

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Shaw, William Jackson Senator \_\_\_\_\_  
Represented Jones County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 22 Sept 1822 Steuben, Washington County, Maine

2. Marriage (s) date place  
① Helena A Crane 4 May 1854 Jones County, Iowa

② Rhetta Harmon 25 Dec 1867 Jones County, Iowa

③ Mrs. Elizabeth Crane High  
3. Significant events for example:

A. Business Member of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover and Company;  
held an interest in the Anamosa National Bank and the City and Bank  
both in Anamosa, Iowa

B. Civic responsibilities \_\_\_\_\_

C. Profession Teacher; real estate broker; miner; railroad construction;  
farmer; quarry business

4. Church membership Did not belong to a religious body

5. Sessions served 16<sup>th</sup> General Assembly 1876

6. Public Offices

A. Local First mayor of Anamosa

B. State \_\_\_\_\_

C. National \_\_\_\_\_

7. Death 29 Apr 1909 Anamosa, Iowa; Lorick Riverside Cemetery, Anamosa, Iowa

8. Children By 1<sup>st</sup> wife - Helen Louise; Nancy A. (died 2 May 1867); an  
infant son died at birth along with his mother, Rhetta.

9. Names of parents William Dickson and Nancy D. (Storrs) Shaw

Shaw, William Tockman.

10. Education It was educated in the common schools of his native town of Stebbins, Maine. He attended the Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, Maine for 2-3 years

11. Degrees \_\_\_\_\_

12. Other applicable information Independent, later Whig, later Republican

At age 19 he started westward, spending one year teaching in a private school in Greencastle, Indiana. He then went to Harborsburg, Kentucky where he taught until the Mexican War

Military service - Mexican War - 2nd Kentucky Volunteers Infantry returning as a non-commissioned officer. Civil War - in 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the 14th Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 16th Army Corps

In 1848 he strayed into Arkansas and Indian Territory among the Cherokee, Choctaw and other tribes. The next year he was in California where he dug in the gold mines until 1851.

In 1851, he returned eastward settling for a short time in Anamosa, Iowa County, Iowa.

In 1852 he went back to California, and in 1854 he returned to Anamosa, Iowa.

There he specialized in real estate in which he was successful.

He built the Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad from Dubuque, Iowa to Anamosa. He was working at this railroad when the Civil War started.

Before that he had been engaged in banking, building blocks of stone in Anamosa to help the railroad to Anamosa.

Shaw, William Tuckerman

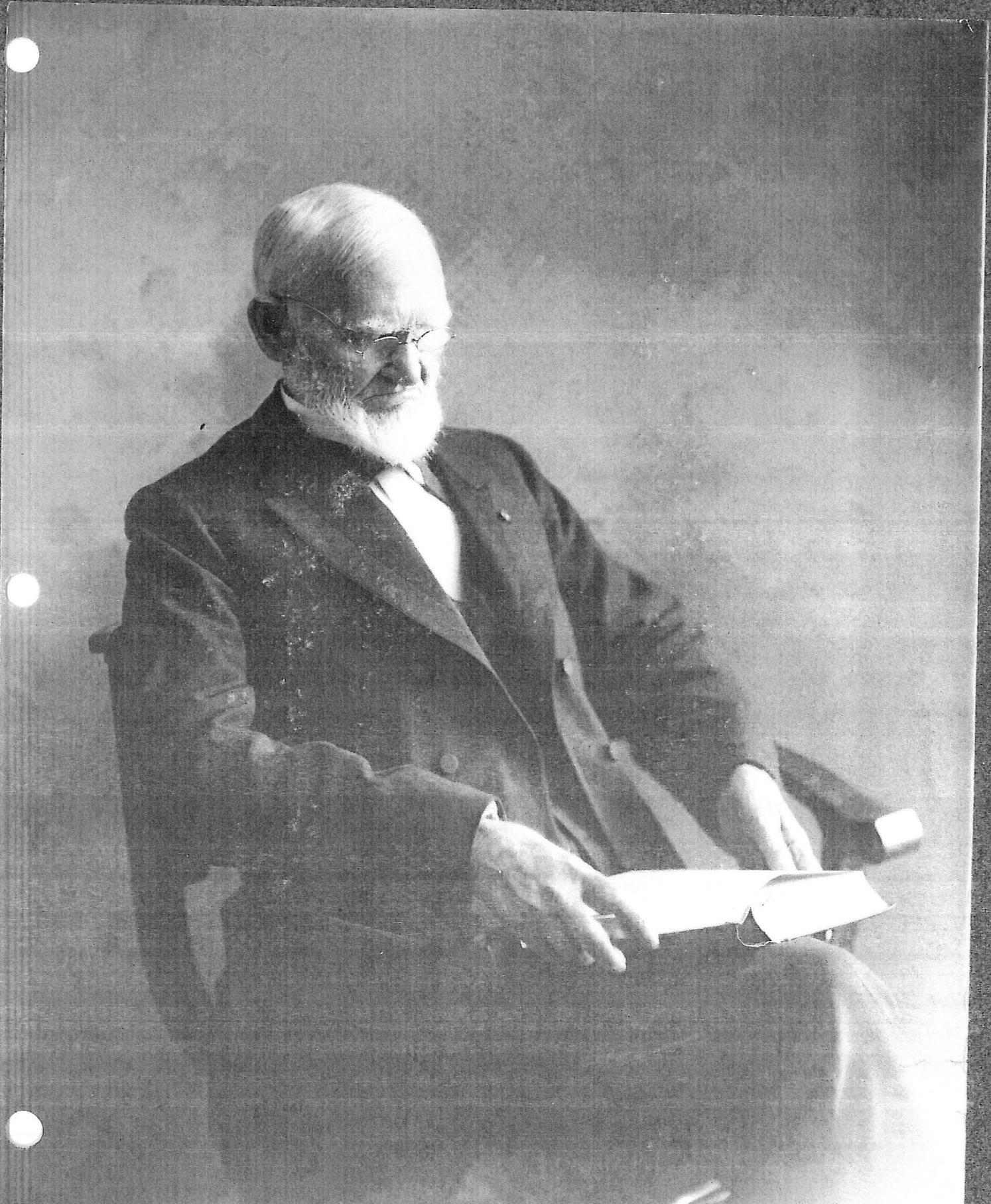
## Sources Log For Legislation Entries

### Applicability

- | Source                                                                                          | Non Applicable | Applicable | Information obtained                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------------------------|
| - <u>Obituary - The Anamosa Journal, Anamosa, Iowa</u>                                          |                |            |                                                |
|                                                                                                 |                |            | <u>Thurs. May 6, 1909, p. 1, col. 3</u>        |
| - <u>Articles - Anamosa Church Centennial Anamosa, Iowa</u>                                     |                |            |                                                |
|                                                                                                 |                |            | <u>Aug 18, 1938, Section 5, p. 7</u>           |
| - <u>History of Iowa County, Iowa 1879, p. 576-577</u>                                          |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>History of Iowa County, Iowa 1910, p. 5-12</u>                                             |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>The United States Geographical Dictionary, Iowa Volume, 1876, p. 444-445</u>               |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>Iowa Grant Records - WPA - Iowa County, Iowa</u>                                           |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>ancestry.com (accessed 2 July 2010)</u>                                                    |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>Portrait - The original is located in the archives at the State of Iowa Historical</u>     |                |            |                                                |
|                                                                                                 |                |            | <u>Library, 600 E. Grand, Des Moines, Iowa</u> |
| - <u>GAP Records</u>                                                                            |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>Anamosa 1836-1988 - A Reminiscence, p. 40-42</u>                                           |                |            |                                                |
| - <u>A Guide to Historic Main Street, Anamosa, Iowa 1992, p. introduction</u>                   |                |            |                                                |
|                                                                                                 |                |            | <u>pages followed #1, #2, #3 and #49</u>       |
| - <u>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa by Anderson p. 155 and p. 373 (Refer</u> |                |            |                                                |
|                                                                                                 |                |            | <u>to actual book)</u>                         |
| - <u>Architectural Heritage of Anamosa May 1990, p. 21</u>                                      |                |            |                                                |
|                                                                                                 |                |            |                                                |
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|                                                                                                 |                |            |                                                |



*William T. Shaw.*



Source: Iowa Territorial and State Legislators Collection compiled by volunteers and staff at the State Historical Society of Iowa Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

ing one year in teaching a private school at Greencastle, Indiana; he then went to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and continued teaching until the Mexican war broke out; in 1848, Mr. Shaw strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes, and, the next year, found his way to California; he remained there, digging in the mines, until 1851, when he returned as far eastward as Anamosa, then little more than a four-corners, on the banks of the Wapapinicon River; in 1852, he returned to the Golden State again, by the overland route; two years later he returned to Anamosa and speculated in real estate, being fortunate in many of his investments; he built the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad from Farley to Anamosa, and was at work on this road when the rebellion broke out; for years he has been engaged in banking, real estate and the building of brick blocks in Anamosa, and railroads to help the town; the Iowa Midland road, running from Clinton to Anamosa, is the work of his hands; he was of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in the 2d Ky. V. I., and remained with it until the close of the Mexican war; he was in the battle of Buena Vista, where both the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel were killed; Mr. Shaw returned as a non-commissioned officer. On the 24th of October, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 14th I. V. I., and served the full three years for which he enlisted; his regiment was in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and, after being fearfully cut up at Pittsburg Landing, it composed, for a time, part of the "Iron Brigade," which consisted of the 8th 12th and 14th Iowa and the 58th Illinois Regiments; no better fighting regiment went from Iowa than the 14th, and no braver, more daring officer than Colonel Shaw; for while, he commanded the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and when finally relieved at the end of three years, on the 29th of October, 1864, Maj. General A. J. Smith paid a high compliment to him for his "courage, patriotism and skill" during the fifteen months that he had its command; when about to leave the division which he had so bravely commanded, the officers made him a present of a beautiful sword and scabbard, as a token of their kindly regret which he cherishes highly. The Shaws are a patriotic family; a cousin of the Colonel, Robert G. Shaw commanded the 1st Colored Regiment, and was killed at Ft. Wagner. Col. Shaw was elected to the State Legislature, and during the session in which he served, was one of the leading members of that body. Col. Shaw has had three wives; in 1854, he married Miss Helen A. Crane of Jones Co.; she had two chil-

was laid to rest in the Wyoming cemetery.

When Clare's baby eyes had been opened upon this wonderful earth but one short month, the father died; and since that time, for nearly five years, the little son had filled completely the sorrowing mother's heart. He was her solace in the present, her hope for the future. bright, handsome, affectionate little fellow, he promised all the happy plans indulged by an adoring mother; of these naught remains but a very sweet and precious memory.

In this overwhelming grief that has come to her, the sincerest sympathy of the entire community is bestowed upon Mrs. Daugherty.

#### E. F. Clark.

E. F. Clark, who had been suffering from Bright's disease for some years, died at the Hinsdale, Ill., Hospital May 4 at the age of 59 years, 7 months and 11 days. The funeral is being held at the residence this afternoon. Mr. Clark had a host of friends, who regret his demise.

#### "WAY DOWN EAST."

A full house greeted the performers in the above-named play last Thursday night, which they presented for the benefit of the M. W. A. lodge.

Dr. I. H. Sickle had the directing of the affair, and he certainly is entitled to high praise, not only for the excellent manner in which an entirely new company of amateurs handled their parts but also for the clever stage settings and the wholly natural "business". He also brought down the house as the absent-minded professor from Boston.

Earl Boyer as Squire Bartlett was most excellent and fully met the requirements of the role; while Mrs. Carrie Groat, as his wife, portrayed the obedient and self-sacrificing wife to perfection. Hi Holler, their chore boy, was the life of every scene in which he was given the center of the stage for a minute,—which was to be expected, since Jewett Niles enacted the part. Will Fisher, as Hank, and Fred Althen as Dr. Wiggins, were competent in the lines entrusted to them. When Miss Grace Byerly made her entrance as Martha Perkins, the gossip, she created a ripple of laughter that did not subside as long as she was in the spotlight. Robert Minehart astonished his friends with unsuspected histrionic ability; he made the role of rheumatic Seth Holcomb most entertaining. S. L. McMickle, always a favorite on the stage, added materially to his honors as the town constable, and created much amusement at each appearance. The songs were enthusiastically encored wherein he sang the verses and the choir, composed of Will Parsons, Helen Giltrap, Hazel Miller, Maria Welch, and Lanora Pelton, assisted in the chorus.

#### CYCLONES GALORE.

Almost every state was touched by cyclones last week. Over 200 people were killed and untold damage was done to buildings and stock. The damage was not confined to any one place or state, but it seemed to be general.

At Iowa City several buildings were badly damaged. The roof of the Rock Island depot at Davenport was carried away. Much damage was done at Nevada. At Rembrant stores were wrecked and many buildings unroofed. At Sioux Rapids houses were unroofed and at Alta every store in the main street was injured to some extent. Fourteen persons were injured, two seriously, at Knoxville. Many houses were wrecked and great damage was done to property generally. The storm passed over the "cyclone belt" which has had six tornadoes in the past two years. Many houses and barns were wrecked north of Cherokee.

A number of houses were wrecked in Chicago and much other damage done. At Peoria the C. B. & Q freight house was unroofed and the union depot damaged. Much damage was done to farm buildings near Peoria.

Six people were seriously injured in Washington and Crawford counties, Arkansas. At Kibler eight houses were wrecked and there was great damage to crops. The tornado was also severe at Dyer and Springdale.

At El Paso, Texas, a dozen houses were destroyed.

The Galt House, the leading hotel in Louisville, Ky., was unroofed.

The storm which swept across Arkansas and northern Mississippi is reported to have swept away the little town of Horn Lake in De Sota county, Mississippi, 30 miles north of Memphis.

20 houses were destroyed at Fayetteville, Tenn.

A tornado struck Cassville, Mo., and did thousands of dollars worth of damage and killed four persons and much live stock. Golden, 17 miles east of Cassville was completely destroyed.

From information received it is believed a hundred and fifty persons were killed and more than two hundred injured, some fatally in the storm which swept Tennessee and neighboring states. Property loss will be very heavy.

A great number of dead and injured are reported from Horn Lake, Miss. Here eighteen bodies were discovered among the ruins of farm dwellings. The injured is placed at fifty.

Caddo Gap, Ark., reports that likely a number are dead and many injured.

At Fayetteville, Tenn., the death list is placed at fifteen, injured fifty.

Other towns from which reports are received are:

Arkansas—Marianna, four dead, twenty injured; Beebranch, two dead, eleven injured; Wilbur, one dead; Wheatly, one dead and three injured; Marion, five dead and eight injured; Zebulon, one dead, one injured.

Tennessee—Somerville, five dead,

# Col. Shaw Was An Outstanding Pioneer

A prominent man in Anamosa history, a leader in business and agricultural interests, an able military leader and an outstanding citizen was Colonel William Tuckerman Shaw.

He came to Anamosa for the first time in 1851 and from then until his death in 1903, except for short intervals, made it his home. He is credited with the building of the Dubuque Southwestern railroad from Farley to Anamosa, and the Iowa Midland road between Anamosa and Clinton. He devoted much of his time to banking and real estate, being very successful in his business deals. A part of his attention was directed toward agricultural and commercial pursuits.

Colonel Shaw was born at Steuben, Maine on September 22, 1822. His parents, William Nicholas Shaw and Nancy D. (Stevens) Shaw, were of Scottish descent and able to trace their ancestry back to a record telling of Thomas Shaw's marriage to Sarah Gyles in 1716 at Boston. The King of England gave to their son and grandson, who were both christened Francis, a large grant of land in what is now Washington county, Maine.

### Ancestors Well Known

The Colonel was preceded by a long line of militaristic and noted men. Among them, was Samuel Shaw, an officer in General Knox's staff during the Revolutionary war. When fighting ceased and the republic was organized, Major Samuel Shaw was the first to receive appointment from congress as consul to China. His research and study on the trade relations between the United States, India and China gave rise to the dissemination of much valuable information on the subject. Robert G. Shaw, a cousin of the Colonel's, commanded the first Colored Regiment and was killed in battle at Fort Wagner.

The Shaw family founded a settlement called Gouldsboro and, during the war, spent much of their family fortune in sustaining its settlers. Francis Shaw, Sr., and Francis Shaw, Jr., the great-grandfather and grandmother respectively of Colonel Shaw, died the same year. The latter left two sons, one was Robert Gould Shaw, who became a millionaire philanthropist. It was to him that the beautiful monument by St. Gaudens was erected on Boston Commons. The younger son was William Nichols Shaw.

Colonel W. T. Shaw received his early education in the schools at Steuben. After two years at Wesleyan seminary at Readfield, he left for the west, spending one year on the way teaching at a private school in Greencastle, Indiana, the school which was the embryo of De Pauw university. He then transferred to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where he continued teaching until the Mexican war broke out in 1846.

### Shaw Enters War

He enlisted as a private and served until the close of the war, when he returned as a non-commissioned officer. He had been in the battle of Buena Vista where both the colonel and the lieutenant colonel were killed. October 24, he was commissioned colonel of the 14th I. V. I. and served the three years of his enlistment period. After commanding the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army corps, he was promoted to major and then to brigadier general. At the end of his service, the division that he had commanded presented him with a sword and exhibited an expression

COL. SHAW IN CHARACTERISTIC POSE



Elizabeth Higby of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

Colonel Shaw spent his last years at the spacious brick residence one and one-half miles east of town. It was surrounded by evergreen and other trees typical of the Maine land, which had been his early home. During his last sickness, he was cared for by his loving daughter, Helen Louise Shaw.

### Shaw's Characteristics

Colonel Shaw is remembered as a remarkable man. Those who knew him described him as tall, and broad-shouldered, yet slim, in stature. He was rather quiet, but possessed with his talkative, cheerful moods. He is known to have had a fiery temper which made him impulsive in action when stirred. In the use of profanity, it is reported that none excelled him except General Sherman. Though un-

earth at times, he could be the most cultured and polished gentleman imaginable. Very generous with his money, doing many fine things for the poor, he never wanted his goodness known.

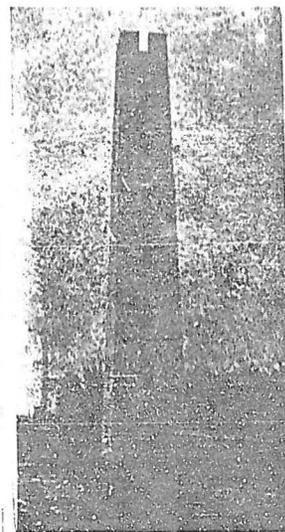
His modesty extended in other directions, also. Almost never would he speak of his exploits or tell of his experiences on the plains and at the battlefields. That was a section of the sealed part of his life, and other had to glean tales of his bravery and courage from sources other than himself.

When Colonel Shaw died April 29, 1903, his daughter Helen, now deceased, was with him. To her was left a great deal of the wealth of the Shaw family. She died in August of 1932 and her body was put to rest in the Protestant cemetery at Viareggio, Italy.

### Daughter A Fluent Linguist

Miss Shaw was a well-educated and very accomplished person. Be-

## SHOT TOWER



The historic Dubuque Shot tower as it still stands today.

comes being able to speak German, French and Italian fluently, she had a lot of artistic ability. Her travel did much to increase and supplement her appreciation of the beautiful works. Quite a connoisseur of etchings, she at one time possessed a fine collection of the works of the masters.

Her extensive travels included a round the world trip in 1910-12 after a summer spent in Japan. In Indo-China she was the third woman ever to see the famous temple ruins of Angkor. Her only available means of transportation to this spot was a bullock cart. On her visit to Hawaii, Queen Liliuokalani received her and while in Rome, she was presented in court to Queen Elena.

Many of Helen Shaw's characteristics were similar to those of her father. Being modest in the extreme, she never wanted it known that she gave money to seven young people for a college education.

In the spring of this year, a white pine, donated by the school board and planted on the school grounds, was placed there in tribute to one of the greatest pioneers of Anamosa.

## Day Journal Shows Interesting

The "Day Journal" of Fisher and Son of Upper Fisherville shows these items: April, 1856. The names of those of old settlers on a wide territory in Jones counties:

- G. W. Stevens, 1 pair \$5.00.
- Alex. Roten, 8 yards \$2; 1 bed cord, \$.60.
- John Crow, 1 whip lash
- T. Falor, 1 pair shoes, sash window \$.8.
- A. J. Schenover, 1 pair harness, \$.75.

### Dried Apples

- D. D. Sampson, 1,000 \$4; 1 barrel flour, \$7; 5 bush, \$25; 1 pound of \$1.60.

- S. G. Matson, 1 gallon \$1.15; whale bone, \$1; spectacles, 2.50.

- Thurston Joslin, 1 trap 1 pair shirts, \$3.50; 2 pair suspenders, \$.25.

- Henry Booth, 1 coat and R. Hay, 1 bedstead, 1 set chairs, \$6; 1 chair, \$ cord, \$.25.

- George M. Taylor, 1 \$1.50; 1 fork, \$1.

- Ambrose Parsons, 1 "Lady", \$2; 1 looking glass pound tea, \$.25.

- William Weeks, Ry, 2 corn, \$6.25; soft soap, \$.8
- A. A. Overaker, 1 crate Solomon Hester, 12 sugar, \$1; 6 pounds coffee

- Isaac Bissell, 1 buckskin 3 dozen eggs, \$.25.

- John Carbee, 1 trap, scythe and snath, \$2.50; stone, \$1.0.

### One Bonnet

- Edward Reese, "for 1 bonnet, \$2.50; flowers, \$.4 \$2.25; 1 handkerchief, \$.25; ribbon, \$.40; 1 pair "small" \$2.45; 1 yard silk, \$1.50; Jacquenet, \$2.90; 2 pair hose yards Delaine, \$4.50; 1 shawl, \$4; 1 satchel, \$1.50, \$1.00; 29 yards curtain \$4.80; 18 yards ticking, \$7 \$4.10.

Ten years later at close war, the following items Day Book of Dexter Cune show rising costs of 40 many instances.

- Tobacco, \$1.00 lb.; butter, \$.25 dozen; beef, \$1.00 lb.; coffee, \$.50 lb.; tea, \$7 sugar, \$.20 lb.; soap, \$.18 per molasses, \$1.00 gallon; 1 oil, \$.90 gallon; candles, \$1 lump chimney, \$.25; hoop \$2.25; yard wide muslin, \$.2 hair oil or pomade, \$.25 lb. of paper collars, \$.25; best of paper, \$.60; hard wood, per a

Flour is not mentioned, but this was purchased from the mill.

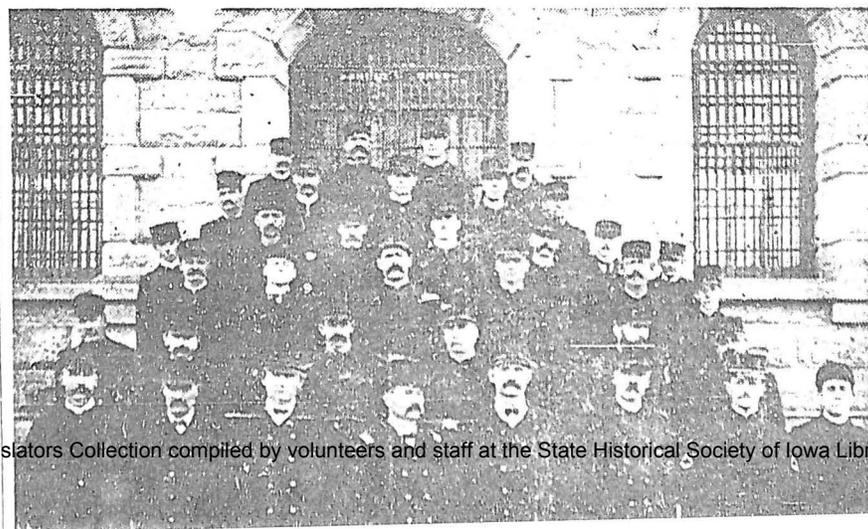
### For Lady

Throughout the Journal, of goods for a man's wardrobe, written, "for Lady".

Other items, then bought and sold, but which not so familiar today are: dried apples, radishes, tall candles at 8 cents a pound, 1 exorbitant, dress hings, paper hats, apple drilling, razor boxes, brass kettles, tea can paper, window curtains, 10 and 15 shavers, lanterns, flat bars of nuts, book muslin, Osgood orange seed at \$1 a

The Journal includes charges for advanced money to them that might get letters from the office. Amounts varied from

## HERE'S REFORMATORY FORCE AWAY BACK IN 1903



his patients, William Nelson Shaw and Nancy D. (Stevenson) Shaw, were of Scottish descent and able to trace their ancestry back to a record telling of Thomas Shaw's marriage to Sarah Gyles in 1716 at Boston. The King of England gave to their son and grandson, who were both christened Francis, a large grant of land in what is now Washington county, Maine.

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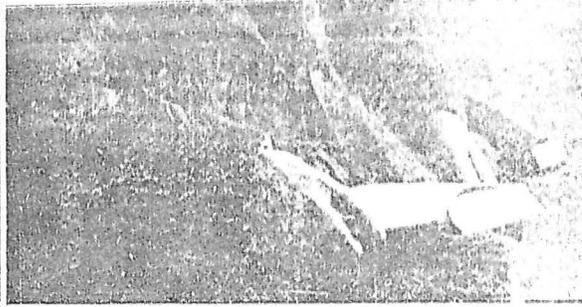
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After the Mexican war, Colonel Shaw again turned eastward and travelled to Anamosa which then consisted only of a building or two. The next year he again set out for California where he remained for two years before returning to settle in Anamosa. His several investments were very fortunate and he remained a wealthy man.

In 1854, he married Helen Crane and two children were born to them, both daughters, Helen and Nancy A. "Nannie" died during the colonel's imprisonment after Shiloh. Mrs. Shaw died in 1865 and two years afterward, he took to wife Rheta Harmon, who only lived a year after the marriage. He again remarried, this time Mrs.



The historic Dubuque Shot tower as it still stands today.

Elizabeth Higby of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

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#### Daughter A Fluent Linguist

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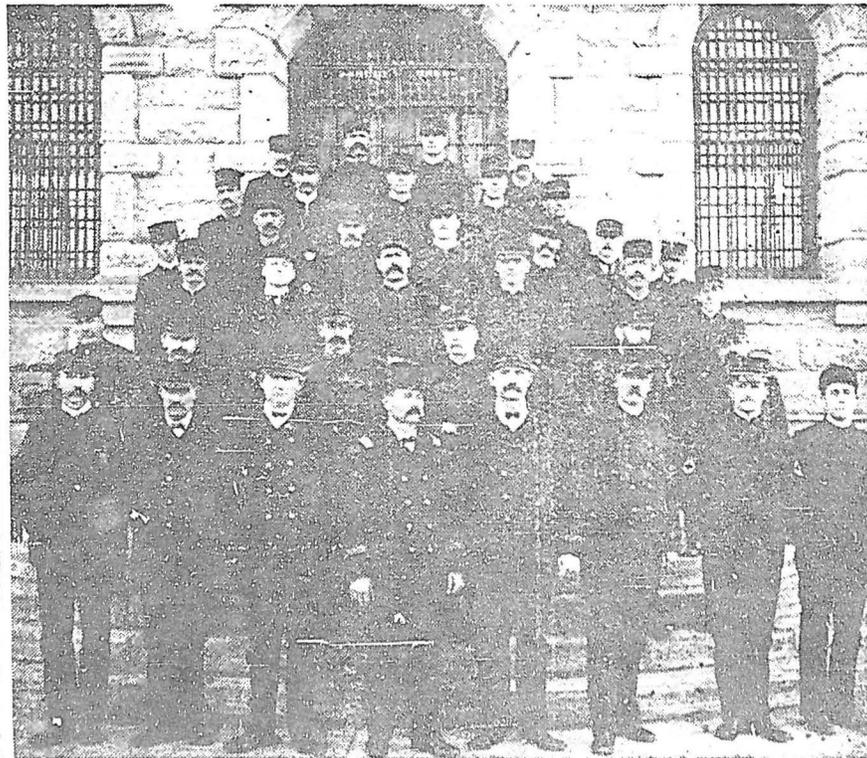
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## HERE'S REFORMATORY FORCE AWAY BACK IN 1903



Reading from left to right—  
First Row: George Walker, George Beaman, A. A. Fife, Harry Smith, Harry Powers, Dr. S. Dinet, P. H. Kratochvil, Wm. D. Thomas.

Second Row: M. McCarthy, C. I. Nelson, W. A. Hubbard,

John Edwards, Michael Bous and J. Mitchell.

Third Row: J. A. Brummitt, Benbow, C. W. Pulley, H. B. H. Harper, Conner, Oscar Swanberg.

Fourth Row: B. G. Rees, C. E. Bauserman, Charles Gould,

B. F. Hardt, G. Gwehle, Tip Patterson, George Seeley.

Fifth Row: Graham, J. N. Noel, Lieberknecht, R. F. Murse.

Sixth Row: James Taylor, J. H. Lowe, C. D. Stout, Bert Waggoner.

George M. Taylor, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair socks, \$1.25.

Henty Booth, 1 coat, \$1.00; 1 bed sheet, \$1.00; 1 pair of cord, \$2.50.

George M. Taylor, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair of shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair of socks, \$1.25.

William Weeks, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair of shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair of socks, \$1.25.

A. A. Overaker, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair of shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair of socks, \$1.25.

Solomon Hester, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair of shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair of socks, \$1.25.

Isaac Bassell, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair of shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair of socks, \$1.25.

John Carboe, 1 pair of trousers, \$2.50; 1 pair of shirts, \$1.00; 1 pair of socks, \$1.25.

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# ***Anamosa 1838-1988*** ***. . . A Reminiscence***

editors

**Bertha Finn**  
**Pat Worden Sutton**  
**JoAnn McRoberts Walters**  
**Mildred Barker Brown**

fooling several of the town's leading male citizens, his tittering finally gave way to loud guffaws which gave him away, much to their chagrin.

Sales had served in the Black Hawk war in 1850, and received a land warrant of 160 acres, with which he entered a quarter section immediately north of and adjoining town. This land on North Garnavillo, is where the late Albert and Laura Ament and their family lived for many years. The home is now owned by the Thomas Bensons.

Dr. Sales, with W.T. Shaw and others, erected the Fisher House, the present Iowan Hotel Building. He donated land lots for the site of the Men's Reformatory. He also served in the state legislature as representative and senator for Jones, Jackson and Cedar counties.

N.G. Sales was always ready to contribute freely, and according to his means, to public enterprises, such as the building of churches, schools and railways.

Sales and the Booths, as was mentioned, were bitter political enemies. However, when Sales moved to Colorado, the elder Booth wrote up an obituarial declamation 23 years before Sales' death.

In 1882 Sales returned to Anamosa. He had to appear in court as he had filed a suit against his son-in-law, E.C. Holt, over the ownership of the Holt building on Main Street.

For reasons known only to himself, Sales checked into the Jones county 'Poor Farm', ignoring pleas by his family to come away. He returned to Colorado, at his own leisure, some time later. After moving to Colorado in 1869, he signed his letters to the editor: N.G. Sayles, and continued to do so until his death.

Dr. Sales enjoyed writing about the early days of Anamosa. In one such letter he was 'guying' (teasing) Ude Barker. Mr. Barker, in turn, got even by telling an episode relating to Sales. Both stories are included in the following:

In 1882, Sales aka Sayles, wrote: "I think it was in the month of November 1851, when Mr. Singer was keeping the Waverly House, Court was coming on and the landlord bid up high for snipes to supply his table during court days.

"His bid was out several days. Finally "Ude" Barker, who was working in town, contracted with Singer to supply his table. He got a sack and a crowd to go along to drive them into it.

"All being made ready, the crowd started up Fawn Creek, about 10 o'clock one night; that being considered by the knowing as the most favorable time to sit up and hold the sack.

"It was reported that there were millions of snipes up in Fawn Creek about that time of night. The crowd arrived at the creek and went some 60 rods upstream and then planted "Ude" down among the willows to hold the sack open while the crowd left to drive them down to him.

"They were to 'halloa' occasionally, and he was to

reply.

"They started off down the branch in order to drive the snipes up and into the sack. They kept up a hootin' and he would hoot back, and the boys gradually wandered off toward town, where most of them returned to their homes. Some of the more mirthful, however, stayed up and watched for Barker's return which took place about 3 a.m. He discovered the boys watching for his return, and ran into Ford's tavern and up the stairs, and ran under the bed and there ended the snipe hunt for the night.

"I guess 'Ude' has never heard the last of it."

Booth wrote, D.A. Peet says there is one interesting event connected with Dr. Sayles sniping story that was omitted. The bag used for gathering in the birds was borrowed of Mr. Gay, a grocer then doing business down town.

"The gentleman who held the sack — which was a new one — coolly pawned it the next day and Ario (Alonzo) and the rest of the boys had to chip in a couple of dollars to redeem it.

"Of course, the bag-holder was ahead so far as the financial part was concerned, though the wicked perpetrators of the joke considered that they had received the full worth of their money."

The next week's paper brought forth a retaliation against the doctor by "Ude" Barker. Mr. Barker wrote: 'I think in the year 1850 he met with such limited success in this new county that he (Sales) could hardly support himself and his family and I will say to the public that he killed all he gave his medicine to, except one young man up in Buffalo Creek in the Sam's settlement where the boys 'sniped' the ol' doctor, bad.

"One of the 'boys' pretended to be sick. The 'boys' made up their minds to send for Dr. Sales. A horse was soon got and a rider dispatched to the doctor's shanty to tell him the news. The Dr. was in bed but he crawled out in a hurry, got his nag, and away he flew, leaving the messenger far behind. Stopping neither to hitch nor to clean the mud off his feet, he rushed in, pulled off his gloves, laid down his hat, and went for the suffering patient.

"After making a thorough examination, he gave it up as too great a mystery for him to solve and when he came to look for his hat and gloves, they were gone, and I tell you, he got out of that house in a double-quick hurry and made for home. He got in mud over his boots, fell down four times, and waded Benadom creek before he got back to Anamosa.

"Mr. Editors, could you heard the back-handed blessings of his wrath! He swore by all that was good and bad that he would practice medicine no longer! And he kept his word in that one instance at least."

Regina de Sales, daughter of Dr. Sales, was a gifted operatic singer and teacher in London, Paris and Munich.

Dr. Sales lived to the age of 78. He died in 1892.

## Col. William Shaw Original Entrepreneur

Col. William T. Shaw, more familiarly known as, 'Col. Shaw', spoke at one of the Old Settler's Reunions, held in 1886. He said, "I came here from the poorest country on the face of the earth; the state of Maine. My experience seems to differ from those who have spoken. I came, not to pioneer life, but from it.

"I landed here in 1851, and was all over Nebraska

when there was not a white man in the territory. I had been in Oregon, Central America, Mexico and California, and had got tired of it.

"One reason I stopped here was because I liked the looks of the girls. We were about as civilized in 1851, as now. We all dressed alike and I thought I was about as good looking as any of them.

Source: Iowa Territorial and State Legislators Collection compiled by volunteers and staff at the State Historical Society of Iowa Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

"When I reached Cincinnati, I had 6¼ cents in my pocket. This I threw in the Ohio river, so that I had an even start in the world. I have not much state pride, but believe I have a good eye for land and I believe the state of Iowa has the best land on the American continent, but still, it was the good-looking women that led me to locate in the state of Iowa." ( Soon after his return to Anamosa in 1854, he was married to his first wife, one of those good looking women.)

After Col. Shaw's arrival at the little village of Anamosa, for the second time, in May 1854 (he was gone panning gold for two years), he purchased land on both sides of the Military Road, which was later Anamosa's Main Street. He also bought a quantity of land around Jones county, in addition to land in other areas of the then five-year-old State of Iowa.

Col. Shaw then commenced building on the 'tableland' of Anamosa, away from the lower swampland of the west and early portion of the town. He was, among many other business dealings, what would today be called a contractor, hiring out his help.

In 1855-56, in conjunction with J.H. Fisher, N.G. Sales, and H.C. Metcalf, he began building the Fisher House on the corner of Garnavillo and Main Street. Not stopping there, he built, with Mr. Metcalf, the large three-story building two doors east of the Fisher House. Shaw later built most of the buildings where Kouba's Drug Store is now, and eastward to, and including his Shaw Block, on the corner of Main and Huber streets. He also built a couple of buildings on the south side of the street.

Shaw also had a hand in the construction of the Strawberry School Hill, the old Congregational Church on Main Street, and the two Methodist Churches, in addition to many residences.

In 1877 he built the 'block', (as each building was called), now housing Stoltz insurance. When it was going up, Shaw jokingly told the next-door editor, Thomas Booth, that he was finishing off the second story and proposed to start a church of his own, and be his own preacher. He told Booth that only those were to be admitted as members who did not need to be converted; men without original sin, like himself (Shaw). The church, according to Booth's written account, would be modeled after Col. Shaw's well-known theological views and all wordly-minded people would be rigorously excluded from its pale.

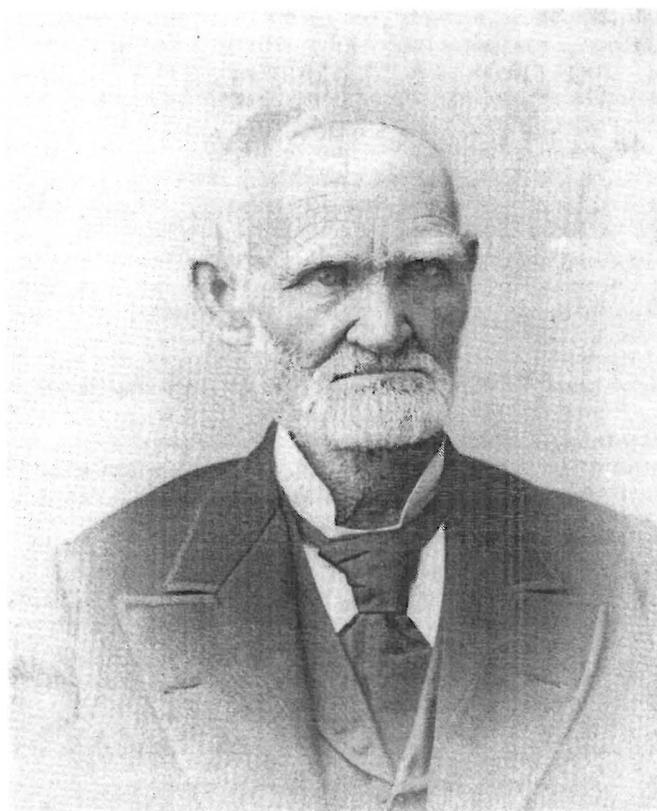
Booth added, with tongue-in-cheek, that he hoped the Col. would grant a special dispensation for reporters, during the dedication.

William T. Shaw, of whom it was said, 'in the use of profanity, none excelled him except General Sherman', was considered an 'upstart', among other things, during his early years in town.

In 1851, the board of commissioners, forerunners of the board of supervisors, was superseded by the county judge, an office created at that time by state law. This action by the legislators created a one-man powerhold of county management for 10 years; until the law was changed.

This is mentioned here because in 1857, William T. Shaw aspired for the county judgeship.

In the 1857 Eureka, the Republican paper, an account concerning the pre-county election was written, probably by C.L.D. Crockwell, as follows: "The bogus stamp candidate for county Judge, William T. Shaw, we understand, is still in the field, and is electioneering among that class of Republicans who are his friends, who would not vote for Judge Huber on



Colonel W. T. Shaw (Photo submitted by Helen Heckenlaible)

account of his politics, and urging them to use their utmost energies for his, Shaw's, support, and deceiving them with the idea of his standing a good chance of being elected. So beware of this deception, for every vote for Shaw will be thrown away, and add two-fold to the support of the Democrat candidate!

"Shaw has not the slightest chance of being elected, and is well aware of it himself, and so is everybody that is conversant of the present political matters of the County, but his object is to defeat Judge Mudgett, no matter what means he uses to carry out his plans.

"Therefore he has entered into this contest being of a revengeful and self-conceited disposition, with his very soul charged with the most bitter hatred for our candidate.

"All the personal abuse and lies of the darkest dyes that have been thrown out against Mudgett, have emanated from that quarter. We are glad to hear that these things are being sifted out, and the citizens of Jones county have come to the conclusion to put down these false accusations, by giving their support to Judge Mudgett."

And with utter abandon and feeling secure in his absolute power of freedom of the press, he added: "We would warn the Republican voters to be aware of fraud, which will be carried on wholesale by the Border Ruffians party and their disaffected associates. Shaw has commenced his circuit through the county, with his tickets to circulate unsparingly by the wayside and by places, and it is well known here, that he will use every dishonest means that he can muster, to enlist his friends to support his ticket."

William T. Shaw was not elected county judge.

Not one to let a little matter such as that stand in his

way, Mr. Shaw, already the town's first mayor, took up another of his many interests, the building of railroads.

He built the Dubuque & Southwestern railroad from Farley to Anamosa and was bringing it toward Marion, when the Civil War started.

He had served in the Mexican War, enlisting in 1846. October 24, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 14th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Shaw served with distinction, and attained the rank of General. He was held prisoner at the infamous Andersonville in 1862 for six months, and while imprisoned, one of his two children by his first wife, Helen (Crane), died. The child, Nancy, was three years old at the time of her death.

Col. Shaw was released from Andersonville in an exchange of prisoners and returned to the battlefield. Two years later, the out-spoken Shaw publically accused a superior of drunkenness and inability to command. Shaw was relieved of his own command and received a dishonorable discharge shortly before the end of the Civil War. The matter was later straightened out. He was vindicated and he received his honorable discharge in January 1866.

Returning to Anamosa after the war, Shaw again resumed his self-chosen role as a leader in community affairs. He was president of the Midland Railroad, which later became a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, and through his efforts it was completed to Anamosa in 1871.

His wife, Helen, died May 2, 1867, and, on Christmas Day that year, he married Retta Harmon, a school teacher. She, with their infant son, died 11 months later. His third wife, Elizabeth Crane Higby, was a widow with two children, George E. Higby and Fanny Higby.

In 1872, his spacious, handsome home on the slightly eminence a half-mile southeast of the city was

completed. This was afterward referred to as the Shaw Mansion. Many elegant parties and balls were held in honor of his daughter Helen "Lou" Shaw and step-daughter, Fannie Higby. Fannie later married Henry S. Dutton, a nephew of Col. Shaw. George Dutton, who was injured when he fell from a horse while riding along the driveway from the Shaw house was severely injured and remained incapacitated for the rest of his life.

On his estate Shaw, in 1880, erected a large creamery that, at one time, produced up to 800 pounds of butter per day (which was sold at 25 cents a pound.)

In 1879, to aid in keeping track of his vast amount of real estate, he had the county surveyor, O. Burlingame, draw a map of his territory. Shaw's land ran as far south as the river and east to what was known as the Metcalf farm. He located his various sites by colors. His town lots, for example, were colored green. The local paper reported, "When the Colonel is in doubt as to the location of any of his numerous tracts, or does not feel quite sure that he has quit-claimed some particular slice of right-of-way to more than two different railroad companies, he casts his eye upon the colored map and that decides the question instantler."

For over 35 years, Shaw was the senior member of the Shaw & Schoonover Bank.

It was said that he had more to do with the material growth and development of the town than any other citizen during his residence of 56 years. He justly deserved the title, 'First Citizen', conferred upon him by his contemporaries.

The old Colonel lived until 1909 and died at the age of 87. In his final years, he was cared for by his daughter, 'Lou'.

His wife, Elizabeth, preceded him in death.

## **Maria McGreevy Pioneer Catholic**

Maria McGreevy was one of Anamosa's oldest and most respected pioneers, who, for 72 years, endeared herself to the citizens of Anamosa and vicinity. Her life covered the entire early history of the city.

She was born in London, England, in 1845, the daughter of John and Winnifred Henley. This family emigrated from England to America in 1849. The Henleys moved from the East coast to Cascade in 1853, and two years later to Anamosa.

In 1865 Maria was married to Hugh McGreevy shortly after he settled in Anamosa. For many years she

assisted him in running the Anamosa House, a hotel which was located on the corner of Main and Cleveland streets. After the death of her husband in 1890, she continued to operate the hotel.

Maria was known for helping the sick and others in need. She aided the first missionary efforts for Catholic worship in this community, before any public house of worship was provided.

When she died in 1927, she was survived by her daughter, Mary, wife of John E. Rhody, and three sons, Will, Thomas, and Vincent.

## **H. C. Metcalf Lights Up Anamosa**

submitted by Joyce Merritt

Although not considered as one of the five founders of the town of Anamosa by early town historians, Horace C. Metcalf was one of the sturdy pioneers who came to the town early and stayed on, and he was in the forefront with a group of men who assisted in many ways in the city's growth and development.

H.C. Metcalf came to Anamosa from Marion in 1847. He operated a blacksmith shop and store where the water works now stands. He was the first Republican

Sheriff in Jones county,

Mr. Metcalf and David Graham built the large three-story grist mill where the electric light plant is now.

Mr. Metcalf organized the First National Bank, now the site of the Town Crier, on the north side of Main Street. T.W. Shapley was the cashier. The oldest residents would have remembered the day a 'run' was being made on the Schoonover Bank. When H.C. Metcalf heard the news, he gathered up the money in

THE UNITED STATES  
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY  
AND  
PORTRAIT GALLERY  
OF  
EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

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IOWA VOLUME.

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CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:  
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
1878.

In December, 1865, Captain Rumble entered the law office of H. M. Martin, of Marengo, and read until February 1867, when he was admitted to practice at the Iowa county bar. Here he has since followed his profession, with a growing reputation, particularly as a jury lawyer. He enters heartily into sympathy with his clients' rights, makes an impassioned argument, and has great power with a jury.

Captain Rumble was elected to the state senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1872; attended the adjourned session of the fourteenth general assembly, the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, and as we write is preparing to attend the seventeenth. He was re-elected in 1875, and his present term will expire at the close of 1879.

He has been chairman of the committee on colleges for the blind, and was on the judiciary commit-

tee during every session. He is the father of the three-card monte bill, which became a law in 1876. As a legislator, he is attentive to business, and shows much practical good sense.

Senator Rumble has served at home on the school board, and lends his influence and aid in local causes generally, which tend to the public good.

Politically, he has uniformly acted with the republican party.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a church-goer, but a communicant in no religious body.

Senator Rumble has a second wife. His first was Miss Addie M. Whittling, of Marengo; married in December, 1866. She died in February, 1869, leaving one child. His second wife was Miss Mary E. Shepherd, of Iowa City, chosen on the 7th of December, 1872. She has one child.

## COLONEL WILLIAM T. SHAW,

### ANAMOSA.

THE brick town of Anamosa, Jones county, the best built city of its size in Iowa, owes more of its beauty and solidity to Colonel Shaw than to any other ten men in the city. He is a town builder, a railroad builder and a rebellion smasher, and would be a man of mark in a much larger city than Anamosa.

William Tuckerman Shaw, a native of Maine, was born in Steuben, Washington county, on the 22d of September, 1822. His parents were William Nicholas Shaw and Nancy D. Stevens Shaw. His paternal grandfather was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary army: aid-de-camp to General Knox; was promoted to the rank of captain of artillery in 1780, and served until the close of the war.

Young Shaw was educated in the common schools of his native town, and the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, attending the latter institution two or three years. At nineteen he started for the west, spending one year in teaching a private school in Greencastle, Indiana. He then went to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and continued teaching until the Mexican war broke out.

In 1848 Mr. Shaw strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Choctaws, and other tribes, and the next year found his way into California. He remained there, digging in the mines with fair success, until 1851, when he returned

as far eastward as Anamosa, then little more than a four-corners, on the banks of the Wapsipineon river. Here he bought lands and opened a farm, with more "yellow boys" of the mines all the time before the eye of his imagination, and in 1852 he returned to the Golden State again by the overland route. Two years later he returned to Anamosa and speculated in real estate, being fortunate in many of his investments. He built the Dubuque Southwestern railroad from Farley to Anamosa, and was at work on this road when the rebellion broke out. For the last ten or twelve years he has been engaged in banking, real estate, and the building of brick blocks in Anamosa and railroads to help the town. The Iowa Midland road, running from Clinton to Anamosa, is the work of his hands. He is of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover and Co. Nearly every business block in Anamosa was put up by him. His energy, business tact and executive power are unmatched in Jones county.

In 1846 he enlisted as a private in the 2d regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and remained with it till the close of the Mexican war. He was in the battle of Buena Vista, where both the colonel and lieutenant-colonel were killed. Mr. Shaw returned as a non-commissioned officer.

On the 24th of October, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 14th regiment Iowa Infantry,

and served the full three years for which it enlisted. His regiment was in the second brigade, third division, sixteenth army corps, and after being fearfully cut up at Pittsburgh Landing, it composed for a time part of the "Iron Brigade," which consisted of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and 58th Illinois regiments. No better fighting regiment went from Iowa than the 14th, and no braver, more daring officer than Colonel Shaw.

For a while he commanded the third division of the sixteenth army corps, and when finally relieved at the end of the three years, on the 29th of October, 1864, Major-General A. J. Smith paid a high compliment to him for his "courage, patriotism and skill" during the fifteen months that he had its command. When about to leave the division which he had so bravely commanded, the officers made him a present of a beautiful sword and scabbard, a token of their kindly regard, which he cherishes highly.

The Shaws are a patriotic family. A cousin of the Colonel, Robert G. Shaw, commanded the first colored regiment, and was killed at Fort Wagner.

Colonel Shaw was originally a federalist, then a whig, and latterly a republican. He is now a member of the lower house of the general assembly, and one of the leading members of that body. He is not a member of any religious body.

Colonel Shaw has had three wives. In 1854 he married Miss Helen A. Crane, of Jones county. She had two children, and died in 1865. One child survives her. His second wife was Rhetta Harmon, who lived only one short year. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Higby, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

Colonel Shaw is a tall, sparely built man, of nervous temperament, quick to act and to think, and always ready at repartee. He is as full of humor as an egg is of meat. He is a good hater, and would have pleased Dr. Johnson, hating hypocrisy, shams of every description, and traitors preëminently. He is attached to his friends and to every true, fair-dealing person, and will travel a long distance to render aid to the needy. In every respect he is a valuable citizen.

## JACOB W. ROGERS,

### WEST UNION.

JUDGE ROGERS, as he is universally called in Fayette county, and who was a pioneer in West Union, is a native of the Granite State, being born in Moultonboro, on the 15th of August, 1820. His father, John Rogers, was a farmer, whose ancestors came from England, and settled at an early day in the eastern part of New Hampshire. The wife of John Rogers was Anna Wentworth, a descendant of Governor Wentworth, and a relative of Hon. John Wentworth of Illinois. In England it is one of the noble families, but Judge Rogers places no weight in pedigree. In this free country every man builds his own ladder.

Jacob lost his father when the son was only four years old; at seven the family moved to Ossipee, in the same state, and in 1831 to Bethel, Vermont. There the subject of this notice worked out more or less on farms, purchasing, after four or five years, his time of his stepfather, Samuel Rogers, for one hundred dollars. At this time, seventeen years of age, he had had but a few months' schooling, and now alternated between laboring in the summers, attending academies at Randolph and Royalton

in the autumns, and teaching during the winters. This course he pursued for three or four years.

In 1843 Mr. Rogers came as far west as McHenry county, Illinois, where he taught steadily until 1845, going thence to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, where he taught four or five terms. He then went into the mercantile business with Jacob Lybrand; continued in trade there until the summer of 1849, and on the 7th of the following September he and his partner took a stock of goods to the spot where West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, now stands. The town was not laid out, and there was no building on the site. William Wells had a log house half a mile away. Mr. Rogers built the first house, which was made of hewn logs, in the place, and moved into it on Christmas day, 1849. The goods were put into Mr. Wells' log house, and the partnership was soon dissolved.

In 1850 Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lybrand and Mr. Wells laid out the town, and that year Mr. Rogers was appointed postmaster, the nearest postoffice before that date being at Elkader, Clayton county, twenty-five miles distant. Provisions were brought from

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
JONES COUNTY,  
IOWA,

CONTAINING

*A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,*

Biographical Sketches of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers  
in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits  
of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the  
Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Jones  
County, Constitution of the United States,  
Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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CHICAGO:  
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY,  
1879.

to New Berlin, Chenango Co., when Benjamin was 2 years old, and the son lived with his grandparents several years, he losing his mother when he was 9 years old. His education was limited to the common schools, though he acquired no inconsiderable amount of knowledge outside the recitation-rooms, and has always been inclined to study. At 17 years of age, he went to Canada, learning the blacksmith's and joiner's trades, returning to the United States at the end of four years, and soon afterward starting wagon-shops at Stillwell Prairie and Kingsbury, Ind., and continuing the business three years. During this period, he acquired a knowledge of the Daguerrean business, and, afterward, traveled awhile in Illinois and Wisconsin, also teaching music, vocal and band, continuing at intervals for seventeen years. After traveling five years as an artist and musician, he engaged in buying lumber and shipping it down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. In 1858, Mr. Shaw came to Jones Co., Iowa, and, in October of the next year, settled in Anamosa, which has since been his residence. He was County Superintendent of Schools in 1859 and 1860; became proprietor of the Fisher House in October, 1859, and remained in it between two and three years. About this period, having part ownership in a quarry of superior stone, near the city of Anamosa, and, thinking it would be a feasible point at which to locate a penitentiary, he, with others, began to agitate the question of the location of such an institution at this place. He began to build side-tracks from the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, put up a perpetual lime-kiln, and commenced developing the quarry, and the penitentiary was located here. In 1874, Mr. Shaw was appointed one of the three Fish Commissioners of the State, an office created at the session of the General Assembly, held in January to March of that year, and he still holds that office, he being the sole Commissioner since 1876. It was a fortunate appointment, for no other man in the State of Iowa has taken so much interest in fish culture, or done so much to interest the people in the subject. He may be called an enthusiast in the science, he having made it his careful study for years. Mr. Shaw inherited in a large degree the mechanical talent of his father, and has recently invented a fish-way that is of a superior quality. Michigan, which has probably paid more attention to fish culture than any other State in the West, has recently, after examining a dozen inventions of the kind, adopted his, and is introducing it into her streams. Commissioner Shaw was a very useful man in Jones Co. before his services were required by the State in the direction here indicated. He was a member of the School Board of the city of Anamosa, and its President four or five years, and has held other offices in the municipality. He is Master Workman of the Anamosa Lodge of United Workmen. Mr. Shaw has uniformly affiliated with the Democratic party, but of late years has given but little attention to politics. His wife was Miss Olive Burlingame, of Chenango Co., N. Y. Married on the 12th of May, 1851. They have had four children, three of them yet living.

**COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW**, Anamosa. William Tuckerman Shaw, a native of Maine, was born in Steuben, Washington Co., on the 22d of September, 1822; his parents were William Nicholas Shaw and Nancy D. (Stevens) Shaw; his paternal grandfather was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army; was aid-de-camp to Gen. Knox; was promoted to the rank of Captain of artillery in 1780, and served until the close of the war. Young Shaw was educated in the common schools of his native town and the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, attending the latter institution two or three years; at 19, he started for the West, spending one year in teaching a private school in Greencastle, Ind.; he then went to Harrodsburg, Ky., and continued teaching until the Mexican war broke out; in 1848, Mr. Shaw strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes, and, the next year, found his way into California; he remained there, digging in the mines, until 1851, when he returned as far eastward as Anamosa, then little more than a four-corners, on the banks of the Wapsipinicon River; in 1852, he returned to the Golden State again, by the overland route; two years later, he returned to Anamosa and speculated in real estate, being fortunate in many of his investments; he built the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad from Farley to Anamosa, and was at work on this road when the rebellion broke out; for the last ten or twelve years he has been engaged in banking,



*Mr. J. Shaw*

real estate and the building of brick blocks in Anamosa, and railroads to help the town; the Iowa Midland road, running from Clinton to Anamosa, is the work of his hands; he is of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover & Co. In 1846, he enlisted as private in the 2d Ky. V. I., and remained with it until the close of the Mexican war; he was in the battle of Buena Vista, where both the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel were killed; Mr. Shaw returned as a non-commissioned officer. On the 24th of October, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 14th I. V. I., and served the full three years for which he enlisted; his regiment was in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and, after being fearfully cut up at Pittsburg Landing, it composed, for a time, part of the "Iron Brigade," which consisted of the 5th, 12th and 14th Iowa and the 58th Illinois Regiments; no better fighting regiment went from Iowa than the 14th, and no braver, more daring officer than Col. Shaw; for awhile, he commanded the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and when finally relieved at the end of the three years, on the 29th of October, 1864, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith paid a high compliment to him for his "courage, patriotism and skill" during the fifteen months that he had its command; when about to leave the division which he had so bravely commanded, the officers made him a present of a beautiful sword and scabbard, as a token of their kindly regard, which he cherishes highly. The Shaws are a patriotic family; a cousin of the Colonel, Robert G. Shaw, commanded the 1st Colored Regiment, and was killed at Fort Wagner. Col. Shaw was elected to the State Legislature, and, during the session in which he served, was one of the leading members of that body. Col. Shaw has had three wives; in 1854, he married Miss Helen A. Crane, of Jones Co; she had two children, and died in 1865; one child survives her. His second wife was Rhetta Harmon, who lived only one short year. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Higby, of Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

**J. L. SHEEAN**, attorney at law, of the firm of Sheean & McCarn, Anamosa; is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born June 3, 1835; when very young, his parents removed to Illinois and located in Jo Daviess Co., being among the first to locate in that early settled county; he grew up to manhood and received his education there, and studied law in Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; he came to Jones Co. and located in Anamosa in 1861, and since then he has practiced his profession here. He has held school offices. On the 3d of July, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura J. Rawlins, a native of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and a sister of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins; they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

**H. W. SIGWORTH**, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Clarion Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 25, 1837; he grew up and attended school there, and completed his literary course at the State University, Madison, Wis.; he studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1863; after graduating, he came to Iowa and located in Linn Co., and engaged in the practice of medicine; he continued there fourteen years, and, in 1877, he came to Anamosa, and since then has practiced his profession here; he holds the office of City Alderman, and has held town and school offices. On the 18th of May, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Bowen, daughter of Hon. T. S. Bowen, of Green Co., Wis.; they have five children, four sons and one daughter.

**M. P. SIGWORTH**, physician and surgeon, Anamosa; is a native of Clarion Co., Penn., and was born Nov. 27, 1838; he grew up to manhood and received his education there, and began reading medicine; he entered the army and enlisted in the 155th Penn. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. G; he came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1863, and completed his medical studies and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1866; he practiced medicine in Linn Co. until 1878, when he came to Anamosa and associated with his brother in the practice of medicine; in 1878, he attended Bellevue College Hospital, New York, and took the ad eundem degree. During the present year—1879—he married Mrs. Maggie Trion, from Marion, Linn Co., Iowa; he has one son—Miles P., by a former wife.

**DR. WM. M. SKINNER**, physician, dealer in drugs, medicines, wall paper, toilet and fancy articles, Anamosa; is a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; was

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# HISTORY

OF

# JONES COUNTY, IOWA

PAST AND PRESENT

R. M. CORBIT, B. S. and LL. B.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



IN TWO VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

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*Vol. 2*  
VOLUME II

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## BIOGRAPHICAL

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### COLONEL WILLIAM TUCKERMAN SHAW.

Colonel William Tuckerman Shaw for many years occupied a central place on the stage of public activities in Jones county and won distinguished honors in military fields, rendering valuable aid to his country in the Mexican and again in the Civil wars. Identified with the banking and agricultural interests of the state, his record is that of an honorable business man, who recognizes and uses his opportunities. In every relation of life he held to high standards of conduct and without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost men that Jones county has numbered in its citizenship.

Colonel Shaw was born in Steuben, Maine, September 22, 1822, and came of one of the oldest New England families whose members were valorous, industrious and chivalrous. The Shaws were of Scotch descent. The earliest record is of Thomas Shaw, who married Sarah Gyles in Boston in 1716. Their son, Francis, was prominent in Boston and with his son, Francis, Jr., and others, received from the king a large grant of land in what is now Washington county, Maine. This grant included many islands, some of which were owned until recently by the family as a part of the land still is. Of this family Samuel Shaw won distinguished honors through his military service in the Revolutionary war and also as a diplomat and statesman in later life. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 2, 1754. His father, a man distinguished for intelligence and enterprise, conducted an extensive business as a merchant, and in training for life's practical duties sent his son, Samuel Shaw, to one of the public schools of Boston at the usual age. He continued his studies in a Latin school, coming under the instruction of James Lovell, one of the leading educators of that day. He manifested special aptitude in his studies and the knowledge of Latin which he acquired enabled him in after life, in the leisure of the camp and on his voyage to India and China, to become familiar with the most popular and admired Latin poets and historians. Being destined for commercial pursuits, Samuel Shaw soon quitted the school for the counting room, but the political exigencies of the age interfered with his plans of mercantile life. He had not attained his majority when his patriotism was aroused by the oppressive measures of the mother country and the restriction of American rights. Moreover, the northern part of Boston, where he resided was the abode of some of the most active and ardent spirits who gave character and impulse to the first movements of the Revolutionary war. Troops were sent from England to hold the colonies in subjection and paraded the streets of Boston. This continually excited and angered the colonists and intense feeling was everywhere manifest. Boston at that time was

"Given under my hand and seal at West Point, upon the Hudson river, this fifth day of January, 1784. Signed, H. Knox, M. General."

Following the close of the war and organization of the republic, Capt. Samuel Shaw was the first to receive the appointment of consul of the United States at Canton from the American congress in 1786, an appointment which President Washington renewed in 1790. Captain Shaw resided in that city for several years and for a considerable period was actively engaged in the commerce on the China and Indian seas. He made trade relations between this country, China and India a special object of study and furnished much valuable information upon the subject. His death occurred in 1794.

The Shaw family founded a settlement called Goldsboro just before the Revolutionary war and in sustaining settlers during the war much of the family fortune was spent. Francis Shaw, Sr., and Francis Shaw, Jr., the great-grandfather and grandfather of our subject respectively, died in the same year. The latter left a widow and two sons. Robert Gould Shaw, the elder son, became a millionaire philanthropist and it was to his grandson, Colonel Robert G. Shaw, that the beautiful monument by St. Gaudens was erected on Boston Commons. The younger son was William Nickels Shaw, the father of Colonel William T. Shaw. He remained in Maine, a most generous kindly gentleman, and there married Nancy Davis Stevens, a daughter of Jonathan Stevens, of English descent, who in early life was a member of the English army but afterward joined the American forces in the Revolutionary war. Jonathan Stevens wedded Mary Tracy, a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of the Anglo-Norman family whose ancestor Sire de Traci fought at Hastings under William the Conqueror. The family of William N. and Nancy Shaw numbered twelve children. Hannah Townsley, who was born October 14, 1814, lived in Steuben, Maine, and died in 1891. Mary Stevens, born April 19, 1816, died September 11, 1831. Francis R. G., born April 23, 1818, wedded Mary E. Moore January 26, 1843. He was captain of a bark which sailed from New York for Barbadoes and was drowned on the passage out January 19, 1846. John, born May 8, 1820, became extensively engaged in shipbuilding at Machias, Maine. He wedded Relief Antoinette Babcock April 14, 1850. William T. is the next of the family. Eliza Willard, born July 16, 1824, was married May 18, 1851, to Seamore Leighton and died February 23, 1890. George Nickels, born September 11, 1826, went to California, was married there and died December 11, 1861. Edward Blake, born August 30, 1828, lived in Steuben, Maine, until a year or two before his death, when he removed to Massachusetts and afterward to California, where he died July 17, 1850. Judith T., born April 4, 1831, died September 9, 1834. Henry Coffin, born November 9, 1833, went to California. Mary Judith, born May 8, 1836, was married October 8, 1854, to William R. H. Dutton, of Ellsworth, and they became residents of Steuben, Maine. Sarah Russell, born December 13, 1839, made her home in Steuben, Maine.

Colonel William T. Shaw was educated at Kent's Hill, a well known Methodist school. At an early age he went to Indiana, where he engaged in teaching in a private school, which was the institution that proved the nucleus of De Pauw University. He afterward went to Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching and in studying law. At the time of the Mexican war Colonel W. T. Shaw,

then a young man of twenty-three years, enlisted at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, whither he had emigrated from Indiana. At the battle of Buena Vista all of the commissioned officers of his regiment were killed. Something of his experiences in Mexico may best be gleaned from the following letters which he wrote home to his mother.

"Camp Agua, Nueva, Feb. 8, 1846.

Dear Mother:

Here I am 3000 miles from home and 100 miles from nowhere, fat and hearty and could eat a Mexican with as much gusto as I ever did a piece of roast beef. We are now 25 miles beyond Saltillo, where Gen. Taylor has established his headquarters. What our next movement will be I cannot tell, but it is believed here that our next movement will be San Luis Potosi. We have had considerable excitement in camp lately. We were turned out every night for about a week to have a fight but nobody came to fight us and so we failed to get it. Although we have had no fighting we have had some hard service. For example, your humble servant, after having been on duty three days and nights without sleep, on the fourth night had laid himself down on his blanket to get a little sleep. When I had got into a deep sound sleep, I was awakened by the cry of 'turn out, turn out!' and we turned and marched 15 miles that night to defend a pass where the Mexicans were supposed to be about to get into our rear. After having arrived there, and seeing no signs of the enemy we turned about and marched back making about 30 miles in 10 hours, which is doing very well, considering we had to carry our guns, cartridge boxes and knapsacks making in all a good load for a jack. I stand marching very well, which I was rather fearful I should not account of the lameness in my ankles.

If you cannot read this letter, wait till I come home and I will read it for you.

Your aff. son,  
Wm. T. Shaw.

Superscription,  
Mrs. N. D. Shaw,  
Stueben, Maine."

Headquarters Agua, Nueva, Feb. 28th, 1846.

Dear Mother:

We have had a big fight and I suppose you will be pleased to hear from me and that I am safe. The battle was fought on the 22 and 23 inst. Our reg. was not engaged with the enemy until the 23d, where after running us  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in 5 minutes we charged upon about 5 times our number of Mexicans amidst a shower of musket balls and grape shot, but we soon made them show their backs, and the way we laid the yellow scoundrels out was the right way. We killed about 150 in less than 10 minutes, not however, without considerable loss on our side. But I have not time to give you a detailed account of the fight. But you may conclude we did some hard fighting for our company lost, killed and wounded, one third the number we took into the field. Our last charge was a desperate one. Our regiment with four companies from the Second Ill. regiment, making us about 500 men, worn down by the fatigue of the day, charged upon a large

body of Mexican Infantry, when we were attacked on our flank by 3000 or 4000 cavalry, which compelled us to retreat and a most bloody retreat it proved to us. I never knew until then, what it was to be where it rained bullets. I thought I had a chance to be hit by about 1000, but by good luck, but two hit me, and those scarcely drew blood. One grazed the skin over my eye and the other hit me in the thumb. But I thank God, I have escaped. We have been almost continually on foot for 8 days, yet I scarcely feel fatigued, and am in good spirits and health.

Your aff. son,  
Wm. T. Shaw.

Superscription,  
Mrs. N. D. Shaw,  
Steuben, Maine."

After the Mexican war, in 1849, a company of thirty men was formed of which he was elected captain, to cross the plains of California. They went by the southern Santa Fe route, passing through Fort Smith and Santa Fe, etc. In California he engaged in mining until his health failed. Later he engaged in the lumber business. About 1851 he returned to the east via Nicaragua. Later he came to Iowa in about 1852. He did not remain here long but again passed overland, this time by the northern route described by Colonel Robert Evans in his book.

Colonel Shaw returned east via Panama and came to Iowa, where he entered land in Jones county and married May 4, 1854, Helen A. Crane, daughter of Pauline and Roswell Crane, descendants of old Connecticut families. Mr. Crane was a descendant of Jasper Crane, one of the founders of the New Haven colony about 1636, and later of the Newark, New Jersey, colony. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw had two children, Helen L. and Nancy A. "Nannie" died during the colonel's imprisonment after Shiloh. Mrs. Shaw died May 2, 1867. Colonel Shaw married for his second wife, Retta Harmon, who died eleven months after her marriage. His third wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Crane Higby, was a widow with two children, George Higby and Mrs. Frances Higby Dutton. Mrs. Shaw died eight years ago. From that time until his death, which occurred April 29, 1909, Colonel Shaw and his daughter Helen, resided at the family home. Before an accident, which he had sustained five years previous to his death, they made yearly visits to the old home in Maine, now owned by his nephew, Dr. Frank L. Shaw, of Machias, Maine.

Among the first of the many building enterprises in which Colonel Shaw engaged in Anamosa was the erection of the Fisher house, now the Hotel Gillen. J. H. Fisher & Son were connected with it but the colonel was the active man and hired and paid the workmen. This hotel structure was built in 1855 and 1856 and the first landlord was Amos H. Peaslee, of Dubuque, his brother Cornelius, being associated with him. This hotel was the first public building erected in this vicinity, all the business houses being in the west end of town, and it was a good deal of a venture for the investors to locate so far away from the business section. This was the beginning of Colonel Shaw's construction work in Anamosa and further details will appear later.

Colonel Shaw was largely instrumental in 1857 in the building of the Dubuque Southwestern from Farley to Anamosa, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul system, and had a contract for a portion of the line. He also assisted in pushing the line on to Marion. At this point we may also state that the colonel was president of the Midland road, now a branch of the Chicago & North-Western, and through his efforts it was completed to Anamosa in 1871.

In the spring of 1861 Colonel Shaw went on a visit to Pittsburg when, hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter, he at once telegraphed Governor Kirkwood offering his service. This offer was promptly accepted and after a short visit in Maine he returned and organized the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, which was mustered in November 6, 1861. Colonel Shaw later becoming commander of the Second Brigade and Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He led his troops numbering twenty-two hundred men, at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and six months were passed at Mobile, Chalsa, Selma, Talladega, Madison, Macon and Libby. The regiment was reorganized in January, 1863, and General Curtis assigned Colonel Shaw to a commission to investigate the loyalty of certain prominent St. Louis citizens, with the result that a number were sent south. In April, 1863, the Fourteenth Iowa was ordered to Vicksburg to rejoin the old brigade with the Second, Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth Iowa Regiments, but when they reached Cairo, where a large number of troops were received, including three companies of new recruits of the Fourteenth, the Thirty-fifth Iowa Regiment was sent south in its place. In June, 1863, the Fourteenth went to Columbus, Kentucky, and Colonel Shaw was detached and appointed president of a court martial and later given command of the post. On the 2d of February, following, this regiment left Vicksburg on the Meridian campaign and returned on the 1st of March, remaining at Vicksburg until April, 1864.

Colonel Shaw was in command of the brigade in the battle of Fort de Russey. They marched twenty-eight miles in one day, built two bridges and at nightfall captured the fort. Joining General Banks, the brigade took active part in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Colonel Shaw bearing the brunt of the conflict and losing heavily. Though a victory was achieved by the Union arms, General Banks ordered a retreat and Colonel Shaw's brigade covered it almost the entire distance to the mouth of the Red river. In July the Sixteenth was reorganized and Colonel Shaw was made commander of the Third Division and held that important post until the muster out, the last service being the chase of Price's army out of Missouri. At Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864, the Fourteenth Iowa was mustered out, on which occasion the following order was issued:

"Headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps,  
Harrisonville, Mo., October 29, 1864.

Special Order No. 132.

Colonel William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers is relieved from command of the Third Division Sixteenth Army Corps and will forthwith join his regiment at Davenport, Iowa. The quartermaster will furnish transportation for himself and authorized servants.

In relieving Col. Shaw from the command of the Third Division, prior to being mustered out, it is an act of justice to an energetic, thorough, competent officer, to say that for the last fifteen months he has been in this command as commanding a post, brigade and division.

In every position he has ever performed the incumbent duties faithfully and well, with an ability that few can equal, with courage, patriotism and skill above question. The service loses an excellent officer when he is mustered out.

By order of

Major General A. J. Smith.

J. Haugh, A. A. G."

Possibly no single event of Colonel Shaw's military record compares in significance to the "Hornet's Nest." Historians now agree that the bravery and strategy displayed by him at this time saved Grant's army from demoralization and ultimately won for the Union one of its main objects. In making special mention of this it does not detract from the glory of others, but tardy justice is not without its reward.

We quote from his message to his comrades at the dedication of the Shiloh monument these significant words: "I am the only surviving colonel of the eleven who commanded the Iowa troops at Shiloh. For the kind interposition of Divine Providence, I trust I have due regard, and today in the quiet of my home, far removed from Shiloh field, I speak to you of the Fourteenth. It is fit and proper that you and I remember our fallen comrades. It is fit and proper that our great commonwealth should erect these monuments to their memory to commemorate the valor of the Iowa regiments which upheld the flag of their country **and the reputation of their state upon this battlefield.**"

Colonel Shaw resumed the duties of citizenship on the expiration of his term of service and his name was connected with many of the enterprises of Anamosa afterward. He was the first mayor in 1856, was on the school board for many years, a member of the legislature in 1875-6, built the old Congregational and Methodist churches, Shaw's block, where are located the county offices and court room, several of the blocks east of the hotel, nearly all the blocks between Niles & Watters' Savings Bank and Huber street, one or two on the opposite side, the schoolhouse on Strawberry Hill and a number of residences in various parts of town. Included among the latter was his own spacious, handsome home on a slightly eminence, a half mile southeast of town, from whose picturesque grounds one may gaze with enchanted vision on the broad expanse of prairie farms, groves and woodland that meet the eye at different points of the compass.

For something over thirty-five years he was the senior member of the Shaw & Schoonover Bank, now the Anamosa National Bank, and had more to do with the material growth and development of the town than any other citizen during his residence of fifty-six years. Partial blindness for a prolonged period, followed by practically total extinction of his eyesight during the last few years, made very active participation in business impossible, but the colonel thus gradually withdrawing from care, mellowed down very perceptibly from the rugged and sometimes imperious manner of address for which he was noted. But behind all of this his kindness of heart was proverbial in the care of his men in the army and was illustrated by benefactions of every conceivable kind during nearly sixty years of home life. The diamond of generous giving to the needy and helpfulness to many a man in need of help had a rough covering but it was a diamond just the same. Colonel Shaw detested the tobacco habit, was a stalwart worker in the prohibitory amendment campaign of 1882, contributed a large sum

in the building of the Welch factory, was a helper in a multitude of enterprises for the benefit of the community, and, as the Cedar Rapids Republican well says: "he was a typical pioneer and we shall not soon look upon his like again."

In his declining years Colonel Shaw was blessed with the comfort and cheer afforded by the companionship and devotion of his daughter, Helen L. Shaw. During the months in which his strength gradually failed, and long sickness was his, she was continually by her father's side to note his every want and to minister to his comfort, giving him every possible attention that a loving daughter could bestow. A contemporary biographer has said of him:

"In his personal character Colonel Shaw was modest in the extreme, readily yielding to others more credit for accomplished results than he cared to ascribe to himself. A close observer of events and a rare judge of men, through a long and eventful life, in which he had come in familiar contact with the greatest actors in a wondrous era, he was an entertaining person to meet, showing in his discourse the knowledge and discrimination of the critic and the well tempered judgment of the philosopher. Owing to his true friendship in which confidence was never lost or debased, his name is deeply engraved upon the hearts of thousands of men and women, who have known him in his early struggles, trials and triumphs. He was ever highly esteemed by all who knew him as an honest, sympathetic and public-spirited citizen. His every-day life was simple, ~~impretending~~ and democratic, bringing him in close touch with all classes, whose feelings and aspirations he understood better than those who stood aloof.

"Philosopher, scholar, thinker, philanthropist, his trained mind worked with the precision of a splendid piece of machinery. Indissolubly connected with Anamosa, its rise, progress and destiny, his public services and private virtues belong to the nation, as one of its great historical characters, and upon whom the town of Anamosa has long since conferred the enduring title of 'First Citizen.'

"Statesman, patriot, soldier, friend. He died as he had lived and in a brave battle with the grim reaper he yielded at last to his first and only surrender.

"Somewhere in eternity, within some golden palace walls, where old battle scarred banners float, and Union jacks keep guard, and Grants and Shermans reign, and all the patriot heroes dwell, the old and fearless warrior has joined the armies of the ages. Amid the dawning light of a new born century, in an age of iron, and steam, and armies, and in a world of peace, weary with the weight of years, death touched his tired heart and he was borne across the great divide that separates man from immortality. Free at last from all the turmoils and struggles of a long and busy life, the old veteran is at rest."

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#### HENRY J. BANGHART.

Henry J. Banghart is a prominent and well known resident of Washington township, who resides in Cascade, his native city, where he is engaged in the real-estate business, making a specialty of handling Kansas and Texas lands. He was born in 1854 and is a representative of one of the best known and highly respected families of Jones county, his ancestors originally coming from Holland.

Department of Iowa  
Grand Army of the Republic

Veteran's name Shaw, William Tuckerman

War Civil

Residence

Battles, etc.

Occupation

Nearest relatives

Date birth Sept 22 1822 Place Steuben, Maine

Father William Nicols

Nativity

Date death Apr 29, 1909 Place Anamosa, Iowa  
Cause Riverside Cem Place burial "

Mother Nancy

Nativity

War record

Wife Helen A. Crane

Col. 14 Iowa Inf.  
Rank Company Regiment State Organization

Children

Age 40. Res. Anamosa

Helen L

Enlisted Apptd Colonel O. 24, 1861  
Date Place

Nancy

Mamie

Sources Roster Iowa Soldiers/ Ex-Soldiers  
Living Iowa 1886 - Anamosa./ The Iowa  
Department of the Grand Army of the  
Republic

Discharged

Date

Place

36 mos. 2 days

Department of Iowa  
Grand Army of the Republic

Record Membership and Dues Paid

Veteran's name Shaw, William Tuckerman

Offices of honor in G. A. R.

Dept. Commander Ap. 1867

Post name  
Fred Steele

Post No.  
4 (78)

Place  
Anamosa

Date Joined  
2 Ap 1886

Member-at-Large

Year Date Paid Amount

Year Date Paid Amount Year Date Paid Amount  
Served in Mexican War. Came to Iowa  
in 1854. Organized the 14th Iowa Inf  
and was commissioned Colonel. Later,  
Commander of the 2d Brigade and 3d  
Division, 16 Army Corps.

Suspended

William T. Shaw,

Born

Maine,

*A citizen of Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, when  
commissioned October 24. 1861,*

[1st.] Colonel, 14th Iowa Infantry.

Captured in Battle at Shiloh, April 6. 1862.

Exchanged, November 13. 1862.

*In command of 2d Brigade, [14th. 27th. and 32d Iowa, 24th and Detach-  
ment of 21st Missouri Infantry,] 3d Division, 16th Corps. March, 1864  
engaged at Fort De Russy, La. At the Battle of Pleasant Hill, La,  
April 9. 1864, His Brigade was the first in the fight, the longest in the  
fight, and in the hardest of the fight, and were the last to leave the Battle  
field. With one tenth of the force on the field, his loss was one half of the  
whole loss on that day; and yet his Brigade was considered in such  
good condition as to be ordered to cover the retreat of the Army to Grand Ecore,  
that night and the next day. The loss in the 32d Iowa was equal to the whole  
loss in Banks army.*

*Mustered out at expiration of term of service, November 16. 1864.*

*Resides at Anamosa, Iowa.*

*Elected April 10. 1867,*

[2d.] Commander Department of Iowa. G. A. R.

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# ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF ANAMOSA



A SESQUICENTENNIAL PROJECT

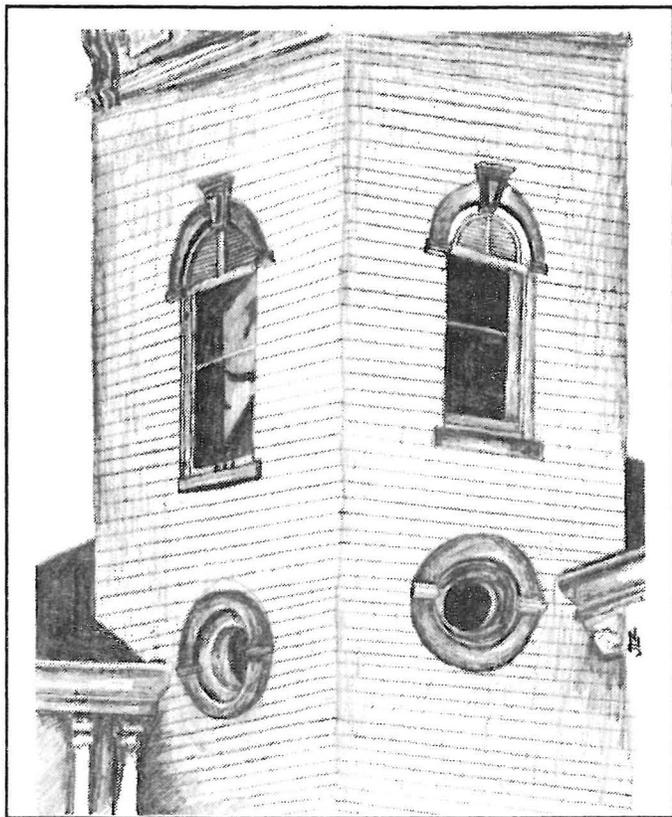
May, 1990

## 509 S. Oak Street

This three-story home in a semi-rural setting is an excellent example of Italianate or Italian Villa architecture. The square tower, which rises two stories above the third floor, is found in about fifteen percent of Italianate houses. Other typical features include the stone arches above the tall win-

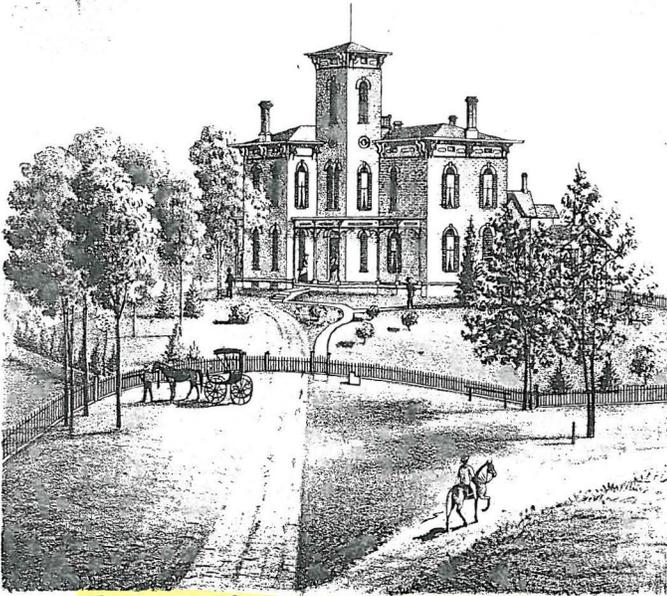


dows and decorative brackets under the overhangs.

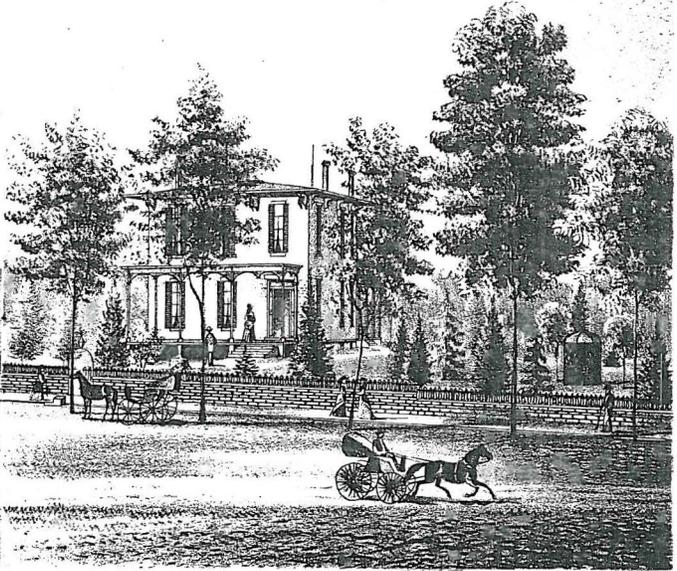


Colonel William T. Shaw, one of Anamosa's founding fathers, built the home in 1872. The interior features interesting oak and walnut striped floors in several rooms, intricate woodwork, and a former ballroom on the third floor. In addition to being home for the Andy and Connie McKean family since 1986, it houses Mr. McKean's law office and bed and breakfast accommodations.

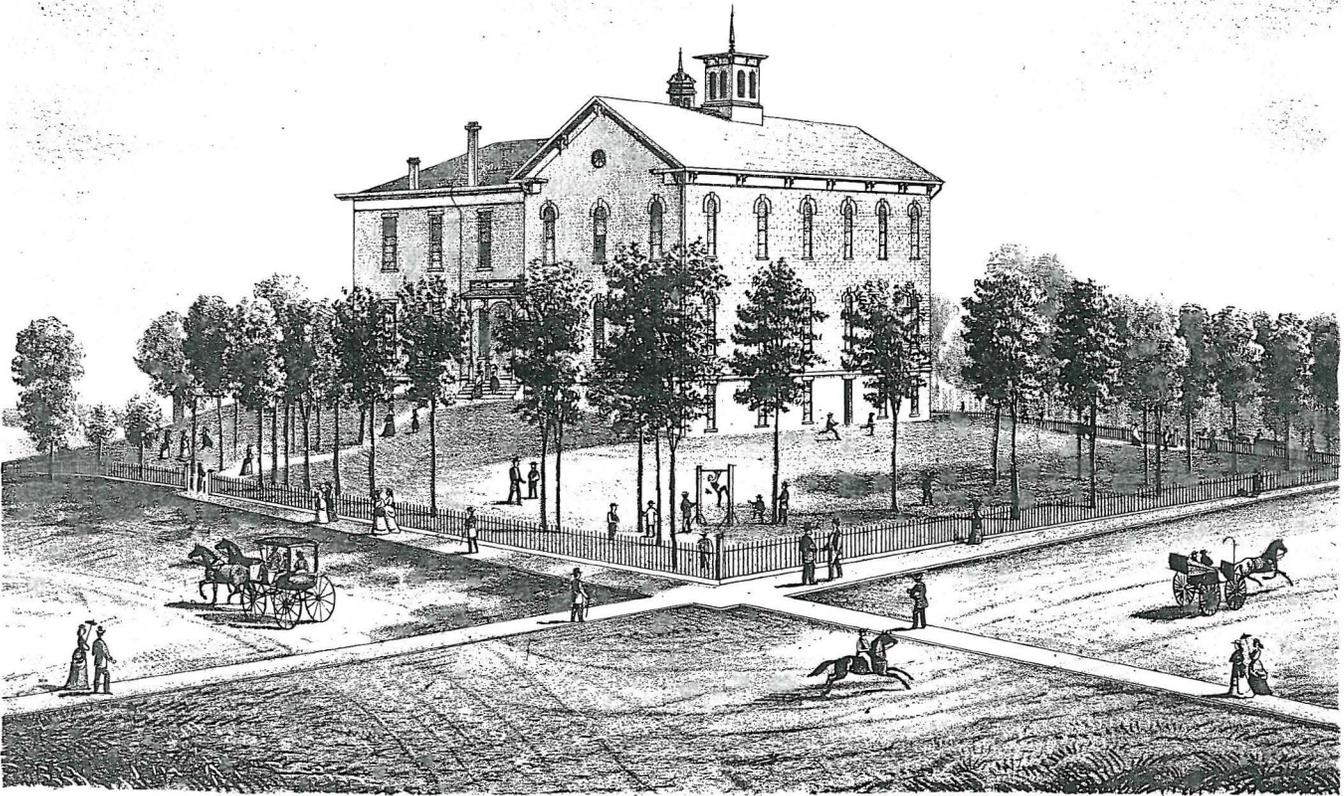
**VIEWS IN SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**



RESIDENCE OF COL. WM. T. SHAW, ANAMOSA, IOWA.



RESIDENCE OF D. A. PEET, ANAMOSA, IOWA.



VIEW OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, ANAMOSA, IOWA.





You searched for **W. T. Shaw** in **Iowa**

### Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925

Name:	<b>W T Shaw</b>	
Census Date:	<b>1905</b>	
Residence State:	<b>Iowa</b>	
Residence County:	<b>Jones</b>	
Locality:	<b>Fairview</b>	
Roll:	<b>IA_94</b>	
Line:	<b>913</b>	
Neighbors:	<a href="#">View others on page</a>	
Household Members:	Name	Age
	W T Shaw	

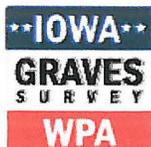
**Source Information:**  
 Ancestry.com. *Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.  
 Original data: Microfilm of Iowa State Censuses, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925 as well various special censuses from 1836-1897 obtained from the State Historical Society of Iowa via Heritage Quest.

**Description:**  
 This database contains Iowa state censuses for the following years: 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925. It also includes some head of household censuses and other special censuses from 1836-1897. Information available for an individual will vary according to the census year and the information requested on the census form. Some of the information contained in this database though includes: name, age, gender, race, birthplace, marital status, and place of enumeration.  
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# WPA - Work Projects Administration 1930's Graves Registration Survey



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## SHAW, Helen

**Born:** 1831  
**Died:** 1867  
**Cemetery:** RIVERSIDE  
**Location:** ANAMOSA  
**County:** JONES CO. - IOWA  
**Record Notes:**

The information contained on this website was originally recorded by Iowa WPA (Works Progress Administration) workers during late 1930's. In 2006 it was transcribed into a searchable electronic format.

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No "Post-em's" have been contributed for this record.

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Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (required)

Your Email: \_\_\_\_\_ (required)

Notify me when others post to this record.

Related Web Page: (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

URL: \_\_\_\_\_

URL Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: \_\_\_\_\_ (required)

You have 400 characters remaining.

Password: \_\_\_\_\_ (Required)

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## SHAW, Elizabeth

**Born:** 1826  
**Died:** 1901  
**Cemetery:** RIVERSIDE  
**Location:** ANAMOSA  
**County:** JONES CO. - IOWA  
**Record Notes:**

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URL: \_\_\_\_\_

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## SHAW, William Tuckerman

**Born:** 1822  
**Died:** 1909  
**Cemetery:** RIVERSIDE  
**Location:** ANAMOSA  
**County:** JONES CO. - IOWA  
**Record Notes:** CIVIL WAR VETERAN

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