

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Juttle, James Madison Senator _____
Represented Polk County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 24 Sept 1823, Summerfield, Monroe County, Ohio

2. Marriage (s) date place

(1) Elizabeth J. Conner 22 Sept 1847 Wayne County, Indiana
(2) Laura M. Meek 17 Aug 1853 Franklin, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business He helped organize the Iowa and Missouri Railroad; he helped found the Excelsior Lumber Co. and was engaged in mining and manufacturing businesses

B. Civic responsibilities _____

C. Profession Packing house owner; Des Moines where active involvement; agricultural and mercantile business; farmer

4. Church membership Liberal

5. Sessions served 14th General Assembly 1872

6. Public Offices 20th General Assembly 1884

A. Local Van Buren County sheriff 1855-1857; Van Buren County treasurer 1857-1859; Van Buren County recorder

B. State Democratic candidate for Iowa governor fall of 1863, but defeated

C. National _____

7. Death 24 Oct 1892, near Casa Grande, Arizona; buried Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines

8. Children Laura (Mrs. Albert L. West); George (died 16 Oct 1863 in the Civil War); Mary (died 2 May 1862); Nella; Fred

9. Names of parents James Madison and Esther (Crow) Juttle

10. Education Educated in schools of Fayette County, Indiana
until age 10.

11. Degrees _____

12. Other applicable information Democrat, later Republican

- Until age 20 he spent his time assisting his father
- He went west in spring 1846 settling at Kermington, Iowa in
Van Buren County Iowa where he worked in the mercantile
business and farming.
- Military service - Civil War - 2nd Regt Iowa Infantry, ^{transferred to} ^{Brigade}
- After the war he moved to Des Moines where he farmed and went
into pork packing and went into business with his brother
Master Tuttle until 1870 when he went into business with Lewis
Sigs. He lost money in stock and moved to Arizona.
- This partnership lasted until 1875 when he purchased his partner's
interest and he was in business alone
- His first wife, Elizabeth J., died 21 Sept 1851
- The GAR post at Ottumwa, Iowa was named for him.

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

- | Source | Non Applicable | Applicable | Information obtained |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| - <u>The United States Biographical Dictionary 1878, p. 79-80</u> | | | |
| - <u>The History of Iowa p. 269-270</u> | | | |
| - <u>The People of Iowa, p. 18</u> | | | |
| - <u>Obituary - The Daily Iowa Capital, Des Moines, Iowa, Tue Oct. 25, 1892, pt. col. 7</u> | | | |
| - <u>Burned in Hardlow 1995-1998</u> | | | |
| - <u>users.quest.net (accessed 1 Aug 2009)</u> | | | |
| - <u>wikipedia.org (accessed 28 Jul 2009 and 1 Aug 2009)</u> | | | |
| - <u>findagrave.com (accessed 28 Jul 2009)</u> | | | |
| - <u>Obituary - The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Wed. Oct. 26, 1892, p. 2, col. 1</u> | | | |
| - <u>rootsweb.com (accessed 21 Jan 2010)</u> | | | |
| - <u>ancestry.com (accessed 21 Jan 2010)</u> | | | |
| - <u>nps.gov (accessed 28 July 2009)</u> | | | |
| - <u>GAR Records</u> | | | |
| - <u>Portrait and Biographical Album of Polk County Iowa 1898, p. 193-196</u> | | | |

A WAR HERO DEAD.

GEN. J. M. TUTTLE OF DES MOINES,
DIES IN ARIZONA.

HERO OF FORT DONELSON.

He is was Who Led His Regiment in the
Attack and Wrested Victory from
the Enemy.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of this
Organization in Session at Waterloo
—Other Iowa News.

Gen. Tuttle Dead.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.—General James M. Tuttle, hero of Fort Donelson, died Sunday at Casa Grande, Arizona, of paralysis. He will probably be buried here.

James Madison Tuttle was born near Summerfield, Monroe county, near the Ohio river, in Ohio, 69 years ago. When he was ten years old, his father moved with his family to Fayette county, Indiana. In 1846, James came to Iowa, settling in Van Buren county. Nine years later he was elected sheriff of that county, and two years later treasurer and recorder. When civil war broke upon the country, he was one of the first to enter the service of his country, and at once recruited a company, of which he was made captain, and which went into the Second regiment. The regiment elected him its lieutenant colonel, and shortly afterwards he succeeded Col. Curtis, on the latter's promotion to a brigadier general.

In the memorable charge at Fort Donelson, Colonel Tuttle bravely led his regiment in the attack which wrested from the enemy the key to the position. At Shiloh he first commanded a brigade, later in the day a division. June 9, following, he was made a brigadier general. In the campaign against Vicksburg he commanded a division of the Fifteenth army corps. In 1863 he received the democratic nomination for governor of the state, and three years later the same party nominated him for congress in the Des Moines district. In 1871 he was chosen by his political friends, considerably assisted by republicans, as representative in the general assembly from the county of Polk. In 1876 the general united with the republican party, with which he always afterwards acted. In 1883 he was again elected to the legislature, serving efficiently in the house of representatives, and having a leadership in the enactment of prohibition in 1884.

General Tuttle was a brave soldier, beloved by those under his command, and a worthy citizen. His death removes from earth one who very materially helped to gain for Iowa the high reputation she enjoys because of her eminent services in support of the union and freedom.

Gen. Tuttle removed to this city at the close of the war, and his home has been here ever since.

WATERLOO, Oct. 26.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Chris-

Crushed To Death.

SIoux CITY, Oct. 26.—Fred Frisbie was killed in a runaway Monday evening about four miles north of the city. He was returning home with a load of lumber when the horses became frightened and ran away, overturning the wagon and crushing Frisbie to death under the wagon.

Shot Her Husband.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.—A man named Roberts was shot and probably fatally wounded by his wife out near the poor farm Monday night. They had been out driving when a shot gun which Mrs. Roberts had been holding in her lap exploded. The sharge entered Roberts' body near the pit of the left arm, almost severing the arm from the body. It is not thought he can recover.

Shanklin At Chelsea.

CHELSEA, Oct. 25.—C. S. Shanklin, of Marion, spoke on political issues to a good and keenly interested audience last evening. Most of his time was given to a discussion of the tariff and his severe arraignment of the new school of political economists that have sprung up under McKinteyism, was richly relished. His peroration on Cleveland was able and eloquent.

Trainmen Have A Grievance.

WATERLOO, Oct. 26.—Committees representing the trainmen and operators employed on the Chicago and Great Western railway are in session in this city for the purpose of preparing a schedule to be submitted to the company. The trainmen want increased pay for overtime work and also object to hauling double-freight trains. The operators also ask for the adoption of a schedule. It is not believed that there will be a strike.

The Independence Races.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 26.—The following is the summary of yesterday's races:
2:20 trot—Dan Court won two straight, Chester second, Maggie Wilkes third, Brick fourth; best time 2:28.
2:30 trot—Albion won, Wilkesman second, Moak H. third, Fair Rosamond fourth; best time 2:26 1/2.
2:35 pace—Trump won, Moscow second, Vallie third, Torchlight fourth; best time 2:19.

Interstate Rifle Shoot.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In the interstate rifle competition at Fort Sheridan yesterday, Illinois was first with 1,654 points; Wisconsin second with 1,577; Iowa third with 1,570. The regular army team only made 1,554. In shooting at known distances, Sergeant Merwin, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., won at 200 yards. Sergeant J. Scott, Sixth Illinois, won at 300 yards, and Fisher of Iowa, won at 500 yards. In shooting at moving targets, Fisher of Iowa, won at 200 yards. Firing at other ranges is not yet complete.

Politics Very Quiet.

WEBSTER, Oct. 26.—Everything is quiet politically, so quiet, that a person would hardly suspect we were almost at the terminus of a presidential campaign. It seems there is a great change in the manner of conducting presidential campaigns that is a decided improvement over the old methods.

The 21st was observed here by the school with appropriate exercises and flag raising. The pupils and teacher have occasion to feel proud of the handsome flag that now floats over the belfry.

Geo. Stevenson went to Iowa City yesterday.

Chas. Root returned sick from North

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DEMOCRATIC POWWOW

Fred Lehman Draws a Large Crowd at the Democratic Meeting

For Gov. Boies and Johnny Dyer to Drive Away With Their Dreary Utterances.

The Grand opera house was packed to the doors last night by a splendid audience of democrats and republicans, women, boys and girls who gathered to see the governor and to hear Fred Lehman, and incidentally to see how ex-Judge Day and young Johnny Dyer would perform. The meeting was called to order by the renegade republican (not Boies) and the Drake University youth was called forth. Dyer proceeded to unravel a revelation about how he had drifted over this district, feeling the pulse of the wage earners and farmers and had learned that all sensible men believed in the democratic doctrine as made, manufactured and branded recently in Chicago, and expounded by himself and Governor Boies. Johnny also gave his attention briefly to what he termed the protective federal law on voting and then subsided. The curtain was then rung up for the second act and Fred Lehman, the great, loomed up bland and smiling before the footlights. Mr. Lehman made a good speech. He always does. Unfortunately, however, his voice gave out before he had hardly entered into a discussion of any of the issues of this campaign. He began his remarks by ridiculing the alleged double position the republicans are said to be taking on prohibition. Fred's anxiety on this question was almost heartrending. He has been making speeches on the prohibitory question for many years, but last night was the first time he ever took the "Divine side." He said it was not a mere accident that prompted the nominations of Milton Remy, a pronounced prohibitionist, and Albert B. Cummins, a prominent anti-prohibitionist, for the two first positions on the republican electoral ticket of this state. The nomination of Remy was to catch the good people and that of Cummins to capture the good fellows. Cummins has persuaded himself that the party has come over to him, while Remy feels it has not gotten wholly away from him. The position of the republican party of Iowa upon the prohibition question at this time reminds me of a house, the basement of which was used as a saloon, and the second floor devoted to a Sunday school mission. The basement is fitted up by the astute republicans for the antis and the upper floor for the prohibitionists and church members. On the second floor I can hear in imagination the divine symphony of the sacred song, "Nearer My God to Thee," floating out upon the peaceful atmosphere, while below, above the sounds of noisy revelry and clinking of convivial glasses, is borne the jolly refrain of "We won't go home till morning." In one part we hear the pious invocation: "Let us pray," and in the other "Set 'em up again." Spirits above and spirits below.

The speaker then referred to the recent action of the Ministerial association of this city in endorsing the republican municipal administration, when in fact open gambling under the protection of the police was in daily progress at the race track, where the air was made resonant with cries of "come on, boys! The black wins," and "here is a lucky man who wins four for one on the star." Fred then dug up his little tomahawk and made a sasha at the tariff problem. He only got so far as to acknowledge that wage earners in this country got higher wages than in any other country on the face of the earth, when his voice gave out before he could qualify this damaging statement by lower of them and State Legislators' Brother's pension.

Mrs. J. D. Graham of Bancroft, Iowa, was seriously injured in the wreck yesterday at Chicago, on the Chicago

audience showed the good breeding to let the good old man wander away in peace till he got ready to dismiss them.

To Prevent the Grip Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

GENERAL J. M. TUTTLE DEAD

The Well Known Soldier and Citizen Dies in Arizona.

His Relatives Will Arrive Too Late - Biography and Career.

General J. M. Tuttle died at 5 o'clock last night near Casagrate, Arizona, where he has been for some time. News of his serious illness was received in this city Saturday night. Yesterday Mr. Martin Tuttle, Mrs. Tuttle and Miss Mella left for the bedside of the sick man. But they will arrive too late. The body will be brought here at once for interment. Deceased was well known in Des Moines and the state, and the family stand very high in the esteem of all who know them. The members have a widespread sympathy in their affliction.

James Madison Tuttle was sixty nine years, one month, and one day old when he thus passed away. He was born near Summerfield, Monroe county, near the Ohio river, in Ohio. When he was ten years old, his father moved with his family to Fayette county, Indiana. In 1846, James came to Iowa, settling in Van Buren county. Nine years later he was elected sheriff of that county, and two years later treasurer and recorder. When civil war broke upon the country, he was one of the first to enter the service of his country, and at once recruited a company, of which he was made captain, and which went into the Second regiment. The regiment elected him its lieutenant-colonel, and shortly afterwards he succeeded Col. Curtis, on the latter's promotion to a brigadier-general.

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General Tuttle was a brave soldier, beloved by those under his command, and a worthy citizen. His death reminds from earth one who very materially helped to gain for Iowa the high reputation she enjoys because of her eminent services in support of the union and freedom.

General Tuttle removed to this city at the close of the war, and his home has been here since then. He leaves three children, Mrs. A. L. West, Mella, and Joel. His wife survives him, as well as two brothers, Samuel and Martin, and several sisters.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born last evening to Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Roggers of Capital Park, a bright girl. All doing well. First day for reserving tickets for Hans Albert concert; 500 tickets sold. Go early to secure one. Maj. Henry C. Dane at Highland Park college tonight. Subject: "Up the Rhine and Over the Alps With a Knapsack." An old decrepid man named Morgan, of Oskaloosa, has been indicted by the grand jury for the theft of his brother's pension. Mrs. J. D. Graham of Bancroft, Iowa, was seriously injured in the wreck yesterday at Chicago, on the Chicago

HIS ARM SHOT OFF

Shooting Accident Near the Polk County Poor Farm Last Night.

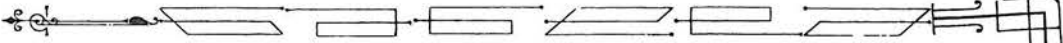
A Man Named Roberts Probably Fatally Wounded by an Accidental Explosion.

A man named Roberts was probably fatally wounded out near the poor farm last night, while driving with his wife, whose carelessness in handling a loaded shotgun will, in all likelihood, result in the death of her husband.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were driving north of the city last night and when near the poor farm a shotgun which Mrs. Roberts had been holding on her lap suddenly exploded, the charge entering her husband's body near the pit of his left arm. The blood spurted from the gaping wound in a sickening manner. The sight of her husband's pale, ghostly face and the blood, almost rendering the lady unconscious, but she managed to keep up sufficiently long enough to drive to the poor farm, when the wounded man was taken in the Stewart's house and cared for till the arrival of a physician from town, who amputated the mangled arm and did all that was possible to save the stricken man, but death is liable to claim him at any moment.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

W. S. Dennison is in Chicago. H. S. Prouty was at the Plaza hotel, New York, Saturday. J. H. Windsor left over the Rock Island for Chicago this morning. Mr. Frank H. Mattes, the popular commission man, is contemplating a trip to New York, where he expects to make his future home. G. O. Engstrom of 934 West Twenty-third street and a company of six others leave tonight over the Diagonal for San Antonio, Texas. Col. Michael Columbus Bennett, is contemplating a trip to the old country this winter. The date of his departure has not been fixed upon as yet. Mrs. Emily Longly of Twenty-seventh street, goes to Indianapolis this evening, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. D. R. Lucas. General Agent Green of the Chicago Great Western, went to Cedar Rapids this morning, to look after the comfort of the members of the Y. P. S. C. E., who left on a special car for that place this morning. Mrs. B. F. Pitney of Missouri, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here for a few weeks. Mr. Pitney was in the shoe business during his stay here. They will remove to Colorado in the near future where Mr. Pitney will engage in business. Conductor Taylor, of the C. & N. W. is at home from a western trip, which he enjoyed very much. He was in a snow storm near Colorado, Springs. At one point the snow was two feet deep. At Denver and Salt Lake the weather was divine. Josiah Wadsworth Fry, city ticket agent of the great Rock Island, is in the city for a few days, but will in all probabilities return to Chicago again in the near future. The windy city seemingly having no little attraction for him; to judge from his frequent sojourns there lately. A Cholera Scare. A reported outbreak of cholera at Helmetta, N. J., created much excitement in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not cholera, but a violent dysentery, which is almost as severe and dangerous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a prominent merchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetta, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things ever made. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. State vs. Clarence Proctor, appellant, Fremont; H. E. Deemer, Judge. Reversed, Robinson. State vs. G. W. Wakefield, Judge. Reversed, Robinson. Charles Anderson, administrator, vs. C. M. & St. P. Railroad Co., appellant, Chickasaw; L. O. Hatch, Judge. Affirmed, Granger.



PORTRAIT AND

BIOGRAPHICAL



ALBUM

—OF—

POLK COUNTY, IOWA,

CONTAINING

Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and
Representative Citizens of the County,

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
AND GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

CHICAGO:
LAKE CITY PUBLISHING CO.

1890.

religious views he adheres to the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of which he received his early religious training. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Unitarian Church. The Judge is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and enjoys the distinguished honor of being one of the three Iowa members from civil life of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Almost half a century has passed since he made his maiden speech in an Iowa court. Then this now populous and wealthy State was a sparsely-settled region, with but a portion of its territory open to settlement by the whites. During that period his name has been honorably associated with the history of the bar of Territory and State, and for fifteen years he has served with distinction in the highest office in its Judiciary. The imprint of his legal talent is stamped upon the records and reports of the State in a manner that reflects credit upon himself and the commonwealth, and will perpetuate his memory for all time. Many of the most successful and promising lawyers of the State were his pupils or were benefited in their professional education through his efforts in founding a law school, and his continued interest in the Law Department of the State University. His election to the United States Senate was an honor justly deserved, and his honorable and upright service in that distinguished body fully justified the choice of his constituents.

While it is difficult to write of the living in terms worthy of their merits, virtues and talents, without incurring the risk of offending with an appearance of flattery, it is nevertheless true that in a work like this, that is intended to be a standard work of reference for posterity, a true delineation of character and a fair representation of the life-work of the subject should be presented. We know no reason why we should wait until a man is dead to speak the truth of him.

Judge Wright possesses all the characteristics of a great lawyer. Studious by inclination, he is well grounded in the law. His mind, always active, grasps with force the subjects of his thoughts, and his opinions are expressed in terms at once clear, logical and comprehensive. In his intercourse with men his manner is entirely free

from ostentation and self-consciousness, but is calm, dignified and at the same time evincing an earnest cordiality that wins him many friends. The purity of his life and his fidelity to every trust have won for him the unbounded confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, both at home and abroad.

A portrait of Judge Wright is presented on another page of this volume.



GEN. JAMES MADISON TUTTLE, the hero of Donelson and the late Commander of the Department of Iowa of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an honored citizen of Des Moines. He was born in Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio, (then Monroe County), on the 24th of September, 1823, and is a son of James and Esther (Crow) Tuttle. His father was a native of Bangor, Me., and was descended from one of the oldest New England families, his ancestors having emigrated from England and settled near Hartford, Conn., in 1630. The mother of our subject was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and was of German descent. In 1819, James Tuttle removed to Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming until the winter of 1833-34, when with his family he became a resident of Fayette County, Ind., where his wife died in 1853. They had nine children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living and are residents of Des Moines. In 1860 the father came to this city, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1872.

James M., the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and received a common-school education. He accompanied the family from Ohio to Indiana, and when twenty years of age left home to make his own way in the world. In the spring of 1846 he emigrated to Iowa, settling in the town of Farmington, Van Buren County, where he engaged both in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. Returning to Fayette County, Ind., in the fall of 1847, he was there united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Conner, the wedding being celebrated

September 22. The lady is a daughter of James Conner, one of the early settlers of Indiana, and a member of the family after whom Connersville was named.

Gen. Tuttle and his wife at once came to Iowa and took possession of the home previously prepared by the husband, but Mrs. Tuttle's married life proved of short duration, her death occurring on the fourth anniversary of her wedding day, the 22nd of September, 1851. On the 17th of August, 1853, the General was married near his home in Farmington, to Miss Laura M. Meek, a daughter of Samuel G. Meek, of that place. She was born in Goshen, Ohio, and came to Iowa with her parents in the early settlement of Van Buren County. Five children were born of their union, three daughters and two sons, of whom one son and two daughters are living. Laura, who was born July 16, 1854, is the wife of Albert L. West, a hardware merchant of Des Moines; George, born January 26, 1856, died on the 16th of October, 1863, in Vicksburg, Miss., while on a visit to his father during the late war; Mary, born March 26, 1860, died May 2, 1862; Mella, born July 13, 1865, and Joel, April 4, 1872, are still at home.

Gen. Tuttle was a Democrat in early life, and in the fall of 1855 was elected by that party Sheriff of Van Buren County, serving two years, when in the autumn of 1857, he was elected County Treasurer and Recorder of that county, which position he filled two terms of two years each. On the breaking out of the late Civil War he raised a company of volunteers and was elected its Captain. The company rendezvoused at Keokuk and was assigned to the Second Iowa Infantry, of which Capt. Tuttle was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and with the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 27th day of May, 1861, being the first three years regiment mustered into the service from Iowa. The regiment was assigned to duty under Gen. Grant and on the 6th of September, 1861, our subject was promoted to be Colonel, succeeding Col. Curtis. He distinguished himself at the battle of Ft. Donelson, as the leader of the successful charge on the enemy's works, February 15, 1862, which resulted in the capture of that stronghold, together with a large quantity of pro-

visions and ammunition. Several unsuccessful assaults had been made on the entrenched confederates by the Union forces, and on the 15th, Gen. Grant having satisfied himself that the enemy contemplated cutting their way through the army, ordered the storming of the Confederate forces. The attack was made in a double column, the Second Iowa being on the left of Lauman's brigade and Col. Tuttle with his regiment led the assault. "Can you get into the entrenchments?" asked Gen. Smith, of Col. Tuttle. "Yes," was the prompt answer, "only support us, for we are going in there inside of twenty minutes." Through a storm of shot and shell the gallant Colonel led the charge and the Iowa boys followed, climbing the steep ascent over fallen trees, reserving their fire until the trenches were reached, when the Second drove the enemy from their rifle pits and the day was won, not, however, without a terrific loss to the storming party. Fully one-half of the left wing led by Col. Tuttle was lying dead or wounded when the fight behind the trenches ceased, the total loss being two hundred and forty-one. The Colonel, while leading that brilliant charge at Donelson, was grazed by a ball which passed through his coat sleeve and glove, hitting his sword hilt and knocking the weapon over his head. The sudden wrenching of it from his hand paralyzed his arm during the rest of the engagement. Afterwards, while standing on a log, beckoning a regiment behind him to follow, a cannon ball struck the log, knocking it from under him and throwing him backwards upon a limb of a tree, by which he was seriously injured, but not sufficiently so to prevent his continuing the charge. Gen. Tuttle and the Second Iowa won high praise for their brilliant achievement at Donelson, and were the subject of a complimentary telegram from Gen. Hallock, as follows:

ST. LOUIS February 18, 1862.

Adj. Gen. Baker:—The Second Iowa Infantry proved themselves the bravest of the brave. They had the honor of leading the column which entered Ft. Donelson.

(Signed)

H. W. HALLOCK.

At the battle of Shiloh Gen. Tuttle commanded a brigade of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's division, composed of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments, Iowa Infantry and Ar-

tillery. He advanced on the Corinth road early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, to a point about one-third of a mile beyond the forks of the Hamburg and Corinth roads, where he encountered the enemy in force. He succeeded in placing a large portion of his command in a washed-out road which served the purpose of an intrenchment. The engagement began before 9 o'clock A. M., and Gen. Tuttle's three batteries and his infantry repulsed the enemy five times. At about 4:30 o'clock the Rebels had nearly surrounded the Federal force and succeeded in capturing three regiments, when Tuttle with the remainder of his troops cut his way through to the main Federal army. In the morning he was the fifth in command in his division, but when night closed upon the scene he was the first officer, his superiors having been all killed, wounded or taken prisoners. By the prompt and gallant action of Gen. Tuttle in making the advance on the line as he did and the determined and fierce resistance his brigade had made to the advancing Rebel army, thereby delaying and cutting them up so severely, they were prevented from marching directly to the river and effecting a surprise that would in all probability have resulted in the capture or destruction of the whole Union army. His promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General followed his brilliant effort at Shiloh, his commission bearing date of June 9, 1862.

During the fall and winter of 1862, Gen. Tuttle was in command at Cairo and in the spring of 1863, was assigned to the command of a division of Gen. Sherman's corps and while serving in that capacity participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, and the capture of Jackson, Miss. He continued in active service until September, 1864, when he resigned and returned to his home.

On his return from the army Gen. Tuttle settled in Des Moines and for two years was engaged in farming and the real-estate business, after which he embarked in pork packing with his brother Martin, under the firm name of Tuttle Bros. In 1870, he bought his brother's interest and carried on the business alone for the succeeding three years when he formed a partnership with Lewis Igo, under the firm name of Tuttle & Igo, which connection continued until the spring of 1875, when he again be-

came sole proprietor. He carried on business alone until 1877, when he closed out and has since devoted his attention to other matters, including extensive mining interests in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. In 1863, the General was the Democratic candidate for Governor and placed himself on record in regard to the important question of the day, the prosecution of the war, in an open letter, as follows:

"I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the full extent of our power until the rebellion is suppressed, and of using all means that may be in our possession, recognized by honorable warfare, for that purpose. I am for the Union without an "if" and regardless of whether slavery stands or falls by its restoration, and am in favor of peace on no other terms than the unconditional submission of the Rebels to the constituted authorities of the United States."

His party being in a large minority he was defeated. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. G. M. Dodge, and although unsuccessful ran ahead of his ticket two thousand votes. In 1871 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. Later changing his political views, he was elected to the same office as a Republican in 1883, and has since affiliated with that party. He is a member of Crocker Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and in 1887, was elected Department Commander of Iowa. During his term of service in that capacity he attracted the attention of the Nation by his successful opposition to the partisan attempt to make President Cleveland the guest of the Grand Army of the Republic at their National Encampment in St. Louis. Just prior to the last presidential convention he also vigorously denounced the order of the President in regard to the return of the captured rebel flags, in which he proved himself in full sympathy with a large majority of his comrades.

In 1886, when the State of Iowa determined to establish a Soldiers' Home, Gen. Tuttle was appointed by Gov. Larrabee, one of the commissioners, and he was at once chosen by the board as its President, which position he still fills. A handsome building, capable of accommodating three hundred and fifty men, was erected at Marshall-

town, and carried to a satisfactory completion without any jobbery. The institution is a credit to the State and its managers.

Gen. Tuttle is tall of stature, being six feet in height, and well proportioned, very erect and of commanding appearance. He is unassuming in manner, but firm and resolute where principle is at stake. As his history shows he has won distinction as a soldier, and in private life commands the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, regardless of party affiliations.



GEN. ED WRIGHT, of Des Moines, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Iowa, who is now Custodian of the public buildings and State property at the Capitol, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born on a farm near Salem, Columbiana County (now Mahoning), on the 27th of June, 1827. His ancestors were of English origin, and were residents of the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, from a period shortly prior to the War of the Revolution until 1803, when they emigrated as a colony to Ohio, and settled in Columbiana County. They were of the good old Quaker faith, and were among the most worthy of the early pioneers of that section of the State. Joseph Wright, the great-grandfather of our subject, was the venerable leader of the colony. His son, Joseph, Jr., with his wife and son James, accompanied the father to Ohio, and located in Columbiana County. Other members of the family branched off and settled in Hardin County, of the same State, and greatly increased in numbers. James Wright, son of Joseph, was born in Bedford County, Va., on the 17th of June, 1803, and was an infant when taken by his parents to the Buckeye State. In 1824 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Hinchman, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Ohio about the same time her husband became a resident of that State. They reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living at this writing. Mr. Wright detested nicknames and determined to name his sons in such a manner that it would not

be possible to abbreviate them. The subject of our sketch, who is the eldest, was called Ed; the second, Hugh, is now living in New Lisbon, Ohio; Seth, is a resident of Coal Creek, Col., while the youngest son, Lot, resides in Lebanon, Ohio. The eldest sister, Eliza, is the wife of James C. Trotter, of Salem, Ohio; and Lovinia is the widow of W. R. Ullery, of Coal Creek, Col. James Wright was a farmer, and was associated with his brother Thomas, who was a carpenter and millwright, and they were proprietors of two mills, a sawmill and gristmill. He led a useful and upright life and died in 1856, at the age of fifty-three years. His good wife survived him many years, and passed away in 1884.

Gen. Ed Wright was educated in the common schools and in Linnean Academy, at Atwater, Portage County, Ohio. In his youth he was employed about his father's farm and mills, and being familiar with the use of carpenter's tools from childhood, acquired a knowledge of house carpentering and millwright work under the direction of his uncle, and was employed in that branch of industry. He was also engaged for a few terms in teaching school. One of the most important events of his life occurred about this time—his marriage to Miss Martha Thompson, which was celebrated in Allegheny City, Pa., on the 23d of March, 1848. The lady is a daughter of William Thompson, a farmer of Columbiana County, Ohio, where she was reared to womanhood.

For a few years following his marriage, Gen. Wright took charge of the saw and flouring mills at Deerfield, Ohio, known as Wright's Mills, and in 1852 removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming in Springdale Township, in connection with house building. On the formation of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and began to be prominent in politics. In 1856 he was elected Representative to the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1857 and 1859, serving three terms. After 1856 he was engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits, until he entered the military service of the Government in the late War, as Major of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, receiving his commission September 18, 1862. He served in the Mississippi Valley, in the Thirteenth and Nine-

7582-7

State of Iowa

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Des Moines, Nov. 8th, 1871.

Hon. _____

Iowa.

DEAR SIR:

It has been the custom of each House, at the commencement of every session of the General Assembly, to cause to be prepared and published, a table, showing certain statistics in connection with the names of the members thereof. This is usually done in much haste, hence is frequently incorrect; especially in the orthography of names. In order to prevent errors of this kind, and to have the table in print at the commencement of the session, I transmit you this circular, with a request that you will fill up the blanks found below, and return to this office as soon as practical. You will please give the first name in full, and write plainly.

Name..... James M. Tuttle
P. O. Address..... Des Moines
County..... Polk
Occupation..... Pork Packer
Nativity..... Ohio
Married or Single..... Married
Religion..... Liberal
If in the Service; regiment and rank..... 2^d Iowa Inf. Brig Genl.
Years in Iowa..... 26
Age..... 48
Weight..... 195

I send herewith a copy of the rules of last Session of the General Assembly, in which you will see the table above referred to.

Yours truly,

ED WRIGHT,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The History of James M. Tuttle



James M. Tuttle was one of the most conspicuous officers among the Iowa Volunteers taken from the private life in the Civil War. He was born in Summerfield, Ohio on September 24, 1823. He came to Iowa in 1846, He located at Farmington, in Van Buren County. He served six years in various offices, when the Rebellion began raised a company and was commissioned to Lieutenant-Colonel of the the Second Iowa Infantry.

On the 6th of September, 1861 upon the promotion of Colonel Curtis, James Tuttle succeeded to command of the regiment. At the Battle of Fort Donelson he held the Second Iowa Infantry in the thickest of the fight and it was the first to pierce the enemy's lines. This charge was one of the most brilliant feats of the great victory at the Battle of Shiloh, Colonel Tuttle commanded a brigade which fought most gallantly at the "Hornest's Nest."

On the 9th of June, he was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1863, General Tuttle was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor. He issued an address to the voters of the State but was defeated by Colonel Willian M. Stone, the Republican Candidate. He remained in the Army until the spring of 1864, commanding a division a portion of the time.

In 1866, General Tuttle was the Democratic Candidate for Congress against General Dodge Republican Candidate, but he was defeated. In 1872, General Tuttle was elected to the House of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1892, General Tuttle became a Republican and he was elected to the fall by the party to the Legisture. General James M. Tuttle died in Arizona, October 24, 1892.



**This monument was erected honor General James M. Tuttle at the Battle of Vickburg,
Mississippi.**

[returned back to dodge homepage](#)

James M. Tuttle

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

James Madison Tuttle (September 24, 1823 – October 24, 1892) was a soldier, businessman, and politician from the state of Iowa who served as a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War. He commanded a brigade and then a division in the Army of the Tennessee in several campaigns in the Western Theater of operations. He led the first Union troops that entered the enemy-held Fort Donelson in 1862, paving the way for the fort's subsequent surrender to Ulysses S. Grant and opening the Cumberland River as an avenue of invasion of the South.^[1]

Contents

- 1 Early life and career
- 2 Civil War service
- 3 Postbellum career
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Early life and career

James M. Tuttle was born near Summerfield, Ohio, in rural Noble County (then Monroe County) to James and Esther (Crow) Tuttle. When he was ten years old, Tuttle's family moved to Indiana, where his father, a Maine-born farmer who kept migrating westward, finally settled in Fayette County.^[2] Young Tuttle was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana.

In the spring of 1846 the 23-year-old Tuttle moved to Farmington, Iowa, where he engaged both in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He briefly returned to Fayette County, Indiana, in the fall of 1847, where he married Elizabeth Conner on September 22. They established a household in Farmington. However, Elizabeth Tuttle died on their fourth wedding anniversary. On August 17, 1853, Tuttle married Ohio-born Laura M. Meek in Farmington; they would have five children together.^[3]

Tuttle entered local politics as a Democrat, and was elected in 1855 as the sheriff of Van Buren County, serving two years. In the autumn of 1857, he was elected as the County Treasurer and Recorder, serving a pair of 2-year terms.^[3]

James Madison Tuttle

September 24, 1823 – October 24, 1892 (aged 69)



Gen. James M. Tuttle

Place of birth	Summerfield, Ohio
Place of death	Des Moines, Iowa
Allegiance	United States of America Union
Service/branch	Union Army
Years of service	1861–64
Rank	Brigadier General
Unit	Army of the Tennessee
Commands held	3rd Division, XV Corps 1st Division, XVI Corps
Battles/wars	American Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Battle of Fort Donelson ■ Battle of Shiloh ■ Siege of Corinth ■ Vicksburg Campaign
Other work	businessman, Iowa state representative

Civil War service

Following the outbreak of the war in April 1861, Tuttle raised a company of volunteers and was elected as its captain. He and his men traveled to Keokuk, where they were assigned to the 2nd Iowa Infantry, the first three-years regiment organized in Iowa. The regiment soon elected Tuttle as its lieutenant colonel, and the regiment was mustered formally into Federal service on May 27. The 2nd Iowa was assigned to duty under General Grant, who promoted Tuttle to colonel on September 6 of that year.^[3]

At the February 1862 Battle of Fort Donelson in Tennessee, he led his regiment in a successful charge into the Confederate earthworks. Tuttle's men planted the first Union flag inside Fort Donelson. Despite a minor wound, Tuttle stayed in command throughout the assault. At the Battle of Shiloh in April, Tuttle commanded a brigade in Maj. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's division, composed of the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa Infantry, as well as an artillery battery. After Wallace was mortally wounded and the other ranking officers also fell, Tuttle temporarily assumed command of the division and led the 2nd Division troops in fighting around the "Hornet's Nest," where he barely escaped capture. In recognition for his gallantry in action at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, he was promoted to brigadier general on June 9, 1862.^[2]

During the fall and winter of 1862, General Tuttle commanded the Union garrison at the vital supply town of Cairo, Illinois. In the spring of 1863, he was assigned leadership of a division in Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's XV Corps and participated that summer in the Vicksburg Campaign and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, where he again distinguished himself in action and parlayed his growing name recognition into a run for Governor of Iowa. However, in the autumn elections, Tuttle was soundly defeated by Republican William M. Stone, another veteran of Shiloh.^{[3][4]}

In 1864, while commanding the forces around Natchez, Mississippi, Tuttle ordered the Roman Catholic Bishop of Natchez, William Henry Elder, to have certain prayers for the President of the United States recited publicly in the churches of his diocese. Elder refused, and petitioned President Abraham Lincoln for relief from the order. Through the efforts of U.S. Senator Francis Kernan, Elder was granted the freedom to practice his religion without obeying Tuttle's directive.^[5]

In September 1864, Tuttle resigned his commission and returned to civilian life in Iowa.^[4]

Postbellum career

After the war, Tuttle settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where he was engaged in various mining and manufacturing interests, including partnerships in mines in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Among his many business interestes was Tuttle Brothers, a pork packing operation he owned with his brother Martin.^[3]

In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Congress, but was beaten by former general Grenville M. Dodge in the general election. In 1871 he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives and served one term. He served as the state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Iowa.^[2]

In 1883, Tuttle switched political parties and was easily elected to another term in the Iowa Legislature as a Republican. Three years later, he was named as the president of the board of directors for the Iowa Soldiers Home.^[3]

See also

- List of American Civil War generals

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Notes

1. ^ Warner, p 513.
2. ^ *a b c* Howe, p. 356.
3. ^ *a b c d e f* *Portrait and Biographical Album, Polk County, Iowa, 1890*, pp. 194-95. Retrieved 2008-11-26.
4. ^ *a b* Hubbell, p. 542.
5. ^ *Character Glimpses of Most Reverend William Henry Elder, D.D.*, New York and Cincinnati: Frederick Pustet & Company, 1911.

External links

- Tuttle photo gallery at generalsandbrevets.com Retrieved 2008-11-25

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Categories: [Union Army generals](#) | [People of Iowa in the American Civil War](#) | [People from Noble County, Ohio](#) | [People from Des Moines, Iowa](#) | [Members of the Iowa House of Representatives](#) | [Iowa Democrats](#) | [Iowa Republicans](#) | [1823 births](#) | [1892 deaths](#)

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- File history
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Summary

Gen. James M. Tuttle

Civil War glass negative collection, Library of Congress



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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Vicksburg National Military Park Brigadier General James M. Tuttle



NPS IMAGE

General James M. Tuttle

James M. Tuttle, Brig. Gen.
Cost: \$750 for bronze, \$210 pedestal
by Federal Government
Sculptor: T.A.R. Kitson
Erected: October 1912
Location: North Union Avenue,
550 yards west from Grant Avenue Intersection



Did You Know?

Vicksburg National Military Park was the last of the first five National Military Parks established by the Congress of the United States during the last quarter of the 19th century.

Last Updated: July 24, 2006 at 22:37 EST

was his lecture on the history of the Mississippi valley, delivered by request in 1872, and published by the Young Men's Christian Association of Davenport.

Despite his proverbial reticence and retiring habits, Dr. Parry is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and when he "unbends" himself is one of the most genial of companions.

In all the phases of a strong moral character, he

is beyond reproach, and deservedly enjoys the highest esteem of all who know him.

In 1854 he was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Sarah M. Dalzell, who died in 1858, leaving one child (Eliza), who survived her mother seven years. In 1859 he married his present wife, Mrs. Emily R. Preston, of Westford, Connecticut. Being without other family, he is enabled to devote the later years of his life to his congenial pursuits.

GENERAL JAMES M. TUTTLE,

DES MOINES.

JAMES MADISON TUTTLE, a native of Sumnerfield, Monroe county (now Noble county), Ohio, was born on the 24th of September, 1823, the son of James Tuttle and Esther *née* Crow. He traces his paternal ancestry back to the earliest settlement of Maine, his great-grandfather being Burrell Tuttle and his grandparents being James Tuttle and Martha *née* Moore. His maternal ancestors were natives of Pennsylvania, his grandfather being Martin Crow.

Prior to his tenth year our subject attended school in Fayette county, Indiana, and afterward, until he attained his twentieth year, when he began life for himself, his time was employed in assisting his father.

Removing to the west in the spring of 1846, he settled at Farmington, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and there engaged in the mercantile trade and farming. As a business man, he soon won the confidence of his fellow-citizens and disclosed those qualities which eminently fitted him for official positions. Accordingly, in 1855, he was elected sheriff of the county.

Two years later he was elected county treasurer, and in 1859 was reelected to the same office.

At the opening of the civil war his sympathies became deeply engaged in the Union cause, and raising a company of volunteers, he was elected captain of the same. Such, however, was the rapidity with which the call for troops was filled, that this company was not called into the service until the 27th of May, 1861, when it was assigned to the 2d regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers. While quartered at Keokuk, Iowa, Captain Tuttle was elected lieutenant-colonel, and on the 6th of September, 1861, succeeded Colonel Curtis to the rank

of colonel, that officer having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. At the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Colonel Tuttle displayed marked courage and self-possession, and made a record that placed him in the front ranks of Iowa's brave soldiers.

During the fall and winter of 1862 he held command of the forces at Cairo, but in the spring of 1863 was assigned the command of a division of General Sherman's corps. While serving in this capacity he was an active participant in the campaign against Vicksburg and in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi.

In the fall of 1863 he was the democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, but that party being greatly in the minority, defeat was inevitable. Returning to the army, he rendered efficient service until the fall of 1864, when he was mustered out.

Settling at Des Moines in the ensuing autumn, he was engaged in farming during the next two years, and since that time has been largely interested in pork packing. He first began the business in partnership with his brother, Martin Tuttle, under the firm name of Tuttle Brothers. In 1870 he purchased his brother's interest, and three years later formed a partnership with Lewis Igo. The firm of Tuttle and Igo continued until the spring of 1875, when Mr. Tuttle purchased his partner's interest in the business, and since that time has conducted it in his own name.

In 1866 he was a candidate for congress, his opponent being General G. M. Dodge, and ran ahead of the party ticket by two thousand votes. In 1871 he was elected a member of the state legislature and served one term. He is now (1877) actively identified with the republican party.

As a business man, General Tuttle is prompt and energetic; upright and honorable in all his dealings, he has secured the esteem of all with whom he has had to do, and attained to a well merited success.

He has been twice married: first, on the 22d of September, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth J. Conner, of Fayette county, Indiana, who died on the 21st of September, 1851; and on the 17th of August, 1853, he was married to Laura M. Meek, daughter of Dr. S. G. Meek, of Farmington, Iowa.

Of the five children who have been born to them, Laura, born on the 16th of July, 1854, is the wife of Albert L. West, cashier of Capital City Bank, East Des Moines, and has one child, Florence; George, born on the 26th of January, 1856, died at Vicksburg on the 16th of October, 1863; Mary, born on the 25th of March, 1860, died on the 2d of May, 1862; Mella, born on the 13th of July, 1865, is now attending school; Joel was born on the 4th of April, 1872.

HON. JAMES UNDERWOOD,

ELDORA.

AT an early day in the history of our country three brothers by the name of Underwood emigrated from England. Of these, one settled in Massachusetts, and was the ancestor of many of the Underwoods of New England and the west; a second settled in Virginia, and from him sprang many of that name in the south and west. The history of the third is not known with any degree of certainty. David Underwood, a major at the battle of Bunker Hill, engaged in farming after the close of the war. He had a son, Jonas, who also was a farmer, and lived to an old age. He, too, had a son Jonas, who married Mary Vorse, and became the father of six sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living. Of these, Henry Underwood married Almira Conley, and has four children, and is a farmer and stock-dealer near Marengo, Illinois; Malinda is the wife of Harry McIntyre, trackmaster of the upper branch of the Des Moines Valley railroad; Dr. Myron Underwood, a physician at Eldora, Iowa, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago; he was a surgeon in the 12th Iowa regiment during the civil war; he married Sophia Ellis, and has four children living; David Underwood is a farmer and stock-dealer at Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, Iowa; he married Ann Harnard, and has one son. James Underwood, our subject, a native of Montville, Geauga county, Ohio, was born on the 25th of October, 1830. His maternal great-grandmother was a relative of John Adams; his paternal grandmother's name was Boydon. His maternal grandfather, Henry Vorse, a millwright by occupation, was a man of superior intellect; being too young to enter the army he served as page to an officer during the

revolutionary war. He had a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom four are now (1877) living. Henry Vorse, about eighty-three years of age, is a resident of Kalamazoo, Michigan; one of the daughters is living at Binghamton, New York; the younger brother, William Vorse, a mechanic, lives near St. Paul, Minnesota. The mother of our subject, now eighty years old, is living with him. His only paternal uncle, Asa B. Underwood, a resident of Grundy county, Iowa, is now over eighty years of age, and a man of unusual activity and intelligence.

Mr. Underwood passed his early life amid the scenes of what was then the far west. He endured many hardships, and at the age of twelve years was able to do a man's work chopping. Although he labored under many disadvantages in acquiring an education, he studiously improved his opportunities and gained a fair knowledge of the ordinary English branches.

In the fall of 1845 his father moved, with a herd of cattle, to Riley, McHenry county, Illinois, where he purchased and improved a farm. Here our subject was engaged in such work as is incident to the pioneers of a new country, and received some educational advantages. He was accustomed to drive to Chicago with produce, and it is worthy of note, as showing the difference between prices then and now, that his hotel bill, for supper, lodging and breakfast for himself and hay for his horses, and two drinks of whisky, was fifty cents. He remained on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, but only continued at it a few months. He was next engaged in carrying goods and passengers

ninety-day men, General Tuttle raised a company for the First Iowa Regiment of Volunteers and was elected its captain. Since the full quota of Lincoln's call was filled by states in the East, these Iowa soldiers were not needed for the first call. However, in May, 1861, Captain Tuttle's company was assigned to the Second Regiment and he was made lieutenant-colonel, and on September 6, 1861, when Colonel Curtis was promoted to brigadier general, he became colonel of the regiment. General Tuttle throughout his military career displayed the qualities of the fighter, qualities that, as military critics have pointed out, were sadly deficient in the higher official ranks of the Union army, and as a result of which the putting down of the rebellion of the southern states was delayed for several years until real fighting men could be secured to lead the North on to victory. Colonel Tuttle was a fighter himself, and that was the quality that brought fame to the Second Iowa Regiment.

He and his regiment achieved their first glorious meed of fame at Fort Donelson. Colonel Tuttle was asked by his Commanding General Smith if his regiment could take the works in front of his line, and the prompt reply was that "in twenty minutes I will go in," and he carried out that promise to the letter, though at a terrible cost. Military writers have called it "the most gallant, reckless and successful charge of the whole war." Up to that time the Federal forces had been generally worsted, McClelland and Wallace having been defeated. The Second Iowa held the extreme right of Grant's line and was located only some 600 yards from the point where an entire brigade on the previous day had been repulsed. On receiving Colonel Tuttle's reply, General Smith gave the order "Advance with the left of the regiment in front, with the right following about fifty yards in the rear." and adding, "half of the regiment is enough to sacrifice at once. I have selected this regiment to storm the enemy's works. It is a perilous undertaking and I want to warn you young men that if you halt, if you hesitate, if you stop to fire a single shot between here and those breast-works, every man of you will be killed." It was in accordance with this order that Colonel Tuttle stormed forward, and in spite of 150 of his 300 brave men falling at the first fire, either dead or wounded, he went on to take the key to the Rebel position. However, after this first gallant charge there was still more dangerous work ahead. The enemy had withdrawn to higher ground, and Colonel Tuttle, while reforming his regiment, had withdrawn to a ravine, and just as he was about to engage the enemy an Indiana regiment, having gained the hill, commenced pouring severe musket fire into his rear. Colonel Tuttle was unable to signal the Hoosiers to cease, and he started to run back to the supporting regiment, but suddenly wheeled about, and with his men facing the Indiana regiment started moving *backward toward* the enemy, a maneuver which he explained later as resulting from his

unwillingness to be shot in the back. As he climbed the hill a ball grazed his body, passing through his coat sleeve and glove and hitting the hilt of his sword, wrenching it out of his hand. A little later, while he was standing on a log beckoning to his men, a cannon ball struck the log and he fell backward against a tree, resulting in an injury from which he never recovered.

Thus the Second Iowa Regiment played a brilliant part in the capture of Fort Donelson, important not only for itself, but as the first successful achievement of the Union forces in pressing back the Rebel line south of the Ohio. It brought to recognition a number of Union officers who played increasing roles in the subsequent course of the war, including Grant, Smith, McClelland and Wallace, who eventually became major generals, while ten others were promoted to the rank of brigadiers. Later, at Shiloh, Colonel Tuttle commanded what was known as the Iowa Hornet's Nest Brigade, comprising the Second, Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments. For an entire day this brigade held the pivotal point of the battlefield, and by heroic resistance, valor and sacrifice stayed the progress of the enemy and saved Grant's forces from destruction. Here again Colonel Tuttle received the highest praise from his commanders Grant, Sherman and Hancock. On June 9, 1862, he was awarded the star of the brigadier general. During the following winter he commanded a division at Cairo, Illinois, and in 1864 was put in command of the Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. However, in September, 1864, he resigned and soon afterward returned to Iowa and located at Des Moines.

For two years he made some recovery back to normal health and strength while living on a farm, and in 1867 he and his brother Martin bought the Murphy packing house at Des Moines. They enlarged the plant and increased its facilities so as to permit them engaging in the pork packing industry on a large scale. In 1873 the original buildings were demolished and replaced by a massive stone structure, with equipment for the slaughter and packing of 1,500 head of hogs daily.

While engaged in business at Des Moines General Tuttle was repeatedly honored with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1866 he was put on the Board of Director of the Iowa-Minnesota Narrow Gauge Railway Company. In 1871, when the Water Works Company was organized, he was one of the incorporators. In the same year he was elected representative to the Fourteenth General Assembly, and while in the Legislature he showed the same qualities that had distinguished him on the field of battle in fighting for the rights of the people. He championed the measure that came up in that Legislature to secure the permanent location of the capital at Des Moines. The next important measure was taxation, particularly the taxation of railroad property on the same basis as private property.

This was a measure that was opposed by a very determined lobby and by such individuals as John H. Gear, Ed Campbell, J. P. Irish, Fred O'Donnell, John A. Kasson and John A. Green, all of them able debaters, and General Tuttle was one of the people's representatives arrayed against them. General Tuttle was a Democrat in politics, but he was not in a proper sense a politician. He was quiet, reserved, without any desire for display, and he had none of the disposition to compromise which goes so far toward a successful and continued career in politics. The Democratic party had sought to confer upon him distinguished honor in keeping with his military record when in 1863 he was nominated for governor. He had not been consulted in this matter, but he accepted with the historic reply: "I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the full extent of our power until the rebellion is suppressed, and of using all the means that may be in our possession, recognized by honorable warfare, for that purpose. I am for the Union without an if, and regardless of whether slavery stands or falls by restoration, am in favor of peace on no other terms than the unconditional submission of the southern states to constituted authorities of the United States." In this campaign

he was defeated by Republican nominee James M. Stone. In 1866 he was nominated for Congress, and in this case his successful opponent was Gen. G. M. Dodge. General Tuttle himself became a Republican in 1882, and he was chosen a member of the Twentieth General Assembly of the state. His last public office came in 1886, when he was made president of the Board of Commissioners of the Iowa State Soldiers Home.

The thousands of admirers of this gallant old soldier will always regret that his business career ended in misfortune. When he closed his packing house he held large stocks of meat with a view to an upturn in the market, and when that failed to come he had to sacrifice nearly all his possessions for the benefit of his creditors, turning in practically everything except his home. He next sought to recoup his losses by engaging in gold and silver mining at Casa Grande, Arizona. On October 22, 1892, he suffered a stroke, which terminated fatally on the 24th of the same month.

General Tuttle was not the type of man to join numerous organizations and fraternities. His only fraternity was the Grand Army of the Republic. He was emphatically domestic, his home representing to him the chief source of happiness and the fruition of his ideals. He loved best his wife and children and neighbors, and in the home atmosphere was always genial, happy and striving to make others happy.

General Tuttle married Laura Maria Meek, who was born at Goshen, Ohio, June 21, 1832, and died at Des Moines November 22, 1918. She was of English ancestry.

Their son, Joel Tuttle, who has been well known in the business life of Des Moines for many

years, was born in that city April 4, 1872, and has lived at Des Moines except for five years spent in Milwaukee, 1907-12. He attended public schools, was a railroad clerk with the Des Moines Union Railway, bookkeeper for Prouty-Pratt & Company, and traveling salesman for Arbuckle Brothers until October, 1898. He then established an insurance agency, and during the five years he was in Milwaukee he was manager of the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company. In 1926 he became secretary of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, on whose Board of Directors he had served for a number of years. He acted as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce until 1929, when he resigned, and now gives all his time to his insurance business.

Mr. Tuttle is a member of the Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, the National Association of Commercial Organizations, and has been active in many welfare organizations. He is a member of the Advertising Club, Rotary Club, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

He married, January 19, 1897, Miss Mabel Annette Warfield, who was born at Quincy, Illinois. They have two daughters: Mary Bessie, born January 3, 1898, wife of Carroll W. Gorman; and Ruth Ellen, born April 12, 1899, wife of Robert H. Bartley.

GEORGE W. FOWLER is a man who has gone high in the insurance world on his own merits and accomplishments. He entered the service of the Bankers Life Company of Des Moines as a clerk, and is now vice president of what is one of the outstanding insurance organizations in the Middle West.

Mr. Fowler was born at Rock Island, Illinois, August 3, 1878, son of Charles and Sarah (Simmons) Fowler. His maternal grandfather, Charles Simmons, came from Germany and was an early farmer in Rock Island County, Illinois, where his daughter Sarah was born. She now lives at Sterling, Colorado. Charles Fowler was born at Centralia, Illinois, and for many years was engaged in the plumbing business at Rock Island and Des Moines. He died in Calgary, Canada, in February, 1926. He was a Republican in politics and his wife is a Presbyterian. Of their four children three are living: George W.; John Fowler, in the mortgage loan business at Beverly Hills, California; and Mabel, wife of Vanza Aiken, with the Great Western Beet Sugar Company at Sterling, Colorado.

George W. Fowler attended public schools in Des Moines, had a commercial college course, and in 1897, at the age of nineteen, became an employe of the Security Loan & Trust Company. His ten years with that organization gave him a wide knowledge of the mortgage loan business. In 1907 he became clerk in the Des Moines offices of the Bankers Life Company, and has worked through successive promotions until he is now vice president and treasurer and one of the

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the rude frontier homes. In 1834 he explored the newly acquired "Black Hawk Purchase" for a missionary field as far up as Crow Creek in Scott County. Two years later he removed to Denmark, where he founded the first Congregational church in Iowa and was the first installed pastor of any denomination in the Territory which two years later became Iowa. Here he labored for thirty years. He had been one of the first trustees of the Illinois College, and among the notable things in his active career was the stand he took for temperance and antislavery in both States in which he lived. In Quincy he faced mobs and rioting around the church building; and at Alton, just before the assassination of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, Father Turner presided at a meeting which established the first antislavery society in Illinois. Denmark was always one of the stations on the Underground Railroad and Rev. Asa Turner was one of the most fearless conductors on the line. When James W. Grimes was nominated by the Whig party for Governor in 1854, for the first time the Whigs believed it possible to elect their candidate if he could receive the support of the abolitionists. Grimes was known to be an uncompromising foe of slavery and was anxious to receive the support of the antislavery party. When the State Convention of that party assembled to consider the situation, Father Turner was chosen president. He knew Grimes to be in full sympathy with the antislavery cause, and he had prepared resolutions to be presented to the convention, as follows:

WHEREAS the Nebraska Bill is the great question in National politics, and
 WHEREAS the Maine Liquor Law is the great question in State politics, therefore
Resolved, That we will vote for James W. Grimes of Des Moines County for Governor.

The resolutions were adopted and the antislavery vote was given solid for Grimes at the August election. Grimes and Turner were the first public speakers in the cause of prohibition in southeastern Iowa. "Father Turner stands as the projector and leading founder of two of our oldest educational institutions, Denmark Academy and Iowa College," says Dr. Magoon. The last seventeen years of Father Turner's life were spent at Oskaloosa where he died in December, 1885.

JAMES M. TUTTLE was one of the most conspicuous officers among the Iowa volunteers taken from private life in the Civil War. He was born in Summerfield, Ohio, September 24, 1823. Coming to Iowa in 1848 he located at Farmington, Van Buren County. He served six years in various offices and when the Rebellion began raised a company and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry. On the 6th of September, 1861, upon the promotion of Colonel Curtis, Tuttle succeeded to the command of the regiment. At the Battle of Fort Donelson

he led the Second Iowa in the thickest of the fight and it was the first to pierce the enemy's lines. This charge was one of the most brilliant feats of that great victory. At the Battle of Shiloh Colonel Tuttle commanded a brigade which fought most gallantly at the "Hornet's Nest." On the 9th of June he was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1863 General Tuttle was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor. He issued an address to the voters of the State but was defeated by Colonel Wm. M. Stone, the Republican candidate. He remained in the army until the spring of 1864, commanding a division a portion of the time. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against General Dodge, Republican, but was defeated. In 1872 he was elected to the House of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1882 he became a Republican and was elected the following fall by that party to the Legislature. He died in Arizona, October 24, 1892.

VOLTAIRE P. TWOMBLY is a name that will ever stand prominent on the "roll of honor" among the heroic young soldiers of Iowa who, in the War of the Rebellion, brought imperishable renown to the "Hawkeye State." Mr. Twombly was born near Farmington, Van Buren County, on the 21st of February, 1842, and received his education in the common schools, finally taking a course in a commercial college at Burlington in 1865. As a boy of nineteen he enlisted under the first call for volunteers, after the firing on Fort Sumter and was mustered into the United States service as a private in Company F, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on the 27th of May, 1861. October, 1861, young Twombly was promoted to seventh corporal and detailed as color bearer. At the Battle of Fort Donelson, the first great Union victory, the Second Iowa was pronounced by Major General Halleck, to have "proved itself the bravest of the brave," and had the honor of leading the column which first entered Fort Donelson. In one of the most brilliant charges of the war the Second Iowa swept everything before its resistless charge, losing forty killed and one hundred sixty wounded. As the storm of shot and shell rained on the advancing column, Sergeant H. B. Doolittle who was bearing aloft the colors, fell pierced with three bullets; Corporal G. S. Page caught up the flag and soon fell shot through the head; Corporal J. H. Churcher seized the trailing banner and bore it forward but he was shot through his arm; Corporal H. E. Weaver sprang forward and held aloft the stars and stripes, but soon fell mortally wounded; then Corporal J. W. Robinson, without a moment's hesitation seized the fatal flag and waved defiance to the enemy, when he too was shot down; then Corporal Twombly caught it up and on swept the invincible Iowa regiment through a deadly storm of missiles, never stopping to fire a shot, when down went the flag again, as its youthful bearer was prostrated by a partially spent ball; the next moment he was on his feet bearing aloft the colors, as with a mighty

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Death: Oct. 24, 1892



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Civil War Union Brigadier General. He was born in Summerfield, Ohio, but as a young man he migrated to Farmington, Iowa. Beginning in 1846 he worked as a farmer and merchant until 1855 when he was elected sheriff of Van Buren County. Two years later he was elected county treasurer and in 1859, recorder of deeds. On May 31, 1861, he joined the 2nd Iowa Infantry with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. A modestly capable soldier, serving best in combat, he never set aside personal ambitions during his war service. Promoted to Colonel of the 2nd Iowa on September 6, 1861, he saw duty at Fort Donelson, then assumed command of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the Tennessee for the Battle of Shiloh. Following division commander Brigadier General William H. L. Wallace's wounding in combat on April 6, 1862, he led 2nd Division troops in fighting around the "Hornet's Nest," and barely escaped capture. He was promoted to Brigadier General on June 9, 1862, then successively led the 3rd Division, XV Corps and the 1st Division, XVI Corps in Vicksburg and central Mississippi campaigning, and distinguished himself in the May 14, 1863, capture of Jackson, Mississippi. During this year and the next he unsuccessfully promoted his war record at home in bids for the governorship of Iowa while retaining his commission and participating in Major General William T. Sherman's Meridian Campaign. On March 7, 1864, he was made commander of the post at Natchez, Mississippi, however, he pillaged army financial accounts entrusted to him, extorted money from local citizens, took large bribes, and arrested citizens marginally suspected of Confederate sympathies, then ransomed them back to their families. In collusion with a United States Treasury official, he engaged in profiteering and in extracting tribute from residents in the area. Politicians and other volunteer officers, accustomed to some minor measure of corruption, were stunned at his venality and aggressiveness. Major General Henry W. Slocum ordered his relief late in May, concurrent with a similar order from Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton on May 25. Before investigations could proceed, he resigned on June 14, 1864, and hastily returned to Iowa. The Treasury official was apprehended, and a partial confession was extracted from him before he was released. Major General Napoleon J.T. Dana inspected his former command in July 1864, and recommended pursuit and prosecution. For undisclosed reasons his suggestion was not followed. After the war, he served in the Iowa legislature for several years, engaged in the real estate and meat packing businesses, and



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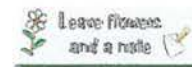


Colonel Company F 2nd Iowa
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in 1877 invested his money in mines in the Southwest. He suffered a stroke at one of his mine sites near Casa Grande, Arizona Territory, and later died. (bio by: [Ugaalltheway](#))



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BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES MADISON TUTTLE

James was born September 24, 1823 in Summerfield, Ohio and came to Farmington, Van Buren Co. Iowa in 1846. He returned to Indiana and married Elizabeth Conner in 1847, who died four years later. In 1852, he married Laura M. Meek of Farmington, Iowa and they had three daughters and two sons.

Tuttle had served six years as Van Buren's County treasurer and recorder when Ft. Sumter was fired upon in 1861. James was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and raised the Second Iowa Regiment out of Keosauqua, the first two years' regiment to enter from Iowa. Company F of the 2nd Iowa Infantry left for St. Louis and by the time they got there, only four hundred had survived out of nine hundred and eighty men, due to battles at St. Joseph, Missouri and sickness. He was promoted to Colonel. Tuttle was made a Brigadier-General in June 1862. In 1863, he commanded the 2nd Iowa Infantry, known as "The Bravest of the Brave," at Fort Donelson in Tennessee receiving a injury in the foot and back after having had a log shot from under his feet by a cannon ball during the charge from which he rapidly recovered. Colonel Tuttle commanded the "*Iowa's Hornets Nest Brigade*," composed of his regiment, the Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa in the *Battle of Shiloh*. He made a speech to his brigade, "Iowa expects every man in the brigade to do his whole duty today. It will be a great battle and we will have to fight as we have never fought before. Stand your ground, take good aim and fire low, and remember the record of Iowa soldiers at Wilson's Creek and Fort Donelson." He was injured in the battle at Ft. Donelson. His troops helped stop the Confederate forces, saving Ulysses S. Grant from destruction, winning him a promotion to Brigadier General. He remained in the army until 1864, commanding a division a portion of the time.

Tuttle returned to Des Moines, twice representing Polk County in the Iowa house, in 1872 and again in 1882. He was elected to the Fourteenth General Assembly as an ally of John Kasson in his contest for the new capital building. He purchased property on Sixth Avenue, known as "Capital Hill." In 1863 and in 1866, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He was elected to the state Legislature in 1871 and helped secure the permanent location of the capitol on the east side. He opposed the return of rebel flags captured during the Civil War and served as president of the board of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, until 1886. In 1872 and in 1882, he represented Polk County in the Iowa House.

Tuttle helped to organize the Iowa & Minnesota Railroad to ship his products to other markets. He was a partner with Judge Phineas Casady and helped to found the Equitable Life Insurance Co., with F.M. Hubbell and others.

Along with his brother, they bought a packing house, processing 1,500 hogs per day in its prime, erecting the first house in Des Moines built exclusively for packing purposes on Fifth Street. The number of hogs packed, 3,500 of which 2/3 was hauled to Ottumwa, Victor and Marshalltown. In 1862-3 the price was very low, averaging about 2 cents net, until the latter part of winter when it advanced to 3 1/2 cents per lb.

GENERAL JAMES MADISON TUTTLE

Page 2

In 1867, Gen. Tuttle and his brother, Martin, under the name of Tuttle Bros. purchased the building of Mr. Murphy, enlarged it, put a cellar under it, adding tanks and equipment that belong to a regular packing house.

In 1870, Gen. Tuttle became the sole owner. The falling market and too much stock caused him to loose money in the operation, but he met his obligations. He moved to Arizona and with his remaining money, invested in promising mining operations of gold and silver.

In 1874, the building was torn down and a large stone structure was erected with all the improvements of a 1st class establishment, having the capacity for handling 1,500 hogs a day. In 1875, the general purchased the interest of Mr. Igo and again became sole owner. This establishment did all the cooking for the great soldiers reunion at Des Moines in 1870.

James was the President of the Iowa and Minnesota Railway Co. that originated in 1866 to organized to construct a railroad to the north and south in the state of Iowa. He was also involved with others in procuring Water Works in the city of Des Moines.

"The announced departure of General Tuttle and his family for their home in Arizona was sad news to several circles in the social life of the city. A family dinner on "Chestnut Street Knob," marked the closing of the Tuttle home, which had been the center of many social activities for a quarter-century. Before his departure the General enriched the Historical Department of Iowa by presenting the sword he carried in the famous charge at Donelson."

On the evening of October 24, 1892, James died after a paralytic stroke at his temporary residence in Casa Grande, Arizona in 1892, at 69 years.

The sword that Tuttle swung as he led his men over the outer walls of the fort, "The Sword of Donelson," became a valued possession of the Iowa State Historical Society.

ADJUNTANT JOEL TUTTLE

1862-"Adjutant Joel Tuttle, who had bravely fought side by side with his elder brother, Colonel Tuttle, (James would have only been a Colonel when this was in the newspaper) in the Battle of Ft. Donelson, soon afterwards succumbed to disease and died. His body was brought to the grief-stricken home in Des Moines, and on the 19th of May, occurred the funeral. All the ministers of the city were present. Judge George G. Wright delivered a deeply impressive address. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery under the direction of the military officers quartered in the city at the time. The occasion brought home to the people of Des Moines with solemn force the awful tragedy of war.

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Richard Tuttle of Boston

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- ID: I00634
- Name: James Madison Tuttle
- Sex: M
- Birth: 24 SEP 1823 in Summerville, OH
- Census: JUN 1850 Farmington, Van Buren, IA
- Event: Iowa State Census 1856 Farmington, Van Buren, IA
- Death: 24 OCT 1892 in Des Moines, Polk, IA
- Census: JUN 1860 Farmington, Van Buren, IA
- Census: JUN 1870 Des Moines, Polk, IA
- Event: Iowa State Census 1885 Des Moines, Polk, IA
- Note: He moved to Farmington, IA in 1846 where he was engaged in agricultural and mercantile business. He was elected sheriff in 1855 and Farmington's town treasurer in 1857. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the 2nd Iowa Infantry. He led in his troops at Fort Donelson and they fought at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade. For gallantry, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers June 9, 1862. During the siege of Vicksburg he had command of a division of the 15th army corps under Gen. Sherman. Later that year he was nominated for Governor of Iowa, but was defeated. He resigned his army commission in June 1864, was defeated a second time for governor; served several terms in the state legislature. He subsequently became involved in mining operations. He died in Casa Grande, AZ Oct 24, 1892 and buried in Des Moines, IA.



▪ Ancestry Hints for James Madison Tuttle

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Father: [James Madison Tuttle](#) b: 12 OCT 1796 in ME

Mother: [Esther](#) b: JUL 1802 in PA

Marriage 1 [Laura Meek](#) b: 21 JUN 1832 in Goshen, OH

Children

1. [Laura M. Tuttle](#) b: ABT 1854 in Farmington, Van Buren, IA



1850 United States Federal Census

Name:	J M Tuttle	
Age:	27	
Estimated birth year:	abt 1823	
Birth Place:	Ohio	
Gender:	Male	
Home in 1850 (City,County,State):	Farmington, Van Buren, Iowa	
Family Number:	81	
Household Members:	Name	Age
	J M Tuttle	27
	Elizabeth Tuttle	20

Source Citation: Year: 1850; Census Place: Farmington, Van Buren, Iowa; Roll: M432_189; Page: 324B; Image: 165.

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 **James Madison Tuttle** in **Iowa**

U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles

Name: **James Madison Tuttle**
 Residence: **Keosauqua, Iowa**
 Occupation: **County Treasurer**
 Age at Enlistment: **38**
 Enlistment Date: **5 Jan 1861**
 Rank at enlistment: **Captain**
 State Served: **Iowa**
 Was Wounded?: **Yes**
 Survived the War?: **Yes**
 Service Record: **Promoted to Full Lt Colonel on 31 May 1861.
 Commissioned an officer in Company F, Iowa 2nd Infantry Regiment on 27 May 1861.
 Promoted to Full Colonel on 06 Sep 1861.
 Promoted to Full Brig-General on 22 Jun 1862.
 Mustered out on 22 Jun 1862.
 Enlisted in the U.S. Volunteers General Staff Infantry Regiment on 22 Jun 1862.
 Mustered out on 07 Mar 1864.**
 Birth Date: **24 Sep 1823**
 Death Date: **24 Oct 1892**
 Death Place: **Casa Grande, AZ**
 Sources: **Roster & Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of Rebellion
 Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic
 Generals in Blue, Lives of the Union Commanders
 Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Reunion 1884-87
 Dyer: A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion**
 Biography: **JAMES MADISON TUTTLE**
 Tuttle, James M., brigadier-general, was born in Summerfield, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1823. He received a public school education, removed to Farmington Ia., where he engaged in agricultural and mercantile business in 1846, was elected sheriff in 1855, county treasurer in 1857, and recorder in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Ia. infantry, and on May 17, 1861, was promoted colonel. In Feb., 1862, he led the charge of his regiment on Fort Donelson and his troops were the first to enter the Confederate works. In this charge he was wounded in his sword arm, but he continued in command of his regiment. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded a brigade, with which he fought at the sunken road, afterward known as the "Hornet's Nest" because of the resistance offered the Confederates by his troops. For gallantry in this engagement he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 9, 1862. After the surrender of Corinth he commanded for some time a division in that vicinity. During the siege of Vicksburg he had command of a division in the 15th army corps under Gen. Sherman, and at the first capture

of Jackson he executed a flank movement, which compelled the Confederates under Gen. Johnston to retreat across the Pearl river, leaving their artillery, which he captured. In the same year, while at home on a short furlough, he received the Democratic nomination for governor of Iowa, but was defeated. He resigned his commission in the army in June, 1864; was a second time defeated for governor; served several terms in the legislature; engaged in farming, real-estate operations and pork packing till 1877; and was subsequently engaged in mining operations. Gen. Tuttle died at Casa Grande, Ariz., Oct. 24, 1892.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 8

Source Information:

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JAMES MADISON TUTTLE, COMMANDER OF THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, APRIL 1861 TO APRIL 1865



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Entries: 260553 Updated: 2008-01-29 08:47:46 UTC (Tue) Contact: Miguek Kelley

mike_kelley@hotmail.com

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ID: I640569632
 Name: James Madison TUTTLE
 Given Name: James Madison
 Surname: Tuttle
 Sex: M
 Birth: 24 Sep 1823 in Monroe, Ohio
 Change Date: 5 May 2004

Note:

TUTTLE, GEN. J. M.-A native of Summerville, Monroe county (now Noble county), Ohio. Was born on the 24th of September, 1823, and prior to his tenth year attended school in Fayette county, Indiana, and afterward, until he attained his twentieth year, when he began life for him self, his time was employed in assisting his father. Removing to the West in the spring of 1846, he settled at Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, and there engaged in the mercantile trade and farming. In 1855 he was elected Sheriff of the county and two years later County Treasurer, being re-elected in 1859. At the opening of the civil war he raised a company of volunteers and was elected captain of the same, but such was the rapidity with which the call for troops was filled that the company was not called into the service until May 27, 1861, when it was assigned to the Second regiment Iowa infantry volunteers.

While quartered at Keokuk Capt. Tuttle was elected lieutenant-colonel, and on the 6th of September, 1861, succeeded Col. Curtis to the rank of colonel, that officer having been promoted brigadier general. At the battles of Ft. Donelson and Shiloh Col. Tuttle displayed marked courage and self-possession, and made a record that placed him in the front ranks of Iowa's brave soldiers. During the fall and winter of 1862 he held command of the forces at Cairo, but in the spring of 1863 was assigned the command of a division of Gen. Sherman's corps. He was an active participant in the campaign against Vicksburg and in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi. He rendered efficient service in the army until the fall of 1864, when he was mustered out. Settling at Des Moines in the ensuing autumn he was engaged in farming for two years and since that time has been largely interested in pork packing. In 1871 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and served one term. As a business man Gen. Tuttle is prompt and energetic; upright and honorable in all his dealings, he has secured the esteem of all with whom he has had to do. He has been twice married. First, September 22, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth J. Conner, of Fayette county, Indiana, who died September 21, 1851; and on the 17th of August, 1853, he was married to Laura M. Meek, daughter of Dr. S. G. Meek, of Farmington, Iowa. They have three children living: Laura (now Mrs. A. L. West), Mella and Joel. Lost two: George (died at Vicksburg), and Mary

Ancestry Hints for James Madison TUTTLE

3 possible historical record matches

Father: James TUTTLE b: in Maine
 Mother: Esther UNKNOWN b: in Pennsylvania

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Richard Tuttle of Boston

Entries: 1706 Updated: 2009-12-09 18:55:02 UTC (Wed) Contact: James



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ID: I00634

Name: James Madison Tuttle

Sex: M

Birth: 24 SEP 1823 in Summerville, OH

Census: JUN 1850 Farmington, Van Buren, IA

Event: Iowa State Census 1856 Farmington, Van Buren, IA

Death: 24 OCT 1892 in Des Moines, Polk, IA

Census: JUN 1860 Farmington, Van Buren, IA

Census: JUN 1870 Des Moines, Polk, IA

Event: Iowa State Census 1885 Des Moines, Polk, IA

Note: He moved to Farmington, IA in 1846 where he was engaged in agricultural and mercantile business. He was elected sheriff in 1855 and Farmington's town treasurer in 1857. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the 2nd Iowa Infantry. He led in his troops at Fort Donelson and they fought at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade. For gallantry, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers June 9, 1862. During the siege of Vicksburg he had command of a division of the 15th army corps under Gen. Sherman. Later that year he was nominated for Governor of Iowa, but was defeated. He resigned his army commission in June 1864, was defeated a second time for governor; served several terms in the state legislature. He subsequently became involved in mining operations. He died in Casa Grande, AZ Oct 24, 1892 and buried in Des Moines, IA.

[Ancestry Hints for James Madison Tuttle](#)

3 possible historical record matches

Father: James Madison Tuttle b: 12 OCT 1796 in ME

Mother: Esther b: JUL 1802 in PA

Marriage 1 Laura Meek b: 21 JUN 1832 in Goshen, OH

Children

Laura M. Tuttle b: ABT 1854 in Farmington, Van Buren, IA

George Tuttle b: 1856 in Farmington, Van Buren, IA

Mary Tuttle b: FEB 1860 in Farmington, Van Buren, IA

Nellie Tuttle b: ABT 1865 in Farmington, Van Buren, IA

Marriage 2 Elizabeth I. Conner b: ABT 1830 in IN

Married: 21 SEP 1847 in Fayette Co., IN

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Department of Iowa
Grand Army of the Republic

Veteran's name Tuttle, James M

Offices of honor in G. A. R.
Dept. Commander Iowa from
Ap 1887 to Ap 1888

Record Membership and Dues Paid
Joe Hooker 21 Des Moines My. 23, 1883
Post name Post No. Place Date Joined
Crocker 12(93) Des Moines My. 23, 1883
age 57
J. M. Tuttle 497 So. Ottumwa
named in honor of this veteran

Year	Date Paid	Amount	Year	Date Paid	Amount
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Member-at-Large

Year	Date Paid	Amount
Sources (cont)		
Ex-Soldiers Living Iowa 1886: Colonel- res Des Moines/		

Suspended

Died

Department of Iowa
Grand Army of the Republic

Veteran's name Tuttle, James M
Residence Des Moines
Occupation Miner
Date birth S 24 1823 Place Summerfield, Ohio
Date death O. 24, 1892 Place Casa Grande, Ariz
Cause Woodland Cem Place burial Des Moines, Ia
War record Brig. Gen. 2 Iowa Inf.
Rank Company Regiment State Organization
Age 37 Res. Keosauqua.
Enlisted My. 31, 1861 Appointed Lt. Col.
Date Place
from Capt. Co. F. Disch. J1.14,
1864.

War
Battles, etc.
Nearest relatives
Father Nativity
Mother Nativity
1. Elizabeth Conner
Wife
2. Laura M. Meek
Children

Discharged

Date	Place
------	-------

Roster Iowa Soldiers. Hist. Sketch
2nd Iowa Inf.
The Iowa Department of the Grand
Army of the Republic: (Jas Madison)
Iowa Gen'l Orders No. 5, O. 26, 1892
Record from Maj. Tyler Collection (over)

Department of Iowa
Grand Army of the Republic

Name Tuttle, James M
Occupation Miner
Born S 24, 1823, Summerfield, Ohio
Died O 24, 1892, Casa Grande, Ariz.
Buried Woodland Cem., Des Moines, Ia.
War Record: Brig. Gen 2 Iowa Inf.

Membership

Post Name	Number	Location	Date Joined
Joe Hooker	21	Des Moines	My 28, 1883
Crocker	12(93)	Des Moines	My 23, 1883 age 57
J.M. Tuttle	497	So. Ottumwa	

named in honor of this veteran

Offices of Honor in G. A. R.
Dept. Commander Iowa from Ap 1887
to Ap 1888.

Sources Desc. Bk. Post 12: Entered My 1,
'61 Pvt. H 2 Ia. M.O. J1 14 '84 as
Brig. Gen./

Serial No.

FB-1223

General Orders,

No. 5.

Series 1898-99.

The Department Commander has the honor
to announce that our distinguished comrade
partisan Commander, and a member of the
Grand Army of the Republic. The unity, in
his military record of this amicable
recital.

One of the first to render his services in the
subsequent at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg,
has become a part of the imperishable history
great distinction as a soldier, a citizen, and a
patriot and his services and contributions
memory will abide with posterity.
As a mark of respect to his memory, the Co
be draped in mourning, and all Department in
the receipt of this order, when on duty, wear
By com

Official:

M. L. Lonsdale,

Assistant Adjutant General

Review of files
OCT 23 1941

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF IOWA,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DES MOINES, IOWA, October 26, 1892.

General Orders,
No. 5,
Series 1892-97.

The Department Commander has the sad duty to announce the death at Casa Grande, Arizona, of our distinguished comrade, General James M. Tuttle, Past Department Commander, and a member of Crocker Post No. 12, Department of Iowa Grand Army of the Republic. The sturdy, uncompromising patriotism and the brilliant military record of this eminent comrade is so well known that it requires no recital.

One of the first to render his services in the cause of our country, the fame of his achievements at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and many other hard fought fields has become a part of the imperishable history of our State and Nation. He has won great distinction as a soldier, a citizen, and a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his comrades and countrymen will ever honor his name and revere his memory with pride and affection.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the Colors of each post in the Department will be draped in mourning, and all Department and Post officers will, for thirty days after the receipt of this order, when on duty, wear the usual badge of mourning.

By command of

Official:
M. L. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

J. J. STEADMAN,
Department Commander.

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DES MOINES --- 80 YEARS AGO

Mrs. Tuttle Recalls Early Days.

Mrs. M. L. Tuttle of 3303 Third st., who last Tuesday celebrated



MRS. TUTTLE.

her eighty-first birthday, has been a Des Moines resident 80 years and six months.

"I came to Des Moines from Boston, Mass., with my family in 1856 when I was six months old," Mrs. Tuttle explained. "My father, Henry Chandler, was

Polk county's first jailer. He worked first in the old jail which was on the site of Union station and later at the new or present county jail.

"When I was very young," she continued, while sighting the eye of a needle used in her favorite occupation of sewing, "a man whose last name was Howard killed a woman. I heard my father say they were going to hang him; and they did hang him—right up on a lamp-post at Seventh and Walnut streets.

"I can remember, as a little girl, helping my mother carry tin pans and plates over to feed the prisoners. We fed them very well—roast beef, potatoes, and coffee

—although my mother never made them any cakes or pies."

Colder Then.

Speaking of the weather, Mrs. Tuttle declared it used to be colder in Des Moines than it is now, but that the cold spells were not as long.

"Once," she related, "when we had driven in from Newton to one of the city's first hotels—it was located on Court ave. at Fifth or Sixth st.—we got out of the carriage to find the driver frozen to death on the front seat."

Mrs. Tuttle admitted she could not fully realize all the changes in Des Moines since her girlhood.

Only One Bridge.

Then, she said, the city had but one bridge, the old Walnut st. bridge which charged 10 cents toll; there were only eight or nine grocery stores; Younker brothers was just a one-story shop, entered from a flight of steps leading down from the street level; there were home talent shows in the courthouse; and there were perhaps six carpenter shops "where we used to get shavings and kindling."

"I do not approve of girls smoking or of the drinking done by young people now," she said strongly, gently bringing her hand down on the arm of her chair in emphasis. "There has never been any of that in my family."

Children.

Mrs. Tuttle, whose husband, James Tuttle, died in 1927, has lived in her present home for the last 43 years with her daughter, Miss Myrtle Tuttle. She has three other daughters living in Des Moines. They are Mrs. George Coons, Mrs. H. E. Barnhill, and Mrs. Frank Sampel.

Josephine Tuttle Chandler

Post 497
South Ottumwa
Miscellaneous data and history

"J. M. Tuttle" Post 497 G. A. R., South Ottumwa, Iowa Wapello County

Chartered: 22 Apr 1892

Members: Charter: 23 Total: 176

Disbanded: 1 Jan 1932

Property:

Received at Dept. Headquarters June 9, 1944 from T. C. O. F. Wall
where Post and W. R. C. met

Charter dated 29 Apr 1892

Descriptive Book

Miscellaneous papers: Application & transfer cards

Note in Combination Post Record 1903-1918 "Charter annulled
7 /14/94 restored Ag 2, 1894"

Post was first named "A. E. Lyon" for Augustus E. Lyon
of Co E 37th Iowa Infantry - formerly a member of Post 69

GAR Records