

Territorial Legislator and State Legislator

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Stokely Senator Wilson David
Represented Dubuque and Delaware Counties, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 18 Mar 1825 Steubenville, Ohio

2. Marriage (s) date place

Henrietta E Sanford 1850

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business He was an attorney in Dubuque, Iowa for 35 years

B. Civic responsibilities G.A.R.

C. Profession Lawyer

4. Church membership

5. Sessions served 4th Territorial Session - 5 May 1845 - 11 June 1845; 1 Dec 1845 - 18th 846

6. Public Offices 7th General Assembly 1858, 1860

A. Local Office of prosecuting attorney for 2 terms; appointed Circuit Judge
June 1872 - Aug 1872

B. State Iowa Territorial Legislator - House of Representatives 7th session 11 Jan 1858 to
23 Mar 1858 and 8th session 6 & 7 Jan 1860 to 3 Apr 1860 representing Dubuque County, Iowa

C. National

7. Death 1 Apr 1881 Dubuque, Iowa; buried Laurel Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa

8. Children (Mrs. George Brock); Harry E.; David S. Jr.; John H.

9. Names of parents

Wilson, David S.

10. Education Graduated from Steubenville, Ohio high school
at age 14

11. Degrees _____

12. Other applicable information Democrat

- When his finished school he moved to Dubuque, Iowa to study law
with his brother, Thomas S. Wilson. He studied law for 6 months.
- He then was introduced to the press and he entered the editorial
professional which he followed for 5 years.
- In 1841 he purchased The Miner's Express with Andrew Keesecker
until 1845. He sold the newspaper to George Grene and
returned to law in 1845
- Military service - Mexican War - raised a company of
volunteers
- After the war he began to practice law in Dubuque, Iowa and as
a counselor at law
- In 1851 when the land office became established in Dubuque, great
inducements were offered for active and energetic men to
engage in the land speculations. With this he formed a
partnership with his brother, Thomas S. Wilson. They engaged
in speculations of lands and land warrants. In a few years
they had done an extensive business and became wealthy,
but in 1856-1857 there was a collapse and he learned the
lesson of inflation.
- Military service - Civil War - he raised the 6th Regiment of
the Iowa Cavalry, attained the rank of Colonel
- In August 1864 he went to California to go into the law (over)

Department of Iowa
Grand Army of the Republic

Name Wilson, David S tokley

Occupation

Born Mar. 18, 1823, Steubenville, Ohio

Died Apr 1, 1881

Buried Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa

War Record: Colonel 6 Iowa Cav

Roster Iowa Soldiers: Wilson, David S

Age 40. Residence Dubuque, nativity

Ohio. Appointed Colonel Sept. 9, 1862.

Mustered Mar. 5, 1863. Resigned June

21, 1864.

Membership

Post Name Number Location Date Joined (Clarke Co.)

Wilson 323 Hopeville
Named in honor of Col. Wilson

Wilson 71 Grundy Center
Named in honor of Colonel Wilson

Serial No.

FD-1858

Sources: See also "Iowa Colonels" by
A. A. Stuart, page 631/
Graves Reg.: David S Wilson- born Mar 8, 1825
burial-

Hist Dubuque County, 1880, p. 899

Offices of Honor in G. A. R.

Personal History :-

Father

Mother

Wife Henrietta Sanford

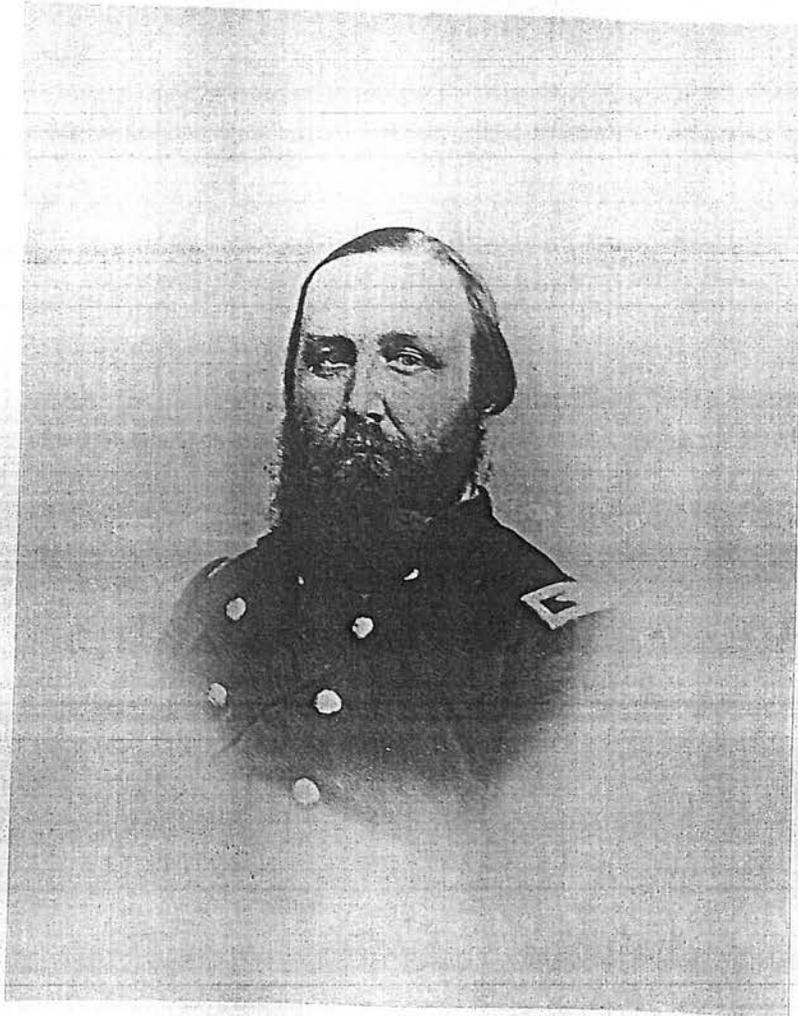
Children

Mrs. Henry Brock

Henry and 2 other sons

Was Senator in 7th and 8th General Assemblies
State of Iowa and 8th Ex.

Sources: Dubu Herald Apr 4, 1881



David S. Wilson.

DEATH OF HON. D. S. WILSON.

He Breathes His Last Breath at Five Minutes Past Eight Last Evening.

Biographical Sketch of This Highly Esteemed and Prominent Citizen.

It is the painful duty of THE TIMES this morning to announce the death of Hon. D. S. Wilson, one of Dubuque's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. Mr. Wilson died at five minutes past eight o'clock last evening. The cause of his death was the bursting of an abscess that had formed in his stomach. When first stricken down six weeks ago, his complaint was enlargement of the liver. Of this he was cured, by his attending physician, Dr. E. A. Guilbert, but shortly after his relief from the first trouble, an abscess was found to have formed in his stomach. Dr. Guilbert was intending to open the abscess to-day—having had considerable success in performing such operations. He was only waiting for the inflammation of the intestines to go down, when he contemplated performing the operation that might have saved Mr. Wilson's life. But at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the abscess broke, and Mr. Wilson began to gradually sink toward the tomb. He was conscious to within a very few moments of his death, but did not realize that he was so near the final breath. He passed away without a groan or a struggle, surrounded by his entire family, who looked on with tearful eyes while the kind-hearted husband and father slowly passed out into the black and unknown moor, the darkness of which envelope the grave.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. Wilson was born on the 18th of March, 1825, at Steubenville, Ohio, and was 56 years of age at the time of his death. For nearly thirty years he had been a member of the legal profes-

He made a most popular Judge, being an indomitable worker, and adding to his energy the priceless quality of justice as well as rare legal ability.

In 1850 Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Henrietta E. Sanford, of Erie, Pa.—a woman of many rare qualities of head and heart, who made so promising a young man a most worthy wife. Their union was happy and prosperous. Four children were born, all of whom surrounded his bedside when Death closed his eyes. His children are Harry E., Mrs. Brock, D. S., Jr., and Dr. J. H. Wilson. They have all grown up to be respected members of society. His sons bid fair to make as noble a name and record as did their father.

It will be seen by the above that Mr. Wilson has had an eventful life—one that was full of excellent labor and rich results. He has been what may be called a successful man. He leaves an untarnished record and stainless reputation. In business matters he was always upright and honorable—as a soldier brave and chivalrous—as a public official attentive, obliging, and inflexible in the discharge of his duty. He was always found loyal to truth and right, justly valuing his own self-respect and the esteem of his fellow men, as more valuable than wealth or position. He began life with nothing but his brain and strong right arm with which to carve out his name and fortune. There are few men who leave a better record.

Mr. Wilson's death will be deeply regretted not only in Dubuque, but all over Iowa, where he was well known. Dubuque loses in him a valuable citizen, and society a useful member, while the legal profession will miss him (as one does the presence of a strong and cherished friend. There were many years of useful work yet before Mr. Wilson, had death not stepped in and rang down the curtain on the drama of his life. But his labor is ended. The good-natured, warm-hearted, frank and generous Judge is no more. Over his grave the green grass of early spring will rise

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BIOGRAPHICAL.
Mr. Wilson was born on the 18th of March, 1825, at Steubenville, Ohio, and was 56 years of age at the time of his death. For nearly thirty years he had been a member of the legal profession in Dubuque. At the age of 14 he graduated from the high school of his native town, and shortly thereafter moved to Dubuque, and entered upon the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. T. S. Wilson, who was at that time Judge of the Circuit Court. After remaining in this office a short time he purchased an interest in the *Miner's Express*, of this city, and became its editor. He filled this position with great ability and success until 1845, when he sold his interest in the paper and again turned his attention to the study of law.

Mr. Wilson, by his manly and courteous ways, soon became popular with the people of Dubuque county, and in 1846, when only one month over age, he was chosen to represent them in the State Legislature, and served his constituents ably and satisfactorily. During his legislative career he took an active part in the re-submission of the State constitution to the people.

When the Mexican war broke out, Mr. Wilson, although but a young man, was fired with the spirit of true patriotism and anxiously sought to aid his country. He was commissioned by Governor Clark with authority to raise a company. He did so, and with his valiant men removed the tribe of Winnebago Indians from their reservation at Fort Atkinson to Long Prairie, 125 miles from the Falls of St. Anthony. After the war he returned to Dubuque and was admitted to the bar. He was immediately elected by the citizens of Dubuque as prosecuting attorney, which position he ably filled for two terms, and then declined a re-election.

In 1851 the land office was re-established in this city, and in company with his brother, Hon. T. S. Wilson, he embarked in the business of land specula-

useful work yet before Mr. Wilson, had death not stepped in and rang down the curtain on the drama of his life. But his labor is ended. The good-natured, warm-hearted, frank and generous Judge is no more. Over his grave the green grass of early spring will rise from the mold, and the birds will sing their songs of melody unheard by him. He has gone the way we all must go, and entered upon that other life, the beginning and the end of which no mortal knows.

The bereaved family will have unbounded sympathy in their deep sorrow, for Mr. Wilson counted his friends and admirers by the score. His memory will be dearly cherished by the loved ones in the family circle, who will be joined in their grief by a circle of friends wider and greater than they will ever know. The memory of a man like Judge Wilson will not soon die. It is too deeply engraven on the minds and in the hearts of all who know him. Like the flower of the valley, it will smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

In Re General Public.

Ten cents versus indigestion and dyspepsia. Why linger in the miseries of indigestion and dyspepsia when there is an almost infallible cure to be found in Spring Blossom. Trial size 10 cents, and regular size 50 cents. daw

Two Organs for Sale.

The last of our stock; only two remaining; less than cost, as we are moving from town; fine tone; first-class make; a bargain; call quick.

atuth2w W. GILES, 955 Clay street.

INDIVIDUALITIES.

Mr. Sam Ehrhist, representing A. Shackmann & Co., jewelers, Chicago, is in the city, interviewing our dealers.

Charley Grant, who is now one of the "Knights of the Road," came in yesterday with a bundle of orders for J. MacLay & Co.

The Iowa City Press says: Miss Sarah Powers, of Dubuque, and Miss McNulty, of Wisconsin, are visiting Mrs. Gower. Mr. Geo. Heinemann, of Webster City

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lished in this city, and in company with his brother, Hon. T. S. Wilson, he embarked in the business of land speculation. They met with considerable success, until the great panic of 1856-57 ruined their hopes, as it did hundreds of others.

But Mr. Wilson was of stout heart. He at once began to retrieve his losses with a spirit of determination worthy of emulation. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and in that capacity served with such distinction that he became one of the leading men of his party. During the extra session called by Governor Kirkwood, to place the State on a war footing, he was selected by the legislature to deliver a lecture on "The Right of States to Secede from the Union." Up to this time he had been an earnest Democrat, but in the examination necessary to prepare this lecture, he found it necessary to diverge somewhat from his former opinions. He made a strong speech in opposition to the right of secession, which plainly showed that he was a man of great breadth and depth of thought. This was the first speech against secession that appeared in the State, and so great was its popularity that it was adopted as the war-document of the State, and was published and circulated by the Legislature in thousands of copies all over Iowa. The citizens of Des Moines invited him to repeat the lecture in that city. He did so, and spoke to one of the largest audiences ever assembled at the Capitol. From this time Mr. Wilson valiantly worked in the Union cause, and was of valuable aid by his influence and example.

In 1862, when the clouds of war broke over this nation, Mr. Wilson was in his prime. Secretary Stanton, entirely without his knowledge or solicitation, commissioned him Colonel, and although over 50,000 men had already been sent from Iowa, Mr. Wilson, by hard, personal effort, raised his regiment. The outbreak of the Sioux Indians, followed by the great Minnesota massacre, caused the government to send Mr. Wil-

Nulty, of Wisconsin, are visiting Mrs Gower.
Mr. Geo. Heinemann, of Webster City, is in the city. George has associated with him Mr. Ashcraft, and together they will open a large drug store at that place.

Twisted Tremble.

Receive for that golden remedy. St. Jacob's Oil. a thousand thanks. I suffered for many years with rheumatic pains in my limbs, my legs being drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Haertel." I used St. Jacob's Oil, and was cured, and I now feel so well that I think I could dance as in my young days.

JOHN HAERTEL,
Fremont, Ill.

STRUCK IT BIG.

Copper Mines at Mineral Point.

About four months ago Messrs. John Spensley, A. B. Ferris and Ike Luther, of Mineral Point, Wis., commenced prospecting for copper. Their most sanguine hopes were more than realized a day or two ago, when they came upon an immense vein of the precious metal. The mine is now yielding 1,000 pounds a day, and the more it is developed the greater the yield. Experts pronounce it a fine quality, and there is ready sale for the ore at \$50 per 1,000. What is the use of going to Colorado and Arizona to seek a fortune when you can be as well remunerated only fifty miles from Du-buque.

Don't Take Any Chances on Life,
when Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will regulate and keep you healthy at all times.

Scarlet Fever Remedy.

The following is recommended as a sure and effectual remedy for scarlet fever, if adopted at the proper time: Take an onion and cut it in halves, cut out a portion of the center, and into the cavity put a portion of the saffron; put the pieces together, then wrap in a cloth and bake in an oven until the onion is cooked so that the juice will run freely; then squeeze out all the juice and give the patient a teaspoonful, at the same time rubbing the chest and throat with

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state, and so great was its popularity
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 ed and circulated by the Legislature in
 thousands of copies all over Iowa. The
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 The outbreak of the Sioux Indians, fol-
 lowed by the great Minnesota massacre,
 caused the government to send Mr. Wil-
 son's regiment to the relief of the border,
 where they participated in several en-
 gagements. In the fall of 1863 Colonel
 Wilson built Fort Sully on the Upper
 Missouri, and during the following
 winter was stationed with his command
 along this river from Fort Sully to Sioux
 City, for the protection of the settlers.
 In June, 1864, he resigned his command,
 and removed to California, where he
 formed a partnership with his brother,
 S. M. Wilson, Esq., one of the leading
 lawyers on the Pacific coast. He remained
 there two years, and again returned to
 Dubuque and resumed the practice of law
 in his chosen city. In 1872 he was ap-
 pointed Circuit Judge, to fill the vacancy
 caused by the death of Judge Barker.
 This office he held until the following
 August, when he resigned to accept the
 appointment of District Attorney, left
 vacant by Judge Brayton's resignation.
 In 1874 he was elected by an overwhelm-
 ing majority to the office of District
 Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of
 Iowa, which position he held until 1878.

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 use of going to Colorado and Arizona to
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 remunerated only fifty miles from Du-
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 Scarlet Fever Remedy.
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 Take an onion and cut it in halves, cut
 out a portion of the center, and into the
 cavity put a portion of the saffron; put
 the pieces together, then wrap in a cloth
 and bake in an oven until the onion is
 cooked so that the juice will run freely;
 then squeeze out all the juice and give
 the patient a teaspoonful, at the same
 time rubbing the chest and throat with
 goose grease or rancid bacon; if there
 is any cough or soreness in the throat.
 In a very short time the fever will
 break out in an eruption all over the
 body. All that is then necessary is to keep
 the patient warm and protected from
 draft and recovery is certain.
 Its Just a Booming.
 Such is the expression from all drug-
 gists and dealers everywhere who are
 selling Dr. King's New Discovery for
 consumption. No like preparation can
 begin to have such an extensive and
 rapid sale. And why? Simply because
 of its truly wonderful merits. No
 cough or cold, no matter of how long
 standing or how stubborn, can resist its
 healing qualities. Asthma, bronchitis,
 hoarseness, hay fever, pain in the side
 or chest and difficulty of breathing, or
 any lingering disease of the throat and
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 will positively cure, and that where ev-
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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.

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DES MOINES
STEAD PUBLISHING CO.

Assembly convened at Iowa City, May 5, 1845, and the Eighth, December 1, 1845.

Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, in 1846, he was commissioned by the last Territorial Governor, James Clark, to raise a company. The company did not get into service for that War, but was sent to Fort Atkinson to take charge of the Winnebago Indians. Here the company remained until the removal of the Indians to their reservation in Minnesota. He then returned to Dubuque, was admitted to the bar and almost immediately elected Prosecuting Attorney of Dubuque County, a position which he filled with ability for two terms. While stationed at Fort Atkinson he had devoted his leisure moments to his legal studies, which enabled him to gain such an early admission to the bar after his return. He opened an office at Dubuque and followed his profession closely until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In the meantime, in 1857, he had been elected to the State Senate, in which he served with ability and distinction for four years. He had always been a Democrat and was elected on that ticket, but on the breaking out of the Civil War he became one of the most prominent leaders of what was known as the War Democrats, and firmly supported Mr. Lincoln's administration in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion. During the extra session called by Governor Kirkwood, in 1861, to place the State on a war footing, he was requested by the Legislature to deliver an address on the "Right of a State to Secede from the Union." The effort was a masterly one; it was published by the authority of the Legislature and circulated by thousands throughout the State.

In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel, by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. He became Colonel of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, which was raised by his personal exertion. Just prior to his being mustered into the service, the Sioux Indian outbreak occurred in Minnesota and Colonel Wilson, with his regiment, was ordered to the scene of the trouble. In the Battle of White Stone Hill, August 3, 1863, his horse was shot from under him; but he instantly mounted another and led the charge against the enemy. In the fall of 1863 he built Fort Sully on the Upper Missouri. But this sort of service was not active enough for him and he accordingly resigned and returned home in June, 1864. During the same year he went to California and associated himself with his brother, Samuel Wilson, who was one of the foremost lawyers in that State. He subsequently engaged in the practice at Washington. After a few years he returned to Dubuque, and in 1872 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Barker, which office he held until August of that year, when he was appointed District Judge to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Brayton. In the fall of 1874 he was elected by the people, without distinction of party, to that office and served with ability and general satisfaction until 1878. He died in Dubuque in April, 1881.

I knew David Wilson intimately; we had both been Democrats, and we heartily

joined the "War Wing," of that party when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was one of my ardent supporters when we were both comparatively young men, for the position of Reporter of the Supreme Court. I never think of him without feelings of pleasure, for he was one of the most agreeable and charming of men. Though he had been distinguished as an editor, soldier, lawyer and judge, he was delightfully companionable, as everyone will testify who knew him. There was in him that "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

Joel S. Blatchley was among the early, but not of the earliest lawyers of Dubuque. I think he came there in the latter forties. He was for a time associated with *Henry A. Wiltse*, and later a partner of Judge *Austin Adams*. About the close of the Civil War he removed to California, acquired a large practice, and died in his prime. *William Graham* says he was an excellent lawyer, and Judge *Austin Adams*, in the conversation I had with him, referred to in the sketch of *Mr. Samuels*, says that he was a man of rather timid characteristics, but for his age, one of the most learned and clearest headed lawyers he had ever seen. And here I cannot refrain from relating a portion of that conversation, which should have properly gone into the sketches of *Samuels* or *Platt Smith*, but which I had until now overlooked. This relation of Judge *Adams*, which I noted at the time in the memoranda book which I quote from, is as follows:

While I was making my way to Dubuque I fell in with and inquired of, a stranger I met as to the lawyers in that part of the State. He said that *Ben Samuels* and *Platt Smith* were head and shoulders above any others. On learning from him that *Samuels* was only thirty years or so old, I inquired as to how it was that so young a man could be so high. His response was, "It don't make any difference, *Samuels* is head and shoulders above everyone else and *Platt Smith* next." I think the tribute as to *Samuels* was deserving, but somewhat overdrawn as to *Smith*. *Smith* was a remarkably strong man, but his early education had been very limited and extremely neglected, hence he was lacking in that concentration and analysis that early discipline tends to formulate.

Judge *Winslow T. Barker* also had a high opinion of *Blatchley*. He said that when *Blatchley* heard a false statement of law or logic to the court or jury, he would begin to rub the palms of his hands together, and that "when *Blatchley* begins to rub the palms of his hands together, the other fellow had better look out." He regarded *Blatchley* as one of the best read lawyers of the Dubuque Bar.

William Graham, William Mills, James Burt.

William Graham was born in Orange County, New York, in 1831. His father was an influential farmer of that County, which he served, as a member of its Legislature, and in the execution of other public trusts; his mother was a woman of scholarly attainments—both were descendents of Scotch-Irish families, of rigid Presbyterian faith. The son, *William*, of whom I am writing, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Orange County and the Academy of his native town, *Montgomery*. He subsequently entered *Union College*, *Schenectady*,

David Stokely Wilson.

Was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 18, 1825, at the age of 14 he graduated from the High School in his native town, and immediately removed to Dubuque, Iowa Territory, to study law with his brother Hon J.S. Wilson, then Judge of the District Court.

In 1844, he was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives.

At the Declaration of War with Mexico, he began recruiting a company, and was elected a Lieutenant in Capt Morgan's Company of Volunteers, which relieved Capt, later Gen. Sumner, at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien. Lieut. Wilson continued in the service about 3 years, being stationed at Fort Atkinson, on Turkey river for 2 years. During this time they removed the whole tribe of Winnebago Indians from the Reservation at Ft. Atkinson to Long Prairie, 125 miles above the Falls of St Anthony. They remained in service several months after the close of the Mexican war, on account of the inability of the Government to relieve them. In 1852 Mr Wilson was elected from the Dubuque District to the State Senate for a term of Four years.

He was commissioned September 9, 1862,

(1st.) Colonel 6th Iowa Cavalry.

The Sioux outbreak occurred in Minnesota, and he was ordered with his regiment to Sioux City, Iowa, and served constantly on the Western Frontier.

In the latter part of August, 1863, he marched with his regiment on Gen. Sully's expedition, and joined a Minnesota force under Gen. H.H. Sibley, for the suppression of the Indian massacres.

Gen. Sully marched up the Little Cayenne, found the trail, and overtaking the Indians, with the 2d Nebraska, 6th Iowa, and one Company of the

7th Iowa Cavalry, fought between 12 and 15,000 Indians, at the Battle of White Stone Hill, Dakota, Ter., September 3, 4, and 5, 1863.

In the battle Col. Wilson had a fine horse shot under him, which had been presented him by the citizens of Dubuque.

In the fall of 1863, Col Wilson built Fort Sully on the upper Missouri. During the Winter of 1863-4, he was stationed with his command, for the protection of the settlers, along the line of the Missouri river, from Fort Sully to Sioux City.

Resigned, June 21, 1864.

On account of Secretary Stanton not being able to fulfill his promise to send the Colonel and his command south.

Resides at Dubuque, Iowa.

THE UNITED STATES
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

IOWA VOLUME.

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

he is still engaged in, and in which he has met with good success.

In 1870 he started a bank in company with John Christian Lusch. This institution has enjoyed a steady growth of business and possesses the unlimited confidence of the people. Mr. Lusch, his local partner, is a man of solid character, and, like himself, is a man of first-class business capacities.

Since settling in Ackley, Mr. Carton, the pioneer business man of the city, has made himself very useful in many ways in building up the city.

In education, and every commendable enterprise, he has been one of the foremost men. He has been especially active in the local school board, and has

served as a town trustee or member of the board of supervisors much of the time.

The interests of Ackley he has made his own, and with the first decade of its history his name is inwoven in an especially honorable manner. He is essentially one of the many enterprising town-builders of Iowa, and having energetic co-workers in Ackley, they have built up a lively town.

Mr. Carton is a republican in politics, but his taste rather inclines to business than office.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a warden of the Episcopal church, and a man of pure character.

On the 3d of January, 1867, Miss Susan E. Raymond, of Ottawa, Illinois, became his wife.

HON. DAVID S. WILSON,

DUBUQUE.

HON. DAVID S. WILSON, for nearly thirty years a member of the legal profession of Dubuque, furnishes an excellent example of that class of western lawyers who have achieved success and gained a competence by persevering adherence to their chosen calling. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 19th of March, 1825.

At the age of fourteen he graduated from the high school of his native town, and immediately removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. T. S. Wilson, his brother, and one of the three original judges appointed by President Van Buren in 1838. After remaining in the office a short time he turned his attention to the editorship of the "Miners' Express," which he conducted with success until 1845, when he sold his interest and turned to the study of law.

So popular had he become with the people of his county, that in 1846, though but a month over age, he was chosen to represent them in the state legislature, and took an active part in the re-submission of the state constitution to the people.

During the Mexican war he was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Clark, with authority to raise a company, which was employed to remove the tribe of Winnebago Indians from their reservation at Fort Atkinson to Long Prairie, one hundred and twenty-five miles above the falls of Saint Anthony. They remained in service several months after the close of the war, on account of the inability of the government to relieve them.

Returning to Dubuque, he was admitted to the bar, and was immediately elected by the citizens as prosecuting attorney, which position he filled with ability for two terms, declining a further election.

In 1851, on the establishment of the land office at Dubuque, great inducements were offered to active, energetic men to engage in the speculations which followed. Forming a partnership with his brother, Hon. T. S. Wilson, they embarked in the enterprise with great success, until the storm of 1856-57 ruined their hopes, as it did hundreds of others.

In 1857 Mr. Wilson was elected to the state senate for a term of four years, and he served with such distinction as to soon be one of the leading men of his party. During the extra session called by Governor Kirkwood, to place the state on a war footing, he was nominated by the legislature to deliver a lecture on "The Right of States to Secede from the Union." Up to this time he had been an earnest democrat, and one of the strongest and best advocates of the principles of his party in the state; but in the examination necessary in preparing his lecture, he found occasion to diverge some from his former opinions. He brought out a masterly effort in point-blank opposition to the right of secession, which evinced great research and thought, and was the first of the kind that appeared. So great was its popularity, that it was adopted as the war-document of the state, and the legislature published and circulated it by thousands throughout Iowa. By invitation of the people of Des Moines, he repeated

his lecture in that city to one of the largest audiences ever assembled at the capital. From this time Mr. Wilson worked in the cause of the Union during the war, and by his influence and example was of valuable aid.

In 1862, entirely without his knowledge and without solicitation, he was commissioned colonel, by secretary Stanton, of the war department. Although over fifty thousand men had been sent from the state to the army, by his personal exertions he raised his regiment. Just previous to their being mustered into the service, the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, followed by the Minnesota massacre, caused the government to send Colonel Wilson's regiment to the relief of the border, where they participated in several engagements. During the fall of 1863 Colonel Wilson built Fort Sully, on the upper Missouri, and during the following winter was stationed with his command along the Missouri river, for the protection of the settlers from Fort Sully to Sioux City. In June, 1864, he resigned his command, and in the following August removed to California, where he formed a partnership with his brother, S. M. Wilson, Esq., one of the leading lawyers on the Pacific coast, for the practice of their profession. After remaining two years he returned to Dubuque and resumed his practice, as well as practicing in the courts at Washington. In 1872 he was appointed circuit judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Barker. This office he held

until August following, resigning to accept the appointment of district judge, left vacant by resignation of Judge Brayton. In 1874 he was elected by a large majority, irrespective of party distinction, to the office of district judge, which he still fills.

Mr. Wilson is a popular judge and a hard worker. Whatever he undertakes he throws into it his whole energy, and this may be the ground-work of his success. He is prominently spoken of by his friends as candidate for congress in the coming convention.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Henerettia E. Sanford, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

In every position which in his eventful life he has been called upon to fill, Judge Wilson has been successful in the highest sense. He has left an untarnished record and unspotted reputation. As a business man, he has been upright, reliable and honorable; as a soldier, brave and chivalrous; as a public official, attentive and obliging, but inflexible and unswerving in the discharge of duty. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow-men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. He is a man of fine personal appearance, courteous and friendly, and grows in esteem among his friends upon extended acquaintance. He may well be termed a self-made man, as he began the voyage of life with only his iron will to stem the current of the stream of life.

BENJAMIN McCLUER, M.D.,

DUBUQUE.

TWENTY years ago, when the subject of this sketch crossed the Mississippi river to locate and to practice medicine, he brought with him an ardent love of his profession, a mind richly stored with medical knowledge, and the experience of five years' diligent practice. It will be seen that he laid a broad foundation, sparing no pains or expense in his medical education, and building slowly and solidly on the foundation laid in early manhood.

Benjamin McCluer was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 8th of May, 1824. He received the christian name of his father, who was a farmer, and who died when the son was hardly eight years old. His mother, Elizabeth Barber McCluer, died when he was nineteen. At that

time, having received only a common-school education in his native town, he went to Moscow, Livingston county, and spent six months in a graded school. He then attended two terms at the Perry Center Academy, Wyoming county, and two years at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingston county. At the last mentioned institution he paid some attention to classics, but much more to mathematics and the natural sciences, for which he had a strong predilection.

From Lima he went to Moscow, and read law two years with William M. Older, Esq. He then turned his attention to medicine, and, remaining in the same town, studied in the office of Dr. William C. Dwight.

Andrew 1875

Honorable THOMAS S. WILSON, one of the original judges of the Territory of Iowa, and of the District Court for many years, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, October 13, 1812. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and, after studying law two years, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1834. He immediately commenced practice with General Stokely, at Steubenville, and although having an unusually good prospect in that locality, contrary to the advice and wishes of his friends, he determined to go west and rise with the new country. Having a brother, Captain George Wilson, of the 1st United States Infantry, under command of Colonel Zachary Taylor, at Prairie du Chien, he went there with his wife (being then a married man), and remained till he could select a place of settlement. Deciding to settle at Dubuque, he removed here in October, 1836.

In the Spring of 1837 he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Dubuque. Iowa was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, and contained two counties—Dubuque and Des Moines. Up to the 4th of July, 1838, he practiced law in Dubuque, Mineral Point, Lancaster and Prairie du Chien, and was engaged in almost every suit up to that time.

In June, 1838, he was nominated a delegate to Congress by the northern counties of Iowa; W. W. Chapman, of Burlington, being nominated by the southern counties; and taking a steamer, with the view of going south to canvass the southern part of the state, he was informed by the captain that a St. Louis paper, which he had on board, contained the announcement of his (Mr. Wilson's) appointment, by President Van Buren, as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa. That was the first intimation he had of an appointment which had been made wholly unknown and without application on his part. His appointment was renewed by Presidents Tyler and Polk, and he continued Judge of the Supreme Court till a year after the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State in 1846.

When the first Legislature met and went into joint hall, he came within one vote of being elected United States senator.

The first court ever held in Iowa Territory was held by Judge Wilson, at Prairie La Porte, now Guttenburg, on the second Monday in September, 1838.

He resigned his office as Judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, and practiced law in partnership with Platt Smith, Esq., and his brother, Honorable D. S. Wilson, about four years; and in April, 1852, was elected, without opposition, Judge of the District Court; and by successive elections held the office till January 1, 1863,—making twenty years and a few days of service as judge. He held the first courts ever held in the counties of Clayton, Delaware, Adams, Allamakee, Winnebago, Black Hawk, Bremer, Chickasaw, Fayette and Clinton; and the following counties were in his district during his term of office: Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, Scott, Muscatine, Cedar, Jones, Delaware, Fayette, Linn, Benton, Black Hawk, Grundy, Bremer, Floyd, Chickasaw, Allamakee, Winnebago and Clinton. It is stated upon good authority that Judge Wilson never had ten cases reversed during all the time he was on the bench.

In the local controversy respecting the right of the Government to lease the lead mines of Dubuque, the question was brought before the District Court, and Judge Wilson decided against the right of the Government to lease the mines, claiming that while there had been an act of Congress in reference to mines in Indiana Territory, there had been none respecting those west of the Mississippi. As soon as the judge's decision had been sent to Washington, the Secretary of War, Honorable John C. Spencer, wrote the judge a sharp letter, intimating that he would speedily be removed from office. In this letter occurs a laughable mistake, which is a good illustration of how little even men high in place understand the geography of this western country at that time. Secretary Stanton stated in his letter that, even if the [of the Government] to lease the mines did not extend west of the Mississippi, he did not care whether the judge would not have decided that it did extend to that part of Iowa lying east of the river.

Honorable James Wilson, Surveyor-General of Iowa (having his office at Dubuque), saw the letter, and having occasion to visit Washington, called on the secretary and gave him a lesson in geography, and pointed out to him between what states and territories the Mississippi ran. "This," says Judge Wilson, "settled the question as to my removal from office. The Father of Waters was my father and friend on that occasion, and stayed home in his old bed; for had he left home and traveled off between other states and territories, my head would have fallen off."

Judge Wilson was elected two consecutive terms to the Legislature—in 1866 and 1868. At the session in 1866 he was tendered, by the Democratic members, the nomination for United States senator, which he declined.

He was also a member of the Cincinnati convention, and took an active part in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the presidency.

Judge Wilson has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in Ohio before he came west, was Miss Anna Hoge, daughter of David Hoge, Esq., of Steubenville. He was married to Miss Mary Stokely, his present wife, in 1864, and she has since been his constant and devoted friend. In the practice of the law in Dubuque, and notwithstanding his long and laborious experience in public life, appears remarkably young and active. His talents have been recognized and his great services appreciated by his fellow-citizens, among whom he is held in high esteem.

Honorable DAVID S. WILSON, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 18, 1825. At the age of fourteen he graduated from the High School in his native town, and immediately removed to Dubuque, Iowa. For the purpose of studying law with his brother, Honorable Thomas S. Wilson, who was at that time Judge of the District Court, and had been one of the three original judges both of the District and Supreme Courts of the territory, appointed with Honorable Charles Mason and Honorable Joseph Williams, by President Van Buren in 1838.

Mr. Wilson remained with his brother in the study of law about six months. At the expiration of that period a new field was opened for the exercise of his talents, in connection with the press; and, although a mere youth, he was invited to assume the responsibilities of the editorial profession, which he entered upon and followed with marked success during a period of about five years. The *Miner's Express* had been started at Dubuque, in 1841, by Avery Thomas, who had retained his connection with it about six months, when it was purchased by Mr. Wilson and Andrew Keesecker, and conducted by them jointly till 1845. During this period the *Express* was edited by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Keesecker being the printer. It was a decided success both editorially and financially, considering the period in which these parties were engaged in its publication. Mr. Wilson, the young editor, was ardent in the Democratic faith; the *Express* was democratic in politics; such were also the prevailing political sentiments of the country during that period; and the proprietors did a large share of the public printing of the territory.

At the close of his editorial career, in 1845, having sold the *Express* to George Greene, Mr. Wilson returned again to the study of law with his brother.

In April, 1846, when he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years and one month, he was elected to the Legislature of Iowa, as a member of the house, from Dubuque County, and in the question then pending respecting the re-submission of the State Constitution to a vote of the people, took an active and prominent part, both in oral discussion and written articles.

This was during the period of the Mexican War. Governor Clark, of Iowa, desired a company of volunteers to be raised to relieve Major Sumner, in command at Fort Atkinson, whose services, with the 2d Cavalry, were required in Mexico. To accomplish this object, Governor Clark commissioned Mr. Wilson Lieutenant, with authority, in conjunction with Captain Morgan, to raise the required company of men. The company was accordingly raised—one half by Captain Morgan and the balance by Lieutenant Wilson—and proceeded to Fort Atkinson, on Turkey River, where they remained in ser-

vice two years. During this time they removed the whole tribe of Winnebago Indians from the reservation at Fort Atkinson to Loup Prairie, one hundred and twenty-five miles above the Falls of St. Anthony. They remained in service several months after the close of the Mexican War, on account of the inability of the Government to relieve them.

Returning to Dubuque, Mr. Wilson was shortly admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law, and was immediately elected by the citizens of Dubuque County to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, which he filled during two consecutive terms with so much satisfaction to his constituents that he was unanimously tendered the office for a third term, but he declined, feeling that there was more profit in defending people than in prosecuting them.

In 1851, when the Land Office became established in Dubuque, great inducements were offered for active and energetic men to engage in the land speculations which became so rife during the following few years, creating a mania for land in the new settlements of Iowa and the Northwest. So great was the rush of land-busters and speculators during this period, that lands were held at fabulous prices, and every interest connected therewith so enormously inflated, that it is impossible to conceive the extent of the excitement or the disastrous consequences that followed in a few years.

On the first vote of this kind movement Mr. Wilson embarked, and was carried along by the spirit of the period. Forming a partnership with his brother, Judge Thomas S. Wilson, he engaged in the speculation in lands and land-warrants, giving his entire attention to the business, while at the same time his brother remained in the discharge of the duties of his office as District Judge. In a few years they had done an extensive business and become wealthy at the prices then prevailing, and had they stopped in season, might have continued so; but the temptation to continue was too great. They were drawn into the whirlpool which, in 1856-7, wrecked their fortunes in a general collapse throughout the West. But a man of energy and perseverance is not likely to be discouraged under such circumstances. And so Mr. Wilson, learning a valuable lesson in "inflation," came down at once to a "solid basis," on which, by his energy and talents in his profession, he has in a considerable degree retrieved his losses.

In 1857 Mr. Wilson was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, leaving for his colleagues in the Senate Honorable Wm. G. Stewart, and in the House Honorable D. A. Mahony and Honorable Lincoln Clark, formerly a member of Congress from Iowa. This was said to be "as good a delegation as Dubuque County ever had in the Legislature."

During the extra session of 1861, which was called by the Governor for the purpose of putting the State of Iowa on a war footing, Mr. Wilson was nominated by the Legislature to deliver a lecture on the right of a state to secede from the Federal Union. Up to this time he had been an earnest Democrat, and had zealously advocated the principles and measures of the Democratic party. But in the examinations which it became necessary for him to make in the preparation of his lecture, he found occasion to diverge somewhat from the prevailing Democratic opinion. He brought out an able and thoroughly-prepared document, in point-blank opposition to the right of secession,—a document evincing great research into the subject, and one of the first of the kind that had appeared, showing historically and argumentatively, in a most convincing and conclusive manner, that a state has no right to secede from the Union on any pretext whatever. This argument of Mr. Wilson's became the great war-document of Iowa, and the Legislature circulated it by thousands all over the state. Henceforth Mr. Wilson was destined to act with the Republican party and the War-Democrats, in giving in his earnest adhesion to the cause of the Union during the Rebellion. At the invitation of the people of Des Moines, he repeated his lecture in that city to one of the largest audiences ever assembled at the capital.

A question had been raised as to the loyalty of the Irish regiment that had been organized in Iowa, and the Governor was unwilling to muster them into the Union service. Mr. Wilson, at the request of leading citizens of Dubuque, in 1862, went to Washington, and interviewed Secretary Stanton (who, by the way, had been an old friend of Mr. Wilson's family in Ohio), and obtained from him permission for the mustering in of the Irish regiment into the United States service, which was executed according to the order of the Secretary of War.

At the same time, Secretary Stanton, without the solicitation of Mr. Wilson, commissioned him colonel, with authority to go home and raise the Sixth Regiment of Iowa Cavalry. He immediately returned to Dubuque, and by his own personal exertions raised the regiment, although fifty thousand men had already been taken out of the state for the Union army. It was the preference of Colonel Wilson to have been ordered south with his command; but just prior to their mustering in, in August, 1862, the Sioux outbreak occurred in Minnesota, and Colonel Wilson, with his regiment, was ordered to Sioux City, to join a regiment from Nebraska, under command of Colonel Farness, now Governor of that state, and thus consolidated under Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, to proceed up the river and join the Minnesota force in command of General M. H. Sibley, for the suppression of the Indian war. But failing to effect a junction, on account of delays in transportation, the force under General Sully found the Indian trail, and, overtaking them at White Stone Hill, fought the noted battle at that point, August 3, 1863, which resulted in killing about three hundred Indians and the capture of a hundred and fifty prisoners. In that battle Colonel Wilson had a fine horse shot under him, which had been presented him by the citizens of Dubuque. Seeing his horse about to fall, he instantly mounted another and kept up with the charge upon the enemy.

In the Fall of 1863 Colonel Wilson built Fort Sully on the Upper Missouri. During the winter of 1863-4, by the stationing of his command, and the protection of the settlers, along the line of the Missouri River, from Fort Sully to Sioux City. Secretary Stanton not being able to fulfill his promise to send the colonel and his command south, Colonel Wilson resigned, and came home in June, 1864.

On the first of August following he started for California, where he went into partnership in the practice of law with his brother, S. M. Wilson, one of the leading lawyers on the Pacific coast. The partnership continued over two years, when he returned to practice in Dubuque and Washington City, being the attorney at the latter place in the celebrated case of McGarrahan vs. the New Idria Quick-silver Mining Company. This case was closed after being on trial two years. It was tried before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, Honorable John A. Bingham, of Ohio, chairman. The committee consisted of the following persons: Honorable John A. Bingham; Honorable Benj. F. Butler; Honorable Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Honorable John A. Peters, now Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine; Honorable Ulysses Mercur, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Honorable Michael C. Kerr, M. C. from Indiana; Judge Kellogg, of Connecticut; and Judge Lougbridge, of Iowa. The attorneys in the case were: Honorable David S. Wilson and Honorable William M. Everts, for the Company; and Judge Paschal, of Washington City, and Judge Shaw, of New York, for McGarrahan. Mr. Wilson presented the *facts in the case* and a very able legal argument. Mr. Everts followed, having his defense of the Company on the facts furnished by Mr. Wilson. The committee, also, in awarding the title to the Company, made up their report from the matter furnished in Mr. Wilson's statement and defense of the case. This was an important trial, and its decision, to which Mr. Wilson contributed so largely, saved to the company a mining interest in California worth a million of dollars. The case had been ably argued repeatedly before the Supreme Courts of California and the United States, yet it was admitted that Mr. Wilson's defense of the Company was the most thorough and complete of any thing that had ever been presented on the subject.

After returning to Iowa, in June, 1872, he was appointed Circuit Judge, to fill the unexpired term made vacant in the Ninth Judicial District by the death of Judge Barker, which office he held till August following, when he was appointed District Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Brayton. In the Fall of 1874 he was elected by a large majority,

irrespective of party distinction, to the office of District Judge, for a term of four years, commencing January 1, 1875.

Judge Wilson was married in 1850 to Henrietta E. Sanford, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and by this marriage has four children,—three sons and one daughter. The latter, Mrs. George W. Brock, resides in Chicago. The judge's oldest son, Henry, is about ready to graduate to the practice of law.

FITCH B. STACY.—F. B. Stacy was born at DeKalb, St. Lawrence County, New York, November 15, 1821. Early his tastes led him to a mercantile line of life, and he secured a position, and continued in trade at Utica, New York.

In 1855 he went to Chicago, and until 1861 engaged successfully in the dry goods jobbing trade. At this time he disposed of his interests in Chicago, and moved to Staceyville, Mitchell County, Iowa, where he has since resided—has a comfortable and commodious home, surrounded by the conveniences attendant on industry, competence and good taste.

In 1865 Mr. Stacy turned his attention to the raising of blooded stock, which he has carried on successfully, and his herd now includes some of the finest specimens in the country, both of his own raising and importations from eastern states, and from Canada. At his "Little Cedar Stock Farm," at Staceyville, he has the finest full-blooded short-horn stock of cattle so much sought after by stock fanciers, embracing Prince breed, in which the Bates' blood predominates largely in his whole herd; pure blood Cotswold sheep from imported stock; a direct importation from England of Berkshire swine; and also full blood Chester white swine. He is increasing his stock constantly, and expects to continue in it for time to come at his "Little Cedar Stock Farm" at Staceyville, Iowa.

Honorable LEWIS LIGHTY.—This gentleman, the present popular Mayor of the beautiful City of Waterloo, Iowa, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on the 29th day of February, 1828, and is now consequently forty-seven years of age, although his appearance would not indicate that so many winters had passed over his head. Perhaps his youthful appearance is somewhat due to the fact, that though born in 1828, he has passed but eleven birthdays. He is of German-Scotch descent, his father's grandparents having emigrated from German fatherland, while his mother's parents were born in Scotland. Born and brought up on a farm, a member of a large family, there being six boys and three girls, he early learned that life was an earnest reality, by being required to perform certain duties which usually fall to the lot of boys on all well regulated farms.

He received the rudiments of an English education under circumstances poorly calculated to inspire in a youthful mind desires for literary attainments, attending school in the primitive log school house in his neighborhood only when he could be spared from home duties and work. He attended college but a short time, paying his way by teaching, which he followed for several years afterwards, employing the spare time it afforded him in reading and study, thus disciplining and improving his mind by a thorough course of self-culture.

He read law in the office of the Honorable A. H. Coffroth, in the Town of Somerset, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar, having passed a creditable examination.

He immediately opened an office in the Town of Somerset, which then contained one of the strongest bars in the State of Pennsylvania, and continued the practice of his profession for nine years, when he removed with his family to Waterloo, Iowa. Here he at once devoted himself to his profession, and soon secured a good business.

Upon the organization of the city, in 1868, he was elected City Attorney, which office he held for two years.

In 1875 he was elected Mayor, and has since filled that office three terms by re-election.

That he is a popular and efficient officer is manifested by the fact that he has been connected with the city government since its first organization, though not really in sympathy with the political party controlling the elections.

Holding advanced ideas, he has taken an active part in the educational interests of the city, serving a considerable portion of the time as a Member of the Board of Education.

In politics Mr. Lighty was raised in the Whig belief, but upon the demise of that party acted with the Democratic organization up to the time of the war, since which he has been what might be called a conservative, looking to principles rather than party politics.

He was married to Miss Henrietta C. Bennett, in May, 1862, in the historic Town of Winchester, Virginia. She died at the residence of her husband in Waterloo, Sept. 10, 1873, leaving three children to mourn her loss.

Mr. Lighty has won, by industry and integrity, an enviable position in life; for, whether as a servant of the public, or an individual member of society, he is respected and honored by all who know him.

J. L. CHASE.—The subject of this sketch is one of the early settlers of Mitchell County. He came here in the year 1856, and has since resided at Osage.

Mr. Chase was born at Limington, Maine, October 27, 1823. When two years old his father moved to Scarborough, in the same state, where our subject passed his early life, and resided until 1854, when he moved to Portland, and from thence, two years after, to Saco, Maine. From this last place he moved directly to Mitchell County, Iowa, and settled at Osage, where he at present resides. During the war he was deputy Provost Marshal, then appointed postmaster of Osage, which he held eight years. In 1865 was appointed deputy United States Revenue Assessor, and served until that position was abolished by act of Congress.

In 1874 he commenced dealing in farm implements and farm machinery supplies at Osage, and still continues.

In 1845 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Standish, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have a family of seven children, five of whom are living: Annie A., Alice M., Emma E., Moses Albert and Edith V.; Moses Herbert and Mary E. died in infancy.

S. B. CHASE, M.D.—Prominent among the early settlers of Mitchell County, the name of Doctor S. B. Chase, of Osage, may be mentioned. Prominent among the most enterprising and liberal spirited of its citizens, continued mention of his name may be made. In all matters of interest pertaining to the development, prosperity and welfare of Osage and Mitchell County, he has not asked others to lead that he might follow, but has led while others have followed—true followers they have been, equal in earnestness and enterprise with the leader—and the writer needs no disrespect to be seen, but in every case involving public spirit, some one must lead, and can succeed only when supported by determined and energetic followers. Particularly has he been prominent in the establishing and building up of the City of Osage. He was one of the first to discover the feasibility of planting a village here—was ever confident, and his confidence was not misplaced, that this could be made the most populous town in the county, by a proper and well directed effort—yet it has required a succession of efforts—but owing to his untiring zeal, and that of men of his ilk, it has become one of the pleasantest and most promising of the towns of Northern Iowa—made prominent and highly prized for its religious, educational and business advantages.

Doctor Chase was born October 4, 1821, in Limington, Maine. With his father and mother, Moses and Mary Chase, he went to Scarborough, Maine, at the age of four years, where he lived until 1849. His father served in the War of 1812, though but fifteen years of age.

He is emphatically a self-made man, having labored on his father's farm



E. G. POTTER, (deceased.)
Bellevue



DELANO T. SMITH,
Attorney at Law and Dealer in Blooded Stock, Marshalltown



Hon WILLIAM SMYTHE (deceased.)
Ex-Member of Congress, Marion



Hon. AYLETT R. COTTON,
Ex-Member of Congress, Lyons



ALEX. MCGREGOR, (deceased.)
Founder of the City of McGregor



Gen GEORGE W. JONES,
Ex U. S. Senator, Dubuque



Hon. JAMES CUSHING,
Mayor of Dubuque



PLATT SMITH, Esq.,
Dubuque



Hon. ROBERT SMYTHE,
Ex-State Senator, Mt. Vernon



Hon. J. K. GRAVES,
Dubuque



Hon THOMAS S. WILSON
Dubuque



Hon. DAVID S. WILSON
Judge District Court, Dubuque



JOHN HANEY, (deceased.)
Founder of Lansing



Hon JOHN C. BUCHER, (deceased.)
One of the Founders of Clinton



JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE Esq.,
Cedar Rapids



Hon S. B. ZEIGLER,
West Union

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State/Origin:

Regiment Name: **6 Iowa Cavalry**Regiment Name **6th Regiment, Iowa Cavalry**

Expanded:

Company: **F&S**Rank In: **Colonel**Rank In **Colonel**

Expanded:

Rank Out: **Colonel**Rank Out **Colonel**

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