family, I now make this Will with or without the assent of my legal heirs and in accordance with my judgment will promote justice and equity, being the interest of my family and of all con___ related to this act.</p> <p>To my beloved Christian wife Julia of Grinnell, always a wise counselor and more endeared in every relation as time has passed, and helpful in all material concerns, and impartial and devoted to religious education and the church, I quit claim and deed all my Real and personal estate wherever situated, with the exceptions, promised, and conditions elsewhere mentioned. These conditions not for the public knowledge. In execution of which trust, she my beloved wife is not to give surety or official Bond ...”</p> <p>(Source: Last Will and Testament of J.B. Grinnell, Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Wills and Probate Files, Montezuma, Iowa)</p>	
March 31, 1891	<p>J.B. Grinnell died at the age of 69 of throat disease, complicated with asthma. On his sickbed, J.B. had dictated his memorial of faith. Grinnell wanted those who are curious about his life to know:</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Bible is our guide; • he trusted in his Savior (Jesus Christ); • his Savior is the world's captain, a physician for the sick soul, and an example to be perpetually studied and imitated; • he was loyal to Jesus Christ. <p>(Source: <u>Men and Events of 40 years</u>, pgs. xi and 410-411)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Congregational Superintendent (and future church historian) Truman Douglass calls J.B. "a unique, forceful, busy, useful, democratic, brotherly man."</p> <p>NOTE 2: A few days after J.B.'s death, Douglass and others carried J.B.'s body "to the last resting place, for the roads were too rough for hearse or carriages." That resting place was Hazelwood Cemetery. (Source: Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pgs. 266-267)</p> <p>NOTE 3: Leonard F. Parker opined, three years later, "The raw prairie was a fortunate place for such a man as J.B. Grinnell, and this raw prairie was our good fortune as well as his, our good fortune because it was his ... to him, more than to any other, must we credit the early unity of our people." (Source: Old Settlers Association Proceedings, Vol. I, pg. 4)</p> <p>NOTE 4: Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote the essay "Self-Reliance" in 1839. His words, written when J.B. Grinnell was about 17 years old, seem to foreshadow J.B. Grinnell's later accomplishments. Emerson states, "A sturdy lad from New Hampshire or Vermont, who <i>teams it</i> [with horses or mules], <i>farms it</i>, peddles, keeps a school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to Congress, buys a township, and so forth, in successive years, and always, like a cat, falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dolls [i.e., men who get disheartened and give up at the first sign of failure]."</p> <p>Indeed, in his lifetime, J.B. Grinnell worked as a sheep farmer, a school teacher, a preacher, a two-term Congressman, and a town co-founder. (Source: Ralph Waldo Emerson, <u>The Essay on Self-Reliance</u>, pgs. 42-43, New York, 1908; essay was originally published in 1839.)</p>	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
Jan. 2, 1894	Amos Bixby died in Colorado at age 72. (Source: Bixby, A., notes for "Letters from Iowa")	
March 7, 1894	The Old Settlers Association met for the first time, comprised of about twenty settlers who had arrived in Grinnell between March 13, 1854, and March 13, 1860. They gathered at the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) Hall. The early settlers choose the following officers: Leonard F. Parker, president; Harvey Bliss, 1 st Vice President; Raymond M. Kellogg, 2 nd Vice President; and Stephen H. Herrick, Secretary and Treasurer. Members agreed to discuss, write, and print their memories of early Grinnell. (Source: Proceedings of Old Settlers Assn. of Grinnell, vol. I, pg. 1, April 4, 1894)	
April 4, 1894	First formal meeting of the Old Settlers Association. The members planned to meet annually on April 4. (Source: Proceedings of Old Settlers Assn. of Grinnell, vol. I, pg. 1, April 4, 1894)	
April 17, 1894	Henry Lawrence, husband of Abbie O. Clark Lawrence (daughter of Capt. Nathaniel W. Clark) died intestate. (Source: Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Probate Records, "Lawrence, Abbie O., Insane; Guardianship, Guardian R.W. Clark" file.) NOTE: Henry Lawrence was a first cousin of Mrs. Julia (Chapin) Grinnell, according to his obituary. He was a former surveyor who came to Grinnell in 1854.	
May 24, 1894	A little more than a month after her husband, Henry, had died, Abbie O. Clark Lawrence lost her sanity and was moved into the hospital for the insane in Mt. Pleasant (Iowa). Abbie's children at this time were: Henrietta, age 22; Henry, age 19; Carrie, age 17; Catherine, age 14; Joe, age 11; and Irene, age 9. (Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Probate Records, "Lawrence, Abbie O., Insane; Guardianship, Guardian R.W. Clark" file.)	
1897	The "Guardian's Report, 1897," written by Rodney W. Clark, stated, "Abbie O. Clark had been confined in the hospital for the insane in Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) for more than 2 years." (Poweshiek County Historical and Genealogical Society, Probate Records, "Lawrence, Abbie O., Insane; Guardianship, Guardian R.W. Clark" file.)	
Nov. 23, 1897	Abbie Orilla (Clark) Lawrence died at age 52. (Sources: 1. Obituary of Abbie O. Lawrence; and 2. "Obituary, 1896-1901," Old Settlers Association proceedings, Vol. III, pg. 64)	
June 5, 1900	Mrs. Sarah Candace (Pearse) Parker died. The Congregational women of Iowa had made	

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Date	Facts	My Speculation
	<p>their Twentieth Century Offering a tribute to her before she died. Responding to their tribute, Sarah said, "Oh, if their kind words made me so happy, how shall I feel if the Master should say, 'Well done.'" (Source: Douglass, <u>Pilgrims of Iowa</u>, pg. 285)</p>	
May 6, 1901	<p>A letter from M.H. Byert (?), Adjutant-General of Iowa, to L.F. Parker, Esq., Grinnell, Iowa, stated: "We have but one copy of the Adjutant General's report for 1864 left in the Department, and we could not send that out nor could we allow the papers to be taken from the office." [This referred to the Adjutant-General's report, January 11, 1864, to January 1, 1865.] (Located in Grinnell College's Burling Library's Iowa Room, call #20.1, pMa42, "Democratic Rangers Case 1864" file.)</p>	
April 24, 1903	<p>Former grocer and Underground Railroad participant Harvey Bliss died at age 79. His obituary stated, "His life has been a benediction." (Source: Obituary of Harvey Bliss)</p>	
Dec. 11, 1911	<p>Leonard F. Parker died. He was a former schoolteacher, superintendent, college professor, Civil War 100-day volunteer soldier, legislator, church historian, president of the Grinnell Old Settlers Association, and author. "The Grand Old Man" was 86 years old. (Source: Biographical sheet, Leonard F. Parker Papers, pg. 3, Ms 44, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City)</p>	

Addenda

1. "Maine History X" by Noah Bruce (Source: www.portlandphoenix.com)

Slavery was legal in Maine since it was a part of Massachusetts until 1820, and slavery was legal in Massachusetts until 1783.

Maine had far fewer slaves than southern states, but many of its rich folk relied on slavery just as the southern planters did, if in a more roundabout way. One of the most profitable businesses to own in the north was a rum distillery. In Portland, for example, Fore Street, where many now go for a toddy or two, was once lined with rum distilleries.

The way the rum business worked, a distiller sent lumber known as shook — basically boards used to make casks and barrels — to islands in the West Indies like Antigua or Jamaica. In the islands, the lumber was traded either for sugar cane grown on large plantations worked by slaves or for molasses which is made from sugar cane. The molasses or cane was then shipped back to Northeastern cities like Portland and made into rum.

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Were there enough Mainers to drink all that rum? Nope. Though rum was sold throughout the United States, the most profitable thing to do with the liquor was ship it to Africa where it was traded for human beings, who were then shipped and sold either in the islands in the West Indies or on the American continent. The trading strategy was known as triangulation — the islands, the northern part of the American continent, and Africa formed a triangle — and it made many New Englanders rich; rich off the labor and sale of human beings.

2. “A Look Back at Slavery” by Sue Macy
http://www.maineprogressive.org/012002/art_slavery.htm

Northerners who depended upon cotton and other staples from the South vigorously opposed abolition because this would undermine their means to a livelihood.

By 1800, there were 36,505 black slaves in the North, mostly in NY and NJ. NY needed a large labor force to build a great city as well as work in the large port district. NJ was a rich agricultural state that relied on slave labor for as long as the law allowed it. In one area, Bath, Maine, slavery didn't lose its vitality. It was intensely pro-slavery. They did not need the labor force, but Bath nonetheless built ships that were used for commerce that resulted from slave labor. Many Bath-built ships were owned by Bath residents. The ship owners "were earning fortunes carrying cargoes of cotton raised by the slaves to the cotton mills in England

