

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Stanton, Thaddeus Herlin Senator _____

_____ Represented Washington County, Iowa _____

1. Birthday and place 30. Jan 1835 Rush County, Indiana

2. Marriage (s) date place

_____ Marquette Elizabeth Conger 1 Aug 1862 Washington, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business _____

B. Civic responsibilities Loyal Legion

C. Profession Printer

4. Church membership _____

5. Sessions served 9th General Assembly 1882

6. Public Offices

A. Local _____

B. State _____

C. National Appointed United States Paymaster General of the U.S. Army in 1875

7. Death 21 Jan 1900 Omaha, Nebraska; buried Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia

8. Children Nora (Mrs. Lieut. G. J. Kalk); Maude (Mrs. Capt. C. B. Western); Josephine (Mrs. T. J. Kennedy)

9. Names of parents Seth Luther and Phebe (Leonard) Stanton

10. Education He attended Howe Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he
probably was educated in common schools in his father's
neighborhood

11. Degrees

12. Other applicable information

- He came to Iowa in 1851 settling first in Appanoose County, Iowa
and then moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Henry County in 1852.
- To earn money to attend Howe Academy he entered the office of Iowa Times
Democrat (the prof. parent of Howe Academy was also the editor of the paper) in
Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
- Before he graduated from the academy he left to join John Brown and Jim Raw in
their effort to make Kansas a free state.
- He then returned to Mt. Pleasant and assumed his occupation as a printer.
- He joined the Washington Press newspaper when it was established in 1856
When Abraham Lincoln was elected president he went to Washington, DC. as a
newspaper correspondent and worked also as a secretary to General J. R.
Curtis, member of the United States Congress from Iowa.
- He wrote letters back home to be printed in the Washington Press newspaper
Washington
from the Civil War began and he left his work and raised Company A, District
of Columbia, 3rd Infantry Battalion on 15 Apr 1861, mustered out on
15 July 1861, commissioned Captain Company C, Iowa 1st Infantry Regiment
8 Aug 1862, commissioned in U.S. Volunteers Paymaster's Department
Infantry Regiment 3 Oct 1862, achieved rank of Full Major 17 Jan 1867.
- As paymaster he worked in Washington, DC, New Orleans, Richmond Virginia
to work with General Grant, Kansas, San Francisco, Arizona and Cheyenne, Wyoming
and North Dakota Black Hills and battles against Sitting Bull.
- He was appointed United States Paymaster General in 1895 by President Cleveland. (over)

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

- | Source | Non Applicable | Applicable | Information obtained |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| - <u>In The Beginning There Was Land, A History of Washington County,</u>
<u>April, 1978, p. 264</u> | | | |
| - <u>History of Iowa Vol IV, 1903, p. 250</u> | | | |
| - <u>Obituary - The Washington Democrat, Washington, Iowa</u>
<u>Wed. Jan. 31, 1900, p. 6, col. 3, 4</u> | | | |
| - <u>Findagrave.com</u> | | | |
| - <u>familysearch.org (accessed 27 July 2010)</u> | | | |
| - <u>Obituary - The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette, Cedar Rapids, Iowa</u>
<u>Fri. Jan. 27, 1900, p. 9, col. 6</u> | | | |
| - <u>As I Remember Them by C.C. Goodwin 1913, p. 311-315</u> | | | |
| - <u>Obituary - The Holt Lake Tribune, Holt Lake, Wis.</u>
<u>Sun. Jan. 28, 1900, p. 2, col. 5</u> | | | |





J. H. Stanton
Col. & asst Paymaster General U.S.A.

GEN. STANTON IS DEAD.

Veteran Fighting Paymaster of Big Heart and Great Record, Goes Up Higher.

Abolitionist With John Brown and Jim Lane Scout With Crook, Brave Soldier and Officer.

General Stanton married a daughter of Clark Conger of this city and was well known to our old settlers. We copy the following article from the Omaha World-Herald:

"General Thaddeus H. Stanton, the retired paymaster general of the United States, has signed his last muster roll and gone to pay that last great debt to the God of the universe who so richly endowed the old general with a great heart, a sunny soul and a life that made the world brighter and happier for his having lived. He died at 3:55 p. m. Tuesday Jan. 21 at his home at Thirty first and Harney streets. Had he lived just one week more he would have been 65 years of age.

"It seemed that the heavy pressure upon General Stanton during the closing days of his official life, caused by the Spanish-American war, closely followed by the sudden relaxation after his retirement last January 30, worked seriously upon his health. Suffering from a broken leg of several years ago added its weight. Complications began undermining his sturdy physique and several weeks ago he was compelled to forego the pleasure of coming down to greet his old friends and was soon after in a serious way. For a time it was believed that he would rally and, in fact, he did appear to be improving, but three or four days ago a sudden relapse occurred.

TWICE STATIONED IN OMAHA.

"At two times during his military career was General Stanton stationed in Omaha; once from 1879 to 1885 and again from 1890 to 1895. He loved the friends he made here and he called Omaha his home. So when it came to

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

life, going first to San Francisco, then to Cheyenne. He was detached and went out in the field now and then between pay trips and in 1876 was made chief of scouts for General Crook in the campaign against the northern Indians and had a hand in the fight with Crazy Horse on Powder river in the following year. He commanded a scouting column against Sitting Bull, reconnoitered the Bad Lands, fought at Slim Buttes, campaigned against Dull Knife and after returning to his duties as paymaster was sent into the field again in the Ute campaign.

"A singular episode was that in which he figured at Richmond after Lee's surrender. Colonel Stanton was sent there with \$2,000,000 to pay off the army of the Potomac. He left the money in charge of the guard and took quarters in a hotel. Toward morning he awoke with the feeling that some intruder was in the room. The blinds which he had closed had been opened. Listening he distinguished a stealthy footstep and he saw in the dim light the shadow of an approaching man. Without turning over Colonel Stanton reached beneath his pillow, drew a pistol and fired in the direction in which he judged from the shadow the man was coming. A cry followed the shot. Colonel Stanton sat up and fired the second shot, then sprang out of bed, rushed to the porch and sent a bullet after the retreating form of a companion of the burglar. When a light was brought the burglar who had entered

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Source: How to find out the real value of your property and how to protect it. Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

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WITH JOHN BROWN.

“Colonel Stanton had a taste of fighting long before he wore a uniform, for he was an ardent abolitionist and stood shoulder to shoulder with John Brown and Jim Lane in Kansas in 1857 and 1858 at the siege of Lawrence and was in about as many as he could get into of the armed conflicts between the free soil and the pro-slavery parties. Subsequently he returned to Iowa and served with no other arms than drawn documents in the legislature for two years.

“It was Iowa and not his native state, Indiana, that had the credit of his services, for after entering the artillery as a private in a battery organized in the District of Columbia in '61, serving three months, he went back to the Hawkeye state, raised a company and was made captain of infantry. Then he was transferred to the pay service and when he emerged from the civil war it was with the rank of major and brevet of lieutenant colonel.

“From '63 out he had more to do with mustering shekels than with mustering men and withal was so much at the front that the duty was not monotonous, for he managed to be at the fall of Vicksburg and at other points where it was lively. When Richmond fell he was sent to the late confederate capital and kept there five years, reconstructing the Old Dominion, disbursing funds for the district; was auditor of public accounts for Virginia and had the collection of taxes and payment of expenses of the state to do under reconstruction acts.

“Then he returned to full army man a candidate and shut all other

Stanton had been an active member for several years.

He Fooled The Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton of West Jefferson, Ohio, after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25c a box. Sold by Chilcote and Cook, druggists.

The Iowa Legislature.

It will be remembered by those who were familiar with the doings of the Twenty-sixth general assembly in extra session that Dr. George A. Newsome, now secretary of the senate, secured the same position then as a result of competitive reading. There were numerous candidates for the position of secretary, but Dr. Newman proved the best reader of them all, and in the two consecutive sessions has been elected unanimously to the same position. With the arrival of Colonel H. H. Rood of Mount Vernon, who appeared in Des Moines yesterday, there has been a revival of gossip concerning the mention of his name with the state board of control appointment the governor is to make shortly. Many believe that Colonel Rood's appointment is as good as made, though others do not. He, himself, says that he does not know that he would accept the position, if tendered him. It is said that there will be opposition to the appointment if it is made, many believing that as a traveling salesman for Kohn Bros., the large Chicago clothing firm, Colonel Rood has had too much to do with the state institutions in a business way to make him a suitable man for administering their affairs.

Senator Healey's bill to repeal the anti-fusion law is one of the most important measures before the assembly. The author asks the repeal of the statute because he says it is unconstitutional, having been so held by the Pennsylvania supreme court. Added to this, he has a strong conviction that the provisions of the law are unjust, as under them any party can make a

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TWICE STATIONED IN OMAHA.

"At two times during his military career was General Stanton stationed in Omaha; once from 1879 to 1885 and again from 1890 to 1895. He loved the friends he made here and he called Omaha his home. So when it came to retire one year ago his thoughts naturally turned to Omaha and the west, where he had spent so much of his life

as he chose to, and he came back here with his family to live—and die.

"Much has been published from time to time of the biography of the "Fighting Paymaster," collections of cold, glittering facts and figures of the various stirring events and promotions in his life, and they are many, but that which was most admired by his friends was this character sketch in the World-Herald when Stanton was yet a colonel, stationed in Omaha, shortly before he went to Washington as paymaster general in March, almost five years ago:

SKETCH OF FAMILIAR FIGURE.

"He is certainly not an inspector general, for he affects none of the precision that the exemplars of discipline wear. He is a soldier, for his regulation overcoat betrays that. He does not carry himself as if afraid that his regiment would relax its morals if it caught him looking any way but severe. In fact it is pretty hard for him to look severe. His eyes twinkle, his ruddy face is kindly, and he is as modest of his record and abilities as if he had been kept in the line at a frontier post. So one must delve into the history of the west and talk with his comrades to learn what he has done and where he has been.

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"The clink of a saber will always have more of music in it than the chink of money to his ears. He has found diversion in travel in Europe, has edited a newspaper, touched elbows with the muses, is familiar with French, and—speaks it not aloud—has written poems which have found a permanent place in literature."

FAMILY SURVIVING HIM.

"Of his family, it may be said to have suffered all of the misfortunes that come even to a military family.

He leaves a widow. Of his three daughters, one married Captain Western of the army, who died, and another married Lieutenant Kalk, who met death in an accident in Iowa something over a year ago. Thus are left two widowed daughters and the widowed mother, who with the unmarried daughter and several orphaned grandchildren made up the family the general loved so well. All were with him at the time of his death.

The funeral arrangements, so far as made, will probably be in the charge of the Loyal Legion, of which General Stanton had been an active member for several years.

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OTTO M. W. HAZELTINE,
Hazeltine, Painters, and Decorators.

His Wondrous Faith.

News.
Weeks seems to have a lot of "homoeopathy," doesn't he? I never saw anything to equal it last summer when he had a fever of hay fever he married a widow.

Musician's Privilege.

er—Well, have you the program fixed for next Monday's concert—The program's all right, there's another row among the

er—What are they quarrelling about?
er—About whose turn it is to be ill to appear.

Point of View.

Journal.
Is murder?" cried the enemy captain of marines opened the ship's machine-guns from the hill. "No, only a salt tery!" was shouted back at us as we deftly adding insult to in-

A Precaution.

ton Stab.
do you insist on your son's being a lawyer?" asked the friend, idly, as will leaving him all my money was the answer. "It seems that if he is a lawyer himself stand a better chance of getting out of it."

Concord Philosophy.

Journal.
ashes, sighed the man, "of rest-hopes?" Then he smiled, "act resigned way. Perhaps I make the way to success a slippery for those who follow," he said. This sounds so like Concord philosophy that I then, and there resolved to

his life as he chose to, and he came back here with his family to live—and die.

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CHIEF OF SCOUTS FOR CROOK.

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ing called on to supply w gauge in the visitation. tude and far-reaching in the census is being com on every hand, and the church work are outspome mentation of this ambi prise.

John H. Converse, pres Ballwin Locomotive wor of the leading Christi the city when interviev the census, said: "I pleased with this plan house visitation. It is step, which, if properly not fail to be of great will make it possible for to go out to the people i where the people will no churches.

MUST RESULT IN

"The undenominational work is a most comi ture, and should insure ation on the part of the availing themselves of secured that the results fullest. I am impressed telligent and systematic undertaking of this wor confident that it will be accomplished."

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, p Epiphany Baptist churc his sentiments vigorous few words: "The best Christians can do is th house visitation. It is t dence of real religious others. It is work for has never been done, vl sue of splendid and su suits."

WILL PROVIDE MA' WORK ON.

The president of the County Sabbath School under whose direction ti to be taken, is the R MacMullen of the Park A dist Episcopal church. len is quite naturally over the matter. He sa this visitation plan is a immense practical impor provide definite material our churches may work. energy of the churches i cause undirected. By general religious needs made particular and pol can secure a wiser and mical expenditure--of p ward.

"This census will aro thinking multitudes to : of the existence of the Christ, and, even thoug nition be reluctant or h mean a state of mind : than dead apathy. Thi will cheer and inspire heart the lonely, discor tudes who never felt e remembered, the beating pathetic heart of the chu

"It will surprise the s of the visitors with a social power and spiriti ness in themselves, whi not know, existed. I r flaming zeal out of whic another Moody."

Rev. W. N. Yates, p Church of God at Fif streets, and leader in meetings in the Kensin of the Y. M. C. A., em spiritual side of the ce visitation," says he, "will meaning to our prayers; prayers are most tender know best, so will our our city be more earn know it better."

MUST MAKE USE OF

Rev. J. R. Miller, edi itendent of the Presby of publication and Sab work, when asked what should be the result of said: "The final test of this canvass will be in is made of the knowle by the canvassers. If th been done with thorough results, carefully tab should not be laid awa pigeon holes.

"In the plan for this vision should be made to and careful following up by the churches and Sun It is important that the should become interested so as to be ready to mak results. If they immet the visitation will at one set about doing their pai up the children and youn in any Sabbath school wisely and adequately. work great good may plished."

The railroad commissi pronounced the Interlock Independence the finest

DISCUSSION OF ROBERTS. STANTON IS AT REST

HAPPENING OF THE UNEXPECTED.

Mortal Remains of the Gallant Soldier Laid Away.

SLEEPS IN ARLINGTON

Another Mound in that Beautiful City of the Dead, Marks the Resting-Place of a Genial Man, a Loyal Citizen and a Brave Soldier—Grave is Alongside that of Gen. Belknap. Former Secretary of War—Services were Simple in the Extreme—The Pall-Bearers.

TRIBUNE BUREAU.

501 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1900. Another mound has been added in Arlington cemetery to the thousands which mark the last resting place of the men who gave up their lives for their country. Under the bank of earth rests all that is mortal of Brig.-Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster-General of the United States army until he retired less than a year ago.

The remains of Gen. Stanton reached Washington at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Drawn up by the side of the Pennsylvania depot were four squadrons of the Sixth cavalry and a battery of the Third artillery, with a caisson draped with the colors of the country which he loved and upon which was deposited the case containing the casket in which his body lay.

Within the walls of the depot were gathered the hundred, or more of his old comrades and friends from the army, from civil life and from newspaper row. The honorary pall-bearers were Senators Hawley, Shoup and Thurston; Gens. Corbin, Bayard and Randall and Maj. John M. Carson, the latter the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger and one of the dead General's warmest friends in life.

The cortege, which was impressive in its simplicity, stretched for nearly half a mile along Pennsylvania avenue, and upward of an hour was consumed in the march to the beautiful spot which has been consecrated as the city of the Nation's dead, Arlington, the former home of Robert E. Lee, just across the Potomac from Georgetown, in Virginia.

Arrived there, the party found that the grave which had been prepared to receive the casket was right alongside that of Gen. Belknap, former Secretary of War, who, like Gen. Stanton, was born in Iowa. And within a few feet was the simple monument which marks the last resting place of Lieut. James Porter Martineau, who was for many years associated with Gen. Stanton when both were attached to the Department of the Platte. Within sight are the monuments of Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. Crook and a hundred more of the comrades in arms of the man who was buried today.

The services at the grave were simple in the extreme, and consisted solely of a prayer by the chaplain of the local commandery of the Loyal Legion, with the customary military salute.

Tonight the mound is covered with a mass of evergreen, surmounted by the floral offerings of his friends and the national colors. The mortal remains of Thaddeus H. Stanton have been committed to the earth whenceforth they came, but the memory of that genial man, that loyal citizen and gallant soldier will remain green with all those who came in contact with him. Each and every one of them shall be called to join him on another battle

"If you think there's any money in the legal profession, with nothing to back you up but a fresh, crisp license in a new gilt frame over your desk, and the smiling encouragement (minus cash) of poor relations, try it!"

Thus moodily, Mr. Frederick H. Morsdale addressed himself as he sat alone in his musty, cramped office, staring grimly out of the window, at the ceaseless stream of noisy vehicles on the dingy street below. The red sun filtered through the slats and danced on the bare brown walks like so many mocking demons, and the clear radiance of it, falling on the young attorney's face, revealed it to be a singularly attractive one, though just now darkened by a scowl, the elements of latent passion and possibility were strongly indicated in the fine, clear lines.

Morsdale inwardly cursed the necessity that chained him to his colorless, profitless life, and longed with the feverish longing of youth for something different, come in what form it would.

He thought of the months he had slaved and skimped without sufficient compensation to even pay his dues at the golf club. And, worse still, men were there, scores of them, who, without an effort, could give her the position in life that would never be his. And most of them were willing, too—as willing as he was. That was what made Morsdale scowl.

You will say: "Any man is a fool to fall in love in his position." Undoubtedly so. Morsdale acknowledged it himself. But did that help the matter? There always have been fools and there always will be.

But there was something more gratifying in store for this particular one, than having to "live it down."

One day the postman paid an unusual visit and delivered an unusual letter. It was posthumous and read:

"To the only son of my benefactor: It is only a few thousands, but it is my all, and like enough to help a fellow over a stump now and then. To your father's box, in remembrance of that day of horror at Gertysburg, when a spoonful of water stood between one man and death and another poured the last drop from his old eantern into the dying man's parched throat. The last man was myself and the other your father, who, ever afterward, proved a tried and faithful friend."

Inclosed was a draft for the full amount, made payable to Frederick H. Morsdale, attorney and counselor-at-law. Everything needed to dance before his eyes. Holding the slip up to the light, Morsdale stared at it, puzzled and bewildered, his system undergoing something very like an electric shock. Good news has often puffed such an effect.

It was stupendous! Magnificent! The air seemed suddenly to take on a gorgeous hue and the very noises in the street a musical clatter.

Could it be a joke, or a hallucination? Morsdale read it over and over again, with increasing ecstasy after each perusal. No, it was not a dream. There it was in black and white—just as sure and solid as the rock of Gibraltar.

Hereafter it should be F. Haroldson Morsdale and the sign would swing from one of the big office buildings on Broadway. Steadying his senses after awhile, and with a full realization of all that a hundred thousand meant to him, Morsdale dove into his pocket and brought out a blue-tinted envelope faintly redolent of fresh violets. His eyes rested on the envelope in dreamy contemplation for a moment, and the familiar signature caused his heart to throb faster and with hope, such as he had not known before.

Singularly enough, it was an invitation to call that very afternoon. "My red-letter day," said Morsdale to himself, as he locked his office door and ran whistling down three flights of narrow steps.

As he walked on through the gathering shadows, the light of the dying day touching everything with a soft radiance, he fell to dreaming of past vicissitudes and then of the new vista of possibilities about to open up before him, and felt with a thrill of pride that the desire of his heart ful-

de by Mr. House of He de him. He guilty to lices him are that with 1200 matter of he went abandon

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Pointed Paragraphs. Roberts is a self-reliant man who feels quite equal to the task of furnishing his own sympathy.—Washington Star.

Polygamist Roberts in his attempt to defend his right to a seat in Congress received his loudest applause and heartiest encouragement from the women in the galleries of the House, which suggests that Washington society affords a promising field for Mormon missionary effort.—Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Roberts is receiving a great deal of feminine consideration, but is in no danger of mistaking himself for a matinee favorite.—Washington Star.

Roberts says that if expelled he will walk the earth as the angels do the clouds. In other words he will have no standing on earth.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Roberts's Sophistical Plea. Brigham H. Roberts, in his plea before the House of Representatives, declared that he did not propose to defend polygamy, and then immediately proceeded to make a defense of it, citing the example of the Hebrew patriarchs, and representing that both Jesus and Luther directly or by implication approved it.

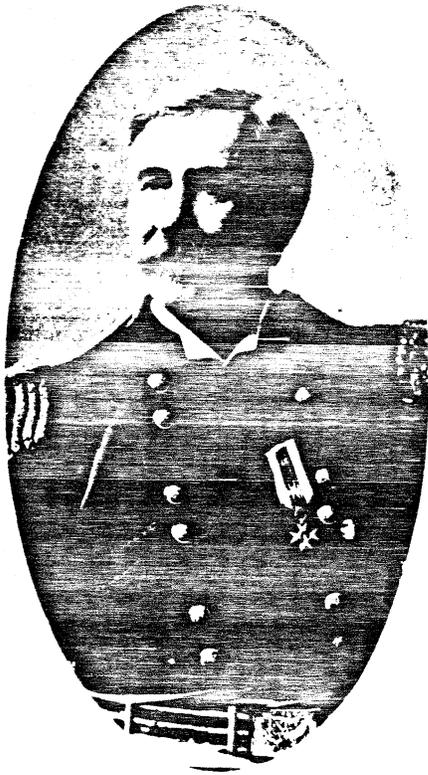
It is worthy of note that such an argument as that should be heard in our great national forum at the present stage of the world's civilization. Roberts's cunning waiver of a purpose to defend Utah's peculiar institution was intended to throw his audience off its guard, while, at the same time, he put in a plea for polygamy on grounds which he thought would appeal to the sympathy of the country.

There is not a line or a word in the sayings of Jesus which can be legitimately interpreted as a sanction of polygamy. In his day the Jews were strict monogamists, and Christ did not have occasion to consider or touch upon polygamy. Roberts says that Christ "denounced every sin, every crime that man can commit, but you shall find no word of his in condemnation of the conduct of the patriarchs or of the law as it was given to Moses and ancient Israel." That is a false and misleading statement. Christ did not specifically denounce every sin and crime men could commit. He denounced all sin in general, and specified some which are common to men, and particularly some which were conspicuously in evidence among his own people at that time.

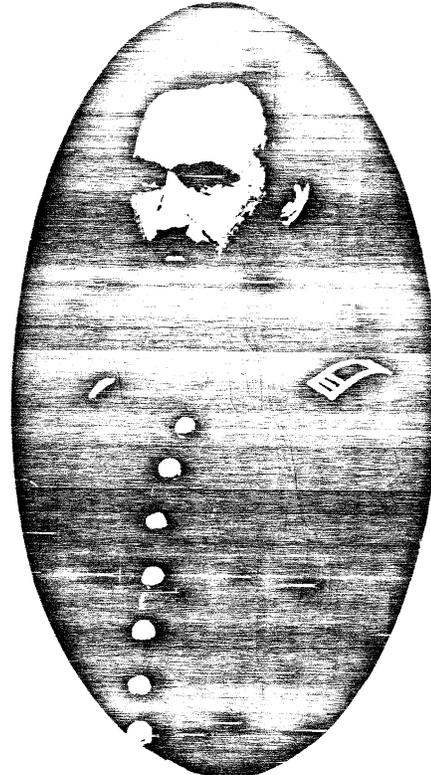
The citation of Martin Luther as a believer in and advocate of polygamy is another case of misrepresentation. Even if the language attributed to Luther was uttered by him, it simply shows what Luther's interpretation of the Scriptures and of the relation of the New Testament to the Old Testament was. If as a scholar and theologian he held that the Scriptures do not forbid polygamy; that fact, if it be one, does not show that he approved of plural marriage.

It is evident that Roberts, as a believer in polygamy and as the husband of several wives, resolved to make the most of his opportunity in addressing the American Congress. He was able, while claiming the right to a seat in the House, to sow the seed of his pernicious doctrines so that they would be spread broadcast over the entire land. He showed, also, much address in utilizing the antagonistic positions and arguments of the two parties in the committee, adopting the arguments of the subcommittee to the exclusion of the majority, and then adopting the arguments of the majority to the exclusion of the subcommittee.

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Gen. T. H. Stanton



Gen. Hiram Scofield

teams began pouring into the fair grounds from the country. A man counted till he got tired, and left off when two thousand four hundred wagons averaging five or six to the vehicle, had passed. The crowd that day was full fifteen thousand. Many put it five thousand higher. It was the greatest jam ever known here. The spacious grounds were packed full, and several buggies were crushed in the jam, while teams were hitched on either side of the road for a distance of half or three-fourths of a mile.

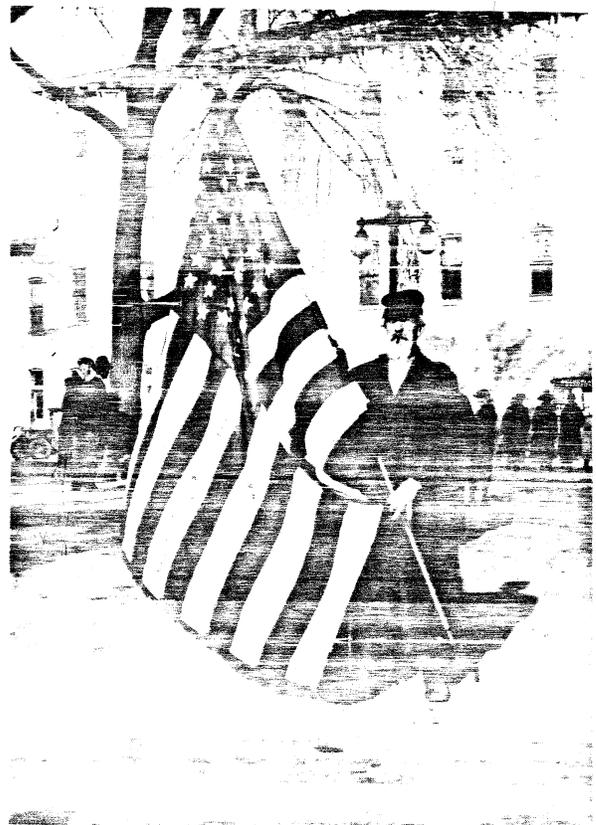
"Pending the gathering of the clans, an election of officers was held, viz: D.J. Palmer, colonel, H.R. Cowles, lieutenant-colonel; A. Bunker, major. The prize for drill was also awarded to the Muscatine Guards. As stated above, they moved with the precision of clock-work, and plainly won the prize, a fine flag afterward exchanged for a cup, as they already had colors.

"The old War Governor, Senator Kirkwood, was escorted to the grounds at 11 and talked to the boys for twenty minutes . . . After this . . . came dinner of salt horse, bean soup, etc., followed by toasts and responses. Capt. Judge Genson talked forty-five minutes to the 'old vets.,' and really made the speech of the day . . . He sketched the experience of the soldiers, and with rare pathos, and closed by calling for three cheers for the flag which they carried to victory, and they were given with a tiger.

"After battalion drill came the spectacular effect of the day, the storming of Fort Beauregard.

"This tarred paper structure was situated in Stewart's field, nearly a mile southeast of the grounds. It was manned by the battery, our city guards and L.B. Cocklin's veterans. It stood on

rising ground, a slough in front, and the whole scene was open to view by thousands of eager pairs of eyes. The Union skirmish lines were thrown out, advanced, fired, charged, retreated, advanced again,



Tip Warner carrying the G.A.R. flag

AS I REMEMBER THEM

By C. C. GOODWIN

Author of The Comstock Club, The Wedge of Gold, etc.
Formerly Editor of the Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1913

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GENERAL THADDEUS H. STANTON.

HE was a major when I knew him first. He made his headquarters at Salt Lake City during the years that Major General Alex. McDowell McCook was stationed at Fort Douglas. He had all the elements of a great soldier; he was a perfectly equipped great citizen. When he reached Salt Lake he bore the name of "Crook's fighting paymaster."

That came from the fact that during all the years that General Crook was fighting the Indians on the frontier, whenever a fight was on, it was Stanton's fashion to forget that he was paymaster, and taking a gun went into the ranks with the regular infantry and fought so long as any Indians were in sight. Of course the soldiers all swore by him. He did not do it because he loved fighting, but he had a theory that if in a fight with Indians, other things being about equal, the white man can hold up steady for a few minutes, the red man will give way; and his presence in a company, his presence and words of cheer, and the absence of all fear on his part, were calculated to hold the men up into the fight, when otherwise a panic might have come upon them.

His general bearing was that of a light-hearted, jovial, kindly man. Only a few of us knew how fine a scholar and profound a thinker he was, or how intense was his patriotism.

When stationed in Salt Lake he made frequent journeys to all the military stations in this intermountain region, to pay off the soldiers. Once he went to Fort Washakie in northern Wyoming in midwinter. From the railroad station at some point in Wyoming—Rawlins, I believe—the trip was by stage some 100 miles, and the thermometer showed over 30 degrees below zero.

When he reached the fort the officers all exerted themselves to minister to him and make him comfortable. When at last he had been served with a hot meal and was fairly warmed

through, some of the officers asked him if he had not nearly perished in the intense cold.

He assured them that while the air was a little bracing and might have seemed really cold to boys—there were several young lieutenants stationed there—it was just wholesome to a veteran. This bantering went on until some of the young officers told him that he was born before the real tough stock of Americans had appeared; that old chaps like himself had not the constitution to stand a real endurance test. To this Stanton replied that it would be easy to demonstrate that right then. At Washakie there is a big hot spring, the waters of which below the spring are caught in a pool; so Stanton proposed that they all go down and take a bath in the spring. Half a dozen of them accepted and disrobed as Stanton did, went into the pool, then out, naked, following Stanton, left the water and lay down on a snow bank close by, and repeated this three or four times. It is the wonder of the world that it did not kill them all. When the young officers got warm enough to talk, they admitted that possibly a few tough men might have been born before the stalwart age came in.

When here the major always dressed in plain clothes or undress uniform, except when it was pay day at Fort Douglas. Then he was always in full uniform and on such days, while he had on that uniform, no persuasion could induce him to enter a saloon.

With him the army of the United States represented the glory of the republic, the flag it bore was a standard so sacred that all those in whose immediate custody it was entrusted should always, when on duty, show that their lives were consecrated to its defense—"their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor." His loyalty was something beautiful to see. The president of the United States was his commander-in-chief, and if any one in his presence had aught to say in criticism of him, Stanton would walk away.

But he was just as loyal to friends. When Mr. Cleveland was elected president, he sent a gentleman to Utah with an appointment as surveyor general of the territory. He was a

finely educated and accomplished gentleman, a kindly man withal and on his arrival at Salt Lake wanted to be on good terms with all the people. But he evidently had never been west and he brought with him a somewhat narrow provincialism.

He was met on his arrival by Mr. Barratt, a prominent Democrat, who naturally invited him to the Alta club and introduced him to the gentlemen there. The call lasted perhaps forty minutes, when Mr. Barratt escorted him to his hotel. On the street the new surveyor general suddenly turned to Mr. Barratt and with mingled surprise and gratification, said: "Barratt, do you know that from that hasty visit I would judge that 60 per cent of those gentlemen in the club, in intelligence, would average very well with the men of Illinois."

Barratt, himself an old Baltimore thoroughbred, left him at the hotel and then went to find Stanton.

To him he recounted what the new federal appointee had said.

Stanton listened and then said: "This is serious, Barratt, I must think it over." He took the first conveyance for Fort Douglas and told General McCook. "You are sure he said it, Stanton?" said McCook. Then he made a brief oration, made up in great part of compound adjectives. Finally he said: "Next Thursday is Jackson day. It is only fair to pay our respects to this new federal officer. I will give a reception on that day and invite the gentleman to attend. I will invite a few others to make everything agreeable. Sit down and help me make out the list."

The reception was set for 10 a. m. and a good many carriage loads of gentlemen were there on the hour. General McCook and all his officers, in full uniform, received them and made them welcome.

The general had brewed one of his famous punches. Those McCook punches besides being wonderful to the palate were loaded down with character. They looked innocent as lambs and harmless as doves on the surface, but in their depths lay coiled serpents as potential as cobras. Of course the first thing was to drink the health of the president; then to the memory

of the hero of New Orleans; then to the army of the United States; then to the flag; then to the governor of the territory.

Evidently the new surveyor general had never found any such beverage before and this was not only wonderful, but free. Within fifteen minutes he volunteered to make a speech. It was cheered vociferously and he made another. Then his health was proposed and drunk with irrepressible enthusiasm and so he made a third speech which broke down party lines and Democrats and Republicans were all brothers.

In forty-five minutes after his arrival he was asleep under the table and the expression on Stanton's face was something delicious to see. Mr. Barratt acknowledged his obligation to him.

When the kaiser's brother, in his journey around the world, reached Salt Lake, he stopped off for a day's rest. His attendants were a count and a baron. I think that Stanton had received a request from Washington to make their visit as pleasant as possible. As a representative of the army he met them and did what he could for them. The prince had a cold, and Stanton had Dr. Allen or Dr. Hamilton visit him and advise him not to go out in the night air.

Thereupon, when the prince was disposed of, Stanton took the count and baron to the Alta club. The gentlemen of the club did what they could to make the night pleasant for the distinguished guests. About 2 a. m. the major escorted them back to the hotel. It was cold and sloppy weather, I think in February. It had stormed during the evening, a half rain half snow down-pour, and the sidewalk was slippery and far from dry. Reaching the hotel the major said the count insisted on sitting down on the sidewalk and as he did so he remarked: "I haf been der vurld around und like Salt Lake I finds nottings."

With a proper expression of sorrow the major told me of it the next day, and admitted that it was bad, but added that it was impossible to do the great German empire and emperor too much honor when their representatives came to this country.

The above gives a faint idea of the joyous side of General

Stanton's character. There was a boyish side to him which never grew old, but his inner nature was that of a hero and statesman. Could more than one recent candidate for president have heard him for half an hour discuss the principles upon which this government of ours was founded, the vital points which were to outline what should be, with proper limitations, beyond which neither legislators nor executives might go; how representatives were but to execute the people's will and how they were to be checked if they attempted either experiments or usurpations beyond that; how the civil power must always dominate up to the point of actual war; how until that point should be reached both the army and navy were as much subject to the civil authority as the humblest citizen; how patriotism did more to make a man a good citizen than all the schools, and love for the flag was not only a duty but an inspiration; those candidates would no longer advocate some things which they have advocated.

He went from Salt Lake to Denver and finally was stationed in Washington, D. C., as assistant paymaster general, and with the coming of the Spanish-American war became paymaster-general.

The work he performed then was marvelous. He had the regular and volunteer armies to look after, a thousand stations from Porto Rico to the Philippines to take care of and keep in order, and when his work was critically analyzed, not one error on his part was found.

He was retired shortly after the war closed, and a little later died. He visited Salt Lake some half year previous to his death. He was the same Stanton, though he had aged much, and it was clear that he had not long to live.

There was all the old exquisite humor, the same joyous personality; the same old love for friends; the same clear instinct of right and wrong; the same devotion to native land; the same reverence for the flag—the same invincible, irrepresible spirit, the same high heroic soul. He lived the perfect citizen and soldier, and if his spirit was questioned in the beyond, he was able to answer: "It was a little rough down there at times, but if you will look, you will find that my books every night showed an exact balance."

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TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FOUR VOLUMES ²²/₃₅

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WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF IOWA

VOLUME IV
IOWA BIOGRAPHY



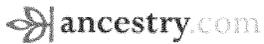
SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY
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NEW YORK CITY

He was also author of the "Revision of the Palaeocrinoidea," published by the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. He and Professor Wachsmuth consolidated their collections and libraries, added much by exchanges and erected a fire-proof building at Burlington where the wonderful collection is housed. The principal scientific writings of Mr. Springer are in collaboration with Professor Wachsmuth. He is working upon a continuation of the "Monograph of North American Crinoids," the first three volumes of which appeared in 1896, with Professor Wachsmuth as joint author. This is the most important scientific work ever produced in the State.

EDGAR W. STANTON was born in Waymast, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1850. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town and continued at Waymast Normal School and Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York. In 1870 he came to Iowa, entering the State Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1872. The following year he was appointed instructor in mathematics and in 1877 became full professor in that department, continuing in that capacity until the death of President Beardshear in 1902 when he was appointed acting president of the college. Professor Stanton became secretary of the Board of Trustees in 1873 and retained that office until he became acting president. For over thirty years Professor Stanton has been intimately associated with the financial and general business management of the college with its large endowment arising from the Government land grant and it may be truly said that to his fidelity, unusual business capacity and intimate knowledge of the aims of the College, the institution is more largely indebted for its remarkable development and general prosperity, than to any other man now living. His management of the business intrusted to his supervision has received the unreserved approval of successive boards of trustees, and as an instructor in his department he has been remarkably successful. He is the author of "Stanton's Algebra."

THADDEUS H. STANTON was born in the State of Indiana in 1835. He came to Iowa in 1851, taking up his residence at Mount Pleasant where he became editor of an antislavery paper. Later he removed to Washington in this State and was for several years editor of the *Washington Press*, a Republican paper. He was correspondent of the *New York Herald* at the beginning of the Rebellion but enlisted and served three months. In October, 1861, he was elected to the House of the Ninth General Assembly and served through the regular and extra sessions. After the close of his term he reentered the military service and at the close of the war was appointed paymaster with the rank of major in the regular army. He held this position for twenty years and was successively promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General. At the close of the Spanish war he retired from active service.



1850 United States Federal Census

Name:	Thaddeus Stanton	
Age:	15	
Estimated birth year:	abt 1835	
Birth Place:	Indiana	
Gender:	Male	
Home in 1850 (City,County,State):	Huntsville, Randolph, Indiana	
Family Number:	1814	
Household Members:	Name	Age
	<u>Seth B Stanton</u>	38
	<u>Mary E Stanton</u>	34
	<u>Thaddeus Stanton</u>	15
	<u>Albert G Stanton</u>	13
	<u>Thomas J Stanton</u>	12
	<u>Mariah Stanton</u>	10
	<u>Sarah Stanton</u>	7
	<u>Alpheus Stanton</u>	6
	<u>Brotey G Stanton</u>	5
	<u>Phebe A Stanton</u>	3
	<u>Walter Johnson</u>	15
	<u>Pleasant Johnson</u>	11
	<u>Matilda Johnson</u>	13

Source Citation: Year: 1850; Census Place: Huntsville, Randolph, Indiana; Roll M432_168; Page: 171A; Image: 340.

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. [Learn more...](#)

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You searched for **Thaddeus Stanton** in Iowa

U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles

Name:	Thaddeus Harlan Stanton
Residence:	Washington, Iowa
Age at Enlistment:	27
Enlistment Date:	15 Apr 1861
Rank at enlistment:	Captain
Enlistment Place:	Washington, DC
State Served:	Iowa
Survived the War?:	Yes
Service Record:	<p>Enlisted in Company A, District of Columbia 3rd Infantry Battalion on 15 Apr 1861. Mustered out on 15 Jul 1861 at Washington, DC. Promoted to Full Captain on 03 Oct 1862. Commissioned an officer in Company C, Iowa 19th Infantry Regiment on 18 Aug 1862. Commissioned an officer in the U.S. Volunteers Paymaster's Dept Infantry Regiment on 03 Oct 1862. Mustered out on 17 Dec 1862. Promoted to Brevet Lt Colonel on 13 Mar 1865. Promoted to Full Major on 17 Jan 1867.</p>
Birth Date:	abt 1834
Death Date:	23 Jan 1900
Sources:	<p>Roster & Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion Heitman: Register of United States Army 1789-1903 Massachusetts Commandery of MOLLUS photo collection Photo courtesy of Stephen Burgess</p>
Source Information:	<p>Historical Data Systems, comp., <i>U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles</i> [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009. Original data: Data compiled by Historical Data Systems of Kingston, MA from the following list of works.</p> <p>Copyright 1997-2009 Historical Data Systems, Inc. PO Box 35 Duxbury, MA 02331.</p>
Description:	<p>This database is a compilation of military records (including state rosters, pension records, and regimental histories) of individual soldiers who served in the United States Civil War. Learn more...</p>

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Thaddeus H. Stanton came from Appanoose Co. to Mt. Pleasant about 1852. Entered Howe Academy. To earn money for education entered office of Iowa True Democrat (Prof. Howe, editor). Before he had graduated he left school and joined John Brown and Jim Law in their fight to make Kansas a free state.

He returned to Mt. Pleasant and resumed his trade as printer. In 1856 A.R. Wickersham founded the Washington Press, taking with him Thad. Stanton and A.S. Bailey (donor of picture).

When Lincoln was elected Pres. he went to Washington, primarily as correspondent, and secured a position as sec'y to Gen'l. S.R. Curtis, member of congress from 1st Ia. dist.

Stanton wrote series of letters to his home paper (Washington Press) so illuminating that he was nominated for legislature and was almost unanimously elected, but soon resigned his seat and raised a company to go south and became captain; before he had gone far into Mo. he was appointed paymaster and called to Washington; this position he held throughout his long life. His chief duty was with the army of the Potomac. For a time he was ordered to New Orleans as chief paymaster for the dep't of the Southwest. Returning to Washington, he followed Grant to Richmond. Upon fall of Richmond Gen'l. Stanton was chosen by sec'y of war to take post of chief pay-master with rank of Lt. Col. and was appointed to be auditor of public accounts for Virginia.

In 1871 he was made a member of the board to adjust the Kansas war claims. Later in 1871 he was ordered to San Francisco and later to Arizona.

In 1872 he was ordered to the dep't of the Platte with headquarters at Cheyenne.

In 1875 after notable frontier experiences with Gen'l. Crook, on Black Hills expedition, becoming chief of scouts for Gen'l. Crook, took part in engagement with Crazy Horse on Powder river, Montana. In May was sent by Gen'l. Sherman to report to Gen'l. Carr and subsequently to Gen'l. Merritt, for field duty; took command of scouting column against Sitting Bull.

In 1895 he became pay-master General of U.S. Army, by reason of his rank and long and meritorious service. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland; the position carried with it the rank of brigadier-general as he had previously been promoted to major and to Lt. -Col. for distinguished service in Army of the Potomac.

He served five years when having reached the age for retirement, he took advantage of it and returned to his home at Omaha, where he died after an illness of only a month.

General Stanton was born in Indiana Jan. 30. 1835; married Marietta E. Conger at Washington, Ia. July 23. 1862 and they had three daughters and one son. Maude the oldest married Capt. C.B. Weston, who died and left one daughter who is married to Major J.S. Wilson. Flora the second, married Lieut. G.F. Kalk who was killed while military instructor at Wesleyan Coll. Mt. Pleasant. The son is a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy and will graduate in June 1916. Josephine the third daughter married a successful lumberman (T.J. Kennedy) in Omaha; they have two sons Stanton and Thomas Conger.

A.S. Bailey
Secretary, Iowa



1880 United States Federal Census

Name:	Thaddeus H. Stanton	
Home in 1880:	Saratoga, Douglas, Nebraska	
Age:	44	
Estimated birth year:	abt 1836	
Birthplace:	Indiana	
Relation to Head of Household:	Self (Head)	
Spouse's name:	Mary E.	
Father's birthplace:	Indiana	
Neighbors:	View others on page	
Occupation:	Major Usa	
Marital Status:	Married	
Race:	White	
Gender:	Male	
Cannot read/write:		
Blind:	View image	
Deaf and dumb:		
Otherwise disabled:		
Idiotic or insane:		
Household Members:	Name	Age
	Thaddeus H. Stanton	44
	Mary E. Stanton	36
	Maude Stanton	15
	Flora Stanton	10
	Josephine Stanton	3
	Nellie Roach	20
	Frances Hadock	20

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Saratoga, Douglas, Nebraska; Roll 748; Family History Film: 1254748; Page: 375B; Enumeration District: 27; Image: 0391.

Source Information:

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Original data: Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:
This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United States Federal Census. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, occupation, relationship to the head of household, race, sex, age at last birthday, marital status, place of birth, parents' place of birth. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1880 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

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Thaddeus H. Stanton

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Birth: Jan. 30, 1835
Liberty
Union County
Indiana, USA

Death: Jan. 23, 1900
Omaha
Douglas County
Nebraska, USA

Civil War Union Army Officer. Paymaster
General of Union Army in Civil War.

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Burial:
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington
Arlington County
Virginia, USA
Plot: Section 1, Lot 138

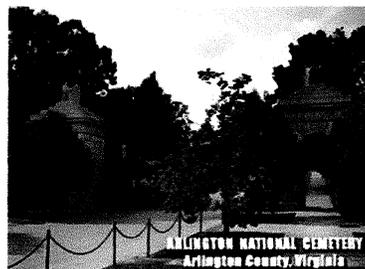
Maintained by: Find A Grave
Record added: Oct 01, 1999
Find A Grave Memorial# 6524



Added by: quebecoise



Added by: Janet Greentree



Cemetery Photo

Added by: James Seidelman

Photos may be scaled.
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Thanks for keeping our soldiers paid! RIP sir!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- karl anglin

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Added by: Janet Greentree
10/03/1999

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