Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Ma Sarland, Cave Johnson Senator _____
Represented Lee County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 12 Dec 1828 Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio

2. Marriage (s) date place
Melinda Graham

3. Significant events for example:
   A. Business _____
   B. Civic responsibilities _____
   C. Profession Attorney

4. Church membership _____

5. Sessions served 2nd General Assembly 1848

6. Public Offices
   A. Local Lee County attorney; Appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District of Iowa
   B. State _____
   C. National Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1856

7. Death 22 Apr 1862 Boone, Iowa; buried Linwood Park Cemetery, Boone, Iowa

8. Children James S.; Edward Wallace

9. Names of parents _____

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

McFarland, Cave Johnson

10. Education

11. Degrees

12. Other applicable information Democrat

- In Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio he read law with John C. Mitty who was the Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives
- He moved to Lee County, Iowa in 1844 and there became the prosecuting attorney. He then represented Lee County in the Iowa Legislature
- He afterwards moved to Boone County, Iowa where he was appointed Judge of the 5th Judicial District

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

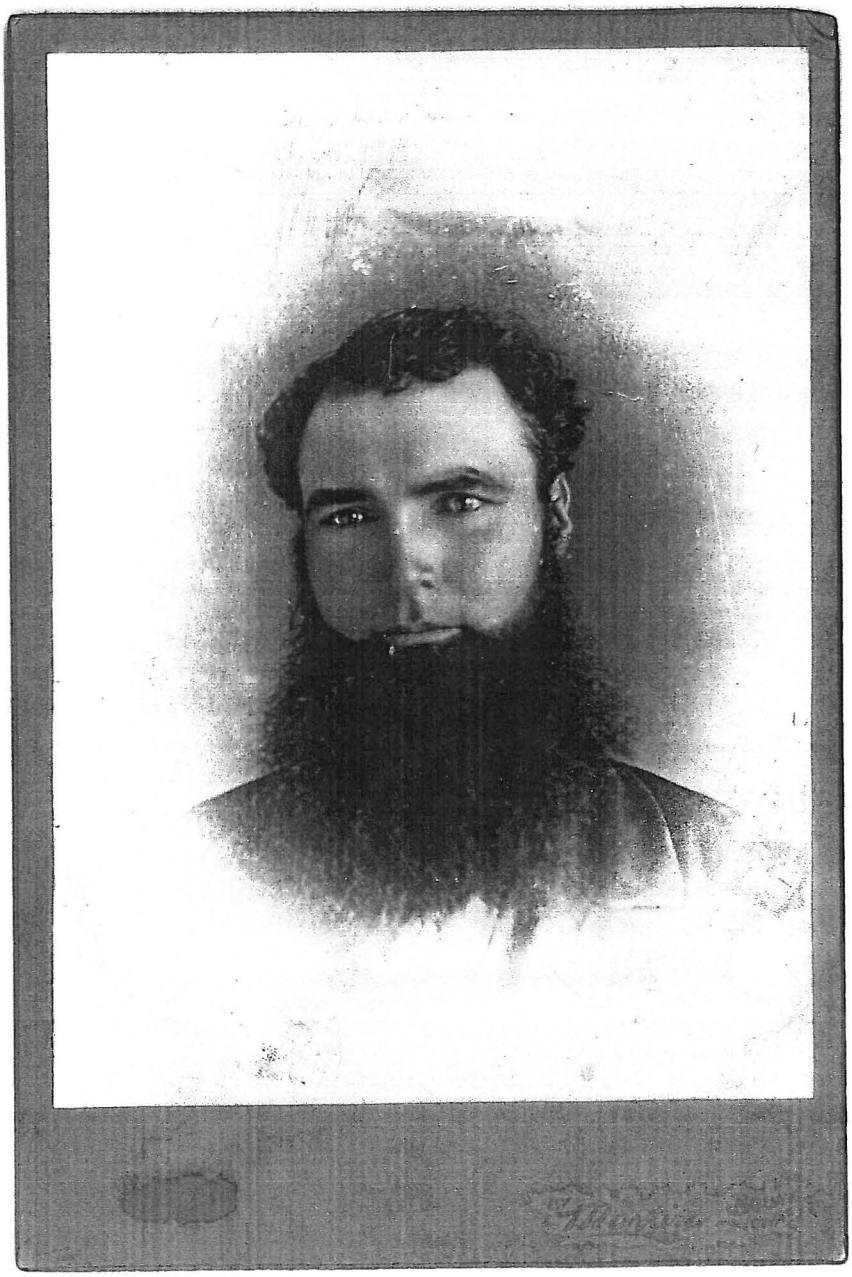
McFarland, Cave Johnson

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

Source	Non Applicable	Applicable	Information obtained
- Article - Des Moines Register and Leader, Des Moines, Iowa, Sun. Jan. 19, 1913, Magazine Section, p 4, col 3, 4			
- Probate Index of Boone County, Iowa p. 20			
- Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa 1916, p. 262-263, p. 492-494, p. 572			
- Early Land Records of Boone County, Iowa p. 32			
- ancestry.com (accessed 29 July 2011)			
- Portrait - The original photo is located in the archives at the State of Iowa Historical Library, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa			
- Obituary - The Boonesboro Times, Boonesboro, Iowa (later named Boone, Iowa) Thurs. Apr. 24, 1862, p. 2, col. 3, 4			
Article - surnamesite.com (accessed 21 Oct 2011)			
findagrave.com (accessed 29 July 2011)			
- History of Franklin and Cerro Gordon Counties, Iowa 1883, p 163			
- Linwood Cemetery, Boone, Iowa			
History of Hardin County, Iowa 1883, p 263			

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



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

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C. W. WILLIAMS.

Heretofore, on the 2d day of the term, Mr. Hull arose announced the death of Hon. C. J. McFarland, and moved that the Court appoint a committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion, and that the Court then adjourn, whereupon the Court having appointed the following members of the Bar, as a comittee for said purpose, adjourned in accordance with said motion, whereupon the committee presented the following preamble and resolution:

"In the midst of life we are in death." But a few weeks ago, Judge C. J. McFarland stood among us, strong and vigorous, in the prime of life; but to day his seat is vacant; at this Bar, he answers no more to the roll-call; his life and his labors are over. Judge C. J. McFarland stood long at the head of the Bar in this District, and for years presided at this Court, as Judge of the same, and had won an affectionate consideration by his many generous qualities as a man, his kindness and forbearance as a Judge, and his courtesy and fraternal regard as a lawyer.

It was during the session of this Court, and on the 22d day of this month, that in his chamber, within call of the Court, that the call from the Great Judge of all men reached him, and the amiable and noble McFarland lay down to die. Unexpectedly the grim monster, Death, stalks into our midst, and from our number takes the strong man from among us to answer at the Court on High. And this reminds us that at an hour we know not, we, too, may be called hence.

His untimely decease may teach us "what shadows we are, what phantoms we pursue". In view of the great afflic

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

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tion fallen upon us, by the Court and Bar it is unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. C. J. McFarland, formerly Judge of this Court, and lately a member of this Bar, we have lost a brother, honorable in every relation of life, a true and devoted friend, while community at large has lost a valuable member.

Resolved, That in the sad bereavement which has befallen the family of Judge McFarland, they have our most sincere sympathy and condolence, in this, their great and overwhelming sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of this Court, and furnished the family of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished each of the county newspapers, with a request that they publish the same.

JOHN A. HULL,
J. J. MITCHELL,
J. M. ELLWOOD, } Com.

ADVANTAGE OF PLANTING TREES.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman makes some suggestions to the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, in reference to the advantages to be derived from planting trees. They are equally applicable to every man in Iowa who is in possession of land enough to plant a tree upon.

The advantage to be derived from setting out Fruit, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubbery, is not fully considered and understood by a large portion of the farming and gardening community, or persons who own real estate in the country. Fruit trees, especially apples and pears, with but very little la-

MORE REPUBLICA TIONISM

Mr Fessenden, of Mai very ablest of the Repub in the United States Se debate in that bod said:

"As the gentleman r referred to me, I merely so far as that question that so long as I hold to which he has to which I advance as the president, I much mo termination of slavery, if stitutionally be effected, can, than I do to see the ed. I wish to see slaver it can be constitutionally

So they go. Full two Republican Senators and Congress have become c litionized. Will the peo —that is the question.

A Dutchman thus de dent:

"Vonce, a vile ago, I able orchird to climb get some beaches to ma blum buddin' mit, und teppermost pranch, I ve lowermost limb, mit o sides of de vence, und l outsides in."

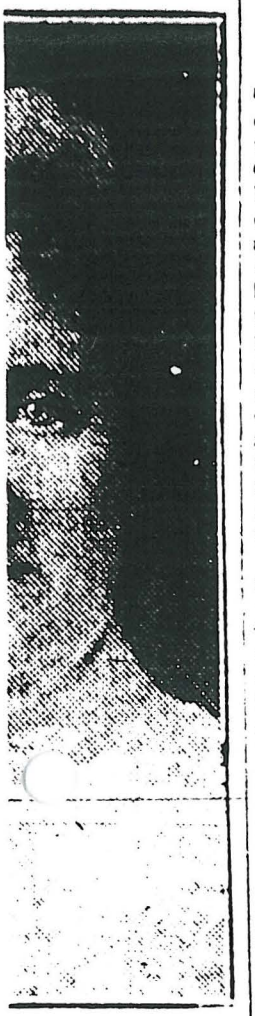
On the morning of th Donelson, Gen. Johnso b's coffee narrowly esca rifle ball skimmed off th cup, leaving the empty s el's hands.

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

e may be. Wit-
gh, and I would

PICTURE IN CENTER MISS SUSAN GLASPELL OF DES MOINES
BOTTOM PICTURE—THE WHARVES.

City



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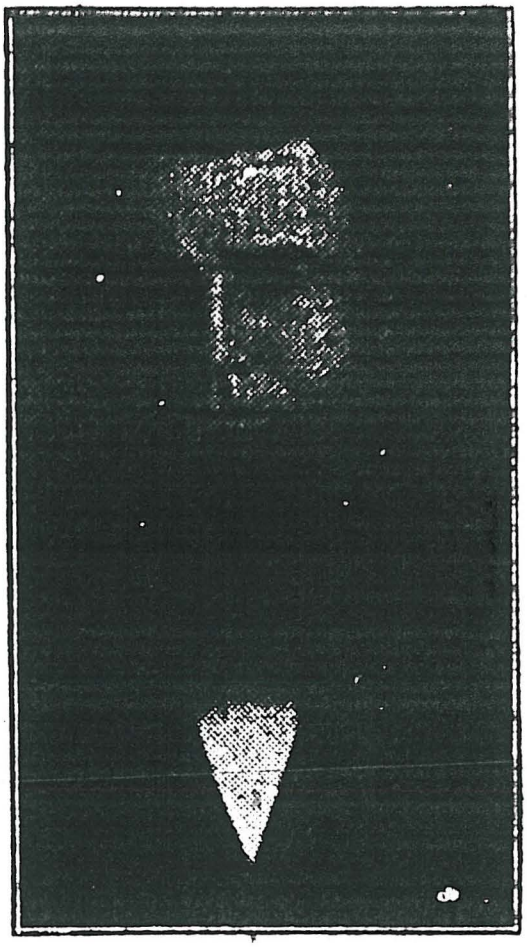
Noted Early Iowa Judge

BY L. F. ANDREWS.

In the judicial history of Iowa no character stands out so prominently for its eccentricities as Cave J. McFarland. He was, like many great men, a native of Ohio. He came to Iowa while in the bloom of early manhood, settled in Lee county, opened a law office and was soon after elected county attorney. In 1851 he was elected from that county to the legislature. During the session a bill was presented creating the Fifth judicial district. He vigorously opposed it, declaring it was simply a scheme to give some poor lawyer up at Des Moines a salary of $1,000 a year as judge. The bill passed and Polk, with all the counties north of it and west of Hardin comprised the district. William McKay of Fort Des Moines was elected judge for the district.

In 1853, McFarland removed to Boone county, resumed the practice of law and was very successful. In 1854 Judge McKay's second term expired and P. M. Casady was elected his successor, received his commission and qualified, but immediately after President Pierce tendered him the office of receiver of the United States land office. He accepted the proffer and resigned the judgeship without holding a court. Stephen Hempstead of Dubuque was governor, with congressional aspirations. Boone county was in his district and he appointed McFarland to the vacancy. The next democratic judicial convention, after an exciting contest between several candidates, selected McFarland by a majority of one vote, which later was proved to have been a proxy from a county which did not exist. W. W. Williamson of Des Moines was the whig candidate and obtained the certificate of election by a small majority. McFarland contested the election. Upon the trial it was shown that Williamson received several votes over the line in Minnesota and the court declared McFarland elected.



JUDGE C. J. M'FARLAND.

McFarland was one of the best specimens of physical manhood, six feet high, weighed about 180 pounds, well proportioned, a giant in strength, immaculate in dress, heavy, black beard, fearless, reckless, careless and generous. At all times he was inclined to disregard the law if thereby the ends of justice could be secured. During a trial he opined the equities and justice in it and thereupon made his rulings.

that are knit into the story of the town, the state and the nation, and that should not be allowed to fall wholly out of the general view. I have not named half of them. The very first national bank, I was pleased to see, had hung its banner on the outer wall, but what of the Brimstone corner, famed of pioneer days? Davenport's early frame hotel, Claussen's lime house, has gone its way, and Davenport has other hotels, and doubtless will have still others after them, but which of them will rival the old Burtis house, the veritable seat of the militant government of the state in the days of the civil war, in political and historic interest? And Camp McClellan! Of course my prejudices in the matter are of no consequence, but when the promoters of that splendid tract cut loose from the old historic name, and adopted in its Heights, they were throwing away the last suggestion of those stirring old days when the united nation was forging in the fires of civil war, a thing that should, somehow, have been avoided. Camp McClellan, and its campfires, its drills and raw dress parades, its mustering in of green regiments, and its mustering out of war-hardened veterans, ought to have monuments and markers set all through it. It was the very head and front of all Iowa in those days when our national history was lurid and blazing. If it must lose its name and be sunk in a sea of other city additions, the country over, each of them called somebody's heights or other, its points of interest, at the very least, should be designated so that he who runs may read.

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

Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa

Belonging to the First and Second Generations, with Anecdotes and Incidents Illustrative of the Times

By

EDWARD H. STILES

For many years a member of the Iowa Bar; member of its House of Representatives, 1863-1864; member of its Senate, 1865-1866; Reporter of its Supreme Court, 1867-1875; author of Complete Digest of its Decisions from the earliest Territorial period to the 56th Iowa Reports.

"In old age alone we are masters of a treasure of which we cannot be deprived, the only treasure we can call our own. The pleasures of memory and the retrospect of the varied images which in an active life have floated before the mind, compensate, and more than compensate, for the alternate pleasures and cares of active life."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALLISON.

"Personal anecdotes, when characteristic, greatly enliven the pages of a biography."—SAMUEL SMILES.

DES MOINES

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

against the ratification of the Constitution, and when the vote was canvassed it was only beaten by 250. Woods canvassed the Southern District thoroughly and energetically. I have not a shadow of a doubt but that the constitution would have been adopted by a large majority if it had not been for these efforts. I canvassed the Second District alone, and these four other men canvassed the First District.

Mr. Parvin states that the services of Mr. Woods were so valuable that, "The State of Iowa ought to make some recognition of his services and vote him a pension."*

Judge Mason, as we have seen, was of the impression that David Rorer and James W. Grimes were the only lawyers actually residing in Burlington when he went there in 1837, and that Mr. Woods did not come there to live until the following year. Mr. Woods says that he and W. W. Chapman had become residents there for quite a while before that, and as to which was the first actual resident lawyer there, lays between him and Chapman. However the question of actual location may be, it is beyond doubt that he and Chapman attended and practiced in the County Court in Des Moines County, at Burlington, when we were a part of Michigan Territory, upon the division of the Black Hawk Purchase by the Legislature of that Territory, and before we became a part of Wisconsin Territory. Mr. Woods was not only one of the twenty lawyers admitted at the first term of the Supreme Court at Burlington, but according to Professor Parvin who was present, he had and argued the only case before it at that term, which lasted only one day.

Since I have referred to Judge McFarland and his intimacy with Mr. Woods, I may as well say a word of him here, for fear time and space may not allow of it hereafter. When I came to Iowa in 1856, Judge McFarland and "Old Timber," the sobriquet of Mr. Woods, were frequently referred to by the old timers.

Judge McFarland was certainly a unique, and I might say, the most grotesque character that ever presided over an Iowa Court. I know nothing of his origin or bringing up, but one would judge that his early life had been amid the rough conditions of the frontier. It must be confessed that the drink habit was much in vogue among the early lawyers, and it would seem that Judge McFarland, at least at times, indulged pretty freely, and there was nothing half way about him. He was a very tall, stalwart, well-shaped man, with a beard as long and flowing as that of Aaron. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1856, and it is said that his striking appearance and manner attracted general attention. He was a man of decided ability and had it not been for the weakness referred to, would probably have distinguished himself. On the bench he usually presided with force and propriety, but sometimes showed the effects of the previous night's indulgence in ways that in these modern days would have invoked the public censure, if not impeachment or removal. He familiarly addressed the lawyers before him

* Mr. Woods at this time had come to be very old and in poor circumstances.

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

by their first name. Numerous anecdotes were told of him. I will relate two, one of which will illustrate the facetious qualities of Mr. Woods and the liberties he took with Judge McFarland, while both will illustrate phases of the Judge. In one case, Marcellus M. Crocker, afterwards one of the distinguished Generals in the Civil War, was on one side, Mr. Woods on the other. Woods filed a demurrer to the pleadings of Crocker's client, which, if sustained, would result in the abatement of the case. In arguing his point, Mr. Woods saw that the Judge was in a mood that would justify some liberties to be taken, and out of pure facetiousness, in the course of his argument, thus alluded to an imaginary case: "Your Honor will perhaps recollect having decided this point in my present favor by ruling against me when it was presented by Mr. Starr in the case of Brown vs. Smith at Burlington." The Judge pricked up his ears and, turning to Crocker said, "How is this, Marcellus? Let me see those pleadings." He looked at them and said, "Marcellus, Old Bass Wood has got you. I remember the case he has cited, and following the precedent I shall sustain his point."

The other incident was related at a Bar Supper some thirty-five years ago at Des Moines, at which I was present, by Judge J. C. Knapp, of Keosauqua, one of Iowa's ablest lawyers, and of whom I shall again speak. Judge Knapp said he was trying a case before Judge McFarland, in which an aged father was endeavoring to have cancelled a deed made by him to his son, in consideration of the support promised him by the latter. The gravamen of the complaint was, that the son had failed in his promise and had mistreated his father. Judge Knapp was for the defense. In the course of the trial a witness testified that on a certain occasion the defendant shamefully abused his father and struck him a blow. Upon this, Judge McFarland, who had been seemingly drowsy, almost dozing, suddenly raised himself in his seat, and bending forward towards the defendant, exclaimed: "You strike your old father! You strike your old father! I'll show you not to strike your poor old father!" The effect on Judge Knapp can be imagined by anyone who knew him. He seized his hat and started for the door with the exclamation that he could be of no further use in the case. "Hold on, Baldy!" (Knapp was somewhat bald) "Hold on, Baldy," said the Judge. But Baldy did not hold on, he stalked in disgust from the court room. This is the greatest breach of judicial decorum that Judge McFarland is reported to have committed. But while it was flagrant and unpardonable, it nevertheless showed that he had an irresistible sense of natural justice and filial duty.

In 1882 I induced Mr. Woods to come from his home in Hardin County, Iowa, to Ottumwa, and tell me what he knew of the olden times. I comfortably quartered him at a hotel where he remained for some two or three weeks, and where I frequently visited him with a stenographer who took down the conversations that occurred between us. Prompted by my curiosity, I asked him a great variety of

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

his district, and at the expiration of that term was re-elected, serving in all succes fully eight years in that position. Of him Charles Aldrich said, "He was a fi specimen of the sturdy, self-reliant western pioneer."* He died at Des Moines i 1893 at the age of seventy-seven.

Judge M. D. McHenry was born in Washington County, Kentucky, in 180 His father was a clergyman and under his supervision and instruction, the son wa educated. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice whe he was born, and continued it there until 1835, when he removed to Shelby County In a short time he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. In 1844 he was elected t the State Senate, and at the expiration of the term, was re-elected for another. I 1849 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, a position, it is said, he served with marked ability. In 1856 he came to Des Moines and established the reputation of a sound and able lawyer.

His father, a clergyman of learning and high standing, though a slave-holder, was in principle opposed to that institution. He manumitted the older slaves and provided for the freedom of the others on their arriving at a certain age. The son undoubtedly inherited the instincts of his father in this respect, for he manumitted his own slaves before coming to Iowa. He had been a Whig, and in the presidential election of 1860, supported the Constitutional Union ticket, on which John Bell was a candidate for President, and Edward Everett for Vice President. After the breaking out of the war and the dissolution of the Whig Party, he allied himself with the Democratic Party. Though continuing to act with it, he never surrendered his views on slavery nor upon the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was an uncompromising opponent of the whisky traffic to the end. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman in his district, against John A. Kasson, the Republican candidate. In 1878 he was elected Police Judge of Des Moines, and performed the duties of that office in a humane and most satisfactory manner. In 1885 he was appointed by the President, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Des Moines. From every point of view, he was a model citizen. His character was elevated, his life pure, his career useful to his fellowmen.

Wm. McKay, Thomas Baker, C. J. McFarland, W. W. Williamson.

Wm. McKay is said to have been the first licensed lawyer in Polk County, or in Central Iowa. The Fifth Judicial District was organized under a bill introduced by P. M. Casady when he represented Polk and many other counties in the State Senate. Wm. McKay became first Judge of the district. He was elected as the Whig candidate. His Democratic opponent was Thomas Baker who was one of the early and able Territorial lawyers. Baker was District Attorney of the Second Judicial District presided over by Judge Joseph Williams; he was also the first

* Annals of Iowa, Third Series, Vol. 1, 238.

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

President of the Senate after the State was organized. Judge McKay served for five years. It seems that was then the length of the term. He made a good record. During his term many changes were made in the district, some of the southern and western counties being taken off, and northern counties added, such as Boone, Marshall, Hardin, and others.

McKay's successor was to be elected in 1854, the elections then being placed in the spring to keep them as much as possible out of politics. Judge McKay was complimented by being nominated by the Whigs for the position and to be his own successor. The Democrats were somewhat divided as to the choice to be made. The leading candidates were Byron Rice, of Des Moines, C. J. McFarland, of Boone, and George May, of Marion. After much wrangling, P. M. Casady received the nomination against his wishes. Casady was elected, but in a short time resigned. Upon his defeat Judge McKay returned to the practice, and in 1855 was elected Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement. He afterward removed to Kansas, and later to Colorado.

Upon the resignation of Judge Casady, which took place in a few weeks after his election, the vacancy had to be filled by the appointment of Governor Hempstead. Judge Casady, on resigning, recommended the appointment of Daniel O. Finch, but, it was said for political reasons, the Governor appointed C. J. McFarland, of Boone. So much has already been said of this Judge, whose eccentricities and irregularities made him notorious, by James W. Woods, (Old Timber) and Theodore S. Parvin, in connection with their sketches, *infra*, that nothing further need be added here, save to briefly say that the early settlers never tired of telling stories concerning him. He lived for a number of years in Lee County, was a member of the Legislature, but early in the fifties removed to Boonesboro, where he soon became a candidate for Judge in a district, the formation of which he had loudly opposed in the Legislature. He had an excellent legal mind, plenty of good common sense, but depended mostly upon impulse and first impressions for his decisions. It may be said, however, that the decisions, taken as a whole, stood the test of review on appeal better than those of many judges more eminent and learned. The irregularity of his habits was his great weakness, and doubtless prompted him to do things which in these days would cause a removal, illustration of which will be found in the references above given.

The next spring after the appointment of Judge McFarland, it became necessary to fill the office by election, and Judge McFarland became the Democratic nominee for the position. His opponent was Judge W. W. Williamson, who was supported by the Whigs. The canvass was a heated one, and extraordinary efforts were made on either side. For weeks after the election the result was in doubt, and for a time the election of Williamson was conceded. In fact this was reported as the result of the election and a certificate was accordingly issued by the Secretary of State. The

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

election, however, was contested, and the contesting board consisting of two Democrats and one Whig, finally awarded it to McFarland. Williamson was a lawyer of learning and ability and would have undoubtedly made a fine presiding Judge. For many years he was a successful practitioner of the Des Moines bar and that part of Central Iowa. He was for a time a partner with Judge Charles C. Nourse and Jacob St. John. He was born in Franklin, Kentucky, in 1821. In 1834 the family removed to Indiana, where he became a clerk for some years in his father's store. In 1840 he entered Ashbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was afterward graduated. Subsequently he was for a time in charge of a Seminary in Lawrence County. At the expiration of this service he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He began the practice and successfully continued it at Bedford, Indiana, until his removal to Iowa in 1848. He located in Des Moines in 1849, and in 1851 had made such a mark in his profession that he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Polk County, and subsequently, as we have already seen, chosen as the Whig candidate for District Judge. In 1881 he was nominated by the Greenback Party as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. He was not only a lawyer of ability but a man of decided merit, active in those social and political reforms that redound to the public benefit.

Marcellus M. Crocker and James A. Williamson.

Both of these men started as young lawyers at Lancaster when it was the county seat of Keokuk County. They both removed at an early day to Des Moines. They both became distinguished Generals in the great Civil War.

General Marcellus M. Crooker was born in Indiana, in 1830. In 1844 the family removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, and not long after to Keokuk County, where the father acquired a claim which was improved into a farm, about two miles from Lancaster, and in the most beautiful part of the county. On this farm young Crocker was reared and labored. When he had reached the age of seventeen his uncommon brightness had attracted the attention of some of the public men who were in the habit of visiting the house of his hospitable father. Among these was Shepherd Leffler, Iowa's member of Congress from the First District—there were then only two districts and two Congressmen. So high an opinion did he have of the lad that he proffered and did secure, for him a cadetship at West Point.

Before the completion of his course at West Point his father died, and the necessities of the situation compelled him to return to take charge of the farm and assist in the maintenance of the family. His career at the military academy had been highly creditable, and the education and mental discipline he had received there well fitted him to readily grasp the elementary principles of law, upon the study of which he entered in 1850. He was admitted to the bar and opened an office at Lancaster, where he continued to practice until his removal to Des Moines in 1854. In a few years he took rank among the ablest lawyers in the State. He first formed

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

beginning to play, and presently the lawyers, the Indian Agent, his wife and another woman present, got up and commenced to dance. But as soon as the dance commenced, the Judge surrendered the fiddle to the man who owned it and he played for the dance, in which the jury, the prisoner and the constable who had him in charge joined. As just stated, the Judge did not play for the dance, but a young lawyer from Pennsylvania who was present wrote an article descriptive of this first court, in which he made the Judge play the fiddle while the prisoner and the jury danced. Court adjourned the following day. This place was called Napoleon, on paper. The only buildings there were the Agent's store and a log cabin in which his family lived, but it had been designated by the last legislature of Wisconsin as the county seat of Johnson County. Iowa City was laid out that fall and made the county seat, and that was the end of Napoleon, which never advanced beyond the two buildings mentioned. This was in May, 1839 and was the first court held in Johnson County after the organization of Iowa Territory. The first court in Muscatine was held in the same, or following, month. It was then called Bloomington and contained just seventy-five people. I took the census myself and made a close one. There was a large number of floating criminals—horse thieves and counterfeiters—traveling from Michigan through Iowa to Missouri. I prosecuted a number, but it was hard to obtain a conviction. In one case the defendant was accused of gambling. There was never a plainer case; the instructions were clear, and a verdict of guilty seemed to be certain. But the jury in a few minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty. There seemed to be a turbulent element prevailing and it was impossible to maintain good order in the court room. One of the greatest ruffians in the community came to me and said, "Young man, I will tell you how to keep order; you just get the Judge to appoint me bailiff and I will keep order." I told the Judge, and he said, "Good Heavens, that won't do. It would never do to appoint such a fellow." I told him I was in favor of it, and I believed that he would be able to master the disturbing element. The Judge did appoint him. His name was Joe Leveric, and when the appointment was announced Joe got up and said, "Men and boys, I am appointed bailiff of this Court, and by the gods if anyone fails to keep quiet in this Court I will kill him." And I tell you we did have order after that. Whenever that fellow ordered silence, you may be sure that silence prevailed. This instance will serve to illustrate somewhat the rough element that was mixed in the society of that day. Leveric had a most excellent wife. They raised a good family, some of his sons became honored and useful men, and he himself was at one time elected Assistant Secretary of the State Senate.

Judge McFarland I knew very well. The last time I saw him was at Oskaloosa. There were no railroads then. The stage drove up and we saluted each other as the passengers dismounted. One of the passengers, a Boston man, came up to me and asked who that man was they called Judge. I told him he was the Judge of one of our District Courts. He said he was the strangest Judge he had ever seen. He said the Judge and the stage driver drank together several times on the way, and that he had kept the passengers laughing the whole time with his funny stories. He was very tall and wore a long, flowing and most luxuriant beard. He attracted attention by his appearance, which was physically fine, and by his eccentricities. He was more conspicuously lacking in judicial dignity than any man that ever sat upon the bench, I think. He and W. F. Coolbaugh were delegates to the Democratic National Convention in 1856. Coolbaugh was elected chairman and spokesman of the Iowa delegation, but they could not keep Mac down. He arose to address the chair and the chairman said, "Will the gentleman tell me who he is?" The reply was, "I am C. J. McFarland, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Iowa." He was a kind-hearted man and if he had been properly balanced and educated would have made his mark.

Judge J. C. Knapp, of Van Buren County, sometimes had cases before him. Knapp had not much patience with him. Speaking of Knapp, I saw him once nonplussed. It was at a meeting we had in Van Buren County to induce subscriptions to stock for a railroad to Des Moines. Knapp made a very fine and convincing speech, but when he had finished, an old farmer got up and said, "I want to have a word in this matter. We have got as much stock as there is pasture now, and I don't see any use for more stock."

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

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Cyndi's List

Judge C. J. McFarland

0NE of the most unique and noted characters of the very early, days in Polk County and Des Moines was Cave J. McFarland, the second Judge of the District Court, who stands out the most prominent in the judicial history of the state of any man connected therewith.

A native of Ohio, he came to Iowa when in the full vigor of early manhood ; was of strong, athletic physique, which made him especially attractive anywhere; was social, convivial, and of pleasing manner. He stopped in Lee County, opened a law office, and was soon after elected County Attorney.

In 1851, he was elected Representative to the Legislature from that county. During the session, P. M. Casady, Senator from Polk County, prepared a bill creating the Fifth Judicial District, and when it went to the Lower House, McFarland opposed it, declaring it was simply "a scheme to give some poor lawyer up at Des Moines a salary 'of a thousand dollars a year as Judge." The bill, however, passed. Polk County, then, for election and judicial purposes, embraced the whole northwest part of the state west of Hardin County. Under that act, William McKay was elected the first Judge in the district.

In 1853, McFarland went to Boonesboro, resumed his profession, secured a good practice, and became quite popular.

In 1854, at the Judicial Convention of the Democrats, to nominate a successor to McKay, P. M. Casady was a candidate, and McFarland also turned up for that "salary of a thousand dollars a year." The Whigs renominated McKay. Casady was elected by a large majority, qualified and received his commission, but soon after was tendered the office of Receiver of the United States Land Office, by President Pierce, which he accepted and resigned the judgeship without holding a session of court, greatly to the regret of the people) and especially members of the Bar, for, had he served, the unenviable notoriety and disgrace which the court would have been avoided.

Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, was then Governor. The Democrats unanimously recommended "Dan" Finch as successor to Casady, but the Governor, having Congressional aspirations, his term nearing its end, evidently wanted to got his fences in the best possible condition to corral the most votes, and he appointed McFarland, giving as a reason that in the convention which nominated Casady, he had the next highest vote, and was therefore the logical candidate. Whatever may have been the reason,

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

Hempstead never got to Congress.

At the next Judicial Convention of the Democrats, Polk County voted for Curtis Bates; Marion County, under the leadership of William M. Stone, for George May; Boone County for McFarland. The contest was protracted and hot, but finally resulted in the nomination of McFarland by a majority of one vote.

The Whigs nominated William W. Williamson, of Des Moines. The contest was a vigorous one. The northwest portion of the district was sparsely settled. Election precincts were indefinitely defined, or not at all. The voters of a settlement got together and fixed an imaginary line for a precinct, and then voted where they pleased. When the returns came in, Williamson was declared to be elected, by less than a dozen majority, and he was given his commission.

John Hull, a big politician in early days, in Boone County, and other friends of McFarland, contested the election, on the ground that it was void by reason of unlawful practices and gross irregularities in the proceedings. An investigation was made by the Board of Canvassers, and the votes were re-counted. It was shown that most of the returns were made on pages torn from blank books, on loose, variegated sheets of paper, unauthenticated by signature, oath, or otherwise, of anybody as judges of election, or in what precinct the votes were cast; that Williamson received several votes in Minnesota, or at least outside of the district; that the one majority vote which nominated McFarland was cast by proxy for an alleged county which had no existence. The Board threw out the votes cast for Williamson in Minnesota, and gave the majority to McFarland. Williamson's friends appealed to the Supreme Court, where it was held that, while there were irregularities in the manner of election, no fraudulent action had been shown; that the intent and purpose of the voter must be acccepted, and the decision of the Canvassing Board was affirmed.

McFarland was one of the finest specimens of physical manhood —six feet in height, weighed nearly two hundred pounds, of symmetrical form, of gigantic strength, which he was ever ready to demonstrate if occasion required, dressed finely, and wore a heavy, black, glossy beard. He was fearless, dissipated, humorous, kind-hearted, sympathetic and reckless; had many faults, yet many virtues, which, with those knowing him best, outweighed his frailties. As a Judge, he was eminently just, ever inclined to disregard the letter of the law if thereby exact justice could be obtained. His sympathies were always with the weak. A client with a better lawyer got little advantage therefrom, for the Judge would find some way to overcome it and help the weaker side.

His faith in a jury was implicit. It was his rule to sustain them, and overrule all motions to set aside verdicts. He studied the case before him, and so soon as he was satisfied where the equities rested, to that side he gave the influence of the court. His decisions were rarely reversed. Exact justice was his dominant desire, regardless of technicalities, lawyers, and often the law itself. The lawyers of the district were loaded with proof of that.

Probably no one knew the Judge better than "Dan" Finch, one of the foremast lawyers of the state. They were strong personal friends, traversed the circuit in a buggy, stopped at the same hotel, ate at the same table, and slept in the same bed, which, supposedly, would give "Dan" an advantage in court, but when on the bench, personal friendships had no weight, and "Dan" often declared that the Judge took especial delight in ruling against him. On one occasion, he was trying an important case at Marietta, then

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

only one year, but if you don't, and put the county to the expense of trying you, I will send you to the `pen' until your hair turns white." The fellow pleaded guilty, received the sentence, and served the time.

Such a proceeding would probably not be affirmed by our present Supreme Court, but a little of it nowadays would be beneficial in many ways. It would save a vast amount of money and expenses, and secure swift punishment of crime. The summary methods of dealing with horse thieves and- claim-jumpers by pioneer settlers' Vigilance Committees put a quietus on that sort of rascality, for the culprits, if caught, knew what was coming to them.

The Judge was chairman of the Iowa delegation to the National Convention which nominated Buchanan for President. His fine personal appearance, athletic physique, and heavy, glossy beard made him a conspicuous mark. A press correspondent describing the personnel of the delegations wrote of him as "a man with a flourishing crop of whiskers, whose luxurious growth doubtless exhausted such a large proportion of nutriment as to greatly affect the nerve center of the brain." When the Judge read it, he was furious, and declared he would "wipe the streets with his d—d carcass" if he could find him, but he did not find him.

The Judge was patriotic. Immediately after the Spirit Lake Massacre, rumors came that the Indians were returning and murdering the settlers on their way. The settlers at once began organizing militia for defense, the Governor sending guns and ammunition therefor. The Judge joined a company of one hundred mounted men from Boone County, armed and equipped for battle. Arriving at Webster City, they were met by the entire populace, when the Judge, arising in his saddle, exclaimed with his loudest voice: "The Boone Tigers are here. Bring on your Indians, and we will lick h—l out of them."

Seen upon the street, in a black frock coat, the skirts of which connected with high-topped boots, a stove-pipe hat, covering a big, round face, of changeable color, the Judge was sure to arrest the attention of a stranger, and elicit the query : "Who's that ?" to be answered : "Judge McFarland, of the District Court."

He was a good judge of whiskey, and, good or bad, could never "pass it" without "turning it down," and, when overloaded, it developed that keen sense of humor which inspired the many; incidents related of him. It would be unjust to his memory, however, to omit mention of his many good qualities, which, to those who knew him well, offset his uncouth ways and unfortunate habits, for he was really a man of social instincts, and manners of a gentleman. His virtues were all extrinsic, his faults intrinsic, and in combination so strong as to be rarely found in one individual. I know of no person who ever questioned his integrity, whether on or off the bench. What he lacked in legal acquirement, was compensated by intellectual capacity, stalwart common sense, and love of exact justice, with which he was as well qualified to give as correct a guess —Iowa jurisprudence being then in its infancy, and precedents few—at the law and equities of a case as the average university lawyer of to-day. While appeals from him to the Supreme Court were innumerable, he was rarely reversed.

He died a horrible death, as the result of his bibulous habits. January Twenty-eighth, 1906.

Source: Pioneers of Polk County, Iowa and Reminiscences of Early Days by L. F. Andrews, Volume 1, Des Moines Baker-Trisler Company, 1908.

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

HISTORY

OF

HARDIN COUNTY,

IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1883.

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

tractable disposition, they refused to obey the injunction given, but continued to reside thereon. They were therefore taken out, divested of their clothing, a plentiful supply of tar poured over their persons, on which was scattered a quantity of feathers. They were then treated to a free ride upon a fence rail, all of which they considered an indignity offered to their persons. After scraping off the North Carolina liquid, they wisely refrained from intruding on company that did not desire their presence, but when the District Court of Webster county assembled, they procured the indictment of the parties named, who thought best to secure a change of venue to Hardin county, where the case was duly tried at the special November term, 1856. The State was represented by Jas. W. Wood.

After a patient hearing, in which the attorneys in the case waxed eloquent, it was submitted to the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, and the Judge assessed a fine of $20 each against the parties.

This was the last term of court presided over by Judge McFarland, his term of office having expired, and J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, being elected to the position.

Judge McFarland was an odd character, although one of the brightest men that ever presided over the courts of the Fifth or Eleventh Judicial District. Cave J. McFarland was born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. He read law with John C. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives. He came to Lee county, Iowa, in 1844, and was subsequently Prosecuting Attorney for the county for several years, and also represented that county in the legislature. He afterwards moved to Boone county, where he was appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and was afterwards elected. He died in April, 1869, at Boonesboro.

Many anecdotes are related of Judge McFarland, some of which are too good to be lost. He had nick-names for many of the attorneys who practiced before his court. James W. Wood he called "Old Timber," and Gov. Eastman "Old Spot," from the fact of his being marked with small-pox. On one occasion, while Old Timber was addressing the court, an ass walked up near one of the windows and set up a terrible bray. The Judge quickly turned to Mr. Wood and cried out: "Sit down, Old Timber, sit down; one at a time, if you please."

At the September term, 1857, Judge Thompson presided for the first time. There were present as officers of the county, Henry Fiddler, Sheriff; J. D. Gourlay, Clerk; Henry L. Huff, Prosecuting Attorney.

William J. Moir, who had lately moved to the county, presented his certificate as an Attorney and Counselor at Law, granted by the courts of Indiana, and was, on motion, admitted to the practice of law in all the courts of Iowa, upon taking the usual oath.

Robert T. Ward, Nicholas Tifferman, Johannas Happes and Theobolt Miller made application to become citizens of the United States. Upon this case the record says: "The court being satisfied that they have resided in the United States five years, and within the State one year, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during that same time they

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EARLY LAND RECORDS

BOONE COUNTY

IOWA

---

by

Dorothy Warren

Boone, Iowa

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

McElroy, Hugh	1855	480
McFarland, C. Johnson	1854	80
McFarland, John A.	1850	162.51
	1853	400
	1854	200
	1855	80
	1856	240
McFarlane, Isaiah Graham	1855	160
McFinein, Barnard K.	1855	400
McGavic, Lee	1856	160
McIlvany, William A.	1854	160
McIntosh, Elizabeth	1849	160
McIntosh, William	1853	40
McMullen, Thomas	1849	322.64
	1853	40
McNerney, Peter	1855	120
McPheeters, Andrew	1854	640
McQuown, James T.	1854	160
McQuown, John G.	1854	160
McQuown, Robert	1854	246.09
McVicker, Duncan	1854	200
McVugh, Jesse	1855	1702.89
McWhorten, John A. (or H.)	1854	40

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

PROBATE INDEX

1850-1900

This index was copyed in the exact order from the book at the Boone County Court House. They go by date and file number not by name.
Compiled by Catherine Craven in June 1989.

Boone County Genealogical Society
Box 453
Boone, Iowa 50036

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

MARTINDALE,(minors)	September	10	1895	1269
MEEK, Christiaa	November	1	1895	1278
MADDUX, Thomas A.	January	18	1896	1293
MATZ, Hans	----	---	----	1301
MORTENSON, Christine	September	15	1896	1316
MARTINDALE, Emiline M.	----	--	----	1354
MAYFIELD,(minors)	November	19	1896	1363
MAYFIELD, John J.	November	19	1896	1364
MILLER, John	February	5	1897	1369
MUELLER, William B.	May	31	1897	1385
MARSHALL, Orlando T.	September	21	1897	1413
MOERKE, John Fred	----	--	----	1424
MERKEL, Conrad	October	18	1897	1425
MORELAND, Malinda	September	5	1898	1491
MARTIN, William(minor)	November	5	1898	1508
MEIS, Anthony	February	7	1899	1509
MOERKE, John G.	June	3	1899	1572
MYERS, Edward	June	22	1899	1575
MAYFIELD, MRS. M.J.	September	23	1899	1577
MASTERSON, John	November.	24	1899	1607
MARSHALL, John	December	14	1899	1611
MC CALL, Montgomery	February	21	1856	--
MC FARLAND, C.J.	March	20	1865	--
MC FARLAND(heirs)	April	24	1865	--
MC CAIN, Solomon	----	--	----	--
MC ILRANEY, William Q.	February	19	1867	41½
MC CAIN, Solomon(minors)	----	--	----	--
MC CALL, Z.S.	----	--	----	--
MC GUIRE, Jesse	May	6	1867	43
MC INTOSH, Elizabeth	December	30	1871	49A
MC NEELEY, Joseph	August	8	1870	40
MC LEAN, Jane(minor)	April	19	1869	59
MC BRIDE, Dorcas	August	--	1875	228
MC MAIN, Lucius L.(minor)	March	8	1875	239
MC FARLAND., C.J.	------	--	----	--
MC NEELY,(minors)	April	4	1881	425
MC ADAMS, Lovina	May	18	1882	491
MC COY, Patrick	October	9	1882	504
MC CARTHY, Bethney	July	26	1884	603
MC CASKEY, Joseph Thoenton	July	17	1884	607
MC MILLAN, Uriah G.	September	15	1887	771
MC GLYNN, Edward	June	20	1887	774
MC CORMICK, Cyrus H.	----	--	----	800
MC GLYNN, Thomas	March	6	1889	861
MC CORMACK, Edward	December	30	1889	900
MC ELRANY, K.J.	July	3	1890	928
MC GINNIS, William	----	--	----	955
MC KINNA, Charles	August	17	1894	1202
MC ELROY, James	June	25	1895	1253
MC CASKEY, Malinda	July	3	1895	1257
MC CALL, Eliza	July	24	1895	1260
MC FARLAND, E.W.	January	27	1896	1291
MC FARLAND, Mary A.	April	9	1896	1313
MC BRIDE, Samuel S.	September	28	1896	1345
MC FARLAND, James	September	22	1898	1488
MC MECHAN, John W.	December	8	1899	1518
MC BRIDE, John A.G.(minor)	March	20	1899	1554
MC COY, Elizabeth E.	May	23	1899	1569

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You searched for **C. J. Mcfarland** in **Iowa**

1850 United States Federal Census

Name:	**C J Mcfarland**
Age:	26
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1824
Birth Place:	Ohio
Gender:	Male
Home in 1850 (City,County,State):	Montrose, Lee, Iowa
Family Number:	47

Household Members:

Name	Age
C J Mcfarland	26
Malinda Mcfarland	23
James S Mcfarland	6
Wallace Mcfarland	1
Susan Russ	15

Source Citation: Year: *1850*; Census Place: *Montrose, Lee, Iowa*; Roll: *M432_186*; Page: *391A*; Image: *229*.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:
This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1850 United States Federal Census, the Seventh Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1850 Federal Census.
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You searched for **C. J. Mcfarland** in **Iowa**

Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925

Name:	**C J Mcfarland**
Census Date:	1854
Residence County:	Boone
Locality:	Boone
Roll:	IA_121
Line:	7
Neighbors:	View others on page

Household Members:	Name	Age
	C J Mcfarland	

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. Learn more...

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You searched for **C. J. Mcfarland** in **Iowa**

Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925

Name:	**C J Mcfarland**
Census Date:	1856
Residence state:	Iowa
Residence County:	Boone
Locality:	Union
Roll:	IA_69
Line:	4
Neighbors:	View others on page

Household Members:	Name	Age
	C J Mcfarland	

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.

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You searched for **C. J. Mcfarland** in **Iowa**

1860 United States Federal Census

Name:	**C J Mcfarland**
Age in 1860:	34
Birth Year:	abt 1826
Birthplace:	Ohio
Home in 1860:	Des Moines, Boone, Iowa
Gender:	Male
Post Office:	Boonsboro
Value of real estate:	View image

Household Members:	Name	Age
	C J Mcfarland	34
	Melinda Mcfarland	31
	James S Mcfarland	14
	Wallace E Mcfarland	11

Source Citation: Year: *1860*; Census Place: *Des Moines, Boone, Iowa*; Roll: *M653_312*; Page: *242*; Image: *242*; Family History Library Film: *803312*.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:
This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census. Learn more...

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You searched for **C. J. Mcfarland** in **Iowa**

1860 United States Federal Census

Name:	**C J Mcfarland**
Age in 1860:	34
Birth Year:	abt 1826
Birthplace:	Ohio
Home in 1860:	Des Moines, Boone, Iowa
Gender:	Male
Post Office:	Boonsboro
Value of real estate:	View image

Household Members:	Name	Age
	C J Mcfarland	34
	Melinda Mcfarland	31
	James S Mcfarland	14
	Wallace E Mcfarland	11

Source Citation: Year: *1860*; Census Place: *Des Moines, Boone, Iowa*; Roll: *M653_312*; Page: *242*; Image: *242*; Family History Library Film: *803312*.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:
This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census. Learn more...

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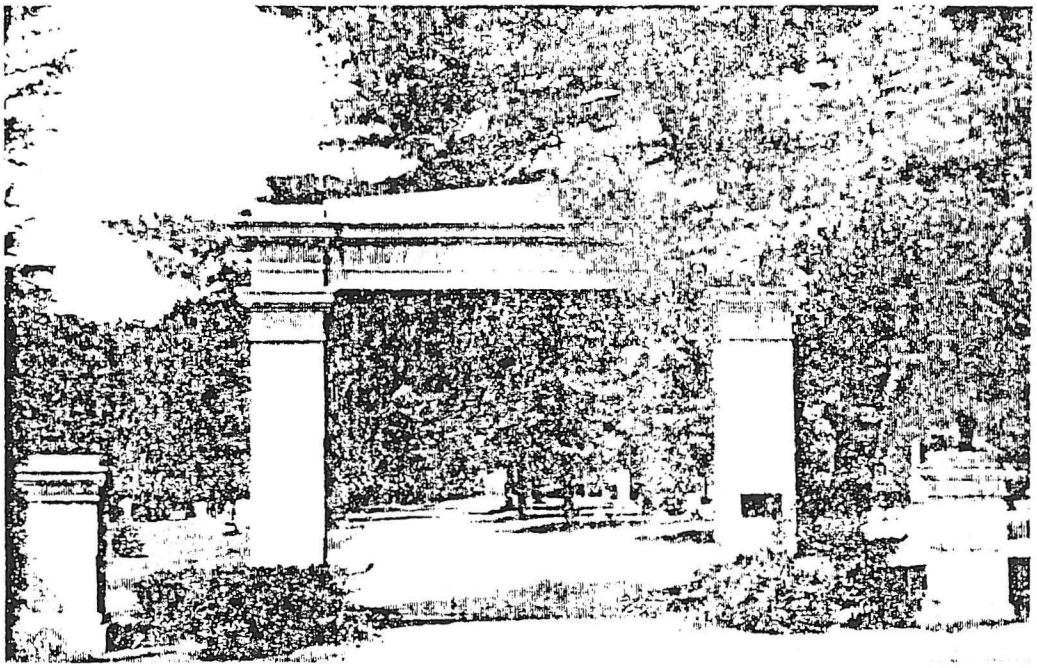
LINWOOD CEMETERY



Linwood Park Cemetery Entrance

Located in Des Moines township, in the south central part of Boone, Iowa.

Walked by Virgil and Cathy Craven during the summer of 1989.

Boone County Genealogical Society
Box 453
Boone, Iowa 50036

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MC ENTAFFER, Bert	1878	1931	F	7
MC ENTAFFER, H. Vere	1907	1981	G1	19
MC ENTAFFER, Thelma	1906	1968	G1	19
MC ENTAFFER, Viola	1884	1950	F	7
MC FADDEN, William H.	1883	1977	G	2
MC FARLAND, ------	6-23-1858	3-30-1929	B	15
MC FARLAND, Addie	1855	1948	B	14
MC FARLAND, Anna L.	3months	12-16-1863	Hi	3
MC FARLAND, Arian	6-5-1967	3-28-1950	B	15
**MC FARLAND, Augusta		----	W1	-
MC FARLAND, C.J.	33y-5m-10d	4-22-1862	Hi	3
**MC FARLAND, Charles		----	W1	-
MC FARLAND, Charlotte	8-5-1853	3-16-1911	W1	8
MC FARLAND, Dennis	6-7-1948	2-10-1981	G1	20
MC FARLAND, Floyd	1-20-1914	9-16-1981	W1	9
MC FARLAND, Frank	4-4-1870	3-4-1918	W1	8
MC FARLAND, infant		12-16-1867	Hi	2
MC FARLAND, Irvin	1877	1949	B	14
MC FARLAND, James G.	1y-9m-21d	8-8-1863	Hi	3
MC FARLAND, James S.	6-26-1845	5-10-1925	W1	8
MC FARLAND, Johnson I.	1854	1904	Hi	5
**MC FARLAND, Judge		----	W	-
**MC FARLAND, Louis		----	W	-
MC FARLAND, Lucina J.	89years	12-6-1855	Hi	2
MC FARLAND, Lucina J.	30years	12-6-1855	Hi	3
MC FARLAND, M. Graham	86y-11m-13d	6-27-1911	Hi	3
MC FARLAND, Maggie	7-9-1883	10-9-1892	W1	9
MC FARLAND, Mary		8-8-1863	Hi	2
**MC FARLAND, Mary		4-20-1936	E	-
MC FARLAND, May	7-9-1880	8-10-1887	W1	9
MC FARLAND, Mina C.	1870	1944	W1	8
MC FARLAND, Wallie	1-30-1889	4-17-1899	W1	9
**MC Gargar, g.j.		12-15-1903	W	-
MC GARVEY, infant daughter		9-25-1980	C	27
MC GEE, Geraldine E.	1892	1960	I	2
MC GEE, Ira J.	1893	1966	I	2
MC GEHEE, F. Ida	1878	1927	S	32
MC GEHEE, Glen	5-2-1913	8-16-1914	BL	21
MC GEHEE, Lydia M.	1897	1984	I	2
MC GEHEE, Robert M.	1903	1959	I	2
MC GEHEE, William Joseph	1876	1948	J	19
**MC GILL, Bertha C.		6-9-1925	W	-
**MC GONIGLE, Andrew		9-27-1928	W	-
**MC GONIGLE, Andrew		9-17-1888	W	-
MC GONIGLE, Andrew		1823	W2	34
**MC GONIGLE, Maud		8-5-1882	W	-
**MC GONIGLE, Mrs.-----		----	W	-
**MC GONIGLE, Mrs.-----		----	W	-
**MC GONIGLE, Myrtle	4m-16d	3-6-1889	W	-
MC GRAINE, Evelyn B.	7-28-1911	----	H	5
MC GRAINE, Harold	2-25-1902	2-1-1957	H	5
MC GRATH, Emlyn J.	12-24-1913	3-9-1951	B	18
**MC GRATH, Jessie		9-23-1925	B	-
MC GRATH, Jessie J.	7-12-1856	12-27-1940	B	19
**MC GRATH, John E.		6-20-1900	C	-
MC GRATH, Raymond F.	6-9-1916	8-25-1938	B	18
MC GRATH, Samuel J.		5-14-1899	B	19
MC GRATH, Samuel S.	2-18-1847	8-16-1925	B	19
MC GRATH, W. Fred	11-4-1885	10-26-1939	B	18
MC GRAW, Eliza J.	1850	1926	E	19

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C J McFarland

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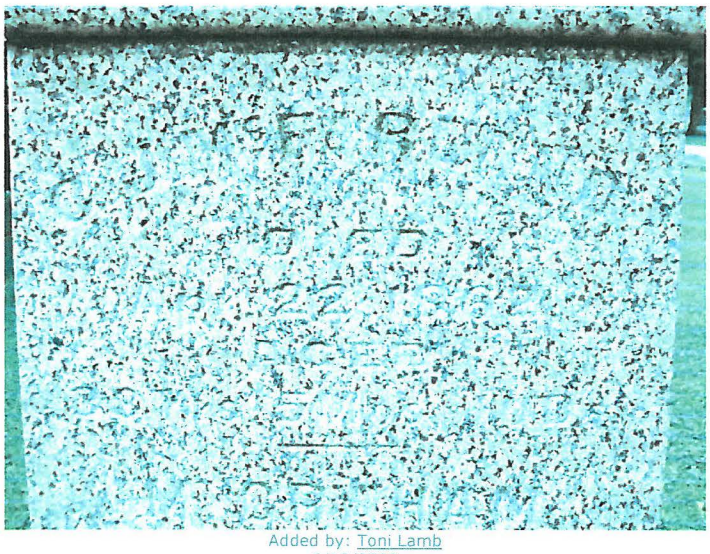

Added by: Toni Lamb
6/19/2009

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