

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative \_\_\_\_\_ Senator Harron,  
Nitz Henry - Represented Des Moines County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 11 Jan 1816 Brimfield, Massachusetts

2. Marriage (s) date place

Sophia Hannah Bartlett 10 Oct 1838 Brimfield, Massachusetts

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business \_\_\_\_\_

B. Civic responsibilities G.A.R.

C. Profession Merchant

4. Church membership \_\_\_\_\_

5. Sessions served 11<sup>th</sup> General Assembly 1866

6. Public Offices

A. Local \_\_\_\_\_

B. State Chairman of the first State Republican convention

C. National an elector to the Taylor and Fillmore campaign in 1848; assistant  
postmaster general 1848-

7. Death 21 June 1878 Brimfield, Massachusetts; buried in Springfield, Massachusetts

8. Children William Augustus; Edward; Frank; Lily

9. Names of parents Philemon and Hannah (Johnson) Harron

10. Education \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_11. Degrees \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 12. Other applicable information \_\_\_\_\_

Republican, later Democrat

- He moved to Burlington Iowa in 1845 working in the newspaper business as assistant editor of the Burlington Hawkeyes
- Later he went into the mercantile business working for J. M. Swan.
- Around 1854 he embarked in banking with A. J. Green and E. H. Thomas. The business was not prosperous.
- Military service - Civil War - 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Iowa Cavalry, attaining rank of Colonel
- When the Civil War broke out, he was the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune
- After the war he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor of Iowa, but the convention took another candidate.
- During presidency of Andrew Johnson he was appointed minister to Guatemala,
- When he returned he engaged in railroading and assisting in building the R. C. R. & N. and B. S. W. railways
- In 1872 he returned to live in the east

## Sources Log For Legislation Entries

## Applicability

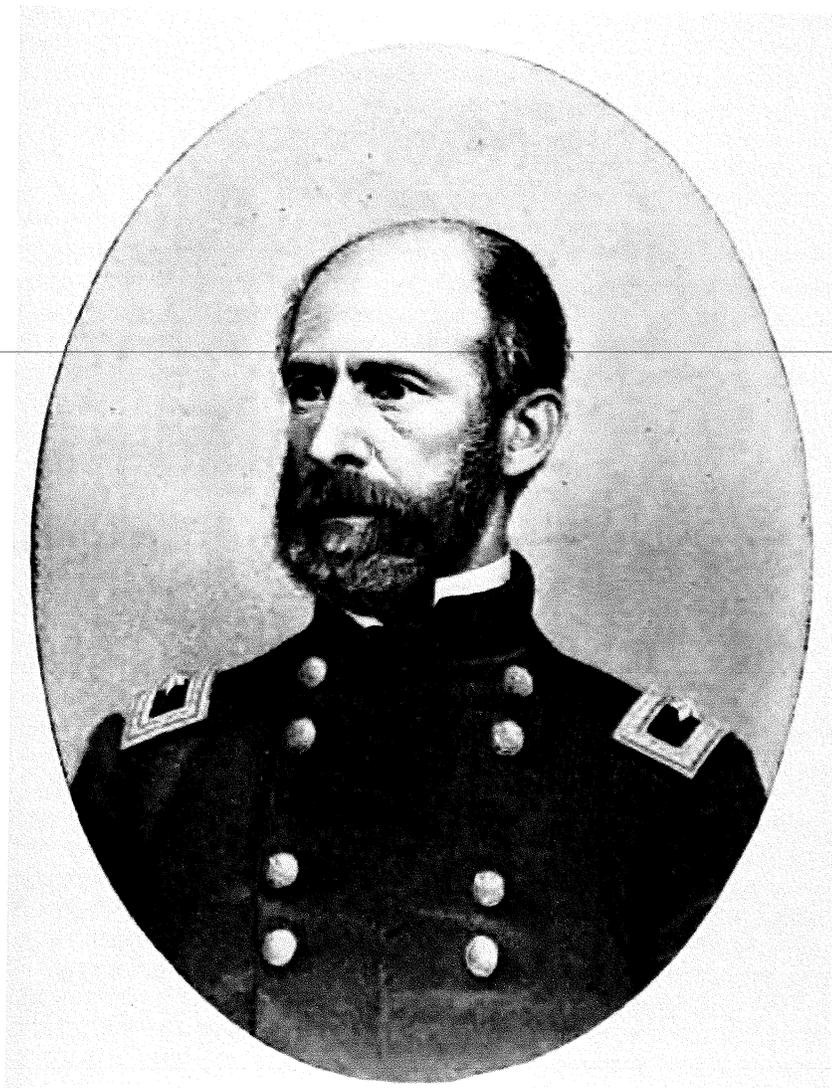
- | Source   | Non Applicable | Applicable | Information obtained   |
|--|----------------|------------|--|
| - <u>Obituary - The Burlington Daily Reporter, Burlington, Iowa,</u>               |                |            |  |
|  |                |            | <u>Tues. June 25, 1878, p. 3, col. 4</u>                         |
| - <u>G.A.R. Records</u>  |                |            |  |
| - <u>findagrave.com (accessed 1 Jul 2009)</u>                                      |                |            |  |
| - <u>wikipedia.org (accessed 2 Jul 2009)</u>                                       |                |            |  |
| - <u>ancestry.com (accessed 14 Jul 2009)</u>                                       |                |            |  |
| - <u>rootsweb.com (accessed 14 Jul 2009)</u>                                       |                |            |  |
| - <u>familysearch.com (accessed 14 Jul 2009)</u>                                   |                |            |  |
| - <u>History of Iowa by Iowa 1903, Vol II, p. 94, 95, 251, 252, 253, 262, 266,</u> |                |            |  |
|  |                |            | <u>367, 368, 391, Vol IV, p. 278-279</u>                         |
| - <u>Recollections of States by States 1916, p. 281-291</u>                        |                |            |  |
| - <u>Article - The Iowa State Reporter, Waterloo Iowa</u>                          |                |            |  |
|  |                |            | <u>Tue. July 3, 1878, p. 1, col. 4; 26 June 1878 p. 1 col. 5</u> |
| - <u>Obituary - The Silsby Sentinel, Silsby, Massachusetts</u>                     |                |            |  |
|  |                |            | <u>Tue. June 22, 1878, p. 2, col. 3</u>                          |
| - <u>Article - The Burlington Hawkeye, Burlington, Iowa</u>                        |                |            |  |
|  |                |            | <u>Tue. June 29, 1878, p. 4, col. 3</u>                          |



# File:General Fitz Henry Warren - History of Iowa.jpg

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General\_Fitz\_Henry\_Warren\_-\_History\_of\_Iowa.jpg (410 × 546 pixels, file size: 29 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)

## Description

Illustration in History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century

## Source

Image:History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth

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

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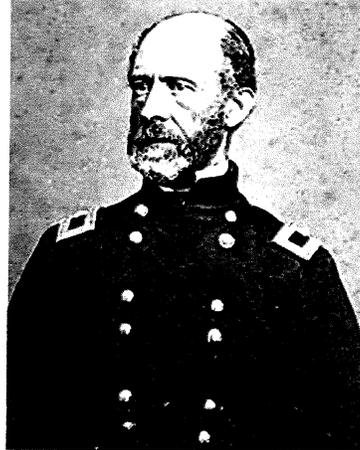
First Name:  Last Name:  State:

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**Fitz-Henry Warren**

Birth: Jan. 11, 1816  
 Death: Jun. 21, 1878

Civil War Union Brevet Major General. Prior to the Civil War, he served as the First Assistant Postmaster General and was one of the most brilliant political editorial writers. In 1861, he raised the 1st Iowa Cavalry, was appointed Colonel and was promoted Brigadier General in 1862, with a command in the army under General Samuel R. Curtis, in Missouri. For the remainder of the war, he commanded the Missouri State Militia and was brevetted Major General of US Volunteers in March 1865. In 1866, he was elected to the Iowa State Senate and was appointed Minister to Guatemala by the President Andrew Johnson in 1869. (bio by: John "J-Cat" Griffith)



Added by: John "J-Cat" Griffith

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Last Name:

State:

Nationwide

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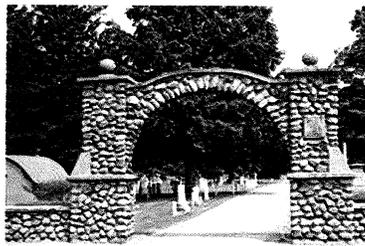
- Public
- Birth
- Death
- Cemetery
- Marriage
- Divorce

Burial::  
 Brimfield Cemetery  
 Brimfield  
 Hampden County  
 Massachusetts, USA

Maintained by: Find A Grave  
 Record added: Oct 26 2001  
 Find A Grave Memorial# 5893286



Added by: Ethan F. Bishop



Cemetery Photo

Added by: Bill G

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Last Name

State

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- Obituary records
- Cemetery listings
- Easy death certificate access
- County vital records resources
- And more!

**» Instantly Search 400,000,000+ Death Records!**

Powered By Public Records Pro

First Name:

Fitz

Last Name:

Warren

State:

Nationwide

**Search**

Select Record Type:  Public  Birth  Death  Cemetery  Marriage  Divorce

**Photo left for Fitz-Henry Warren**



Added by: Ethan F. Bishop  
9/28/2007

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**THE NATIONALS.**

**Mr. Harper on the Greenback Question.**

Nationals opened the campaign in earnest, striking out boldly and hopefully for themselves. There is no getting around the fact that the greenback idea is gaining every day, considering the near approach of the date fixed by congress for the resumption of specie payments, the idea of a currency still remains deeply seated in the minds of the masses of the people. Instead of the approach of the date of the resumption of the present embarrassed state of affairs leads the mass of the people to believe that something is wrong somewhere. The question is, where to find it and how to remedy the better of it, is the problem that Mr. Harper, of Danville, Illinois, tried to solve and explain.

Mr. Charles Roberts, of Keiths-well and favorably known in temperance reform, introduced Mr. Harper to our audience who would address them upon the principles.

Mr. Harper, before entering into his subject reviewed his political career and political views at the national conventions held at St. Louis, delegate, and the presidents of the party to make, etc. In 1876 he was at the convention that nominated Hayes, but voted for Cooper, so as to be a charter member of the party. We will only try to give the points of Mr. Harper's speech, and let you amplify them, as Mr. H. did, for yourselves. He referred to the conditions of the lawyers of New York, both state and federal, and described them as a poor and uneducated class, their homes mortgaged, their taxes, in fact that the lawyers, teachers, and all the professions are in competition for the soup houses. The picture is a hard one. He could weep, almost, at the condition of the emigrant, the millions of tramps that may be seen every where, and recrossing every section of the country. Those who have had their biscuits, and roast turkey hooked from them during the night, know a little about

referred to the great factories that are producing a large number of girls who are out of employment, their scantiness of clothing, their sufferings; to the great prosperity of the country during the six years that followed the close of the war, but attributed it to the amount of circulation then; that there were no signs of it then and that crime was not on the extent it is now. He said the greenbacks would stop all this, but not say "let us try it."

Source: Iowa Territorial and State Legislators Collected and Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa. For complete information see the Iowa Historical and Biographical Gazetteer, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, 1891.

**Fitz Henry Warren.**

"There is rest for the weary." After a long life of struggles and hopes and disappointments, and brave trials and constant good deeds, the spirit of Fitz Henry Warren is at rest. Last Friday evening, at Brimfield, Massachusetts, that noble soul passed out of that handsome body. For many years he had refused to yield to the attacks of sickness, fighting the last enemy as bravely and openly as he had fought many an enemy before, all his life long.

General Warren came to Burlington in the year 1845, and commenced his western life as assistant editor of the *Hawkeye*, under Col. James G. Edwards—"Old Hawk." After a few years of excellent service on that journal, he went into mercantile business in the employ of J. M. Swan. About 1854, in company with A. D. Green and E. H. Thomas, he embarked in banking. The firm held its office, for a time, on Main street, near Washington, but afterwards built and occupied the handsome house now occupied by Wesley Jones. The business was not finally prosperous, but General Warren paid his depositors as long as a dollar of his private funds remained.

General Warren was prominently identified with the politics of this state and nation. He was an elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in the campaign of 1848, and during the administration was assistant postmaster general. In the organization of the republican party he took a leading part; was chairman of the first state convention of the party, and headed the electoral ticket in the campaign of 1856. He was also at the head of the ticket in the Lincoln and Douglas campaign.

At the outbreak of the great war of 1861, he was the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*; and he made the country ring with his positive words. He was the author of the famous "On to Richmond" letters, which were attributed to Mr. Greeley. That gentleman quietly appropriated the honor, not having the grace to deny the authorship and place the credit where it belonged.

General Warren raised the first regiment of Iowa cavalry, and commanded it in the field until his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers. Political jealousies kept him in comparatively obscure military life, giving him no opportunity to prove his splendid soldierly talents.

At the close of the war he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for governor of Iowa, against Hon. E. Sells, of Muscatine, but the convention took for a compromise candidate Col. Wm. Stone, who was elected.

General Warren was elected to the state senate from this county without opposition. He was a member of the Iowa legislature, and was elected to congress in 1866 against Hon. J. F. Wilson. When Andrew Johnson was president, Gen. Warren

icine is not only infinitely more effective than any other form of mercury, but is on account of its freedom from hurtful properties, infinitely to be preferred to that poisonous drug.

**Excursion.**

The excursion season has fairly set in, judging from their frequency. This time it was the Division street Methodists that were rushing around at the depot in their best bibs and tuckers, all looking pleasant and eager to enjoy a ramble in Patterson's grove, about four miles below town, to which place they were going. The party was not large but was happy looking. The party will return at 6 p. m.

**100 AGENTS WANTED**

To sell the Great Eastern Hog Cholera Remedy, to prevent and cure.

ADAMS & CO.,

Burlington, Iowa.

**FRUIT JARS.**

**CINCINNATI SCREW TOP.**

**Mason's and Standard Jars. EXTRA RUBBERS**

**Jelly Tumblers, Tin Tops, CHEAP,**

—AT—

**PERKINS' CHINA STORE.**

**June Musical Festival.**

**First anniversary of the BURLINGTON Conservatory of Music.**

Consisting of three performances

**AT UNION HALL.**

First grand concert, Thursday evening, June 27. Matinee, Friday afternoon, June 28. Second grand concert, Friday evening, June 28. Among the attractions will be the debut of the

**BETHOVEN SOCIETY, Magnificent Piano-Forte Orchestra**

In which eight pianos will be employed and thirty-two hands brought into activity at the same time. Also the appearance of the

**LADIES' OCTETTE CLUB,**

—AND—

**A Splendid Array of Vocal and Instrumental Solo Talent.**

Staff at the State Historical Society of Iowa Library, Des Moines, Iowa. Ticket, admitting one person to the three concerts, \$1. Ticket, admitting one person to either concert, 50c.

RC

The oldest and most pure one-third far a pure Grape Cream, York, also the least adulterated kinds.

DEPEN

Ad

TEAS.

ORANGE

Jan 31 deod & wly

If you feel dull, headache, mouth fast coated, you are suffering, and nothing will prevent as to take Sarsaparilla.

PURE!

The Cheapest, Purest Best Family Medicin the World!

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver prevent CHILLS AND FEV MALARIOUS FEVER

RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA

er, before entering into his subject  
 owed his political career and politi-  
 ons; the national conventions he  
 as a delegate, and the presidents  
 make, etc. In 1876 he was at the  
 that nominated Hayes, but voted  
 oper, so as to be a charter member  
 pa We will only try to give  
 point of Mr. Harper's speech, and  
 can amplify them, as Mr. H. did,  
 selves. He referred to the condi-  
 lawyers of New York, both state  
 l described them as a poor and al-  
 te class, their homes mortgaged,  
 y taxes, in fact that the lawyers,  
 achers, and all the professions are  
 on for the soup houses. The pic-  
 ard one. He could weep, almost  
 e condition of the emigrant, the  
 legions of tramps that may be  
 ng and recrossing every section of  
 Those who have had their bis-  
 and roast turkey hooked from  
 ng the night, know a little about  
 ed to the great factories that are  
 large number of girls who are  
 of employment, their scantiness of  
 offerings; to the great prosperity of  
 ountry during the six years that  
 followed the close of the war,  
 use, attributed it to the amount of  
 eculation then; that there were no  
 wn then and that crime was not  
 to the extent it is now. He  
 abe would stop all this, but no-  
 ay "let us try it."  
 give a uniform kind of money to  
 efined money and values, intrinsic  
 rinsic, according to his party and  
 or Chicago, with all her pork, beef,  
 ky ring, bankrupt and divorce  
 martgaged that she would not sell  
 hammer for one-third of what she  
 s 5-20's as meaning that the poor  
 et up at 5:20 in the morning and  
 n to work until 10:40 at night;  
 s that the bondholder sleeps until  
 morning. He could see no differ-  
 en a democrat and a republican.  
 refer the matter to Packard and  
 d Hampton and Chamberlain.) He  
 the labor troubles, skilled and un-  
 or, over-population, over-production,  
 g and the dying, through want, and  
 nce in the country to relieve them.  
 ces the banking system, the syndi-  
 an and the gold sharks, etc.; says  
 no value except what law gives, and  
 to, Webster, Stevens and others, to  
 m. These are, or were, good au-  
 n day, but have dropped be-  
 im. He says people talk about  
 s money, and he tried very hard to  
 of it, but it was not to be found. In  
 ent over all the ground that the  
 doctrine covers and a little more,  
 occasionally get off a "good one" on  
 s and democrats, and that their  
 en drank "noodle soup" together at

long as a dollar of his private funds re-  
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 was appointed minister to Guatemala, and  
 served until General Grant was elected, when  
 he returned to Iowa and was engaged in rail-  
 roading, assisting in building the B. C. R. & N.  
 and B. & S. W. railways. In 1872, disgusted  
 with the corruption of the republicans, he  
 united with the democratic party, and headed  
 the electoral ticket as elector at large for Gree-  
 ley and Brown. Since that time he has re-  
 sided in the east, making occasional trips to  
 Burlington. He made his last visit here last  
 fall, shortly after the death of his wife.  
 Personally, General Warren was a magnifi-  
 cent man. Born and reared in Massachusetts,  
 he was thoroughly imbued with the peculiar  
 positiveness of the New England character.  
 To the world he was a strange man,—"lofty  
 and sour to those that loved him not; but un-  
 to those who sought him, sweet as summer."  
 He could fight like a tiger, and love like a  
 child. Without any advantages but his own  
 constant study he became a very cultivated man.  
 His tastes in arts and literature were peculi-  
 arly delicate. His personal pride kept him  
 in reserve in social life, and few people who  
 did not actually reach his noble heart, knew  
 the wealth of generous human kindness that  
 was in him. In his home, he was the prince  
 of hospitality. In all his life, without and  
 within, he bore, without reproach, the great  
 old name of gentleman."

**Mason's and  
 Standard Jars.  
 EXTRA RUBBERS**

**Jelly Tumblers, Tin Tops,  
 CHEAP,**

**PERKINS'  
 CHINA STORE.**

**June Musical Festival.  
 First anniversary of the  
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First grand concert, Thursday evening, June 27.  
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**BETHOVEN SOCIETY,  
 Numbering one hundred voices. The  
 Magnificent Piano-Forte Orchestra**

In which eight pianos will be employed and thirty-two  
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**LADIES' OCTETTE CLUB,  
 -AND-  
 A Splendid Array of Vocal**

**-AND-  
 Instrumental Solo Talent.**

Ticket, admitting one person to the three concerts, \$1.  
 Ticket, admitting one person to either concert, 50c.  
 Ticket, admitting one person to matinee, 35c. Sale of  
 reserved seats will begin at Washburn's, Tuesday,  
 June 25.

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE  
 CONDITION OF THE**

**German-American Savings Bank,  
 Of Burlington, Iowa, at the Close of Business,  
 June 6, 1878.**

ASSETS.	
Loans secured by first mortgage of real estate or by first-class collaterals	\$105,621 38
U. S. 5-20 bonds, reg- istered	\$5,483 25
U. S. 5-20 bonds cou- pons	5,372 50—10,855 75
Cash on hand	26,555 96
City scrip	12 50
Real estate	1,547 36
Furniture and fixtures	443 04—\$144,035 99
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$60,000 00
Deposits	72,115 59
Surplus	\$11,421 23
Other undivided prof- its	499 17—11,920 40—\$144,035 99

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the German-  
 American Savings Bank, held at their banking office on  
 Friday, June 7, 1878, a dividend of six per cent. on the  
 capital stock was declared, due and payable to stockhold-  
 ers July 15, 1878.  
 Savings depositors are requested to present their pas-  
 books on and after July 5, to have previous six months  
 interest credited therein. By order of the Board.  
 CHARLES MASON, President.  
 Attest—WM. A. TORREY, Cashier. Jun18d&w1w

**LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER**  
 is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age,  
 and all Blood diseases yield to its wonder-  
 ful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee  
 of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrof-  
 ula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured  
 my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. W. S. Squires, Tex.

**Ada**

**F**

**TEAS. TC**

**ORANG I**

**M.  
 Jan31deod&wly**

If you feel dull, dr  
 headache, month tastes  
 coated, you are sufferin  
 ness," and nothing will  
 nently as to take SIMM  
 CINE.

**PURELY**  
 The Cheapest, Purest a  
 Best Family Medicine  
 the World!

**AN EFFECTUAL SPECIF**  
 for all diseases of the L  
 iver, Stomach and Spleen  
 Regulate the Liver a  
 prevent

**CHILLS AND FEVI**  
**MALARIOUS FEVEI**  
**BOWEL COMPLAI**  
**RESTLESSNESS, JAU**  
**DICE AND NAUSEA.**

**BAI**  
 Nothing is so unplea  
 sant as to breathe in  
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 SIMMONS' LIVER REGU  
 remedy for this repulsi  
 your appetite, Comple

How many suffer  
 a burden and robbing  
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**SICK**  
 This distressing  
 The disturbance of the  
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 the relief of which, TA  
 MEDICINE.

**MANUF**  
 Price, \$1.00. S

**L**  
 Des Moines, Iowa.  
 A SPLENDID OPPOR  
 TUNITY OFFERED BY

Fitz Henry Warren.

Born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1816.

Removed to Burlington, Iowa, in August 1844. In 1849 was appointed Assistant Postmaster General, by President Zachary Taylor.

A citizen of Burlington, Iowa, when commissioned August 29, 1861

[1st.] Colonel, 1st Iowa Cavalry.

Brigadier-General. U.S. Vols., July 16, 1862.

In the winter of 1862-3 commanding Post of Houston, Mo. In command of 2d Division, Department of the Susquehanna, July, 1863.

In the fall of 1863 he was sent to New Orleans, whence he was ordered to Matagorda Island, and there assigned to command a Brigade, and soon after succeeded Gen. Washburne in the command of the 1st Division, 13th Army Corps, which was stationed in the vicinity of Indianola, Texas.

In June 1864 he was given a District command in Louisiana, with Headquarters at Baton Rouge. During the summer of 1864, having lost his health, never vigorous, he was relieved from his command and came North on leave of absence; but many weeks of medical treatment being ineffectual in removing the disease he had contracted in a debilitating climate, he was finally, in consideration of this, placed on duty in New York City.

Brevet Major-General. U.S. Vols. August 24, 1865.

Mustered out of the United States service, August 24, 1865.

winter, almost the bright particular star, and holds an honorable rank." She is the widowed sister-in-law of a Northern representative.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren died at Brimfield, Mass., Friday morning, at the age of 62. Originally a whig in politics, Gen. Warren's anti slavery convictions and his free habit of mind led him to join the republican party early in its career, and to separate from it in 1872, when the liberal republicans brought forward Mr. Greeley as their candidate for president. Much of his life was spent in Iowa, where he was influential and popular. When the civil war broke out he was employed as the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and from his unsparring criticisms upon the conduct of the war the cry of "On to Richmond" was derived. When, after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Greeley finally recanted that slogan, General Warren resigned his place and went into the army himself as a citizen of Iowa, in a regiment of volunteer cavalry. He served mainly in Western Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, rising to the rank of brigadier-general, but circumstances and the accidents of the service denied him the opportunity of gaining that high military distinction for which his friends have always believed him qualified. During the last few years he was for a considerable period engaged as a writer up the staff of the Sun, and ceased from the employment only on account of falling health.

The festivities, Friday evening, of the graduating class at Harvard college were a source of much pleasure to the friends and acquaintances of the class as well as to casual observers. Through the supervision of Mr. Watcher of Hyde Park,

The opera  
re held) was  
were of a  
occurred  
lass of grad-  
dresses were  
ntative gen-  
conclusion  
and coun-

way as to render an extra session unneces-  
sary. No more Congress, therefore, until  
December next, for which the country  
should be thankful.

Fitz Henry Warren, once a leading citi-  
zen and politician of Iowa, is at an insane  
asylum in Massachusetts, and is pronounced  
an incurable.

*Utica Republican:* The Democratic  
party is always friendly to workingmen  
just before election. But what has it ever

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voters, but in the "force, fraud and intimidation," which permits only one political party to appear at the polls. That is the kind of solidity which, if permanently maintained, must be fatal to a republican form of government, and to which the republicans of Iowa are irrevocably opposed.

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We are very much pained to learn that our former townsman, Fitz Henry Warren, is in a very precarious state of health, and that his recovery is thought to be impossible. He is in an asylum in Springfield, Massachusetts. His malady is pronounced incurable and his death is anticipated at an early day. General Warren is a man whom the citizens of Burlington have delighted to honor; a man who rendered gallant service to his country in the field, and has adorned many civil positions with his brilliant talent and versatile powers. As a pioneer citizen he was long identified with the leading interests of Burlington, and his present affliction will lead thousands of warm hearts to go out in earnest sympathy.

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The fact that "the United States is a nation, not a league" is a truth that underlaid the war of the rebellion and for which hundreds of thousands of union soldiers gave up their lives. It means that an American citizen shall be as fully protected in his life, property and political rights in Kemper county as in Des Moines county, and that Mr. Hayes' "home rule" theory wont dovetail into the republican platform.

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Our republican exchanges applaud the

**ESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.**

**News, Notes and Notions.**

Fitz Henry Warren is dead. He became a resident of Iowa in 1845, and for a number of years was a prominent Republican, and once came within a few votes of being nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

The Blue Ribbon jubilee at Marshalltown last Thursday was a great success. Fully 15,000 people were in attendance, among them many leading men of the State. John W. Drew had charge of the meeting. Among the principal speakers were Lieut. Governor Campbell, Hon. Jno. Van Valkenburg, Fred Getchell, W. S. Kenworthy, Dr. Magoun, Rev. J. W. Clinton, Elias Jessup, Mrs. Dr. Thrall, and Mr. Drew. The city was handsomely decorated during the day, and brilliantly illuminated at night. The jubilation ended with a grand torch light procession through the streets and a magnificent display of fireworks. Two thousand persons signed the pledge during the day.

A call for an editorial convention at Mason City immediately after the adjournment of the Congressional Convention, has been issued by the editors of the

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# HISTORY OF IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES  
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FOUR VOLUMES

By BENJAMIN F. GUE

*Illustrated with Photographic Views of the Natural Scenery of  
the State, Public Buildings, Pioneer Life, Etc.*

WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF IOWA

VOLUME IV  
IOWA BIOGRAPHY



SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

7864

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY  
41 LAFAYETTE PLACE  
NEW YORK CITY

2:08 1-4 led to a rupture which ended in the sale of the publications to the American Trotting Register Association, a business corporation located at Chicago, for about \$130,000. Nine volumes of the *Trotting Register*, six volumes of the *Year Book* and fifteen volumes of the *Monthly* were published under the direction of Mr. Wallace before he relinquished control and these works contain more than all others concerning the history of the trotting horse. In 1897 Mr. Wallace published his latest work "The Horse of America," which may be said to contain the cream of all the earlier publications. Mr. Wallace's influence upon the horse breeding interests of the United States was incalculable. Possessed of untiring industry, sterling integrity, ability not approached by any other man of his day, or of any day, in his chosen field of labor, and with courage enough to stand his ground against the whole world when he believed he was right, he accomplished what perhaps no one else could have done in ascertaining and putting on record the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the blood elements of a new breed of horses, now recognized as the most valuable the world has ever known. He not only performed a herculean task in tracing out the inheritance of the trotting horse, but his deductions from the statistics of turf and stud guided to a great extent the breeding of trotting horses throughout the country. It has been said of Mr. Wallace that he was more of a scientist than a horseman. He cared little for what may be termed the practical side of horsemanship and racing. His taste and talent were almost wholly for the historical and scientific phases of the subject. He was a most uncompromising opponent of betting in all forms and had many bitter enemies among horse owners and track owners owing to his unceasing warfare against pool-selling. He would not go as far as from his New York office at Broadway and Fulton streets, to Fleetwood Park, to see an ordinary race, but would spend weeks, months and sometimes even years in tracing the inheritance of some obscure trotter that had gained a record of 2:30 or better in that race. His whole interest and labor were in tracing and classifying pedigrees and records and drawing from the statistics so collected and classified deductions as to the sources of speed, the laws of heredity and the way to improve the breed of trotting horses.

FITZ HENRY WARREN was one of the most brilliant and versatile of the notable men of Iowa. He was a native of New England, having been born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1816. He received a liberal education and first engaged in business as a merchant. In August, 1844, he removed to Iowa Territory and located at Burlington where he engaged in milling. He took a deep interest in politics from boyhood and was an active Whig. It is believed that he was the first to propose the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for President and he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention in 1848 which nominated the hero of Buena Vista. Soon after the inauguration of President Taylor, Fitz

Henry Warren was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. After the death of the President and the accession of Millard Fillmore, who approved the fugitive slave law, Warren resigned in disgust at the subserviency of the new President to the slave power. Through the influence of the antislavery Whigs Mr. Warren was made secretary of the National Executive Committee. In the long senatorial contest before the Fifth General Assembly in 1855, Mr. Warren was one of the prominent candidates but James Harlan was finally chosen. Mr. Warren was chairman of the Des Moines County delegation to the convention of 1856 which organized the Republican party and was one of the delegates to the National Convention which nominated General Fremont for President. He was one of the most brilliant political writers in the State and a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the *Burlington Hawkeye*. In 1861 he was one of the chief editorial writers on the *New York Tribune* and the author of the famous "On to Richmond" articles. He returned to Iowa and helped to organize the First Iowa Cavalry of which he was appointed colonel. In 1862 he was promoted to Brigadier-General with a command in the army under General Samuel R. Curtis, in Missouri. In 1863 General Warren was the leading candidate before the Republican State Convention for Governor, but by a combination of the supporters of other candidates, Warren was defeated. Before the close of the war he was brevetted Major-General. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate and after serving one session was appointed by the President, Minister to Guatemala where he served two years. He died at Brimfield, Massachusetts, in June, 1878. Judge Francis Springer said of this brilliant man:

"General Warren was one of the keenest and most incisive writers, the most scholarly of our statesmen and one of the best men we ever had in the State."

CHARLES M. WATERMAN was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 5th of January, 1847. His education was acquired in the public schools and in a private academy. He came to Iowa in 1854 and studied law. The first office he held was that of city attorney of Davenport. In 1877 he was chosen one of the Representatives in the House of the Seventeenth General Assembly on the Republican ticket. On the 28th of June, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Larrabee to fill a vacancy in the office of judge of the Seventh Judicial District caused by the death of Judge John H. Rogers. He was elected for a full term in November of that year and reelected in 1890 and 1894. In the summer of 1897 he received the nomination at the Republican State Convention for judge of the Supreme Court and was elected in November, taking his place on the bench the 1st of January, 1898.

JAMES B. WEAVER was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He graduated at the Law School of the Ohio University at Cincinnati in 1854.

tal of his rougher compeers. He was a lawyer by education, but deserted that field for that of politics, in which he seems to have been eminently successful, so far as holding office was concerned.

*Fitz Henry Warren.*

Of the military history of General Warren I shall have but little to say, as this field has been amply occupied by Stuart's "Iowa Colonels and Regiments," Ingersoll's "Iowa and the Rebellion" and the sketches of the First Cavalry and the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Infantry regiments contained in Gue's "History of Iowa."

It is of him as a civilian that I desire, for the most part, to speak. By birth he was a New Englander; a native of Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he was born 1816. His early education had not been liberal in the strict sense of that term, though he was a graduate of Wilbraham Academy, which was probably but little more than a preparatory school to the higher universities. But his literary taste and scholarly instincts were so strong that through their impulse he attained a high state of mental culture.

Though reared in the land of the Puritans, he was far from being puritanic in any narrow sense. On the contrary his nature was broad and liberal. He never achieved what might be termed a fortune, for he was destitute of those saving qualities generally necessary to acquire one, and endowed with those princely ones which dissipate accumulations well nigh as fast as they are gathered.

Though he stood high in the confidence and counsels of his party, and enjoyed political distinction as a leader therein until he sided with Andrew Johnson in the historic rupture between that President and the party which elected him, this confidence and distinction were based on well-merited and worthy grounds, instead of springing as rewards for machine services. He fought vigorously for his party, but his contentions were always manly and above board. I know that he naturally disdained the dishonest methods and political trickery to which mere professional politicians resort. He was altogether above this. And for this very reason, and because of his high personal bearing, he was never a prime favorite with that class. His support was founded on the best elements of the parties, and every person who knew him as well as I knew him will affirm these statements.

It is true that he, to some extent, sided with President Johnson in the rupture before referred to, and took strong grounds against the attempt of Congress to impeach him. It is also unfortunately true, that at that moment, he fell from the political grace of that party which he had helped to found and with which he had so strongly stood, as quickly as a star thrown from its accustomed orbit.

He might still claim to be a Republican, but his caste was gone; a hue and cry was raised against him; his motives were impugned and he was nailed to the political cross. He might still claim to be a Republican by reason of his long and valuable services, though opposed to some features of the party in the reconstruction of the seceded states; to the indiscriminate and immediate conferment of the right of suffrage upon the negroes who had been lately slaves; to the extreme views of unscrupulous politicians upon the southern situation; and to the impeachment of the President. But it was all to no purpose. He had, to use the phrase of the times, become "Johnsonized." He had committed the unpardonable sin and was condemned "without benefit of clergy."

But this was not his fate alone. He suffered in most distinguished company; in that of the illustrious Senator whose name and services perhaps more than any other adorn the history of Iowa; who was the most prominent founder of the Republican party in the State, and the first Republican Governor—James W. Grimes. And when it was ascertained that Senator Grimes had voted against the impeachment, the news was received in Iowa with general and severe disapprobation by the political leaders and the party press. In the excitement of the moment, the personal convictions, the life-long services, the cogent reasons given by the Senator for his action, were unmercifully swept away in the fury of the political blast kindled by the press. A few of the number even went so far as to impute not only party disloyalty but mercenary motives to the Senator, whose integrity, notwithstanding his saving disposition, Satan himself would not dare to tempt.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,  
Or Jove for's power to thunder.

The reasons given by the Senator for his action, were, that the impeachment of the President, under the circumstances, would strongly tend to Mexicanize the government and weaken it in the eyes of the world; and that the official changes in an administration, which at most had but a few months to run, would result in corruption and disorder that would be dangerous to the nation.

I confidently believe that the sober judgment of the great mass of the people today thoroughly approves the action of Senator Grimes and his compeers. Of the nineteen Senators who voted against impeachment, seven were Republicans, one of which was the justly exalted Senator from Maine, William P. Fessenden, the most intimate friend Senator Grimes had outside of family relations. These Republican Senators all shared alike in the denunciation which the political inquisitors hurled against them, and without exception I believe, were retired from public life.

It was thought that these severe censures, and the change of feeling toward him on the part of old political friends, impaired the health of Senator Grimes and hastened his death. And I have no doubt that this, added to previous disappointments and sorrows, was the case with General Warren.

That both of these men thought the "times were out of joint," and that the public service and political morals had deteriorated, there is no doubt. In respect to General Warren, I had it from his own lips; and as to Senator Grimes, it is quite apparent from the following correspondence between Senator Fessenden and himself, while the latter was in Europe in search of health. On October 8, 1869, Mr. Fessenden wrote Mr. Grimes:

I shall be a candidate, for duty to myself and the State requires it of me. If money is to be used, be it so; it will not be used by or for me. I will have no hand in corrupting legislative morals. If elected at all, it must be on my merits, and because the people so decree. For corrupt and corrupting honors, I have no desire. My hands are clean thus far, and I mean to keep them so. Any but an honest and high-minded people I have no desire to serve.

To this the Iowa Senator responded:

Your letter of the 8th inst. has just reached me, in the midst of the Savoy Alps, being douched and soaked in hot sulphur water.

Perhaps you have observed that I have resigned my place in the Senate. The ruth is, the place has become irksome to me. There are so many men there with whom I have not and never can have a particle of sympathy, so much corruption in the party with which I would be compelled to act, so much venality and meanness all around, that aside from ill health, I had made up my mind that the Senate was no longer the place for me.

But if you are going to be as virtuous as you say you will be, you will not be re-elected to the Senate. Why, the war has corrupted everybody and everything in the United States. Just look at the senatorial elections of the last winter. They were nearly all corrupt. It is money that achieves success in such affairs nowadays. Thank God my political career ended with the beginning of this corrupt political era.

I have indulged in this divergence in respect to Mr. Grimes because it illustrates the spirit of the times; because it reflects General Warren's own views in those of the Senator, and serves to soften and explain his political action.

General Warren was wanting in some of the elements essential to complete political success; and because thereof, he did not reach the highest points to which his real merit entitled him. He was not what is called a "good mixer." He lacked the *suaviter in modo*, and the quality of personal assimilation that go to make men generally popular. He also lacked the power of concealment, of dissimulation; the power to disguise his displeasure under a smiling face, his anger with an air of composure; and to listen to and suffer patiently, things which inwardly he had no patience with. On the contrary of these qualities, he was in appearance an aristocrat; his demeanor, seemingly haughty and imperious; and it must be confessed that these appearances did not entirely belie his nature. He was, in short, a patrician, with few plebeian qualities. His generosity and kindness of heart, however, were unbounded, and had money stuck to his fingers he would have died a wealthy man. If he were angry, he showed it. If he disliked men or measures, he was quick to declare it; and sometimes with a bitterness that was sure to provoke enmity. He was easily provoked himself, and when so, exercised a vein of polished satire that

was very cutting. He was intensely bold and independent in thought and expression, and was ever unwilling "To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning."

And yet with all these qualities, some of which were strongly against his political advancement, he attained to greater heights than would have naturally been expected; especially when we take into consideration that he was not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term, and that politics was more an incident to his business than a pursuit. In 1847 he came from his native state and settled in Burlington, where he engaged in business. He was then about twenty-seven years of age. In 1849 he had gained so much distinction that he was appointed by President Taylor Assistant Postmaster-General. The appointment and removal of Postmasters throughout the country fell within his jurisdiction, and in this and other matters pertaining to the department, he displayed a high order of ability, which attracted the public attention and made him the most widely distinguished national character that Iowa, as yet, had had at the Capitol. Had he remained in this position, it is probable that higher honors under the administration would have attended him. But, true to himself and the instincts I have pointed out, he threw up the office in disgust, and retired to private life because Mr. Fillmore, who had become President by the death of President Taylor, had allowed himself to be persuaded into signing the new fugitive slave law. This, however, augmented still more his national reputation. Not long thereafter he was made Secretary of the National Executive Committee in the Scott presidential campaign. In 1855, his name was strongly before the legislature as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Gen. A. C. Dodge. Among the candidates at the outset, his name was the most prominent, but he was defeated by James Harlan, whose election was a surprise to the people of the State.

This unexpected result was brought about by the following circumstances: Harlan was a talented young member of the Methodist clergy, who had as yet gained no particular distinction. He had, however, twice been a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and though fairly elected, had twice been deprived of the office through unfair means described in the sketch of Mr. Harlan.

This was felt to be an outrage by a large number of people irrespective of party, and the result was to bring the injured party prominently before the Fifth General Assembly as a candidate for United States Senator. Had it not been for this circumstance, Fitz Henry Warren would in all probability have received the distinction of being the first Whig or Republican United States Senator from Iowa.

When the dissolution of the Whig party became evident, he actively joined in the organization of the Republican party; and in 1856 was made one of the delegates from Iowa to the first National Convention of that party. He was by common

consent made Chairman of the delegation. He continued to take an active part in politics, especially after the organization of the Republican party, when the extension or non-extension of slavery into the territories became the supreme issue; and to this issue he devoted his best energies on the hustings and elsewhere. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, his name was conspicuously mentioned for the position of Postmaster-General, and it was believed he would be appointed. But he was not. The post of Assistant Postmaster-General was tendered to him, but declined.

In 1861 he became a member of the editorial staff of *The New York Tribune*, and startled the whole country by a series of brilliant articles bearing the insignia of "On to Richmond," which was then the Confederate Capital. He believed, and vehemently believed, that the true policy of the nation was to make a supreme effort to crush the rebellion at the outset by an overwhelming force, and that the fall of the Confederate Capital under a crushing blow would greatly tend to seal the fate of the confederacy itself; and to this end he trained his editorial artillery, upbraiding the dilatory steps of those in power, and urging in most virile and striking language a forward movement. One effect of these articles was to stamp the author as one of the ablest journalists in the country, and a unique commander of the English language.

They came at a time most auspicious for their object. The people were perplexed with the inaction of the gathered forces; with what was termed at the time the "masterly inactivity" that prevailed at the Capital, and tired with the stereotyped daily telegraphic heading that had so long appeared, of "all quiet on the Potomac." They aroused anew the impatience of the people with the lethargy that seemed to reign at headquarters. They came like the arousing tocsin of war, and stirred, from one end of the country to the other, the restless patriotism of the people, as did the Marseilles hymn through the streets of Paris.

Believing that it would be of interest to the reader, as well as illustrative of my subject, I took the pains to procure from New York one of these articles, from which the following extracts are made:

TO RICHMOND! TO RICHMOND! ONWARD!

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, May 27, 1861.

There is quietness and subordination in Alexandria. The power of the Government and its emblem are visible, respected, and obeyed. On Arlington Heights stands the soldier, with musket at shoulder, looking toward that far Southern horizon which measures the limit of our domain, and marks the point of his destination. \* \* \* Fifteen thousand men now leave footprints on the soil of Virginia in the stern tread of men who bear with them the accumulated resentment and the inflexible justice of a people called from home and hearthstone to defend the institutions of our commonwealth from robbery and ruin. Cannon in embrasures and muskets behind breastworks have their muzzles toward Richmond. Mr. President, Lieutenant General Scott, Messieurs Secretaries, when shall the bayonet flash to the "Forward!" of the Centurion of the conquering line? \* \* \*

The voice of the public, from the gentle heavings of the Pacific, over the desolate wastes of the wide central basin, from the gulch and gold-washing, from the prairie and lake coast to the myriad voices of the Atlantic margin, gives forth the swelling cry, "Forward!" \* \* \* From the heights of Shochoe Hill, looking away toward Monticello, read, to an air vocal with acclaims, the charter of our freedom, on a soil which held in living and in death the author whose imperishable fame smiles in the dying glory of a State which now stones the prophets of her old religion. \* \* \*

"On to Richmond!" then, is the voice of the people. Unloose your chivalry, Man of high command! Let them strike home to the heart of Virginia in the early part of June. Do you need men? Publish once more the "Arriere Ban." Call out the thousands who are now panting for the charge. Do you want money? Call for the treasures of hoarded capital full to congestion, as are the coffers. Use it for food in the field and furnishings for the march, and not for subsistence in camp or for the bread of idleness in the bivouac, and you shall have ingots at your need. Who cares to ask whether Treasury Notes are at eighty cents or par? Who inquires whether United States "6s" are worth a full hundred or ten per cent under? War bulletins, and not Rowlet's interest tables are the reading of the public. The victim strangling and struggling for life in water, does not think of his check book or his banker's balance. It is for existence that we poise the uplifted hand to strike. The country now, patrician and plebian, would hail the sight of a quarter of a million of soldiers under canvas or in line of advance, with home reserves of equal footing. If you would spare carnage, overshadow resistance by the presence of invincible numbers. We do not ask you—for I speak as a Tribune of the people—to push to the tidewater of the Gulf now, but we do beg and implore of you to pierce the vitals of Virginia, and scourge the serpent-seed of her rebellion on the crowning heights of Richmond. The stock exchange of your marts, the graduated barometer where the strength of power and the confidence in Government can be read, will show a rising fluid. The meshes of foreign diplomacy winding about you, when you are in a weakness confessed by hesitation and inaction, will fall apart like flax at the touch of fire, when you shake yourselves in the risings of your might. Thirty-four stars in the firmament of the Capitol of Virginia, with the attending stripes, will stir the blood of the two Continents. \* \* \* The dollar worship is not the true devotion of the land. Years of peace, and its pursuits—accumulations of capital, ingathering of foreign and American art, collections of libraries, adornments of country seats, have reduced but not extinguished the fires of ancient wars in forest and field. Under flannel and homespun beats the knight-errantry of Templar and the Fleece. Do you reply that we are to have this capture only by a conflict and loss of blood? Granted. But who ever knew a war without battles, or a campaign without carnage? If victims must be had, as we know they must, let the offering be early. No one who presses on to the accomplishment will stop to calculate whether he is to come back to the music of a quick-step, or the measure of a dead march. It is not here that private grief, in foreboding, is to stand in the path of high achievement. If a voice is to be heard in Rama, let it wail out now. \* \* \*

Again we repeat, "On to Richmond!" Point your standards and your steel toward this weird sister, who has said and sung incantations of treason for twenty-five years. \* \* \* Let her still sowing of the wind have a generous harvest of the whirlwind, and let it be now. \* \* \* To Richmond! To Richmond! As the armies of Europe stood amid the wreck of the French Empire at Leipsic and saw the narrow "chaussee" of the Elster, with the living masses of the retreating route go down, with its falling arches, into the engulfing flood—peer and peasant—marshal and soldier, \* \* \* from the stunned and shuddering ranks, jubilant in the coming redemption of an awed and abject hemisphere, went up the shout "To Paris! To Paris!"

So we, with eyes upon our enfranchisement, which shines in the near coming, take the cry from history, and ring out from the gathering army waiting for its signal—To Richmond! To Richmond!

It was claimed on the one hand that the general effect of these articles on the army was to cause it to move; that the movement was premature—like that urged

by the Roman Senate upon Pompey against Caesar at Pharsalia—that the disaster at Bull Run was the natural consequence. On the other hand, it was claimed that they “evinced a genius that caused a national recognition, and in truth-telling, rose to the rank of a bold seer in the morning of the rebellion;” and that the disaster was solely attributable to the errors of military commanders.

Who shall tell? “The uncertainties of war” are as familiar to our ears as household words. But one thing is sure, that if they had been solved in our favor, and victory taken the place of defeat, General Warren would have been fairly covered with glory. And who shall say that if the movement had been successful and the rebel Capital taken, the end of the rebellion would not have been sooner reached?

The personal result upon General Warren was his retirement from “The Tribune,” then the most widely circulated and powerful journal in the country, to commence his military career as Colonel of the First Iowa Cavalry, in the summer or fall of 1861. In August, 1862, he was made a Brigadier-General and severed his connection with the regiment to take the command of a brigade.

General Warren did not reach that eminence as a soldier which was expected of him. The reasons for this, to my mind, are apparent. In the first place, during his connection with the regiment and until his promotion as Brigadier-General, the opportunities for distinction were limited by the character of warfare in which the regiment was engaged pending that period. The regiment, which was a very large one, was divided into battalions and put upon detached or outpost service in Missouri. And while this service was of a most trying, dangerous, severe and valuable character, it was for the most part directed against small forces, the suppression of the guerilla bands that numerously infested that State; the protection of Union men, and like services. There never was a finer regiment of volunteer soldiery, nor one more perfectly disciplined. General Warren was one of the finest and strictest of disciplinarians, and under his training the regiment had acquired the reputation of being the best disciplined of all the splendid ones which Iowa sent to the field. Nor were any of them better officered from the head to the foot. But, up to the time of which we are speaking, it was not engaged on fields where large forces were collected; where great pitched battles were fought, and where opportunities prevailed for brilliant exploits. Nevertheless, he gained military recognition, and was made a Brigadier-General on the date before stated.

But here the same fate awaited him; the same lack of opportunity to highly distinguish himself in great engagements where large armies encounter and “fields are won.”

There seems, indeed, to have been a studied effort to thus place and restrain him; and for such course of action on the part of the controlling powers, there unfortunately existed more or less forcible reasons; the principal one of which was a

spirit bordering on insubordination inherent in the very being of General Warren. A disposition to severely criticise his superiors and question their orders. His maxim was *aut Caesar, aut nihil*. This quality was conspicuously exhibited in the "On to Richmond" phillipics. And it was subsequently displayed in other instances, the most important of which I will relate.

General Warren, by reason of the characteristic just referred to, having quarrelled with General Totten, and other generals who outranked him, desired to rid himself of all superior authority in the field except that of the Commander-in-chief. He therefore applied to General Curtis, commanding the Department, to be given a district in which he should have the supreme command and not be subject to orders from any less authority than the commander of the Department, and required to report only to department headquarters. General Curtis, who knew of the disturbed conditions referred to, and the causes from which they arose, gladly acceded to General Warren's request, and carved out a district in southwestern Missouri for him, and gave him a fine brigade composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. While at his headquarters in this district he received an order from the General commanding the Department to march at once with his command and report to General Davidson at or near Salem, Arkansas. From the effect of severe rains, the roads over which his command would be obliged to travel were in a fearfully bad condition, but not impassable, as the sequel will show. The principal obstacle was the fact that General Davidson outranked him. He was not the commander of the Department, and he accordingly determined to disobey the order, on the ground that the condition of the roads was such that he could not execute it.

At the expiration of a week he received another order directing him to turn his command over to the next ranking officer, with directions to carry out the order he had disobeyed, and report himself at Rolla, to explain his disobedience of the order referred to. Thence he was ordered to St. Louis, where instead of placing him on trial by court-martial, his old and very kind friend, General Curtis, assigned him to duty elsewhere.

But the new fields assigned him furnished no adequate opportunity for the superb talents he possessed as a soldier and commander (barring the quality before mentioned), and which if they had been accompanied by a proper spirit of subordination, would have undoubtedly led him to signal military distinction.

The occurrence I have just related in respect to General Warren does not appear in either of the histories hereinbefore referred to. It is the result of private communication; but from one who was present and of such high standing and authority that his word would be taken as a verity in any part of the nation. This gentleman, whose name I do not feel privileged to disclose, in a communication referring to the affair, uses this language: "This incident in the military career of

General Fitz Henry Warren, with others like it, shows that he had a mental idiosyncrasy that made it impossible for him to obey orders, and is the real reason why he attained to no greater distinction during the Civil War."

It will thus be seen that my opinion of General Warren's qualities in the respect referred to, and the effect of those qualities upon his military career, is confirmed by an authority much higher than my own. It is unpleasant for me to write these lines concerning this remarkable man, but it is necessary in order to verify the correctness of my estimate of him, and due to the truth of this memoir.

Let me now resume his civil career where I left off. In June, 1863, the Republican State Convention was held at Des Moines. It was my fortune to be present and a spectator of the proceedings. It was supposed that the principal contest for the gubernatorial nomination would lie between Fitz Henry Warren and Elijah Sells; and had it thus remained, there is no doubt but that the former would have been the nominee. His long and conspicuous services, it was thought, entitled him to this recognition, and at the outset his supporters were greatly in the majority. He was there, from the field, in person. So also was Col. William M. Stone, of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, with his wounded arm in a sling, fresh from the field before Vicksburg. His name was introduced into the canvass.

The night before the convention, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held. It was opened by an able and polished speech from General Warren, in the course of which—again true to his instincts—he made some allusion to his principal competitor, Mr. Sells, which was not well received by the friends of that gentleman and tended to incense them. Mr. Sells not being much of a public speaker, loud calls were made for Colonel Stone, in response to which that gentleman, with his suspended arm, came to the platform, and without any reference to the canvass or its candidates, made the effort of his life in a speech of stirring eloquence, touching the general cause for which the government was struggling, the valor displayed by the Iowa soldiery on the field, and the great achievements of the Republican party.

The effect of this speech on the proceedings of the convention was plainly visible when it met the next day; and when Colonel Stone himself marched down the aisle of the convention hall, his towering form was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. The enthusiasm was infectious. The supporters of Mr. Sells were ready to turn their forces to Colonel Stone. At this juncture, the conspicuous figure of General Warren was seen to arise in the midst, and with a strength and grace that were superb and that strongly ingratiated the convention in his favor, and aroused anew the enthusiasm of his friends, withdrew his name from the contest. The nomination of Colonel Stone followed.

It was thought by many, that if General Warren had not thus withdrawn, the sober, second thought of the convention would have nominated him. In my judg-

ment he ought to have been nominated. His high ability and eminent service entitled him to it. He undoubtedly thought so himself, and felt stung to the quick by this verification of the old adage, that Republics are ungrateful.

After the close of the war in 1866, he was elected to the State Senate from Des Moines County. Near the close of the session, he received the appointment of Minister to the Republic of Guatamala. He chose for the legation, quarters in the capital city befitting his station and the government he served. He performed the duties imposed upon him with efficiency, and was in great favor with the high-bred Castilians, quite a number of whom resided there. No Castilian, I am sure, could outshine him in courtliness of manner.

The last time I saw him was immediately after his return from that mission. It was at the Savery House in Des Moines. We had a delightful conversation. It was mostly reminiscent along the line of persons and events mutually familiar, but much of it was descriptive of Guatamala and her people. He seemed somewhat careworn, but his mental vivacity and his interest in all affairs pertaining to Iowa, were unabated. For a considerable period after that he was engaged in literary work at Washington and New York as a writer for *The New York Sun*, and was subsequently engaged for a time in railroad building in Iowa. Following this, he permanently took up his residence in the East, and died there in 1878, at the age of sixty-two.

I was a member of the Iowa Senate with him at the session hereinbefore referred to. He was easily the most remarkable and accomplished man in that body. To a strong literary taste and wide reading, nature had added a brilliant mind and the gifts of genius. There was scarcely any field of literature that his research had not to some extent invaded, and his acquaintance with belles-lettres remarkable in one who had not made it a study. A single instance will illustrate his spirit of research. On going to his room one evening, I found him reading Lingard's history of England. I remarked, that with Hume and Macauley, with whom I knew he was familiar, I did not see why one should care for anything else on that subject. His reply was, that Lingard covered most of the ground embraced by both the authors named; that Hume was an intense Tory, and that subsequent historians had spent a good deal of their time in correcting his misrepresentations; but his chief reason was, that while other historians had written from the Protestant point of view, Lingard had presented the Catholic side; that he had done it fairly and authentically, and that it was necessary to read both sides to get the real truth.

In appearance, he was most distinguished. His high-born instincts and great culture were traced upon his face and visible in his bearing. Had he been set down in the French Assembly or in the British House of Lords or Commons, he would have attracted immediate attention. As an orator, he was rather too refined and

classical for the ordinary hustings, but in the forum he was one of the most polished. But polish was not the only quality of his oratory; it had also the vital ones of pungency and force; and the argument was well adhered to, and enforced in a voice seldom rivaled for its sonorous strength and far-reaching power. While his discourse was sometimes ornate, it was never vapid, and flowed like a "current that worked its way into the light through the filtering recesses of thought and learning." These varied accomplishments were backed by a highly sensitive nature, and a spirit as proud as Lucifer's. He had the consciousness that he was born to command, and could not brook opposition or the control of those whom he regarded as his inferiors.

But alas! It was these characteristics that thwarted his progress all along his pathway and prevented him from attaining that eminence to which his talents entitled him. He was brave and valorous as a knight, and in appearance every inch a soldier; but instead of rising to that distinction which he would otherwise have obtained, he narrowly escaped a court-martial for insubordination. His "On to Richmond" articles—however well founded they may have been—assuming to direct the army over the head of the Commander-in-chief and his Generals, embarrassed both the administration and "The Tribune." Instead of biding his time when he lost the gubernatorial nomination to Stone, and trusting to the people's sense of justice to right his wrongs, he wrecked his political future by taking a different course.

He doubtless lived long enough to understand the causes which had so seriously interfered with his advancement. Of him it may be fittingly said what Justin McCarthy has said of Lord Durham: "His proud and sensitive nature could ill bear the contradictions and humiliations that had been forced upon it. He wanted to the success of his career that proud patience which the gods are said to love, and by virtue of which great men live down misappreciation and hold out until they see themselves justified, and hear reproaches turn into cheers."

I desire to correct here a statement, founded on erroneous information, contained in a paper prepared and read by me before the Pioneer Law Makers' Association of Iowa at its meeting in 1898, entitled "A Glimpse of the Personnel of the House of 1864 and Senate of 1866," to the effect that General Warren had died in a hospital under distressing circumstances. Instead, while he had previously been in a hospital, he died where he was born, at Brimfield, Massachusetts, at the home of a near relative. Hitherward, broken in health and exhausted by the efforts and disappointments of his strenuous life, he turned his weary footsteps to rest and to die amid the scenes of his childhood.

I have endeavored in what I have thus written, to give a faithful picture of General Warren, and in such manner, that the reader may gain therefrom a pretty clear conception of him as he really was.



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U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865

Name:	<b>Fitz Henry Warren</b>
Side:	Union
Regiment	Iowa
State/Origin:	
Regiment Name:	1 Iowa Cavalry
Regiment Name Expanded:	1st Regiment, Iowa Cavalry
COMPANY:	F&S
Rank In:	Colonel
Rank In Expanded:	Colonel
Rank Out:	Colonel
Rank Out Expanded:	Colonel
Film Number:	M541 roll 28

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National Park Service. *U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, US: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data: National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers System, online <<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/>>, acquired 2007.

Description:

This database contains the names of approximately 6.3 million soldiers who served in the American Civil War. In addition to their names, information that may be listed for each sold includes regiment, company, and rank. [Learn more...](#)

Department of Iowa  
Grand Army of the Republic

Veteran's name Warren, Fitz Henry

War

Residence

Battles, etc.

Occupation

Nearest relatives

Date birth Jan 11 1816 Place Mass (Brimfield)

Father

Nativity

Date death Je 21 1878 Place  
Cause Place burial Springfield,  
Mass

Mother

Nativity

War record General 1 Iowa Vol. Cavalry

wife Sophia

born 1820, Mass

Rank Company Regiment State Organisation

Children

Res. Burlington, Iowa

Edward

Enlisted Appointed Colonel June 13, 1861

Frank

Date

Place

Lillie

Promoted Brigadier General U. S.,  
Volunteers July 16, 1862

Sources

Roster Iowa Soldiers/ biog. record written  
for Post No. 5 on file Nov. 28, 1940/

Discharged

Date

Place

Department of Iowa  
Grand Army of the Republic

Veteran's name Warren, Fitz Henry

Record Membership and Dues Paid

Offices of honor in G. A. R.

Matthies 5 Burlington

Post name Personal Reminiscences  
Post 11 of Clarinda named in his honor

Iowa Census 1860 shown in  
Burlington, Fitz Henry Warren,  
age 44, born Mass, wife, Sophia,  
age 40, born Mass., Edward, 12, born  
Iowa, Frank 7, born District Colum-  
bia, Lillie 2 born Iowa.

His occupation at that time a  
Member-at-Large  
Captain of a Ferry Boat.

Year Date Paid Amount  
George Crossley said he was one  
time connected with newspaper  
publication in New York City.

Brevet Major General Fitz Henry Warren came west  
in the summer of 1844. President Taylor appointed  
him assistant Postmaster General 1849. After his  
return to Burlington he was engaged in the bank-  
ing business. In the campaign of 1860 he was one

of the most eloquent supporters of Mr. Lincoln be-  
fore the people. After the election, his former  
position in the cabinet as assistant Postmaster  
General was tendered him, but declined, he pro-  
ffering to enter the military service of his coun-  
try as a cavalry officer of volunteers. He was  
given the command of the First Cavalry regiment  
of Iowa and during the winter of 1862-63 campaign  
ed in the state of Missouri under Gen. Curtis. In  
the early autumn of 1862 he had received the rank  
of brigadier general. When the rebel general  
Mannuel Antonio Mico caught with 5000 men, Des Moines  
divided his little army and sent half of it under

Suspended

Died

Post #11 - Clarinda  
Page County  
Miscellaneous data and history  
See also Vertical File

Miscellaneous Data and History:

Warren Post #11, G.A.R., Clarinda, Iowa

Chartered: March 18, 1884

Members: Charter: 62 Total 340

Disbanded: January 1, 1932 re-org and disbanded October 1, 1938

Property: Received at Department Headquarters, September 9, 1944  
Charter, 2 Descriptive Books; 2 books Minutes; Roster  
Post #29; Quartermaster's Cash Book 1884 - Dec 29, 1902;  
Roster Co F, 23 Iowa Inf; Co A 3th Iowa Cav; 47 photos  
2 Rituals, 4 Service Books. In September 1938 "last  
Member, John Humfrey buried with flag of Post".

Warren, Fitz Henry

Brigadier General United States Army (Colonel 1 Iowa Volunteer Cavalry)

Brevet Major General Fitz Henry Warren came west in the summer of 1844. President Taylor (Zachary) appointed him assistant Postmaster General 1849. After his return to Burlington he was engaged in the banking business. In the campaign of 1860 he was one of the most eloquent supporters of Mr. Lincoln before the people. After the election, his former position in the cabinet as assistant Postmaster General was tendered him, but declined, he preferring to enter the military service of his country as a cavalry officer of volunteers. He was given the command of the First Cavalry regiment of Iowa and during the winter of 1862-63 campaigned in the state of Missouri under Gen. Curtis. In the early autumn of 1862 he had received the rank of brigadier general. When the rebel general Marmaduke entered Missouri with 5000 men, Warren divided his little army and sent half of it under Col. Merrill against him. This force fought the unequal battle of Hartsville and drove the rebel army in disgrace up and down the rebel state of Missouri, the cavalry of Warren rode by day and by night. There was almost never any rest from chasing guerillas, clearing roads, holding outposts, protecting the flanks of the infantry and skirmishing with bands of the enemy who would suddenly swarm out of the mountains of Arkansas and, when pursued, as suddenly disappear. For man and for beast

the hardship of such irregular yet constant campaigning were untold. Eighteen long hours at a time in the saddle and almost without food, was not an uncommon occurrence. Today here, tomorrow almost a hundred miles away - that was cavalry life in Missouri in those days; all the dangers, all the hardships of battle, and little of its glory. Constant skirmishing and restless pursuit of guerillas, though of immense use of the army and to the country, made little fare. In the autumn 1863 Gen. Warren was sent to New Orleans, and thence to the command of the First division of the Thirteenth Army Corps operating in Texas. The following spring he was ordered to the command of the district of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, where it is said, his excellent administrative qualities, his good judgment and his radical loyalty accomplished much good, and corrected many abuses. The close of the war found him serving in New York City.

Copy of: Written for Historical and Personal Reminiscence Post No. 5  
on file at G. A. R. Headquarters Nov. 28, 1940

Suspended

Died

Department of Iowa  
Grand Army of the Republic

Name Warren, Fitz Henry

Membership

Occupation

Post Name	Number	Location	Date Joined
Matthies	5	Burlington	Early Post

Born Jan 11, 1816 Brimfield, Mass

Died Je 21, 1878

Warren	11	Clarinda	
Named in his honor			

Buried Springfield, Mass

War Record: Colonel 1st Iowa Cavalry

Res Burlington, Iowa  
Appointed Colonel Je 13, 1861

Offices of Honor in G. A. R.

Promoted Brigadier General U. S. Vols. J1 16, 1862

Brevet Major General U. S. Vols 24 Aug 1865 and must out 24 Aug 1865

Biog record written for Post 5 Burlington  
Sources on file Nov 28, 1940

Serial No.

FD-1288

Department of Iowa  
Grand Army of the Republic

Veteran's name Weaver, James H

War Civil

Residence

Battles, etc.

Occupation

Nearest relatives

Date birth Je 29, 1840 Place Pa.

Father	Nativity

Date death Feb 1, 1911 Place Burlington, Iowa

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

War record

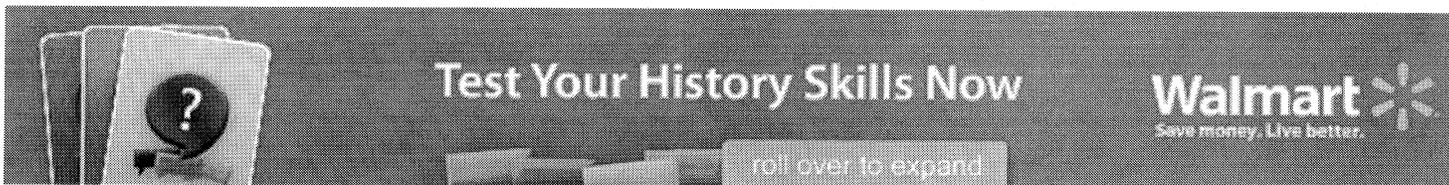
1. Mary Dresser
2. ...

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## THE ANCESTRY OF ALEC DAVIDSON SCHRADER AND JACK BYRON SCHRADER

**Entries:** 25515 **Updated:** 2008-05-16 04:33:21 UTC (Fri)

**Contact:** Jacqueline Sleeper Russell [jackie@comcast.net](mailto:jackie@comcast.net)

**Home Page:** FRANCIS 'FRANK' HENRY SLEEPER, noted inventor, paternal 3 great grandfather of ALEC &

Mayflower Descendants through their maternal great grandmother, RUTH BYRON, who descends from FRANCIS EATON's daughter RACHEL EATON who married JOSEPH RAMSDELL. This website includes many related & interrelated families.

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- **ID:** I15302
- **Name:** FITZ HENRY WARREN
- **Sex:** M
- **Title:** MAJOR GENERAL
- **Birth:** 11 JAN 1816 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts
- **Death:** 21 JUN 1878
- **Note:**

FTM CD#220 MA VITAL RECORDS  
WARREN, FITZ HENRY

Event Type: Birth

Event Date: 11-JAN-1816

Town of Record: Brimfield

County of Record: Hampden

Comment: /S PHILEMON AND HANNAH /N [THIS ENTRY ON INTERLEAVED PAGE.] /N [GEN. FITZ HENRY, [ON STONE BESIDE THAT OSGOOD SOPHIA HANNAH BARTLETT WARREN] G. R. 1.]

=====

NEHGS: Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850

1838 BARTLETT Sophia H. of Springfield and Col. Fitz Henry Warren, int. Oct. 10, 1838. Marriage Brimfield

1838 WARREN Fitz Henry, Col., and Sophia H. Bartlett of Springfield, int. Oct. 10, 1838. Marriage Brimfield

=====



MsC 14

Manuscript Register

RECORDS OF THE IOWA CAVALRY, 1ST REGIMENT

### History

The 1st Iowa Cavalry was mustered into service in September 1861 and Colonel Fitz Henry Warren was its first commander. The 1st Cavalry was ordered to Benton Barracks in Saint Louis, Missouri. From there they were sent into the field. They were engaged in patrolling much of Missouri against rebel guerrillas and jayhawkers.

### Scope and Contents

The records of the 1st Iowa Cavalry are made up of holograph and printed copies of general orders, special orders, and invoices. Most of these orders were issued from Headquarters of the District of Central Missouri. They reflect military issues such as posting guards, court marshals, patrolling guerrillas, and discharges. Some of the orders are signed by Fitz Henry Warren. Archival copies are available for use.

### Item Inventory

Manuscript and printed copies of general orders from November 30, 1861, to December 7, 1862, mostly issued from Headquarters of the District of Central Missouri.

=====  
From: <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/warren.html>

Warren, Fitz Henry (1816-1878) — of Iowa. Born January 11, 1816. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Minister to Guatamala, 1865-69. Died June 21, 1878. Burial location unknown.

=====  
From: <http://www.famousamericans.net/fitzhenrywarren/>

### Fitz-Henry Warren

WARREN, Fitz-Henry, soldier, born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, 11 January, 1816; died there, 21 June, 1878. He emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, and became interested in journalism and politics in that locality. He was appointed second assistant postmaster-general in 1849, and afterward served as first assistant. During the civil war he was in command of the 1st Iowa cavalry, and he became brigadier-general of volunteers, 16 July, 1862, and afterward major-general by brevet, being mustered out of the service, 24 August, 1865. He was a member of the Iowa state senate in 1866, minister to Guatemala in 1867-'8, and a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1872. He was editor of the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawkeye" for a time, and was also, at a later period, connected with the "Sun" and the "Tribune" in New York city.

=====  
NEHGS: Massachusetts Vital Records 1841-1910

Warren Fitz Henry Brimfield 1878 301 317 Death

*Father:* PHILEMON WARREN b: 31 JAN 1761 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts

*Mother:* HANNAH JOHNSON b: 17 SEP 1769 in Sturbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts

*Marriage 1* SOPHIA HANNAH BARTLETT b: 15 MAR 1815 in Granby, Hampshire County, Massachusetts

- *Married:* 10 OCT 1838 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts

#### Children

1. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WARREN b: 31 JAN 1844 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts
2. EDWARD WARREN b: ABT. 1847 in Iowa
3. FRANK WARREN b: APR 1853 in District of Columbia
4. LILY WARREN b: ABT. 1858 in Iowa

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# Fitz Henry Warren

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Fitz Henry Warren** (January 11, 1816 – June 1878) was a politician and a general during the American Civil War.

## Contents

- 1 Early life and career
- 2 Civil War
- 3 Postbellum career
- 4 See also
- 5 References
- 6 External links

<b>Fitz Henry Warren</b>	
January 11, 1816 – June, 1878 (aged 61–62)	
<b>Place of birth</b>	Brimfield, Massachusetts
<b>Place of death</b>	Brimfield, Massachusetts
<b>Place of burial</b>	Brimfield Cemetery Brimfield, Massachusetts
<b>Allegiance</b>	United States of America Union
<b>Service/branch</b>	Union Army
<b>Rank</b>	Brevet Major General
<b>Unit</b>	1st Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry
<b>Battles/wars</b>	American Civil War

## Early life and career

Warren was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts. In August 1844, he moved to Burlington in the Iowa Territory. He was an early political activist in the Whig Party. He was reported to have been the first to propose the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for President. He was a delegate to the National Whig Convention in 1848.

Upon the subsequent inauguration of President Taylor, Fitz Henry Warren was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. After the death of Taylor, Warren resigned his position in protest of President Millard Fillmore's support of the Fugitive Slave Law. With the growing support of Anti-Slavery Whigs, Fitz Henry Warren was made secretary of the Whig Party National Executive Committee.

Warren was chairman of the Des Moines County delegation to the convention of 1856 that organized the Republican Party and nominated John C. Frémont as the first Republican presidential candidate.

## Civil War

In 1861 he was one of the chief editorial writers on the *New York Tribune* and the author of the controversial "On to Richmond" articles after the First Battle of Bull Run. He also was a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the early Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye*.

He returned to Iowa following First Bull Run and, as Colonel, helped to raise the 1st Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. In 1862 he was promoted to brigadier general with a command in the army in Missouri under General Samuel R. Curtis.

In 1863 General Warren was the leading candidate before the Republican State Convention for Governor of Iowa, but by a combination of the supporters of other candidates, Warren was defeated. Before the close of the war, he was brevetted major general.

## Postbellum career

In 1866 Warren was elected to the Iowa State Senate. After serving one session, he was appointed by President Andrew Johnson as the United States Minister to Guatemala where he served two years. He served as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1872.

He died at his native Brimfield, Massachusetts, in June 1878 and is buried in Brimfield Cemetery Brimfield, Massachusetts.

## See also

- List of American Civil War generals



*United States Army portal*

## References

- This article incorporates text from the public domain Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.*
- History of Iowa*, Vol. IV, 1903.
- Iowa, Its History and Tradition*, Vol. III, 1804-1926.
- iagenweb.org biography of Warren



*American Civil War portal*

## External links

- Fitz Henry Warren at Find A Grave Retrieved on 2008-10-12

Diplomatic posts		
Preceded by <b>Elisha O. Crosby</b>	<b>United States Minister to Guatemala</b> June 27, 1866–August 11, 1869	Succeeded by <b>Silas A. Hudson</b>

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fitz\_Henry\_Warren"

Categories: 1816 births | 1878 deaths | American columnists | Iowa State Senators | Union Army generals | People of Iowa in the American Civil War | United States ambassadors to Guatemala

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Century Volume 2.djvu

**Date**

1903

**Author**

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North America

## Family Group Record

---

### Husband

FITZ HENRY WARREN

Pedigree

**Birth:**

**Christening:**

**Marriage:** 10 OCT 1838 Brimfield, Hampden, Massachusetts

**Death:**

**Burial:**

---

### Wife

SOPHIA H. BARTLETT

Pedigree

**Birth:**

**Christening:**

**Marriage:** 10 OCT 1838 Brimfield, Hampden, Massachusetts

**Death:**

**Burial:**

---

### Children

None

---

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—Bill Cerretti, Sandbach, England

## THE ANCESTRY OF SALLY SLEEPER RUSSELL OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS (1919-1983)

**Entries:** 27515 **Updated:** 2009-02-07 04:47:28 UTC (Sat)

**Contact:** Jacqueline Sleeper Russell [jackisr@aol.com](mailto:jackisr@aol.com)

**Home Page:** Tribute to FRANCIS "FRANK" H. SLEEPER, noted Canadian born Inventor

& Related Families. Special emphasis: RUSSELL-SMITH-FAULKNER-DANE (Middlesex-Essex-Worcester Co.'s, MA) SLIM-BEAGARY (Germany-France & Burlington & Camden Co.'s, NJ) FIELD-ABERCROMBIE-DE NORMANDIE (France, Geneva, Scotland & Bucks & Philadelphia Co., PA) SLEEPER-BACHELDER-COLE-SHERMAN-DODGE-POMEROY (NH, CT, VT & Stanstead Co., Quebec, Canada, MA) HOPKINSON-SMITH-KNAPP (England, RI, CT., Townshend, Windham Co., VT., & Sherbrooke Co., Quebec)

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- **ID:** I15302
- **Name:** FITZ HENRY WARREN
- **Sex:** M
- **Title:** MAJOR GENERAL
- **Birth:** 11 JAN 1816 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts
- **Death:** 21 JUN 1878
- **Note:**

FTM CD#220 MA VITAL RECORDS

WARREN, FITZ HENRY

Event Type: Birth

Event Date: 11-JAN-1816

Town of Record: Brimfield

County of Record: Hampden

Comment: /S PHILEMON AND HANNAH /N [THIS ENTRY ON INTERLEAVED PAGE.] /N [GEN. FITZ HENRY, [ON STONE BESIDE THAT OSGOOD SOPHIA HANNAH BARTLETT WARREN] G. R. 1.]

NEHGS: Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850

1838 BARTLETT Sophia H. of Springfield and Col. Fitz Henry

Warren, int. Oct. 10, 1838. Marriage Brimfield



1838 WARREN Fitz Henry, Col., and Sophia H. Bartlett of  
Springfield, int. Oct. 10, 1838. Marriage Brimfield

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MsC 14

Manuscript Register

RECORDS OF THE IOWA CAVALRY, 1ST REGIMENT

#### History

The 1st Iowa Cavalry was mustered into service in September 1861 and Colonel Fitz Henry Warren was its first commander. The 1st Cavalry was ordered to Benton Barracks in Saint Louis, Missouri. From there they were sent into the field. They were engaged in patrolling much of Missouri against rebel guerrillas and jayhawkers.

#### Scope and Contents

The records of the 1st Iowa Cavalry are made up of holograph and printed copies of general orders, special orders, and invoices. Most of these orders were issued from Headquarters of the District of Central Missouri. They reflect military issues such as posting guards, court marshals, patrolling guerrillas, and discharges. Some of the orders are signed by Fitz Henry Warren. Archival copies are available for use.

#### Item Inventory

Manuscript and printed copies of general orders from November 30, 1861, to December 7, 1862, mostly issued from Headquarters of the District of Central Missouri.

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From: <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/warren.html>

Warren, Fitz Henry (1816-1878) — of Iowa. Born January 11, 1816. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Minister to Guatamala, 1865-69. Died June 21, 1878. Burial location unknown.

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From: <http://www.famousamericans.net/fitzhenrywarren/>

#### Fitz-Henry Warren

WARREN, Fitz-Henry, soldier, born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, 11 January, 1816; died there, 21 June, 1878. He emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, and became interested in journalism and politics in that locality. He was appointed second assistant postmaster-general in 1849, and afterward served as first assistant. During the civil war he was in command of the 1st Iowa cavalry, and he became brigadier-general of volunteers, 16 July, 1862, and afterward major-general by brevet, being mustered out of the service, 24 August, 1865. He was a member of the Iowa state senate in 1866, minister to Guatemala in 1867-'8, and a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1872. He was editor of the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawkeye" for a time, and was also, at a later period, connected with the "Sun" and the "Tribune" in New York city.

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NEHGS: Massachusetts Vital Records 1841-1910  
Warren Fitz Henry Brimfield 1878 301 317 Death

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*Father:* PHILEMON WARREN b: 31 JAN 1761 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts

*Mother:* HANNAH JOHNSON b: 17 SEP 1769 in Sturbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts

*Marriage 1* SOPHIA HANNAH BARTLETT b: 15 MAR 1815 in Granby, Hampshire County, Massachusetts

- *Married:* 10 OCT 1838 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts

#### Children

1. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WARREN b: 31 JAN 1844 in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts
2. EDWARD WARREN b: ABT. 1847 in Iowa
3. FRANK WARREN b: APR 1853 in District of Columbia
4. LILY WARREN b: ABT. 1858 in Iowa

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My cut-off date for living individuals is those b. after 1910. I welcome POST-EMS. (but if you add one - please notify me via e-mail as AOL is not passing notification on to me) I try very hard to source my material and welcome corrections (with sources) and additions.

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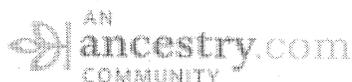
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## My ancestors and their known descendents on the Gilbert side of the family

Entries: 4242 Updated: 2007-12-19 20:19:07 UTC (Wed)

Contact: Elvin [elvinogg@yahoo.com](mailto:elvinogg@yahoo.com)

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- ID: I37160
- Name: Fitz Henry Warren
- Sex: M
- Title: MAJOR GENERAL
- Birth: 11 JAN 1816 in Brimfield, Hampden, MA
- Death: 21 JUN 1878

Marriage 1 [Sophia Hannah Bartlett](#) b: 15 MAR 1815 in Granby, Hampshire, MA

- Married: 10 OCT 1838 in Brimfield, Hampden, MA

### Children

1. [William Augustus Warren](#) b: 31 JAN 1844 in Brimfield, Hampden, MA
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Source: Iowa Territorial and State Legislators Collection compiled by volunteers and staff at the State Historical Society of Iowa Library, Des Moines, Iowa.



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## 1860 United States Federal Census

Name: **Fitz Henry Warren**

Age in 1860: 44

Birth Year: abt 1816

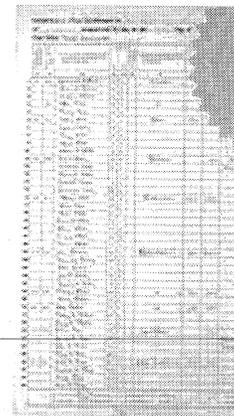
Birthplace: Massachusetts

Home in 1860: Burlington, Des Moines, Iowa

Gender: Male

Post Office: Burlington

Value of real estate: [View Image](#)


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Household	Name	Age
Members:	<a href="#">Fitz Henry Warren</a>	44
	<a href="#">Sophia Warren</a>	40
	<a href="#">Edward Warren</a>	12
	<a href="#">Frank Warren</a>	7
	<a href="#">Lily Warren</a>	2
	<a href="#">Catherine Onduriche</a>	28
	<a href="#">Mary Milne</a>	17

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**Source Citation:** Year: 1860; Census Place: Burlington, Des Moines, Iowa; Roll: M653\_31 Page: 109; Image: 109.

#### Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2004. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1860. M653, 1,438 rolls.