

HISTORY AND THE CONSTITUTION



Chapter 7

EARLY HISTORY OF IOWA

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The Land That Became Iowa

While today's Iowa may look like a sea of cultivated corn — or soybeans — that has not always been the case. Far in Iowa's geological past, the place we call Iowa was, in fact, part of an ocean. Even today, beneath the land's surface, there is fossil evidence of Iowa's watery past. Later, much of Iowa was capped with glaciers, and as those glaciers receded, they ground the rock beneath them into fertile soil. As the glaciers retreated, they also left behind hills, valleys, and expansive wetlands. The wetlands were so extensive that they covered nearly nine million acres. This early Iowa was home to many varieties of animals and birds, including bison, wolves, bears, elk, deer, ducks, turkeys, and geese.

Forests were common in eastern and south-central Iowa, but before the arrival of European-American farmers, much of Iowa was covered in prairie grasses. These grasses grew high above the land, often as tall as six feet. Below these tall grasses were deep roots, extending as far underground as they extended above. They formed a thick mat that anchored the soil and absorbed large amounts of water. These prairie grasses and roots left behind the organic materials that allowed Iowa to become some of the most productive agricultural land on Earth.

Indigenous Iowa

Roughly 13,000 years ago, the first people settled on the land that would become Iowa. The glaciers had just retreated, and the climate was still rather cold. The inhabitants fed themselves by hunting and gathering. As the land warmed, the tall grass prairie developed, and it became possible for early peoples to engage in agriculture. By the year 1000 CE, indigenous people were farming in Iowa, in addition to gathering food from the land. One of the earliest crops was corn, which was supplemented with beans and squash. Women were the earliest farmers in Iowa. While men ranged far and wide in search of game, women tended the fields and cared for children.

The first known tribe in Iowa was the tribe that gave the state its name, the Ioway. Competition with other tribes for game, as well as smallpox epidemics caused by distant contacts with Euro Americans created enormous pressure on the Ioway, and they eventually retreated into northern Missouri. The Sauk and Meskwaki saw their land taken from them in a series of forced acquisitions by the United States government. As a result, they moved from the Great Lakes region into Iowa. They, too, farmed and mined lead in the area around Dubuque. Other tribes, including the Ho Chunk and Dakota, also hunted and lived on the land that would become Iowa.

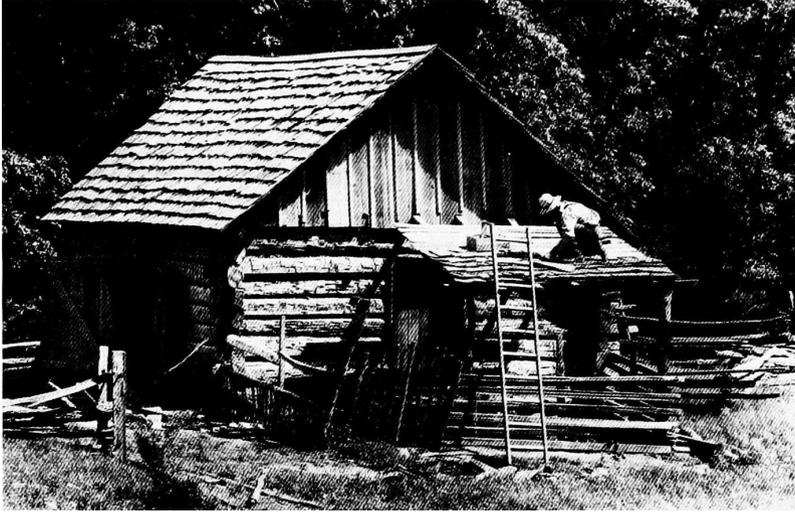
As European settlement increased to the east of the Mississippi River, the tribes were forced farther to the west, and into greater competition for hunting territory. These tensions culminated in the Black Hawk War in 1832. Black Hawk, a Sauk leader, gathered a coalition from several tribes, and led the fighting against both the U.S. government and other tribal peoples. What followed were a series of purchases of land and removals of tribes that resulted in the transfer of all native lands to the United States by 1851. In 1857, the Meskwaki were able to purchase 80 acres of land in Tama County, and create a settlement, with their lands held in trust by the state.

Early European Exploration and Settlement

In 1673, the first recorded Europeans to visit Iowa were a group of French explorers, led by Louis Joliet. Father James Marquette and a small group of travelers accompanied Joliet. The French traveled from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to the Mississippi River, and south, almost to the Arkansas River. Additional French and British explorers would follow, hoping to take advantage of the possibility of a rich trade in both furs and minerals, such as lead. The first white settlement in Iowa would be at Dubuque, where Julien Dubuque established a commercial lead mine, as well as a trading post, a sawmill, and a smelter.

After the creation of the United States, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis led their expedition through southwest Iowa. Just a year later, Zebulon Pike and his party of explorers spent time in eastern Iowa, and visited with the Sauk and Meskwaki. At the conclusion of the War of 1812, the United States government built a number of forts in Iowa, meant to protect the government's interest in the land. By 1830, large numbers of Euro-American settlers entered the state to work in the lead

mines, or to search for land to farm. It would not be until 1833, however, that the U.S. purchased the last of tribal lands in Iowa, and white settlers claimed land legally. Iowa would then begin the long path to statehood. Iowa was part of Michigan Territory, then Wisconsin Territory, before achieving territorial status itself in 1838. Iowa became a state on December 28, 1846.



The first settlers in Iowa had trouble finding enough timber to build their new homes.

From the beginning, newly arriving settlers found a lush landscape in Iowa, transforming it to fertile farms. Because the roots of prairie grasses were so dense, farmers had to wait for the invention of the steel plow in order to fully develop their land. Wooden plows did little to break the tough sod, and cast-iron plows were soon bogged down in mud. Steel plows sliced through the roots of prairie grasses, and made cultivation on a large scale possible. Early settlers lived in shanties and log houses, but aspired to build homes of board and brick, once their crops were successful. Euro-American farmers wanted to grow wheat on their land, but by the Civil War were losing crops regularly to diseases like rust. Farmers had to find an alternative, and that alternative was a crop introduced by Native American farmers — corn. In 1864, a writer for the *Prairie Farmer* commented, “With a nominal cost of seed, a range of two months for planting it waits for the sick and absent – may be harvested almost any time without expensive machinery, is almost indestructible, destroys worthless plants, gives about as much rough feed for all domestic animals, and is unequalled for fattening purposes.” Eventually, through experimentation, farmers decided on a combination of corn, hogs, and cattle as the most efficient selection of crops and livestock, with most of the corn being used as feed for the hogs and cattle.

This did not mean, however, that these were the only crops Iowa’s farm families grew. They strove to provide for themselves, as well as raising crops to sell. They produced a wide variety of crops and raised many types of livestock, including (but not limited to) horses and mules, chickens, apples, hay, oats, potatoes, cherries, wheat, plums, grapes, peaches, ducks, geese, strawberries, pears, mules, sheep, timothy, peaches, bees, barley, raspberries, turkeys, watermelon, sorghum syrup, gooseberries, sweet corn, apricots, tomatoes, cabbage, popcorn, and currants. Farm families believed that their success lay in producing a wide variety of products, with a wide variety of uses. This strategy would serve them well in times of economic and environmental stress, and would last until the middle years of the 20th century, when farms would become far more specialized.

Iowa and the Civil War

When the Confederate states seceded from the United States in 1861, Iowa fought hard to keep the Union whole. On April 15, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln’s secretary of war asked Iowa’s Governor, Samuel Kirkwood, to raise a regiment of soldiers. The state recruited soldiers and played an integral role in America’s Civil War, sending thousands of volunteers to fight. More than 76,000

Iowans fought for the Union, and 13,001 died. Another 8,500 sustained injuries. They fought in Missouri, as well as at the battle of Shiloh, the battle of Vicksburg, and marched with General Sherman across Georgia to the sea. Those who enlisted for the fight included a regiment of men over the age of 45, as well as a regiment of African Americans.



Annie Wittenmyer

A number of Iowa women volunteered their efforts to improve the lives of the state's soldiers. Annie Turner Wittenmyer, a resident of Keokuk, devoted herself to improving the diets and living conditions of those in the army. She served as one of the state's sanitary agents, shipping food, clothing, bandages, and bedding to Iowa's soldiers. She also traveled to army camps to make sure that fighters were being fed well and receiving appropriate care. She left her role as a sanitary agent for the U.S. Christian Commission, where she continued her work. She made sure that the kitchens in army hospitals provided healthy food to the injured.

Annie Wittenmyer's service was extraordinary. More women served Iowa by caring for homes and farms while their husbands, fathers, and brothers were away. War caused a labor problem for the state. More than 60 percent of Iowa's people worked as farmers or farm laborers, and agriculture could not cease simply because there was a war on. After all, the soldiers and the state, not to mention the nation, needed to be fed. Some women, especially those with infants and very young children, went home to live on their parents' farms for the duration of the war, while others joined forces with their extended kin, neighbors, and older children to milk cows, feed hogs, and cultivate fields. The most common chore they took on was making decisions about farm management in their husbands' absence. Iowa farm woman Sarah Lacey went into dairying while her husband was away, purchasing nine cows and selling butter. Her case was unusual, but most women had to make managerial decisions without much guidance from men. Older children, always important on farms, were particularly valuable in these years. Boys not yet military age, girls, and young women went into the fields to do the work that their brothers, fathers, and uncles were unavailable to do.

A number of changes to Iowa's civil rights laws came in the wake of the war. In 1868, the state extended voting rights to African American males. Five New England states had done so in the 1850s, but only Iowa and Minnesota made those changes in the 1860s. In 1868, Alexander Clark sued the Muscatine school board to allow his daughter, Susan, to attend public school. The court decision, followed by two others in the 1870s, affirmed that Iowa would integrate its schools. In 1884, the state passed a Civil Rights Act requiring that all Iowans have equal access to facilities, regardless of race. In the context of the day, these were quite remarkable reforms.

Immigrant Iowa

During the 19th century, large numbers of immigrants made Iowa their home. In the middle years of the 19th century, 1.5 million Germans flooded into the United States. Of that number, 30,000 found their way to Iowa. Many of them settled in the Mississippi River communities of Dubuque, Davenport, and Burlington, but many more would spread out across the state's abundant farmlands. By the end of the 19th century, every county in the state would have some German farming families. Scott County would have the largest number of Germans, followed by Carroll County. They were encouraged to settle in the Midwest's lush farmlands by people like Gottfried Duden. Duden was a German immigrant writer who travelled throughout the Midwest, and wrote his book, *A Report on a Journey to the Western States of America*. Duden described America as a new Eden, a place combining freedom, opportunity, and beauty. He wrote, "It is extremely alluring to settle down in regions where one has such complete freedom of choice; where one, map in hand, can roam through beautiful nature of hundreds of miles in order to select land and its cover of woods and meadows according to one's own desires. Here attractive qualities are united with useful ones."

The Germans were not the only settlers from Europe. Swedish immigrants also came to Iowa, largely hoping to settle on farms. Others came as craftspeople, proprietors, and coal miners. They

developed their own churches, mutual-aid societies, and insurance companies. Another major Scandinavian group was the Norwegians, who began immigrating to Iowa in the late 1830s. Most would pursue farming, and many settled near Decorah, in northeast Iowa, and Story County, in central Iowa. Many Danish immigrants also came to Iowa, and settled in the southwest, having first come to the state as railroad workers. The Elk Horn area in Shelby County would become a “little Denmark.”

In addition to Scandinavians, newcomers came to Iowa from the British Isles. Many of those who worked in Iowa’s coal mining industry came from England, Wales, and Scotland. Irish settlers often found employment as laborers, especially with the railroads. Some were able to purchase land, and move from manual labor to agriculture. No matter where they settled in Iowa, they brought traditions from Europe with them. Mining technology, singing contests, and agricultural practices followed them to their new homes.

Settlers from the Netherlands remained more concentrated in their locations, with the majority making their homes near Pella and Orange City. Large numbers of them became farmers, and specialized in hog production. Dutch immigrants showed some of the greatest cultural cohesion of any in Iowa, maintaining religious and social traditions for many generations.

The final group that came in large numbers in the 19th century were Czechs. One of the earliest Czech settlements was in Spillville, but by the post-Civil War era, most went to Cedar Rapids. Some worked as craftspeople, while others worked in industry. Czech immigrants also moved out into a number of communities near Cedar Rapids, such as Vining and Chelsea. As with other immigrant groups in Iowa, they came with a rich culture, and incorporated that heritage into the new places where they chose to live.

Building Churches and Schools

Building institutions was essential to building early Iowa. Churches came with the earliest communities. Catholic and Protestant churches arrived first, but there was a Jewish congregation in Keokuk as early as 1855. Schools also developed quickly. In 1839, residents built a one-room school north of Keokuk, and in 1858, the state legislature passed a public school law. Each community would use property taxes to build, maintain, and staff schools run by an elected school board. Although the quality of education varied from school to school, by 1900, Iowa was one of the most literate states in the nation; 97 percent of its people could read and write.



Drake University class of 1887

Colleges and universities came quickly, too. Religious organizations founded the first private colleges in the state in the 1850s and 1860s. Iowa’s first public university, the State University of Iowa, now the University of Iowa, admitted its first students in the 1850s. The state legislature took advantage of the Morrill Land Grant Colleges Act to fund the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm, now Iowa State University. The legislature had created the college in 1858, accepted funding in 1862, and opened for students in 1868. Both of these universities were unusual, in that they admitted both men and women from the very start. Most colleges and universities elsewhere in the United States only educated men. The Iowa Normal School, now the University of Northern Iowa, opened its doors in 1876. This was the state’s first college dedicated to the training of teachers, and was also coeducational.

Building Industry and Infrastructure

Agriculture may have dominated in Iowa, but industry grew at a great pace following the Civil War. Once the railroads connected Iowa to the population centers farther east, Iowa's products found a ready market. Refrigerated rail cars made it possible for farmers raising cattle and hogs to have their animals slaughtered in Iowa and sold in Chicago, and beyond. Lumberjacks harvested trees along the Mississippi River, and sawmills turned those trees into boards. In Muscatine, workers turned the shells of freshwater clams into buttons.

People may not think of coal mining as an Iowa industry, but through the first three decades of the 20th century, it was the second largest industry in the state. There were small mines in Polk County, but larger mines in eastern and central Iowa. One of the more unique mining communities was in south-central Iowa, at Buxton. What made Buxton unusual was that it was a company town, centered on its coal mine, and the majority of its residents and miners were African American. Consolidation Coal Company ran the mine, and its ownership allowed no overt discrimination. Housing was occupied on a first-come, first-served basis, and white and Black families lived side by side. African-American families had the same access to schools and other services as any other resident. This was quite unusual in early 20th century America. The town, however, was abandoned by 1923, when the coal industry hit troubled times.



The Buxton Wonders baseball team was from the coal mining town of Buxton, which only existed from 1900 – 1922.

New technology spread as industry grew. Iowa's cities and towns developed water systems, and adopted electricity. Des Moines got its first electric lights in 1884. The first telephones came to Iowa in 1878. These early telephones operated along lines, and a whole neighborhood might be connected together by way of a "party line." Everyone had their own ring, and knew when the call was for them. Many people, however, entertained themselves by listening to calls that were meant for someone else. It was difficult to maintain privacy in such a situation. While telephones were relatively quick to reach the countryside, electricity and water systems were not. Most Iowa farms would be electrified following World War II.

Politics, 1870 – 1920

While a number of important issues ruffled feathers in the years following the Civil War, no two were more important than prohibition and women's suffrage. Prohibition, or the movement to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, deeply divided the state. In 1855, the state legislature banned the sale and manufacture of alcohol. Residents could make homemade cider and wine for their own consumption, but that was the only exception. The law, however, was only lightly enforced, if at all. By the 1870s, Iowa's women, who were the strongest proponents of prohibition, were leading marches and protesting against the presence of alcohol in their communities. This set off years of political wrangling, and a dizzying array of laws. The fight was so long and difficult because it was very much a cultural fight. Large numbers of women supported prohibition, as did individuals who were native born, Methodist, and Baptist. On the other side were Iowa's German

and Irish immigrants, who were largely Lutheran and Catholic. The back and forth would continue until World War I, when the federal government would impose wartime prohibition to save foodstuffs, and 1919, when the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution would make prohibition the law of the land, until its repeal in 1933.

The fight over votes for women, or women's suffrage, also divided Iowa along cultural lines. Many who were native born and lived in urban areas and attended Protestant churches tended to support suffrage. Those who did not tended to be German immigrants, and Catholic. The movement began with women who believed that as citizens of the United States, subject to its laws, they should have the right to vote and have a say in their creation. There were a number of campaigns to give Iowa women the vote, none of which were successful before the passage of the 19th Amendment, in 1920, which gave all women in the United States the right to vote. In the meantime, Iowa women had expanded their interests and joined a number of women's clubs and taken part in a number of reform movements across the state. They campaigned for improved living conditions, better medical care for children, and the development of public libraries, among other issues.

Fighting World War I

When World War I began in the summer of 1914, the United States remained outside of the conflict. Iowans watched from a distance as Britain, France, and Russia battled against Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1917, however, the U.S. would join the war on the side of the British and French (the Russians had experienced a revolution and left the war), and Iowans would enlist in the armed forces. Merle Hay, from Glidden, Iowa, was one of the very first Americans, and the first Iowan, to die in battle. While Hay was the first, he would not be the last. By the time the war was over, roughly 2,000 enlisted Iowans would be dead.

Those at home supported the war effort, too. They contributed financially, buying Liberty Bonds and donating to the Red Cross. They planted Victory Gardens and canned fruit and vegetables, so that the armed forces could use commercially canned foods to feed soldiers and sailors. Iowa native Herbert Hoover acted as head of the federal Food Administration during the war, and his office instructed families to observe wheatless Mondays and Wednesdays, meatless Tuesdays, and porkless Saturdays in order to support the war effort. This was voluntary rationing, enforced only by a citizen's patriotism.

Because of who the enemy was, and who many Iowans were, the war caused cultural stresses in Iowa. The largest ethnic group in Iowa, and the American Midwest, was Germans. German Americans often felt unwelcome during the war, as localities banned the use of the German language, destroyed German language books, and forbade the performance of German-composed music. Iowa's Governor William Harding made the 1918 "Babel Proclamation," which forbade anyone from speaking a foreign language in a public place. German Americans were not the only Iowans affected; the state forced any community where residents regularly spoke a foreign language to comply, including the Danish, Dutch, and Norwegians.

The war also stressed agricultural communities. More of the population shifted toward urban areas, as young people left to fight or to work in war industries, and did not return to rural areas. Although farmers were exempt from the draft, because of their critical role in the war effort, they often ran short of labor, and found it necessary to turn to new machines to substitute for hired hands. Farmers bought new equipment and increased the size of their operations in order to meet the intense wartime need for food production. While there were great profits to be made during the war, there was going to be a cost in the 1920s.

The 1920s

A number of changes came to the state in the postwar period. Iowans, like many other Americans, adopted the automobile in growing numbers. The mobility that cars offered meant that rural people could more easily go to town, and those in towns and cities could more easily go visiting. Young people were particularly attracted to the car, because it gave them the ability to travel farther and faster from parents and other adults. The radio was another of the inventions that changed life for families. The radio brought passive entertainment into households, as well as the news, religious broadcasts, and other informational programs. Both the automobile and the radio were particularly important in rural areas, because of the connections they built between isolated farmsteads and the rest of the state and country.

The movies also became an important source of entertainment during these years. Movies had been around for decades, but the art form became more highly developed and more easily available during the 1920s. There were movie houses in Iowa's cities, but also in its small towns. They were a relatively inexpensive form of entertainment, and an evening at the movies often consisted of a news reel, a cartoon, and the main attraction. Some theaters also provided live entertainment. Until late in the decade, the movies were silent, so viewers would be required to read text at the bottom of the picture in order to understand what was happening on the screen. Most movies would also be accompanied by piano and organ music, which helped to set the scene.

Secondary education also proliferated during the 1920s, with many communities adding high schools. Even in the 1920s, most young Iowans concluded their education with eighth grade. Prior to the 1920s, many rural communities only offered very limited education, in one and two-room schools. A growing emphasis on education meant that more communities wanted to be able to offer a high school education to their young people. This concern also extended to rural areas, where several school districts might cooperate and erect a rural high school. These years also saw the proliferation of high school sports teams, including girls' basketball.

Iowa's young people saw their lives change in other ways as well. More than ever, they went to colleges and universities. They listened to the new popular music, which included jazz. Girls styled themselves as "flappers," which included shortening their skirts, bobbing their hair, and learning new dances, like the Charleston. Not everyone approved. In 1925, the *Lake Park News*, in Dickinson County, published a poem titled "Our Girls." In part, it read "Our girls are modest, You can't find a flapper, If one comes to town they want to slap her; Don't hear them swear, won't smoke on a bet, Slap the face of a dude if he talks cigarette." Cultural change was slower to come to some communities than others.

While the 1920s may have "roared" for some, it was not the same for all Iowans. Iowa was still largely an agricultural state, and farmers experienced the 1920s as difficult years. During World War I, many had expanded their operations in order to help the United States with the war effort. Many had done so by taking on debt. After the war, however, the market for American agricultural products declined as European nations began to produce their own foodstuffs again. Left with deep debts and few markets, many farmers lost their land. While the Great Depression began for most Americans in the late 1920s, it began for farmers almost immediately after World War I ended.

Facing the Great Depression

The Great Depression was a difficult time for Iowans. The United States' economy collapsed, leading to industrial decline, falling prices, and widespread unemployment. The nation's troubles came to Iowa, too. The state's farmers were already struggling, and the Great Depression made the situation even worse. Many a farmer put hogs on the train to Chicago, hoping that their sale would add cash to the family's coffers. Unfortunately, instead of receiving a check, farmers received a bill. It cost more to ship hogs to market than they were worth. Corn lost value similarly, and some families resorted to burning it in their stoves, since it was worth so little, and coal cost so much more. It is not surprising that there was unrest on Iowa's farms in the 1930s, as farming income had fallen by nearly half in the early days of the depression.

On Iowa's farms, it was particularly important during these years for everyone to do their part. Corn and hogs often brought a meager living, and drought in 1934 and 1936 made the situation much more difficult. While men struggled to grow a profitable crop, farm women did what they could to improve their family's situations through production of butter, eggs, hens, and other items they could sell. While in good times, the proceeds were often called "pin money," the truth was that in hard times, the so-called pin money was often all the ready cash a family had. Butter, eggs, and hens became all the more important as the price for corn and hogs plummeted. Some women branched out, selling such diverse products as garden plants, braided rugs, canaries, and pure-bred cats. Gardens also became incredibly important as a source of nourishment when cash crops failed. Children were also essential to families, since they performed many of the chores around the garden and barnyard, but also pulled weeds from the fields, helped with the harvest, and even picked green beans to be sold to local canning factories. Mildred Armstrong Kalish, who grew up on an Iowa farm in the 1930s remembered, "though certain work was usually thought of as man's work, on our farm, everyone, male, female, and kids, lent a hand to get the job done. . . . When work needed to be done, it didn't matter whether the worker wore pants or a skirt."



The farm women had many responsibilities, including providing most of their families' food supply.

The economic prospects of town and city dwellers were no better than those of farmers. Large numbers of businesses closed. In Dubuque, for example, 30 firms with more than 2,000 employees closed between 1927 and 1934. The unemployed faced significant difficulties in finding jobs, as businesses of all types faced declining markets and revenue, a situation that affected not only Iowa but also the entire nation. Unemployment was uniformly high, but particularly difficult for those, such as African Americans, who suffered from a lack of jobs even in the best of times. Families faced serious shortages of food, clothing, and shelter. Photographers from the Farm Security Administration, a federal government agency, took pictures throughout Iowa in the 1930s. Their pictures showed families struggling to care for themselves. A photographer found a man in Dubuque sorting through the city dump, looking for food. He was loading discarded apples into a bag. In 1936, a photographer found families living in tiny, one-room shacks on the edges of Spencer. Families in a riverfront shantytown lived in similar circumstances in Dubuque. A homeless men's bureau in Sioux City maintained a dormitory for those who had nowhere else to go.

Federal government programs were especially important to Iowans during these years. There were 37 Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Iowa, employing young men in various kinds of conservation work. A number of young Meskwaki men worked at a project on the settlement that completed a number of projects, including reforestation. The Works Progress Administration employed many Iowans in a variety of jobs, from painting murals in post offices to building parks, playgrounds, and community buildings. Young Iowans worked for programs such as the National Youth Administration (NYA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The goal of both of these programs was to provide young people from poor families with job training and a small amount of income, so that they would not compete with older Iowans for precious full-time jobs. The NYA required its recipients to be enrolled in high school or college in order to receive benefits.

Iowa, and indeed all of the United States, was still struggling at the end of the decade. Unemployment remained high, and farm prices remained low. Iowans had no knowledge of the profound changes that would come as the result of global war, which began in Europe in September 1939.

World War II

World War II posed additional challenges to Iowans, although they were very different than the challenges they faced during the Great Depression. World War II very quickly solved the unemployment problem, as large numbers of Iowans joined the armed forces. Instead, there was a labor shortage both in cities and the countryside, and people had to adapt to the requirements of a major conflict.

Many Iowans served in the armed forces in World War II. More than a quarter million Iowa men were enlisted in the military by 1944, as well as 4,000 women. Some took on unique, specialized roles, such as the 8 Meskwaki men (out of roughly 50 who would serve) who acted as code talkers during the war, successfully hiding sensitive communications from the enemy with transmissions in their native language. By war's end, 8,396 Iowans would be dead, and nearly 20,000 would be disabled. Roughly 24,000 Iowans moved to other parts of the U.S., looking for jobs in defense industries. Iowans would fight all the way around the world, and in both the European and Pacific theaters. Iowa was also involved with military training, with enlisted men and women arriving from all over the United States. There was a naval training base in Ottumwa, and B-17 training in Sioux City. Women trained for the Coast Guard reserve in Cedar Falls, and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in Des Moines. Universities gave space to military training, among them, Iowa State College (now Iowa State University), which hosted the V-12 Program. This program trained enlisted personnel in specialized and technical areas such as electrician and diesel mechanics. Several floors of both Hughes and Friley Halls were converted to resemble ship's quarters – no doors on rooms, double and triple deck bunk beds, and all belongings in the smallest possible space. At times, there were 3,100 enrollees. Iowa State University also hosted the Navy's Electrical School and the Bakers' and Cooks' School. Women came to the college to enroll in the Curtiss-Wright Cadette's program, to train to work in aeronautical engineering. Unbeknownst to the rest of campus, as well as the rest of the nation, scientists at Iowa State University worked to refine uranium, an essential step in the process of building an atomic bomb.

The state also buzzed with industrial activity. Although some residents left the state to take jobs in places like Detroit, Chicago, and San Diego, many found work at home. A civilian economy does not produce the items that are necessary to fight a war, so in order to meet the needs of a fighting nation, businesses converted to wartime production. John Deere, for example, continued to produce tractors which were needed for increased food production, but the company also produced aircraft parts and tank transmissions. In Waterloo, the Rath Packing Company continued to process meat, but the military and U.S.' allies consumed it. In Newton, Maytag switched from producing appliances to fighter plane parts. Workers in Burlington loaded shells. The war resulted in the development of 154 new industrial facilities throughout the state.

Agriculture also mobilized in support of the war effort. As in previous wars, mobilization reduced the available number of agricultural workers. As in previous wars, farm families bought new machines to reduce their workload, while at the same time sending everyone to the fields to do the necessary work. The state also imported labor to deal with the crunch. Workers arrived from Mexico and Jamaica, and also in the form of German prisoners of war. Late in the war, Iowa would also receive prisoners from Italy and Japan. During the war, farmers adopted machines such as hay balers, chemical fertilizers, pesticide, and new varieties of hybrid corn. Fewer people were doing more work, and during the war, the number of Iowa farms fell by 3,300.

World War II, a war fought in two theaters by millions of Americans, required the support of all. People went to work in defense industries and on farms. Iowans purchased war bonds, which helped to fund the war effort. Younkers, Des Moines' largest department store, hosted all five war bond drives and, in one, allowed individuals who had purchased bonds to attach their names to bombs designated (supposedly) for Germany and Japan. The whole state engaged in scrap drives, collecting spare metal to be recycled and used in making tanks, bombs, and airplanes. They patched and mended to save clothing. They turned their yards, parks, and vacant lots into Victory Gardens, where residents attempted to grow as much of their own fruit and vegetables as possible. Winning World War II required everyone's cooperation and participation.

Postwar Development

By the time the end of World War II came, Iowa had been through 25 years of intense pressures. The depression had come early to the state's many farmers, and everyone had suffered from the economic distress. The war had touched every home in the state, either through military service or participation in the civilian war effort. The population moved increasingly from the countryside to the towns and cities.

There were major changes in education. Many of Iowa's small schools merged in an era of school consolidation. In the 1950s and 1960s, Iowa's one- and two-room primary schools closed (except those in Amish communities) in favor of larger consolidated grade schools, middle schools, and high schools. High school graduation, once largely reserved to relatively well-to-do young people living

in towns and cities, became common across both rural and urban areas of the state. School districts added more extracurricular activities and sports. More and more young people followed high school with a college education. The states colleges and universities grew by leaps and bounds as men and women enrolled in record numbers. The state invested in education not only to improve minds, but to also meet the need for a highly educated workforce.

Part of the change in the postwar period was growth in the urban economy. Iowa had long specialized in the production of agricultural equipment, and that industry saw increased development as farmers bought increasingly sophisticated machinery and chemicals. In these years, farmers adopted the mechanical corn picker, and then combines, as well as automated milking machines for dairy cattle, and new pesticides and herbicides. Agricultural processing became more sophisticated, too. The insurance industry, which had strong roots in the Des Moines area, also grew. Although the proportion of farm and rural population in Iowa remained high, relative to the rest of the United States, the population in the state's cities increased significantly.

The state's population continued to change as well. Before World War II, large numbers of Italian and Mexican Americans settled in the state. African Americans migrated largely into the state's urban areas, often as a result of job opportunities in both wars. The wars of the post-World War II period would also diversify the state's population. Fighting in southeast Asia during the long Vietnam conflict led to a flood of immigrants to the United States. Governor Robert Ray, who served from 1969 to 1983, invited 13,000 of those immigrants to Iowa. While several thousand eventually left for other parts of the United States, most remained, settling in Iowa's cities.

Through these years, Iowa's agricultural economy experienced ups and downs. The war led to profits on the farm, but the 1950s were difficult times. Farmers experienced serious drought during the 1950s, and prices for corn and hogs fell. The situation improved in the 1960s, however, and the 1970s were better yet. Because of new markets, farmers saw increased incomes. The economic effects rippled out to the rest of the state, with the increase in state income being felt in increased investment in education, social services, and rural development.

The postwar period also saw a renewed commitment to the issue of civil rights. After years of discussion and investigation, in 1965 the state created the Iowa Civil Rights Commission, which had the power to investigate discrimination and issue cease-and-desist orders. Civil rights grew in other ways, too. In 1971, the Iowa Highway Commission discovered a collection of remains while working on a road near Glenwood. While they quickly reburied the skeletons of white settlers, the commission sent the bones of a Native American woman and infant to the Office of the State Archeologist, to be studied. Maria Pearson, a Yankton Dakota woman living in Iowa, led the fight for dignified treatment of Native American remains, leading eventually to the passage of a new federal law in 1990, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA.

Farm Crisis

During the 1980s, Iowa's people faced another significant crisis. The agricultural growth and expansion of the 1970s came to an abrupt halt. Many of Iowa's farmers had gone into debt in order to expand and improve their operations. In the 1970s, with high inflation and low interest rates, this made economic sense. Then, in 1979, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates to very high levels, at times nearly 25 percent. People who had previously invested in land now saw that they could make interest-bearing investments and earn more than they had on land. The value of land plummeted. In every county in Iowa, land values fell between 60 and 70 percent. Farmers who had borrowed against the value of their land found themselves in economic distress, and many would be forced to sell their properties. A farm woman wrote to Governor Terry Branstad to explain what it felt like to lose a family farm. "I've went through the sleepless nights – the cold sweats, I'm not sure but that I'm not to the 'anger' stage – what stage is next? It's like the 5 stages after experiencing 'death' from a member of one's family or from a close friend. The stages are all the same." For a farming family, losing their land was a tragedy.

In the end, roughly a quarter of Iowa's farms would disappear during the decade. As the crisis spread from farms to towns and cities, the state's population fell by nearly 5 percent. Even so, it could have been much worse. At the height of the crisis, two-thirds of Iowa's farms were experiencing financial distress, often severe. Many individuals and organizations came together to help farm families through the decade. Volunteers organized food pantries, information hotlines, and lobbying. They connected farm families in need with resources. People in government also acted,

urging action by the federal government, creating hotlines and mediation services, and declaring an economic emergency, which allowed a farm foreclosure moratorium under certain circumstances. By the time the worst of the downturn was over, the average Iowa farmer was older, the average farm was bigger, and it was less diverse in the crops it produced. Going into the 1980s, more than 80 percent of Iowa's farmers had raised crops as well as livestock. During the crisis, most gave up their cattle and hogs. The crisis forced changes in farming, and demanded that the state begin greater economic diversification.

The Floods of 1993

The state was slowly but surely climbing out of the troubles of the 1980s when the floods of 1993 hit. That spring and summer produced the worst flooding in the state's history, as far as the records showed. A snowy winter gave way to a cool, wet spring, and much of the state experienced river and stream flooding. Then the summer rains began, and they did not stop. From the fall of 1992 to the fall of 1993, 50 inches of rain fell, 20 inches more than average. States in both the Missouri and Mississippi River basins suffered, but Iowa experienced the worst of the situation, with 1.1 million acres experiencing flooding, and 250,000 acres under standing water. It was almost as if the watery, prehistoric Iowa had returned. By mid-summer, every single county in the state would have a disaster declaration.

With both surface flooding and rising groundwater, it was nearly impossible to escape the effects of the disaster. John Ley, agricultural extension agent for Kossuth County, commented to a reporter for the *Des Moines Register*, "Just look at that, it's field after field. . . . I just thought we'd break out of this weather pattern, but we never did." Farmland flooded, as did towns and cities. The small town of Chelsea, on the Iowa River, and Hamburg, on the Mississippi, experienced severe damage from rising waters. Both Ames and Iowa City experienced significant flooding that damaged Iowa State University and the University of Iowa. Hilton Coliseum on the Iowa State campus filled with 15 feet of dirty water. Flooding in Des Moines rendered the city's waterworks inoperable for 19 days, leaving more than 250,000 people without water. Many also lost their power. As with the 1980s farm crisis, the state managed because of the combined efforts of volunteer organizations and government assistance. In an unprecedented move, the federal government allowed farmers who had not been able to plant a crop due to the extraordinarily wet conditions to receive unemployment payments. Gradually, the waters receded, and Iowans rebuilt.

Conclusion

This is not so much a conclusion as a bridge into the continuing development of the state of Iowa. What was once an ocean of water, and then a sea of grass, is one of the most highly developed agricultural landscapes on Earth. It is home to more than three million people, living, working, and learning in both rural and urban communities. While the state has experienced enormous change, its earliest residents laid foundations that remain important to the state's residents, even today. Agriculture, industry, and education remain at the heart of Iowa's identity and development.

THOSE FORMIDABLE FEMALES – IOWA’S EARLY WOMEN VOTEGETTERS

Reprinted from 1989-1990 edition of the Iowa Official Register

David W. Jordan, professor of history, Grinnell College. Condensed from an essay which appeared in The Iowan magazine, Winter Issue, 1982.

Followers of election statistics in the Iowa Redbook quickly perceive the notable impact today of women both as voters and as candidates for elective office. Mounting numbers are visibly extending the political trail first blazed a half century ago by a generation of formidable females who broke sexual barriers that had frustrated Iowa women since the earliest days of statehood. For decades, dominant male politicians had denounced suffragists as women with a “screw loose somewhere” and with nerves incapable of surviving the tensions of the political arena. The approval of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920 rendered the first accusation moot and the impressive accomplishments of several victorious women soon gave lie to any charges of female weakness or inadequacy as well.

In that exciting fall of 1920, women first voted in Iowa and feverishly inaugurated efforts through the new League of Women Voters to promote female involvement beyond the polling booth and especially to eliminate a constitutional provision that still prohibited women from serving in the Iowa General Assembly. Victory in the latter cause came eventually in 1926 by overwhelming passage of an amendment striking the offensive word “male” from Article III, Sections 4 and 5 of the state constitution. Meanwhile, numerous women had already campaigned for the wide range of state and local offices that had never specified “maleness” as a criterion for election, perhaps because the constitutional fathers had assumed that “executive” by definition excluded women.

Not surprisingly, Iowa’s first successful female candidacy came in a professional field widely perceived as a woman’s sphere. May E. Francis of Waverly made history in 1922 by winning election as superintendent of public instruction. She held that post one term before succumbing in the Republican primary of 1926 to Agnes Samuelson who went on to defeat the Democratic opponent that fall. One of the state’s most remarkable votegetters of this century, Samuelson won impressive re-election victories in 1930 and 1934. The Democratic Party, although anticipating dramatic gains in 1934, did not even field a challenger to her that year. A letter to the *Des Moines Tribune* called this development a personal tribute to the popular incumbent and “no less an appreciation of Iowa womanhood in general.”

Samuelson’s prowess at the polls and her obvious skills within GOP party channels greatly encouraged other women, but female aspirants for office in these early years generally found a warmer reception in the Democratic Party. Perhaps the poor prospects confronting any Democrat in Iowa in the 1920s discouraged sufficient male candidates and welcomed women to share in those anticipated defeats. In any event, female candidates, predominantly Democratic, did indeed consistently lose until Ola Babcock Miller won election in 1932 as secretary of state and became as one journalist described her victory, the first woman to “invade the masculine realm” of the powerful Executive Council.

Like many women then actively entering elective politics, Miller had previously served in the suffrage movement. She had similarly honed her leadership skills in civic organizations such as the P.E.O., in which she served as state president and national chief executive. Work on the campaigns of her husband, the Democratic nominee for governor in 1926, brought Miller even more into political affairs. Even so, she regarded her presence on the ballot in 1932 as a “political accident.” No one had filed that year for secretary of state. To complete the slate, party leaders unexpectedly thrust the nomination upon her. That November, Miller achieved a surprising win, defeating the incumbent secretary by only 2,830 votes out of nearly 1 million cast.

The next time Miller faced the voters, clearly there was no accident about her place on the ballot and no real surprise about the outcome. She had impressively won the admiration of politicians and the public for the capable way in which she had streamlined her department, conducted its traditional business, and embarked on new ventures, most particularly the creation of a state highway patrol program. Re-election came easily in 1934 with a vote tally second only to that of the very popular Governor Clyde Herring. Two years later, Miller drew more votes than any previous candidate for

elective office in Iowa's history. Fast becoming a political legend, Miller sadly died from pneumonia just three weeks into her third term. *The Des Moines Register* praised the deceased secretary as an excellent administrator who did a "man-like" job in office.

Meanwhile, women had at last successfully assaulted the male bastion of the legislature as well. The change in the state constitution allowed females to campaign for seats in the General Assembly as of 1928. Carolyn Pendray, the daughter of a former legislator, promptly announced her candidacy to represent Jackson County in the lower house and then surprised the pundits with an upset victory. Two years later, she successfully stood for re-election, and then in 1932 achieved another stunning upset when she defeated an incumbent state senator in the Democratic primary and went on to capture a seat in the upper house. Pendray acquired a notable reputation for her efforts in behalf of education and the rights of women.

Increasingly, more women in the 1930s stepped forward as candidates for state and local office, through few achieved the remarkable success enjoyed by Samuelson, Miller, and Pendray. In these pioneering years, more often than not, female candidates continued to lose their bids for office, to confront lingering sexual discrimination, and to undergo "martyrdom for the cause," as Miller had regarded her first appearance on the ballot. Nonetheless, these "strong-minded women," as the early pioneers for women's rights were known, established a high standard of campaigning, and for those who were victorious, set a commendable model of officeholding for anyone, male or female, to emulate. After the impressive re-election efforts of Miller and Samuelson in 1934, one Iowan proudly commented in the press that "not a whisper of inefficiency, graft, or pernicious political activity has been heard against either [women]." The observer concluded "may the future give us more like them."

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS AND GOVERNORS OF IOWA

Auditors

Office created January 7, 1840

JESSE WILLIAMS, appointed 1840
WILLIAM M. GILBERT, appointed 1843, reappointed 1844
ROBERT M. SECREST, appointed 1845

Treasurers

Office created January 24, 1839

THORNTON BAYLESS, appointed 1839
MORGAN RENO, appointed 1840

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Office created February 12, 1841; abolished March 9, 1842

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, appointed 1841

Judges of the Supreme Court

CHARLES MASON, chief justice 1838 – 1846
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, associate justice 1838 – 1846
THOMAS S. WILSON, associate justice 1838 – 1846
GEORGE S. HAMPTON, associate justice 1839 – 1846
THORNTON BAYLESS, clerk 1838 – 1839
EASTIN MORRIS, reporter 1843 – 1846

Delegates to Congress

WILLIAM W. CHAPMAN, 25th and 26th Congresses

FRANCIS GEHON*

AUGUSTUS C. DODGE, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th Congresses

Legislative Officers for the Territory of Iowa

Before Iowa was admitted as a state in 1846, the Senate of the territory was called the Legislative Council. The presiding officer was known as the president of the council. The Iowa Constitution, approved by a vote of the people in 1857, created the Office of Lieutenant Governor and named the Lieutenant Governor as the ex officio President of the Senate.

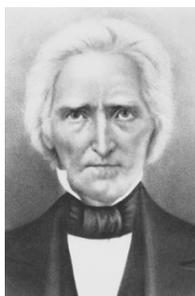
The 1838, 1839, and 1840 sessions were held at the territorial capital in Burlington. The 1841 through 1845 sessions were held in Iowa City. In 1855, the General Assembly voted to change the location of the capital to Des Moines.

<u>Opening Month of Sessions</u>	<u>President of Legislative Council</u>	<u>Speaker of the House</u>
November 1838	Jesse B. Browne	Wm. H. Wallace
November 1839	Stephen P. Hempstead	Edward Johnston
November 1840	M. Bainbridge	Thomas Cox
December 1841	J.W. Parker	Warren Lewis
December 1842	John D. Elbert	James M. Morgan
December 1843	Francis Springer and Thomas Cox	James P. Carleton
December 1844	Francis Gehon	John Foley
December 1845	S. Clinton Hastings	Geo. W. McCleary

* Elected in 1839, but may have never acted as a delegate.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

By Presidential Appointment



Robert Lucas
1838 – 1841



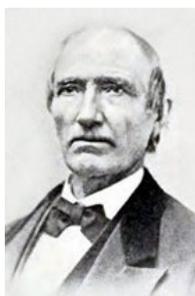
John Chambers
1841 – 1845



James Clarke
1845 – 1846

GOVERNORS OF IOWA

By Election



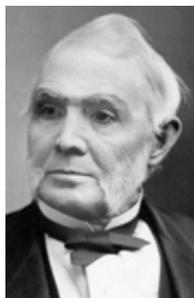
Ansel Briggs (D)
1846 – 1850



Stephen P. Hempstead (D)
1850 – 1854



James W. Grimes (W)
1854 – 1858

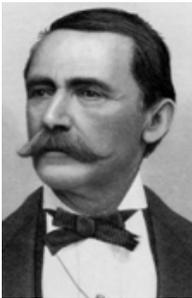


Ralph P. Lowe (R)
1858 – 1860

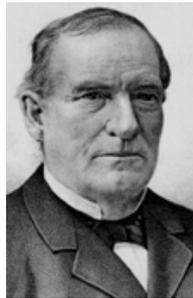


Samuel J. Kirkwood (R)
1860 – 1864

GOVERNORS OF IOWA



William M. Stone (R)
1864–1868



Samuel Merrill (R)
1868–1872



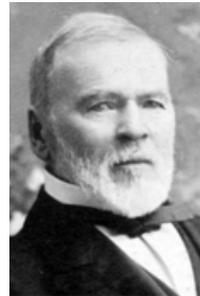
Cyrus C. Carpenter (R)
1872–1876



Samuel J. Kirkwood (R)
1876–1877



Joshua G. Newbold (R)
1877–1878



John H. Gear (R)
1878–1882



Buren R. Sherman (R)
1882–1886



William Larrabee (R)
1886–1890

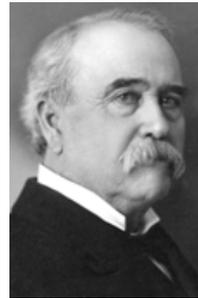
GOVERNORS OF IOWA



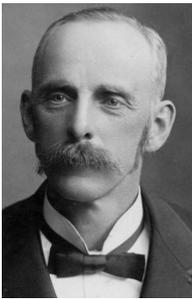
Horace Boies (D)
1890 – 1894



Frank D. Jackson (R)
1894 – 1896



Francis M. Drake (R)
1896 – 1898



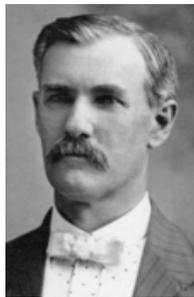
Leslie M. Shaw (R)
1898 – 1902



Albert B. Cummins (R)
1902 – 1908



Warren Garst (R)
1908 – 1909



Beryl F. Carroll (R)
1909 – 1913



George W. Clarke (R)
1913 – 1917

GOVERNORS OF IOWA

William L. Harding (R)
1917 – 1921



Nathan E. Kendall (D)
1921 – 1925



John Hammill (R)
1925 – 1931



Daniel W. Turner (R)
1931 – 1933



Clyde L. Herring (D)
1933 – 1937



Nelson G. Kraschel (D)
1937 – 1939



George A. Wilson (R)
1939 – 1943



Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
1943 – 1945

GOVERNORS OF IOWA



Robert D. Blue (R)
1945 – 1949



William S. Beardsley (R)
1949 – 1954



Leo Elthon (R)
1954 – 1955



Leo A. Hoegh (R)
1955 – 1957



Herschel C. Loveless (D)
1957 – 1961



Norman A. Erbe (R)
1961 – 1963



Harold E. Hughes (D)
1963 – 1969



Robert D. Fulton (D)
1969

GOVERNORS OF IOWA



Robert D. Ray (R)
1969 – 1983



Terry E. Branstad (R)
1983 – 1999



Tom Vilsack (D)
1999 – 2007



Chester J. Culver (D)
2007 – 2011



Terry E. Branstad (R)
2011 – 2017



Kim Reynolds (R)
2017 –

HISTORICAL LISTING OF STATE OFFICIALS OF IOWA 1846 – 2025

Governors

Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	County of Residence	Inauguration	Age at Inauguration	Years Served	Politics	Date of Death
Ansel Briggs	Feb. 3, 1806	Shoreham, Vt.	Jackson	Dec. 3, 1846	40	1846–1850	Democrat	May 5, 1881
Stephen P. Hempstead	Oct. 1, 1812	New London, Conn.	Dubuque	Dec. 4, 1850	38	1850–1854	Democrat	Feb. 16, 1883
James W. Grimes	Oct. 20, 1816	Deering, N.H.	Des Moines	Dec. 9, 1854	38	1854–1858	Whig	Feb. 7, 1872
Ralph P. Lowe	Nov. 27, 1805	Warren Co., Ohio	Muscatine	Jan. 14, 1858	52	1858–1860	Republican	Dec. 22, 1883
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Dec. 20, 1813	Hartford Co., Md.	Johnson	Jan. 11, 1860	46	1860–1864	Republican	Sept. 1, 1894
William M. Stone	Oct. 14, 1827	Jefferson Co., N.Y.	Marion	Jan. 14, 1864	36	1864–1868	Republican	July 18, 1893
Samuel Merrill	Aug. 7, 1822	Oxford Co., Maine	Clayton	Jan. 16, 1868	45	1868–1872	Republican	Aug. 31, 1899
Cyrus C. Carpenter	Nov. 24, 1829	Hartford, Pa.	Webster	Jan. 11, 1872	42	1872–1876	Republican	May 29, 1898
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Dec. 20, 1813	Hartford Co., Md.	Johnson	Jan. 13, 1876	62	1876–1877	Republican	Sept. 1, 1894
Joshua G. Newbold	May 12, 1830	Fayette Co., Pa.	Henry	Feb. 1, 1877	46	1877–1878	Republican	June 10, 1903
John H. Gear	Apr. 7, 1825	Haca, N.Y.	Des Moines	Jan. 17, 1878	52	1878–1882	Republican	July 14, 1900
Buren R. Sherman	May 28, 1836	Phelps, N.Y.	Benton	Jan. 12, 1882	45	1882–1886	Republican	Nov. 11, 1904
William Larrabee	Jan. 20, 1832	Ledyard, Conn.	Fayette	Jan. 14, 1886	53	1886–1890	Republican	Nov. 16, 1912
Horace Boies	Dec. 7, 1827	Erie Co., N.Y.	Black Hawk	Feb. 27, 1890	62	1890–1894	Democrat	Apr. 4, 1923
Frank D. Jackson	Jan. 26, 1854	Arcade, N.Y.	Polk	Jan. 11, 1894	39	1894–1896	Republican	Nov. 16, 1938
Francis M. Drake	Dec. 30, 1830	Rushville, Ill.	Appanoose	Jan. 16, 1896	65	1896–1898	Republican	Nov. 20, 1903
Leslie M. Shaw	Nov. 2, 1848	Morristown, Vt.	Crawford	Jan. 13, 1898	49	1898–1902	Republican	Mar. 28, 1932
Albert B. Cummins	Feb. 15, 1850	Greene Co., Pa.	Polk	Jan. 16, 1902	51	1902–1908	Republican	July 30, 1926
Warren Garst	Dec. 4, 1850	Dayton, Ohio	Carroll	Nov. 24, 1908	57	1908–1909	Republican	Oct. 5, 1924
Beryl F. Carroll	Mar. 15, 1860	Davis Co., Iowa	Davis	Jan. 14, 1909	48	1909–1913	Republican	Dec. 16, 1939

Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	County of Residence	Inauguration	Age at Inauguration	Years Served	Politics	Date of Death
George W. Clarke	Oct. 24, 1852	Shelby Co., Ind.	Dallas	Jan. 16, 1913	60	1913 – 1917	Republican	Nov. 28, 1936
William L. Harding	Oct. 3, 1877	Osceola Co., Iowa	Woodbury	Jan. 11, 1917	39	1917 – 1921	Republican	Dec. 17, 1934
Nathan E. Kendall	Mar. 17, 1868	Lucas Co., Iowa	Monroe	Jan. 13, 1921	52	1921 – 1925	Republican	Nov. 4, 1936
John Hammill	Oct. 14, 1875	Linden Co., Wis.	Hancock	Jan. 15, 1925	49	1925 – 1931	Republican	Apr. 6, 1936
Daniel W. Turner	Mar. 17, 1877	Corning, Iowa	Adams	Jan. 15, 1931	53	1931 – 1933	Republican	Apr. 15, 1969
Clyde L. Herring	May 3, 1879	Jackson, Mich.	Polk	Jan. 12, 1933	53	1933 – 1937	Democrat	Sept. 15, 1945
Nelson G. Kraschel	Oct. 27, 1889	Macon, Ill.	Shelby	Jan. 14, 1937	47	1937 – 1939	Democrat	Mar. 15, 1957
George A. Wilson	Apr. 1, 1884	Adair Co., Iowa	Polk	Jan. 12, 1939	54	1939 – 1943	Republican	Sept. 8, 1953
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	July 21, 1896	Taylor Co., Iowa	Linn	Jan. 14, 1943	47	1943 – 1945	Republican	Sept. 4, 1971
Robert D. Blue	Sept. 24, 1898	Eagle Grove, Iowa	Wright	Jan. 11, 1945	46	1945 – 1949	Republican	Dec. 14, 1989
William S. Beardsley	May 13, 1901	Beacon, Iowa	Warren	Jan. 13, 1949	47	1949 – 1954	Republican	Nov. 21, 1954
Leo Elthon	June 9, 1898	Fertile, Iowa	Worth	Nov. 22, 1954	56	1954 – 1955	Republican	Apr. 16, 1967
Leo A. Hoegh	Mar. 30, 1908	Audubon Co., Iowa	Lucas	Jan. 13, 1955	46	1955 – 1957	Republican	July 15, 2000
Herschel C. Loveless	May 1, 1911	Hedrick, Iowa	Wapello	Jan. 17, 1957	45	1957 – 1961	Democrat	May 4, 1989
Norman A. Erbe	Oct. 25, 1919	Boone, Iowa	Boone	Jan. 12, 1961	41	1961 – 1963	Republican	June 19, 2000
Harold E. Hughes	Feb. 10, 1922	Ida Grove, Iowa	Ida	Jan. 17, 1963	40	1963 – 1969	Democrat	Oct. 23, 1996
Robert D. Fulton	May 13, 1929	Waterloo, Iowa	Black Hawk	Jan. 1, 1969	39	1969	Democrat	Feb. 21, 2024
Robert D. Ray	Sept. 26, 1928	Des Moines, Iowa	Polk	Jan. 16, 1969	40	1969 – 1983	Republican	July 8, 2018
Terry E. Branstad	Nov. 17, 1946	Leland, Iowa	Winnebago	Jan. 14, 1983	36	1983 – 1999	Republican	
Thomas J. Vilsack	Dec. 12, 1950	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Henry	Jan. 15, 1999	48	1999 – 2007	Democrat	
Chester J. Culver	Jan. 25, 1966	Washington, D.C.	Polk	Jan. 12, 2007	40	2007 – 2011	Democrat	
Terry E. Branstad	Nov. 17, 1946	Leland, Iowa	Boone	Jan. 14, 2011	64	2011 – 2017	Republican	
Kim Reynolds	Aug. 4, 1959	St. Charles, Iowa	Madison	May 24, 2017	57	2017 –	Republican	

- Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood resigned Feb. 1, 1877, to be a candidate for the U.S. Senate, to which he was elected. Lt. Gov. Joshua G. Newbold served the unexpired term.
- Albert B. Cummins resigned Nov. 24, 1908, after election to the U.S. Senate and was succeeded by Lt. Gov. Warren Garst, who served the unexpired term.
- Gov. Wm. S. Beardsley was killed in an auto accident on Nov. 21, 1954. Lt. Gov. Leo Elthon was sworn in as Governor Nov. 22, 1954, and served until Jan. 13, 1955, when Leo A. Hoegh was inaugurated as Governor.
- Lt. Gov. Robert D. Fulton became Governor when former Gov. Harold Hughes resigned that position to assume his new duties as U.S. Senator. Fulton served the unexpired term from Jan. 1 to Jan. 16, 1969.
- Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds became Governor when former Gov. Terry E. Branstad resigned that position to assume his new duties as U.S. Ambassador to China. Reynolds served the unexpired term and was elected to full terms in 2018 and 2022.

**LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS AND DATES OF SESSIONS;
PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE***

Number	Convened	Adjourned	Name	Home County
1st	Nov. 30, 1846	Feb. 25, 1847	Thomas N. Baker	Polk
1st Ex.	Jan. 3, 1848	Jan. 25, 1848	Thomas Hughes	Johnson
2nd	Dec. 4, 1848	Jan. 15, 1849	John J. Selman	Davis
3rd	Dec. 2, 1850	Feb. 5, 1851	Enos Lowe	Des Moines
4th	Dec. 6, 1852	Jan. 24, 1853	William E. Leffingwell	Clinton
5th	Dec. 4, 1854	Jan. 26, 1855	Maturin L. Fisher	Clayton
5th Ex.	July 2, 1856	July 16, 1856	Maturin L. Fisher	Clayton
6th	Dec. 1, 1856	Jan. 29, 1857	William W. Hamilton	Dubuque

*The Office of Lieutenant Governor was not created until Sept. 3, 1857, with the adoption of the present Constitution.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Office created Sept. 3, 1857, by the present Constitution. Prior to 1991, pursuant to Article IV, Section 18, of the Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor was authorized to perform the duties of the President of the Senate.

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
Oran Faville	Mitchell	Oct. 13, 1857	1858 – 1860
Nicholas J. Rusch	Scott	Oct. 11, 1859	1860 – 1862
John R. Needham	Mahaska	Oct. 8, 1861	1862 – 1864
Enoch W. Eastman	Hardin	Oct. 13, 1863	1864 – 1866
Benjamin F. Gue	Webster	Oct. 10, 1865	1866 – 1868
John Scott	Story	Oct. 8, 1867	1868 – 1870
Madison M. Walden	Appanoose	Oct. 12, 1869	1870 – 1871
Henry C. Bulis	Winneshiek	Sept. 13, 1871	1871 – 1874
Joseph Dysart	Tama	Oct. 14, 1873	1874 – 1876
Joshua G. Newbold	Henry	Oct. 12, 1875	1876 – 1877
Frank T. Campbell	Jasper	Oct. 9, 1877	1878 – 1882
Orlando H. Manning	Carroll	Oct. 11, 1881	1882 – 1885
John A.T. Hull	Polk	Nov. 3, 1885	1886 – 1890
Alfred N. Poyneer	Tama	Nov. 5, 1889	1890 – 1892
Samuel L. Bestow*	Lucas	Nov. 3, 1891	1892 – 1894
Warren S. Dungan	Lucas	Nov. 7, 1893	1894 – 1896
Mathies Parrott	Black Hawk	Nov. 5, 1895	1896 – 1898
James C. Milliman	Harrison	Nov. 2, 1897	1898 – 1902
John Herriott	Guthrie	Nov. 5, 1901	1902 – 1907
Warren Garst	Carroll	Nov. 6, 1906	1907 – 1908
George W. Clarke	Dallas	Nov. 3, 1908	1909 – 1913
William L. Harding	Woodbury	Nov. 5, 1912	1913 – 1917
Ernest R. Moore	Linn	Nov. 7, 1916	1917 – 1921
John Hammill	Hancock	Nov. 2, 1920	1921 – 1925
Clement F. Kimball	Pottawattamie	Nov. 4, 1924	1925 – 1928
Arch W. McFarlane	Black Hawk	Nov. 6, 1928	1928 – 1933
Nelson G. Kraschel*	Shelby	Nov. 8, 1932	1933 – 1937
John K. Valentine*	Appanoose	Nov. 3, 1936	1937 – 1939
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	Linn	Nov. 8, 1938	1939 – 1943
Robert D. Blue	Wright	Nov. 3, 1942	1943 – 1945
Kenneth A. Evans	Mills	Nov. 7, 1944	1945 – 1951
William H. Nicholas	Cerro Gordo	Nov. 7, 1950	1951 – 1953

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
Leo Elthon	Worth	Nov. 4, 1952	1953 – 1957
William H. Nicholas	Cerro Gordo	Nov. 6, 1956	1957 – 1959
Edward J. McManus	Lee	Nov. 4, 1958	1959 – 1961
W.L. Mooty	Grundy	Nov. 8, 1960	1961 – 1965
Robert D. Fulton*	Black Hawk	Nov. 3, 1964	1965 – 1968
Roger W. Jepsen	Scott	Nov. 5, 1968	1969 – 1972
Arthur A. Neu	Carroll	Nov. 7, 1972	1973 – 1978
Terry E. Branstad	Winnebago	Nov. 7, 1978	1979 – 1983
Robert T. Anderson*	Jasper	Nov. 2, 1982	1983 – 1987
Jo Ann Zimmerman*	Dallas	Nov. 4, 1986	1987 – 1991
Joy Corning	Black Hawk	Nov. 6, 1990	1991 – 1999
Sally Pederson*	Polk	Nov. 3, 1998	1999 – 2007
Patty Judge*	Monroe	Nov. 7, 2006	2007 – 2011
Kim Reynolds	Clarke	Nov. 2, 2010	2011 – 2017
Adam Gregg	Polk	May 25, 2017	2017 – 2024
Chris Cournoyer	Scott	Dec. 16, 2024	2024 –

- Madison Walden resigned in 1871 and Henry C. Bulis was appointed to fill vacancy.
 - Joshua Newbold became Governor Feb. 1, 1877.
 - Orlando Manning resigned Oct. 12, 1885. No successor appointed to fill out unexpired portion of term.
 - Warren Garst became Governor Nov. 24, 1908.
 - Clement F. Kimball died in office Sept. 10, 1928. Arch W. McFarlane was appointed to fill vacancy Nov. 15, 1928.
 - Robert D. Fulton served as Governor Jan. 1 through Jan. 16, 1969.
 - Kim Reynolds became Governor May 24, 2017. Adam Gregg was appointed Lieutenant Governor in an acting capacity, not in line of succession to the Office of the Governor, on May 25, 2017. Elected to full terms in 2018 and 2022.
- *Denotes Democrat; all others are Republican.

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

Office created in 1923 by the extra session of the 40th General Assembly.

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
R.W. Cassidy	Monona	July 1, 1923	1923 – 1924
Russell G. Clark	Hamilton	July 11, 1924	1924 – 1924
Mark G. Thornburg	Palo Alto	July 28, 1924	1924 – 1933
Ray Murray*	Winnebago	Nov. 8, 1932	1933 – 1937
Thomas L. Curran*	Wapello	Nov. 3, 1936	1937 – 1939
Mark G. Thornburg	Palo Alto	Nov. 8, 1938	1939 – 1943
Harry D. Linn	Polk	Nov. 3, 1942	1943 – 1950
Clyde Spry	Woodbury	July 1, 1950	1950 – 1961
L.B. Liddy	Van Buren	June 19, 1961	1961 – 1965
Kenneth E. Owen*	Appanoose	Nov. 3, 1964	1965 – 1966
L.B. Liddy	Van Buren	Nov. 8, 1966	1967 – 1972
Robert H. Lounsberry	Story	Nov. 7, 1972	1973 – 1987
Dale M. Cochran*	Webster	Nov. 4, 1986	1987 – 1998
Patty Judge*	Monroe	Nov. 3, 1998	1998 – 2006
Bill Northey	Dickinson	Nov. 7, 2006	2007 – 2018
Mike Naig	Polk	March 5, 2018	2018 –

- Russell G. Clark served only as interim Secretary of Agriculture.
 - Clyde Spry was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of Harry D. Linn. Elected and reelected in 1960. Died June 14, 1961.
 - L.B. Liddy was appointed to fill vacancy on death of Clyde Spry. Elected 1962.
 - Mike Naig was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of Bill Northey. Elected to a full term in 2018.
- *Denotes Democrat; all others are Republican.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
David C. Cloud*	Muscatine	Aug. 1, 1853	1853–1856
Samuel A. Rice	Mahaska	Aug. 4, 1856	1856–1861
Charles C. Nourse	Polk	Nov. 6, 1860	1861–1865
Isaac L. Allen	Tama	Nov. 8, 1864	1865–1866
Frederick E. Bissell	Dubuque	Jan. 12, 1866	1866–1867
Henry O'Connor	Muscatine	June 20, 1867	1867–1872
Marsena E. Cutts	Mahaska	Feb. 23, 1872	1872–1877
John F. McJunkin	Washington	Nov. 7, 1876	1877–1881
Smith McPherson	Montgomery	Nov. 2, 1880	1881–1885
Andrew J. Baker	Appanoose	Nov. 4, 1884	1885–1889
John Y. Stone	Mills	Nov. 6, 1888	1889–1895
Milton Remley	Johnson	Nov. 6, 1894	1895–1901
Charles W. Mullan	Black Hawk	Nov. 6, 1900	1901–1907
Howard W. Byers	Shelby	Nov. 6, 1906	1907–1911
George Cosson	Audubon	Nov. 8, 1910	1911–1917
Horace M. Havner	Iowa	Nov. 7, 1916	1917–1921
Ben J. Gibson	Adams	Nov. 2, 1920	1921–1927
John Fletcher	Polk	Nov. 2, 1926	1927–1932
Edward L. O'Connor*	Johnson	Nov. 8, 1932	1932–1937
John H. Mitchell*	Webster	Nov. 3, 1936	1937–1939
Fred D. Everett	Monroe	Nov. 8, 1938	1939–1940
John M. Rankin	Lee	June 17, 1940	1940–1947
Robert L. Larson	Johnson	June 25, 1947	1947–1953
Leo A. Hoegh	Lucas	Feb. 9, 1953	1953–1954
Dayton Countryman	Story	Nov. 2, 1954	1954–1957
Norman A. Erbe	Boone	Nov. 6, 1956	1957–1961
Evan L. Hultman	Black Hawk	Nov. 8, 1960	1961–1965
Lawrence F. Scalise*	Warren	Nov. 3, 1964	1965–1966
Richard C. Turner	Pottawattamie	Nov. 8, 1966	1967–1978
Tom Miller*	Clayton	Nov. 7, 1978	1979–1991
Bonnie J. Campbell*	Polk	Nov. 6, 1990	1991–1994
Tom Miller*	Polk	Nov. 8, 1994	1995–2023
Brenna Bird	Guthrie	Nov. 8, 2022	2023–

* Fred D. Everett died June 10, 1940.

* John M. Rankin was appointed to fill unexpired term of Fred D. Everett. Died in office June 20, 1947.

* Robert L. Larson was appointed to fill unexpired term of John M. Rankin.

* Leo A. Hoegh was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of Robert L. Larson.

* Dayton Countryman was elected Nov. 2, 1954, to fill the unexpired term and also for the two-year term beginning Jan. 1955.

* Denotes Democrat; all others are Republican.

AUDITORS OF STATE

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
Joseph T. Fales*	Des Moines	Oct. 26, 1846	1846–1849
William Pattee*	Bremer	Aug. 5, 1850	1850–1854
Andrew J. Stevens**	Polk	Aug. 7, 1854	1854–1855
John Pattee	Bremer	Sept. 13, 1855	1855–1859
Jonathan W. Cattell	Cedar	Oct. 12, 1858	1859–1865
John A. Elliott	Mitchell	Nov. 8, 1864	1865–1871

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
John Russell	Jones	Oct. 11, 1870	1871 – 1875
Buren R. Sherman	Benton	Oct. 13, 1874	1875 – 1881
William V. Lucas	Cerro Gordo	Nov. 2, 1880	1881 – 1883
John L. Brown	Lucas	Oct. 7, 1882	1883 – 1885
Jonathan W. Cattell	Cedar	Mar. 19, 1885	1885 – 1886
John L. Brown	Lucas	Jan. 23, 1886	1886
Charles Beardsley	Des Moines	Apr. 13, 1886	1886
John L. Brown	Lucas	July 14, 1886	1886 – 1887
James A. Lyons	Guthrie	Nov. 2, 1886	1887 – 1893
Cornelius G. McCarthy	Story	Nov. 8, 1892	1893 – 1899
Frank F. Merriam	Delaware	Nov. 8, 1898	1899 – 1903
Beryl F. Carroll	Davis	Nov. 4, 1902	1903 – 1909
John L. Bleakly	Ida	Nov. 3, 1908	1909 – 1915
Frank S. Shaw	Tama	Nov. 3, 1914	1915 – 1921
Glenn C. Haynes	Cerro Gordo	Nov. 2, 1920	1921 – 1924
James E. Thomas	Montgomery	Sept. 1, 1924	1924 – 1925
James C. McClune	Mahaska	Nov. 4, 1924	1925 – 1927
J.W. Long	Story	Nov. 2, 1926	1927 – 1932
C. Fred Porter	Polk	Apr. 21, 1932	1932 – 1933
Charles W. Storms*	Lee	Nov. 8, 1932	1933 – 1939
C.B. (Chet) Akers	Wapello	Nov. 8, 1938	1939 – 1965
Lorne R. Worthington	Decatur	Nov. 3, 1965	1965 – 1966
Lloyd R. Smith	Polk	Nov. 8, 1966	1967 – 1978
Richard D. Johnson	Polk	Jan. 29, 1979	1979 – 2002
David A. Vaudt	Polk	Nov. 5, 2002	2003 – 2013
Mary Mosiman	Story	May 13, 2013	2013 – 2019
Rob Sand*	Polk	Nov. 6, 2018	2019 –

- Andrew J. Stevens resigned 1855. John Pattee was appointed to fill vacancy.
 - John L. Brown suspended Mar. 19, 1885. Jonathan W. Cattell was appointed to fill vacancy.
 - John L. Brown reinstated Jan. 23, 1886. Suspended again Apr. 13, 1886. Charles Beardsley was appointed to fill vacancy.
 - John L. Brown was reinstated July 14, 1886.
 - James E. Thomas was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of Glenn C. Haynes.
 - J.W. Long was suspended from office by Gov. Dan Turner when found guilty of cost juggling. C. Fred Porter served as acting State Auditor during J.W. Long's suspension.
 - Richard D. Johnson was appointed to fill vacancy on death of Lloyd R. Smith.
 - Mary Mosiman was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of David A. Vaudt. Elected to a full term in 2014.
- *Denotes Democrat; **Denotes Whig; all others are Republican.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
Elisha Cutler Jr.*	Van Buren	Oct. 26, 1846	1846 – 1848
Josiah H. Bonney*	Van Buren	Aug. 7, 1848	1848 – 1850
George W. McCleary*	Louisa	Aug. 5, 1850	1850 – 1856
Elijah Sells	Muscatine	Aug. 4, 1856	1856 – 1863
James Wright	Delaware	Oct. 14, 1862	1863 – 1867
Ed Wright	Cedar	Oct. 9, 1866	1867 – 1873
Josiah T. Young	Monroe	Nov. 5, 1872	1873 – 1879
John A. T. Hull	Davis	Oct. 8, 1878	1879 – 1885
Frank D. Jackson	Butler	Nov. 4, 1884	1885 – 1891
William M. McFarland	Emmet	Nov. 4, 1890	1891 – 1897
George L. Dobson	Polk	Nov. 3, 1896	1897 – 1901

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
William B. Martin	Adair	Nov. 6, 1900	1901 – 1907
William C. Hayward	Scott	Nov. 6, 1906	1907 – 1913
William S. Allen	Jefferson	Nov. 5, 1912	1913 – 1919
W.C. Ramsay	Wright	July 1, 1919	1919 – 1928
Ed M. Smith	Madison	Feb. 15, 1928	1928 – 1931
G.C. Greenwalt	Mills	Nov. 4, 1930	1931 – 1933
Ola Babcock Miller*	Washington	Nov. 8, 1932	1933 – 1937
Robert E. O'Brian*	Woodbury	Jan. 27, 1937	1937 – 1939
Earl G. Miller	Polk	Nov. 8, 1938	1939 – 1943
Wayne M. Ropes	Monona	Nov. 3, 1942	1943 – 1947
Rollo H. Bergeson	Woodbury	Nov. 9, 1946	1947 – 1949
Melvin D. Synhorst	Sioux	Nov. 2, 1948	1949 – 1965
Gary L. Cameron*	Jefferson	Nov. 3, 1964	1965 – 1966
Melvin D. Synhorst	Sioux	Nov. 8, 1966	1967 – 1980
Mary Jane Odell	Polk	Nov. 1, 1980	1980 – 1987
Elaine Baxter*	Des Moines	Nov. 4, 1986	1987 – 1994
Paul D. Pate	Linn	Nov. 8, 1994	1995 – 1998
Chester J. Culver*	Polk	Nov. 3, 1998	1999 – 2007
Michael A. Mauro*	Polk	Nov. 7, 2006	2007 – 2011
Matt Schultz	Pottawattamie	Nov. 2, 2010	2011 – 2015
Paul D. Pate	Linn	Nov. 4, 2014	2015 –

* W.C. Ramsay was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of William S. Allen.

* Ola Babcock Miller died Jan. 24, 1937. Robert E. O'Brian was appointed to fulfill the remainder of the term.

* Mary Jane Odell was appointed to fill vacancy on resignation of Melvin D. Synhorst. Elected to a full term in 1982.

*Denotes Democrat; all others are Republican.

TREASURERS OF STATE

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
Morgan Reno*	Johnson	Oct. 26, 1846	1846 – 1850
Israel Kister*	Davis	Aug. 5, 1850	1850 – 1852
Martin L. Morris*	Polk	Aug. 2, 1852	1852 – 1859
John W. Jones	Hardin	Oct. 12, 1858	1859 – 1863
William H. Holmes	Jones	Oct. 8, 1862	1863 – 1867
Samuel E. Rankin	Washington	Oct. 9, 1866	1867 – 1873
William Christy	Clarke	Nov. 5, 1872	1873 – 1877
George W. Bemis	Buchanan	Nov. 7, 1876	1877 – 1881
Edwin H. Conger	Dallas	Nov. 2, 1880	1881 – 1885
Voltaire P. Twombly	Van Buren	Nov. 4, 1884	1885 – 1891
Byron A. Beeson	Marshall	Nov. 4, 1890	1891 – 1895
John Herriott	Guthrie	Nov. 6, 1894	1895 – 1901
Gilbert S. Gilbertson	Winnebago	Nov. 6, 1900	1901 – 1907
Willison W. Morrow	Union	Nov. 6, 1906	1907 – 1913
William C. Brown	Wright	Nov. 5, 1912	1913 – 1917
Edwin H. Hoyt	Delaware	May 14, 1917	1917 – 1921
W.J. Burbank	Black Hawk	Nov. 2, 1920	1921 – 1924
Ray E. Johnson	Muscatine	Nov. 4, 1924	1925 – 1933
Leo J. Wegman*	Carroll	Nov. 8, 1932	1933 – 1939
Willis G.C. Bagley	Cerro Gordo	Nov. 8, 1938	1939 – 1943
John M. Grimes	Clarke	Oct. 21, 1943	1943 – 1951

Name	Home County	Date of First Election or Appointment	Years Served
M.L. Abrahamson	Boone	Nov. 7, 1950	1951 – 1965
Paul Franzenburg	Grundy	Nov. 3, 1964	1965 – 1969
Maurice E. Baringer	Fayette	Nov. 5, 1968	1969 – 1983
Michael L. Fitzgerald*	Polk	Nov. 2, 1982	1983 – 2023
Roby Smith	Scott	Nov. 8, 2022	2023 –

• William C. Brown died May 12, 1917.

• Willis G.C. Bagley died Oct. 20, 1943.

*Denotes Democrat; all others are Republican.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE

Prior to 1991, Article IV, section 18, of the Constitution provided that the Lieutenant Governor shall perform the duties of the President of the Senate. In 1988, a constitutional amendment significantly changed the duties and responsibilities of the Lieutenant Governor for the term beginning in 1991. As of 1991, duties of Iowa's Lieutenant Governor no longer include presiding over the state Senate.

Number	Convended	Adjourned	Name	Home County
74th 1st	Jan. 14, 1991	May 12, 1991	Joseph J. Welsh*	Dubuque
74th 2nd	Jan. 13, 1992	May 4, 1992	Michael E. Gronstal*	Pottawattamie
74th 2nd, 1st Ex.	May 20, 1992	May 22, 1992	Michael E. Gronstal*	Pottawattamie
74th 2nd, 2nd Ex.	June 25, 1992	June 25, 1992	Michael E. Gronstal*	Pottawattamie
75th 1st	Jan. 11, 1993	May 2, 1993	Leonard L. Boswell*	Decatur
75th 2nd	Jan. 10, 1994	Apr. 20, 1994	Leonard L. Boswell*	Decatur
76th 1st	Jan. 9, 1995	May 4, 1995	Leonard L. Boswell*	Decatur
76th 2nd	Jan. 8, 1996	May 1, 1996	Leonard L. Boswell*	Decatur
77th 1st	Jan. 13, 1997	Apr. 29, 1997	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
77th 2nd	Jan. 12, 1998	Apr. 22, 1998	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
78th 1st	Jan. 11, 1999	Apr. 29, 1999	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
78th 2nd	Jan. 10, 2000	Apr. 26, 2000	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
79th 1st	Jan. 8, 2001	May 8, 2001	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
79th 1st, 1st Ex.	June 19, 2001	June 19, 2001	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
79th 1st, 2nd Ex.	Nov. 8, 2001	Nov. 8, 2001	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
79th 2nd	Jan. 14, 2002	Apr. 12, 2002	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
79th 2nd, 1st Ex.	Apr. 22, 2002	Apr. 22, 2002	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
79th 2nd, 2nd Ex.	May 28, 2002	May 28, 2002	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
80th 1st	Jan. 13, 2003	May 1, 2003	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
80th 1st Ex.	May 29, 2003	June 4, 2003	Mary E. Kramer	Polk
80th 2nd	Jan. 12, 2004	Apr. 20, 2004	Jeffrey M. Lamberti	Polk
80th 2nd Ex.	Sept. 7, 2004	Sept. 7, 2004	Jeffrey M. Lamberti	Polk
81st 1st	Jan. 10, 2005	May 20, 2005	Jeffrey M. Lamberti	Polk
81st 2nd	Jan. 9, 2006	May 3, 2006	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
81st 2nd Ex.	July 14, 2006	July 14, 2006	Jeffrey M. Lamberti	Polk
82nd 1st	Jan. 8, 2007	Apr. 29, 2007	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
82nd 2nd	Jan. 14, 2008	Apr. 26, 2008	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
83rd 1st	Jan. 12, 2009	Apr. 26, 2009	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
83rd 2nd	Jan. 11, 2010	Mar. 30, 2010	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
84th 1st	Jan. 10, 2011	June 30, 2011	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
84th 2nd	Jan. 9, 2012	May 9, 2012	John P. (Jack) Kibbie*	Palo Alto
85th 1st	Jan. 14, 2013	May 23, 2013	Pam Jochum*	Dubuque

Number	Convended	Adjourned	Name	Home County
85th 2nd	Jan. 13, 2014	May 2, 2014	Pam Jochum*	Dubuque
86th 1st	Jan. 12, 2015	June 5, 2015	Pam Jochum*	Dubuque
86th 2nd	Jan. 11, 2016	Apr. 29, 2016	Pam Jochum*	Dubuque
87th 1st	Jan. 13, 2017	Apr. 22, 2017	Jack Whitver	Polk
87th 2nd	Jan. 8, 2018	May 5, 2018	Jack Whitver	Polk
			Charles Schneider	Polk
88th 1st	Jan. 14, 2019	Apr. 27, 2019	Charles Schneider	Polk
88th 2nd	Jan. 13, 2020	June 14, 2020	Charles Schneider	Polk
89th 1st	Jan. 11, 2021	May 19, 2021	Jake Chapman	Dallas
89th 1st, 1st Ex.	Oct. 5, 2021	Oct. 5, 2021	Jake Chapman	Dallas
89th 1st, 2nd Ex.	Oct. 28, 2021	Oct. 28, 2021	Jake Chapman	Dallas
89th 2nd	Jan. 10, 2022	May 25, 2022	Jake Chapman	Dallas
90th 1st	Jan. 9, 2023	May 4, 2023	Amy Sinclair	Wayne
90th 1st, 1st Ex.	July 11, 2023	July 11, 2023	Amy Sinclair	Wayne
90th 2nd	Jan. 8, 2024	Apr. 20, 2024	Amy Sinclair	Wayne
91st 1st	Jan. 13, 2025	May 15, 2025	Amy Sinclair	Wayne

* In the 81st General Assembly, John P. (Jack) Kibbie and Jeffrey M. Lamberti served as co-presidents.

* In the 87th General Assembly, Jack Whitver served as president until his resignation as president on March 15, 2018. Charles Schneider served as president during the remainder of the session.

*Denotes Democrat; all others are Republican.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE

Number	Convended	Adjourned†	Name	Home County
1st	Nov. 30, 1846	Feb. 25, 1847	Jesse B. Browne**	Lee
1st Ex.	Jan. 3, 1848	Jan. 25, 1848	Jesse B. Browne**	Lee
2nd	Dec. 4, 1848	Jan. 15, 1849	Smiley H. Bonham*	Johnson
3rd	Dec. 2, 1850	Feb. 5, 1851	George Temple*	Des Moines
4th	Dec. 6, 1852	Jan. 24, 1853	James Grant*	Scott
5th	Dec. 4, 1854	Jan. 26, 1855	Reuben Noble**	Clayton
5th Ex.	July 2, 1856	July 16, 1856	Reuben Noble**	Clayton
6th	Dec. 1, 1856	Jan. 29, 1857	Samuel McFarland	Henry
7th	Jan. 11, 1858	Mar. 23, 1858	Stephen B. Shelledy	Jasper
8th	Jan. 9, 1860	Apr. 3, 1860	John Edwards	Lucas
8th Ex.	May 15, 1861	May 29, 1861	John Edwards	Lucas
9th	Jan. 13, 1862	Apr. 8, 1862	Rush Clark	Johnson
9th Ex.	Sept. 3, 1862	Sept. 11, 1862	Rush Clark	Johnson
10th	Jan. 11, 1864	Mar. 29, 1864	Jacob Butler	Muscateine
11th	Jan. 8, 1866	Apr. 3, 1866	Edward Wright	Cedar
12th	Jan. 13, 1868	Apr. 8, 1868	John Russell	Jones
13th	Jan. 10, 1870	Apr. 13, 1870	Aylett R. Cotton	Clinton
14th	Jan. 8, 1872	Apr. 23, 1872	James Wilson	Tama
14th Adj.	Jan. 15, 1873	Feb. 20, 1873	James Wilson	Tama
15th	Jan. 12, 1874	Mar. 19, 1874	John H. Gear	Des Moines
16th	Jan. 10, 1876	Mar. 16, 1876	John H. Gear	Des Moines
17th	Jan. 14, 1878	Mar. 26, 1878	John Y. Stone	Mills
18th	Jan. 12, 1880	Mar. 27, 1880	Lore Alford	Black Hawk
19th	Jan. 9, 1882	Mar. 17, 1882	George R. Struble	Tama
20th	Jan. 14, 1884	Apr. 2, 1884	William P. Wolf	Cedar
21st	Jan. 11, 1886	Apr. 13, 1886	Albert Head	Greene

†Actual calendar date of adjournment.

Number	Convended	Adjourned†	Name	Home County
22nd	Jan. 9, 1888	Apr. 10, 1888	William H. Redman	Poweshiek
23rd	Jan. 13, 1890	Apr. 15, 1890	John T. Hamilton*	Linn
24th	Jan. 11, 1892	Mar. 30, 1892	William O. Mitchell	Adams
25th	Jan. 8, 1894	Apr. 6, 1894	Henry Stone	Marshall
26th	Jan. 13, 1896	Apr. 11, 1896	Howard W. Byers	Shelby
26th Ex.	Jan. 19, 1897	July 2, 1897	Howard W. Byers	Shelby
27th	Jan. 10, 1898	Apr. 1, 1898	James H. Funk	Hardin
28th	Jan. 8, 1900	Apr. 6, 1900	Daniel H. Bowen	Allamakee
29th	Jan. 13, 1902	Apr. 11, 1902	Willard L. Eaton	Mitchell
30th	Jan. 11, 1904	Apr. 12, 1904	George W. Clarke	Dallas
31st	Jan. 8, 1906	Apr. 6, 1906	George W. Clarke	Dallas
32nd	Jan. 14, 1907	Apr. 9, 1907	Nathan E. Kendall	Monroe
32nd Ex.	Aug. 31, 1908	Nov. 24, 1908	Nathan E. Kendall	Monroe
33rd	Jan. 11, 1909	Apr. 9, 1909	Guy A. Feely	Black Hawk
34th	Jan. 9, 1911	Apr. 12, 1911	Paul E. Stillman	Greene
35th	Jan. 13, 1913	Apr. 19, 1913	Edward H. Cunningham	Buena Vista
36th	Jan. 11, 1915	Apr. 17, 1915	William I. Atkinson	Butler
37th	Jan. 8, 1917	Apr. 14, 1917	Milton B. Pitt	Harrison
38th	Jan. 13, 1919	Apr. 19, 1919	Arch W. McFarlane	Black Hawk
38th Ex.	July 2, 1919	July 2, 1919	Arch W. McFarlane	Black Hawk
39th	Jan. 10, 1921	Apr. 8, 1921	Arch W. McFarlane	Black Hawk
40th	Jan. 8, 1923	Apr. 17, 1923	Joseph H. Anderson	Winnebago
40th Ex.	Dec. 4, 1923	July 30, 1924	Joseph H. Anderson	Winnebago
41st	Jan. 12, 1925	Apr. 3, 1925	Willis C. Edson	Buena Vista
42nd	Jan. 10, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Luther V. Carter	Hardin
42nd Ex.	Mar. 5, 1928	Mar. 14, 1928	Howard A. Mathews, pro tem	Des Moines
43rd	Jan. 14, 1929	Apr. 12, 1929	Joseph H. Johnson	Marion
44th	Jan. 12, 1931	Apr. 15, 1931	Francis Johnson	Dickinson
45th	Jan. 9, 1933	Apr. 20, 1933	George E. Miller*	Shelby
45th Ex.	Nov. 6, 1933	Mar. 12, 1934	George E. Miller*	Shelby
46th	Jan. 14, 1935	Apr. 23, 1935	John H. Mitchell	Webster
46th Ex.	Dec. 21, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936	John H. Mitchell	Webster
47th	Jan. 11, 1937	Apr. 20, 1937	La Mar P. Foster Sr.*	Cedar
48th	Jan. 9, 1939	Apr. 26, 1939	John R. Irwin	Lee
49th	Jan. 13, 1941	Apr. 10, 1941	Robert D. Blue	Wright
50th	Jan. 11, 1943	Apr. 8, 1943	Henry W. Burma	Butler
50th Ex.	Jan. 26, 1944	Jan. 28, 1944	Henry W. Burma	Butler
51st	Jan. 8, 1945	Apr. 12, 1945	Harold Felton*	Warren
52nd	Jan. 13, 1947	Apr. 25, 1947	Gus T. Kuester	Cass
52nd Ex.	Dec. 16, 1947	Dec. 19, 1947	Gus T. Kuester	Cass
53rd	Jan. 10, 1949	Apr. 20, 1949	Gus T. Kuester	Cass
54th	Jan. 8, 1951	Apr. 17, 1951	William S. Lynes	Bremer
55th	Jan. 12, 1953	Apr. 29, 1953	William S. Lynes	Bremer
56th	Jan. 10, 1955	Apr. 29, 1955	Arthur C. Hanson	Lyon
57th	Jan. 14, 1957	May 3, 1957	William L. Mooty	Grundy
58th	Jan. 12, 1959	May 7, 1959	Charles V. (Vern) Lisle	Page
59th	Jan. 9, 1961	May 6, 1961	Henry C. Nelson	Winnebago
60th	Jan. 14, 1963	May 18, 1963	Robert W. Naden	Hamilton
60th Ex.	Feb. 24, 1964	Apr. 8, 1964	Robert W. Naden	Hamilton
61st	Jan. 11, 1965	June 4, 1965	Vincent B. Steffen*	Chickasaw

†Actual calendar date of adjournment.

Number	Convended	Adjourned†	Name	Home County
62nd	Jan. 9, 1967	July 2, 1967	Maurice E. Baringer	Fayette
63rd 1st	Jan. 13, 1969	May 23, 1969	William H. Harbor	Mills
63rd 2nd	Jan. 12, 1970	Apr. 16, 1970	William H. Harbor	Mills
64th 1st	Jan. 11, 1971	June 19, 1971	William H. Harbor	Mills
64th 2nd	Jan. 10, 1972	Mar. 24, 1972	William H. Harbor	Mills
65th 1st	Jan. 8, 1973	June 24, 1973	Andrew P. Varley	Adair
65th 2nd	Jan. 14, 1974	May 4, 1974	Andrew P. Varley	Adair
66th 1st	Jan. 13, 1975	June 20, 1975	Dale M. Cochran*	Webster
66th 2nd	Jan. 12, 1976	May 29, 1976	Dale M. Cochran*	Webster
67th 1st	Jan. 10, 1977	June 13, 1977	Dale M. Cochran*	Webster
67th Ex.	June 21, 1977	June 25, 1977	Dale M. Cochran*	Webster
67th 2nd	Jan. 9, 1978	July 16, 1978	Dale M. Cochran*	Webster
68th 1st	Jan. 8, 1979	May 11, 1979	Floyd H. Millen	Van Buren
68th 2nd	Jan. 14, 1980	Apr. 26, 1980	Floyd H. Millen William H. Harbor	Van Buren Mills
69th 1st	Jan. 12, 1981	May 22, 1981	Delwyn D. Stromer	Hancock
69th 1st, 1st Ex.	June 24, 1981	June 26, 1981	Delwyn D. Stromer	Hancock
69th 1st, 2nd Ex.	Aug. 12, 1981	Aug. 14, 1981	Delwyn D. Stromer	Hancock
69th 2nd	Jan. 11, 1982	Apr. 24, 1982	Delwyn D. Stromer	Hancock
70th 1st	Jan. 10, 1983	May 14, 1983	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
70th 2nd	Jan. 9, 1984	Apr. 20, 1984	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
71st 1st	Jan. 14, 1985	May 7, 1985	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
71st 2nd	Jan. 13, 1986	May 2, 1986	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
72nd 1st	Jan. 12, 1987	May 10, 1987	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
72nd 1st, 1st Ex.	June 4, 1987	June 6, 1987	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
72nd 1st, 2nd Ex.	Oct. 27, 1987	Oct. 27, 1987	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
72nd 2nd	Jan. 11, 1988	Apr. 17, 1988	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
73rd 1st	Jan. 9, 1989	May 7, 1989	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
73rd 2nd	Jan. 8, 1990	Apr. 8, 1990	Donald D. Avenson*	Fayette
74th 1st	Jan. 14, 1991	May 12, 1991	Robert C. Arnould*	Scott
74th 2nd	Jan. 13, 1992	May 4, 1992	Robert C. Arnould*	Scott
74th 2nd, 1st Ex.	May 20, 1992	May 22, 1992	Robert C. Arnould*	Scott
74th 2nd, 2nd Ex.	June 25, 1992	June 25, 1992	Robert C. Arnould*	Scott
75th 1st	Jan. 11, 1993	May 2, 1993	Harold G. Van Maanen	Mahaska
75th 2nd	Jan. 10, 1994	Apr. 20, 1994	Harold G. Van Maanen	Mahaska
76th 1st	Jan. 9, 1995	May 4, 1995	Ron J. Corbett	Linn
76th 2nd	Jan. 8, 1996	May 1, 1996	Ron J. Corbett	Linn
77th 1st	Jan. 13, 1997	Apr. 29, 1997	Ron J. Corbett	Linn
77th 2nd	Jan. 12, 1998	Apr. 22, 1998	Ron J. Corbett	Linn
78th 1st	Jan. 11, 1999	Apr. 29, 1999	Ron J. Corbett	Linn
78th 2nd	Jan. 10, 2000	Apr. 26, 2000	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
79th 1st	Jan. 8, 2001	May 8, 2001	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
79th 1st, 1st Ex.	June 19, 2001	June 19, 2001	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
79th 1st, 2nd Ex.	Nov. 8, 2001	Nov. 8, 2001	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
79th 2nd	Jan. 14, 2002	Apr. 12, 2002	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
79th 2nd, 1st Ex.	Apr. 22, 2002	Apr. 22, 2002	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
79th 2nd, 2nd Ex.	May 28, 2002	May 28, 2002	J. Brent Siegrist	Pottawattamie
80th 1st	Jan. 13, 2003	May 1, 2003	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury
80th 1st Ex.	May 29, 2003	June 4, 2003	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury
80th 2nd	Jan. 12, 2004	Apr. 20, 2004	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury

†Actual calendar date of adjournment.

Number	Convened	Adjourned†	Name	Home County
80th 2nd Ex.	Sept. 7, 2004	Sept. 7, 2004	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury
81st 1st	Jan. 10, 2005	May 20, 2005	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury
81st 2nd	Jan. 9, 2006	May 3, 2006	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury
81st 2nd Ex.	July 14, 2006	July 14, 2006	Christopher C. Rants	Woodbury
82nd 1st	Jan. 8, 2007	Apr. 29, 2007	Patrick Murphy*	Dubuque
82nd 2nd	Jan. 14, 2008	Apr. 26, 2008	Patrick Murphy*	Dubuque
83rd 1st	Jan. 12, 2009	Apr. 26, 2009	Patrick Murphy*	Dubuque
83rd 2nd	Jan. 11, 2010	Mar. 30, 2010	Patrick Murphy*	Dubuque
84th 1st	Jan. 10, 2011	June 30, 2011	Kraig Paulsen	Linn
84th 2nd	Jan. 9, 2012	May 9, 2012	Kraig Paulsen	Linn
85th 1st	Jan. 14, 2013	May 23, 2013	Kraig Paulsen	Linn
85th 2nd	Jan. 13, 2014	May 1, 2014	Kraig Paulsen	Linn
86th 1st	Jan. 12, 2015	June 5, 2015	Kraig Paulsen	Linn
86th 2nd	Jan. 11, 2016	Apr. 29, 2016	Linda L. Upmeyer	Cerro Gordo
87th 1st	Jan. 9, 2017	Apr. 22, 2017	Linda L. Upmeyer	Cerro Gordo
87th 2nd	Jan. 8, 2018	May 5, 2018	Linda L. Upmeyer	Cerro Gordo
88th 1st	Jan. 14, 2019	Apr. 27, 2019	Linda L. Upmeyer	Cerro Gordo
88th 2nd	Jan. 13, 2020	June 14, 2020	Pat Grassley	Butler
89th 1st	Jan. 11, 2021	May 19, 2021	Pat Grassley	Butler
89th 1st, 1st Ex.	Oct. 5, 2021	Oct. 5, 2021	Pat Grassley	Butler
89th 1st, 2nd Ex.	Oct. 28, 2021	Oct. 28, 2021	Pat Grassley	Butler
89th 2nd	Jan. 10, 2022	May 25, 2022	Pat Grassley	Butler
90th 1st	Jan. 9, 2023	May 4, 2023	Pat Grassley	Butler
90th 1st, 1st Ex.	July 11, 2023	July 11, 2023	Pat Grassley	Butler
90th 2nd	Jan. 8, 2024	Apr. 20, 2024	Pat Grassley	Butler
91st 1st	Jan. 13, 2025	May 15, 2025	Pat Grassley	Butler

†Actual calendar date of adjournment.

• In the 68th General Assembly, Floyd H. Millen served as speaker during the First Session (1979) and part of the Second Session (1980) until resigning as speaker on Mar. 3, 1980; William H. Harbor of Mills County served as speaker for the remainder of the Second Session.

*Denotes Democrat; **Denotes Whig; all others are Republican.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Name	Home County	Dates Served
Charles Mason	Des Moines	1838 – June 11, 1847
Thomas S. Wilson	Dubuque	1838 – Oct. 31, 1847
Joseph Williams	Muscatine	1838 – Jan. 25, 1848
		Jan. 15, 1849 – Jan. 11, 1855
John F. Kenney	Lee	June 12, 1847 – Feb. 15, 1854
George Greene	Dubuque	Nov. 1, 1847 – Jan. 9, 1855
S. Clinton Hastings	Muscatine	Jan. 26, 1848 – Jan. 14, 1849
Jonathan C. Hall	Des Moines	Feb. 15, 1854 – Jan. 15, 1855
William G. Woodward	Muscatine	Jan. 9, 1855 – Jan. 11, 1860
Norman W. Isbell	Linn	Jan. 16, 1855 – June 2, 1856
Lacon D. Stockton	Des Moines	June 3, 1856 – June 9, 1860
George G. Wright	Van Buren	Jan. 5, 1855 – Jan. 11, 1860
		June 26, 1860 – Sept. 1, 1870
Caleb Baldwin	Pottawattamie	Jan. 11, 1860 – Dec. 31, 1863
Ralph P. Lowe	Lee	Jan. 12, 1860 – Dec. 31, 1867
John F. Dillon	Scott	Jan. 1, 1864 – Dec. 31, 1869
Chester C. Cole	Polk	Mar. 1, 1864 – Jan. 19, 1876

Name	Home County	Dates Served
Joseph M. Beck	Lee	Jan. 1, 1868 – Dec. 31, 1891
Elias H. Williams	Clayton	Jan. 18, 1870 – Sept. 14, 1870
James G. Day	Fremont	Sept. 1, 1870 – Dec. 31, 1883
William E. Miller	Johnson	Sept. 14, 1870 – Dec. 31, 1875
Austin Adams	Dubuque	Jan. 1, 1876 – Dec. 31, 1887
William H. Seevers	Mahaska	Feb. 27, 1876 – Dec. 31, 1888
James H. Rothrock	Cedar	Feb. 24, 1876 – Dec. 31, 1896
Joseph R. Reed	Pottawattamie	Jan. 1, 1884 – Feb. 28, 1889
Gifford S. Robinson	Buena Vista	Jan. 1, 1888 – Dec. 31, 1889
Charles T. Grager	Allamakee	Jan. 1, 1889 – Dec. 31, 1900
Josiah Given	Polk	Mar. 12, 1889 – Dec. 31, 1901
LeVega G. Kinne	Tama	Jan. 1, 1892 – Dec. 31, 1897
Horace E. Deemer	Montgomery	May 8, 1894 – Feb. 26, 1917
Scott M. Ladd	O'Brien	Jan. 1, 1897 – Dec. 31, 1920
Charles M. Waterman	Scott	Jan. 1, 1898 – June 18, 1902
John C. Sherwin	Cerro Gordo	Jan. 1, 1900 – Dec. 31, 1912
Emlin McClain	Johnson	Jan. 1, 1901 – Dec. 31, 1912
Silas M. Weaver	Hardin	Jan. 1, 1902 – Nov. 6, 1923
Charles A. Bishop	Polk	July 2, 1902 – July 9, 1908
William D. Evans	Franklin	Sept. 17, 1908 – Dec. 31, 1934
Byron W. Preston	Mahaska	Jan. 1, 1913 – Dec. 31, 1924
Frank R. Gaynor	Plymouth	Jan. 1, 1913 – Aug. 3, 1920
Winfield S. Withrow	Henry	Apr. 19, 1913 – Dec. 31, 1914
Benjamin I. Salinger	Carroll	Jan. 1, 1915 – Dec. 31, 1920
Truman S. Stevens	Fremont	May 1, 1917 – Dec. 31, 1934
Thomas Arthur	Harrison	Sept. 15, 1920 – Sept. 14, 1925
Lawrence DeGraff	Polk	Jan. 1, 1921 – Dec. 31, 1932
Frederick F. Faville	Webster	Jan. 1, 1921 – Dec. 31, 1932
Charles W. Vermillion	Appanoose	Nov. 15, 1923 – Sept. 3, 1927
Elma G. Albert	Greene	Jan. 1, 1925 – Dec. 31, 1936
Edgar A. Morling	Palo Alto	Oct. 1, 1925 – Oct. 15, 1932
James W. Kindig	Woodbury	Apr. 30, 1927 – Dec. 31, 1934
Henry F. Wagner	Keokuk	Sept. 6, 1927 – Dec. 31, 1932
John M. Grimm	Linn	Feb. 1, 1929 – Sept. 15, 1932
William L. Bliss	Cerro Gordo	Sept. 27, 1932 – Dec. 5, 1932
		Jan. 1, 1939 – Apr. 16, 1962
Richard F. Mitchell	Webster	Dec. 6, 1932 – Dec. 31, 1942
George C. Claussen	Clinton	Oct. 21, 1932 – Dec. 4, 1932
		Apr. 17, 1933 – Dec. 3, 1934
Hubert Utterback	Polk	Dec. 5, 1932 – Apr. 16, 1933
John W. Anderson	Woodbury	Jan. 1, 1933 – Dec. 31, 1938
Maurice F. Donegan	Scott	Jan. 1, 1933 – Dec. 31, 1938
John W. Kintzinger	Dubuque	Jan. 1, 1933 – Dec. 31, 1938
Leon W. Powers	Crawford	Dec. 4, 1934 – Feb. 14, 1936
Wilson H. Hamilton	Keokuk	Jan. 1, 1935 – Dec. 31, 1940
James M. Parsons	Polk	Jan. 1, 1935 – Dec. 16, 1937
Paul W. Richards	Montgomery	Jan. 1, 1935 – Dec. 31, 1940
Carl B. Stiger	Tama	Feb. 15, 1936 – Dec. 31, 1942
Edward A. Sager	Bremer	Jan. 1, 1937 – Dec. 31, 1942
Ernest M. Miller	Shelby	Dec. 27, 1937 – Dec. 13, 1938
Ralph A. Oliver	Woodbury	Dec. 14, 1938 – Oct. 1, 1962
Frederic M. Miller	Polk	Jan. 1, 1939 – Sept. 30, 1946
Oscar Hale	Louisa	Jan. 1, 1939 – Dec. 9, 1950

Name	Home County	Dates Served
Theodore G. Garfield	Story	Jan. 1, 1941 – Nov. 2, 1969
Charles F. Wennerstrum	Lucas	Jan. 1, 1941 – Dec. 31, 1958
Halleck J. Mantz	Audubon	Jan. 1, 1943 – Jan. 1, 1953
John E. Mulroney	Webster	Jan. 1, 1943 – Oct. 11, 1955
William A. Smith	Dubuque	Jan. 1, 1943 – June 10, 1958
Norman R. Hays	Marion	Oct. 3, 1946 – Aug. 31, 1965
G. King Thompson	Linn	Jan. 1, 1951 – June 30, 1965
Robert L. Larson	Johnson	Feb. 3, 1953 – Apr. 1, 1971
Henry F. Peterson	Pottawattamie	Nov. 3, 1955 – June 30, 1965
Luke E. Linnan	Kossuth	Sept. 3, 1958 – Dec. 15, 1958
Harry F. Garrett	Wayne	Dec. 15, 1958 – Dec. 31, 1960
T. Eugene Thornton	Black Hawk	Jan. 1, 1959 – May 9, 1967
Bruce M. Snell	Ida	Jan. 1, 1961 – Mar. 4, 1970
C. Edwin Moore	Polk	Apr. 17, 1962 – Aug. 2, 1978
William C. Stuart	Lucas	Oct. 15, 1962 – Nov. 8, 1971
M.L. Mason	Cerro Gordo	July 19, 1965 – June 14, 1978
Maurice E. Rawlings	Woodbury	July 19, 1965 – Aug. 17, 1978
Francis H. Becker	Dubuque	Sept. 20, 1965 – Mar. 31, 1972
Clay LeGrand	Scott	July 5, 1967 – Feb. 26, 1983
Warren J. Rees	Jones	Nov. 13, 1969 – Aug. 2, 1980
Harvey Uhlenhopp	Franklin	Mar. 10, 1970 – May 22, 1986
W.W. Reynoldson	Clarke	May 1, 1971 – Oct. 1, 1987
K. David Harris	Greene	Jan. 16, 1972 – July 29, 1999
Mark McCormick	Polk	Apr. 12, 1972 – Jan. 31, 1986
Robert G. Allbee	Polk	July 7, 1978 – June 30, 1982
Arthur A. McGiverin	Wapello	Aug. 15, 1978 – Nov. 9, 2000
J.L. Larson	Shelby	Sept. 1, 1978 – May 17, 2008
Louis W. Schultz	Johnson	Aug. 29, 1980 – Sept. 6, 1993
James H. Carter	Linn	Aug. 13, 1982 – Oct. 16, 2006
Charles R. Wolle	Woodbury	Mar. 11, 1983 – Aug. 12, 1987
Louis A. Lavorato	Polk	Feb. 12, 1986 – Sept. 29, 2006
Linda K. Neuman	Scott	Aug. 4, 1986 – July 11, 2003
Bruce M. Snell, Jr.	Ida	Oct. 16, 1987 – Aug. 18, 2001
James H. Andreasen	Kossuth	Nov. 27, 1987 – Oct. 1, 1998
Marsha Ternus	Polk	Sept. 7, 1993 – Dec. 31, 2010
Mark S. Cady	Webster	Oct. 6, 1998 – Nov. 15, 2019
Michael J. Streit	Lucas	Aug. 19, 2001 – Dec. 31, 2010
David Wiggins	Polk	Oct. 7, 2003 – Mar. 13, 2020
Daryl L. Hecht	Woodbury	Sept. 30, 2006 – Dec. 13, 2018
Brent R. Appel	Warren	Dec. 4, 2006 – July 12, 2022
David L. Baker	Linn	May 18, 2008 – Dec. 31, 2010
Thomas D. Waterman	Scott	Mar. 21, 2011 –
Edward M. Mansfield	Polk	Mar. 22, 2011 –
Bruce B. Zager	Black Hawk	Mar. 23, 2011 – Sept. 3, 2018
Susan K. Christensen	Shelby	Sept. 21, 2018 –
Christopher L. McDonald	Polk	Apr. 5, 2019 –
Dana Oxley	Johnson	Feb. 24, 2020 –
Matthew C. McDermott	Polk	Apr. 3, 2020 –
David N. May	Polk	Aug. 5, 2022 –

ORIGIN AND NAMING OF IOWA COUNTIES

County	Date of Est.	Date of Org.	Named in Honor
Adair.....	1851.....	1854	John Adair, officer during the War of 1812, 8th Governor of Kentucky.
Adams.....	1851.....	1853	John Adams, 2nd President of the U.S.
Allamakee.....	1847.....	1849	Language of Winnebago origin.
Appanoose.....	1843.....	1846	Sac and Fox chief.
Audubon.....	1851.....	1855	John James Audubon, American artist and naturalist.
Benton.....	1843.....	1846	Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri.
Black Hawk.....	1843.....	1853	Sac leader in Black Hawk War.
Boone.....	1846.....	1849	Nathan Boone, army officer in the Iowa Territory.
Bremer.....	1851.....	1853	Frederika Bremer, Swedish author and feminist reformer.
Buchanan.....	1837.....	1846	James Buchanan, 15th President of the U.S.
Buena Vista.....	1851.....	1858	Mexican War battlefield.
Butler.....	1851.....	1854	William O. Butler, general in the Mexican War.
Calhoun.....	1851.....	1855	John Calhoun, Vice President of the U.S. (1825 – 1832).
Carroll.....	1851.....	1855	Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
Cass.....	1851.....	1853	Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan.
Cedar.....	1837.....	1838	Cedar River, which runs through the county (originally named Red Cedar River by the Meskwaki).
Cerro Gordo.....	1851.....	1855	Mexican War battlefield.
Cherokee.....	1851.....	1857	Cherokee tribe.
Chickasaw.....	1851.....	1853	Chickasaw tribe.
Clarke.....	1846.....	1851	James Clarke, the last Governor of the Iowa Territory.
Clay.....	1851.....	1858	Henry Clay Jr., lieutenant colonel in the Mexican War.
Clayton.....	1837.....	1838	Senator John Middleton Clayton of Delaware.
Clinton.....	1837.....	1840	DeWitt Clinton, 5th Governor of New York.
Crawford.....	1851.....	1855	William H. Crawford, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury (1817 – 1825).
Dallas.....	1846.....	1847	George Miffin Dallas, Vice President of the U.S. (1845 – 1849).
Davis.....	1843.....	1844	Representative Garrett Davis of Kentucky.
Decatur.....	1846.....	1850	Stephen Decatur, American naval officer.
Delaware.....	1837.....	1844	The state of Delaware.
Des Moines.....	1834.....	1834	Des Moines River, which runs through southeastern Iowa.
Dickinson.....	1851.....	1857	Senator Daniel S. Dickinson of New York.
Dubuque.....	1834.....	1834	Julien Dubuque, French-Canadian settler and miner.
Emmet.....	1851.....	1859	Robert Emmet, Irish patriot and revolutionary (1778 – 1803).
Fayette.....	1837.....	1851	Marquis de LaFayette, French officer in the Revolutionary War.
Floyd.....	1851.....	1854	Sergeant Charles Floyd of Lewis and Clark's expedition.
Franklin.....	1851.....	1855	Benjamin Franklin, American statesman and philosopher.
Fremont.....	1847.....	1850	John Charles Fremont, surveyed and mapped the upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Des Moines rivers. Officer in the Mexican War.
Greene.....	1851.....	1854	Nathanael Greene, general in the Revolutionary War.

County	Date of Est.	Date of Org.	Named in Honor
Grundy.....	1851.....	1856	Felix H. Grundy, 13th U.S. attorney general (1838 – 1839).
Guthrie.....	1851.....	1851	Edwin Guthrie, captain in the Iowa Volunteers during the Mexican War.
Hamilton.....	1857.....	1857	William W. Hamilton, President of the Iowa Senate (1856 – 1857).
Hancock.....	1851.....	1858	John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress.
Hardin.....	1851.....	1853	John J. Hardin, Illinois colonel in the Mexican War.
Harrison.....	1851.....	1853	William Henry Harrison, 9th President of the U.S.
Henry.....	1836.....	1837	General Henry Dodge, Governor of the Wisconsin Territory.
Howard.....	1851.....	1855	Tilghman A. Howard, U.S. Representative from Indiana (1839 – 1840) and appointed chargé d'affaires to the Republic of Texas (1844).
Humboldt.....	1857.....	1857	Baron Friedrich Alexander von Humboldt, German scientist.
Ida.....	1851.....	1858	Eliphalet Price, government surveyor and Representative, suggested name after Mount Ida in Greece.
Iowa.....	1843.....	1845	Iowa River and Ioway tribe.
Jackson.....	1837.....	1837	Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the U.S.
Jasper.....	1846.....	1846	William Jasper, sergeant in the Revolutionary War.
Jefferson.....	1839.....	1839	Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of the U.S.
Johnson.....	1837.....	1838	Lulu Merle Johnson, first African American to earn a Ph.D. in the state of Iowa.* Origin: Richard Mentor Johnson, Vice President of the U.S. (1837 – 1841).
Jones.....	1837.....	1839	George Wallace Jones, 1st delegate in Congress from the Wisconsin Territory.
Keokuk.....	1843.....	1844	Sac leader, diplomat, and negotiator.
Kossuth.....	1851.....	1855	Lajos Kossuth, Hungarian patriot and leader (1802 – 1894).
Lee.....	1836.....	1838	William Elliott Lee of the New York land company Marsh, Delavan & Lee, who had extensive interests in the land.
Linn.....	1837.....	1839	Senator Lewis Field Linn of Missouri.
Louisa.....	1836.....	1837	Louisa Massey, local folk heroine, or Louisa County, Virginia.
Lucas.....	1846.....	1849	Robert Lucas, 1st Governor of the Iowa Territory.
Lyon.....	1851.....	1872	Nathaniel Lyon, first Union general killed in the Civil War.
Madison.....	1846.....	1849	James Madison, 4th President of the U.S.
Mahaska.....	1843.....	1844	Iowa tribe chief.
Marion.....	1845.....	1845	Francis Marion, American commander in the Revolutionary War.
Marshall.....	1846.....	1849	John Marshall, 4th Chief Justice of the U.S.
Mills.....	1851.....	1851	Major Frederick Mills, Iowa officer in the Mexican War.
Mitchell.....	1851.....	1854	John Mitchel, Irish writer and refugee of 1848.
Monona.....	1851.....	1854	Of Indigenous origin.
Monroe.....	1843.....	1845	James Monroe, 5th President of the U.S.
Montgomery.....	1851.....	1853	Richard Montgomery, general killed in the Revolutionary War at the Assault at Quebec (1775).
Muscatine.....	1836.....	1837	Mascouten tribe. Island feature of Muscatine and Louisa counties.

*The Johnson County Board of Supervisors voted on June 24, 2021, to recognize Lulu Merle Johnson as the official eponym of Johnson County.

County	Date of Est.	Date of Org.	Named in Honor
O'Brien.....	1851.....	1860	William Smith O'Brien, Irish patriot.
Osceola.....	1851.....	1871	Seminole leader.
Page.....	1847.....	1851	John Page, captain in the Mexican War.
Palo Alto.....	1851.....	1858	Mexican War battlefield.
Plymouth.....	1851.....	1858	Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts.
Pocahontas.....	1851.....	1859	Native American translator and ambassador of the Pamunkey tribe of Virginia.
Polk.....	1846.....	1846	James Knox Polk, 11th President of the U.S.
Pottawattamie ...	1847.....	1848	Pottawattamie tribe.
Poweshiek.....	1843.....	1848	Meskwaki chief.
Ringgold.....	1847.....	1855	Samuel Ringgold, major in the Mexican War.
Sac.....	1851.....	1856	Sac tribe.
Scott.....	1837.....	1837	General Winfield Scott of the Black Hawk War.
Shelby.....	1851.....	1853	General Isaac Shelby, 1st Governor of Kentucky.
Sioux.....	1851.....	1860	Sioux tribe. Indigenous to what is now Iowa and Minnesota. Also known as the Dakota.
Story.....	1846.....	1853	Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.
Tama.....	1843.....	1853	Taimah, Fox chief.
Taylor.....	1847.....	1851	General Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the U.S.
Union.....	1851.....	1853	Union of the states.
Van Buren.....	1836.....	1838	Martin Van Buren, 8th President of the U.S.
Wapello.....	1843.....	1844	Fox chief.
Warren.....	1846.....	1849	General Joseph Warren of the Revolutionary War.
Washington.....	1839.....	1839	George Washington, 1st President of the U.S.
Wayne.....	1846.....	1851	General Anthony Wayne of the Revolutionary War.
Webster.....	1853.....	1857	Daniel Webster, American statesman.
Winnebago.....	1851.....	1857	Winnebago tribe.
Winneshiek.....	1847.....	1851	Winnebago chief.
Woodbury.....	1851.....	1853	Levi Woodbury, Governor of New Hampshire.
Worth.....	1851.....	1858	William J. Worth, officer in the Black Hawk War and the Mexican War.
Wright.....	1851.....	1855	Governor Silas Wright of New York and Governor Joseph Wright of Indiana.

THE DRAFTING OF IOWA'S CONSTITUTION

By Steven C. Cross, Secretary of the Senate, Iowa General Assembly, 1975 – 1978

Iowa has had three constitutional conventions — all held in Iowa City. The first was in 1844. The constitution drafted then was later rejected in a popular vote. The second constitution, drafted in 1846, was the instrument by which Iowa became a state. A later convention was held in 1857 which drafted the document still used today (although much amended).

Each of the conventions had central disputes which were the subject of debate. Unfortunately, as the records of the 1844 and 1846 conventions are fragmentary, the full extent of the discussions is unknown.

In 1787 the founding fathers of the U.S. looked to European governments and political philosophers in drafting the federal constitution. Yet the result was the creation of a government largely new and unrecognizable from the models the drafters knew. When Iowa's drafters met, they had as models the federal constitution and the constitutions of previously admitted states plus the numerous territorial governments established by Congress. The evidence indicates that the drafters of Iowa's constitutions did indeed use the wealth of prior constitution drafting to arrive at the documents. In their broad outlines, all state constitutions follow the basic three-branch form of government found in the federal constitution. Unlike the drafters of the U.S. Constitution, the Iowa drafters were not trying to create a

new form of government but only a variation of the existing form which would be relevant to Iowa's experience.

The immediate source of detail for Iowa's first constitution was the Organic Act for the Wisconsin Territory of which Iowa was part immediately prior to statehood.

The "Organic Act" was a law passed by Congress which was, in practical effect, the "constitution" for territories not yet admitted as states. Congress followed the pattern of the U.S. Constitution in creating the Organic Act. The Organic Act for the Territory of Wisconsin provided for a three-branch government — legislative, executive, and judicial — and a Bill of Rights. The executive power was vested in the Governor who was not elected but was appointed by the President. The Governor would be considered a strong executive because he possessed an absolute veto over acts of the Legislature. The only additional executive office was that of "Secretary." That office is the predecessor of the Secretary of State. The secretary's duty was to "record and preserve" the acts and proceedings of the Governor and Legislature.

The legislative branch consisted of the Governor and a bicameral legislature consisting of a "Council" and "House of Representatives." The actual inclusion of the Governor in the legislative branch somewhat blurred the distinctions between the branches of government. The Governor's role, however, was limited to the negative role of his veto power. The Legislature was vested with general legislative power without limitation on the subject areas of legislation. However, in addition to the Governor, the U.S. Congress also held a veto power over territorial legislation. The judicial branch consisted of a three-member Supreme Court and three district courts. The justices of the Supreme Court were also appointed by the President.

The key dispute in 1844 was the size of the prospective state itself. The convention proposed boundaries which encompassed not only the present-day state of Iowa but also virtually all of the present state of Minnesota south of Minneapolis and St. Paul. When Congress received Iowa's proposed constitution, they modified the boundaries to include, generally, only the eastern half of the boundaries as proposed by the drafters of Iowa's constitution. When this constitution was voted on in 1845 by the residents of Iowa, it was rejected because of the boundary question. This rejection delayed Iowa's admission. After the rejection of the 1844 constitution, the movement continued for another convention.

The 1846 convention essentially kept the same document as in 1844 except that the boundaries were changed to those familiar today. These boundaries were the result of a compromise reached during the period following the 1844 convention.

Both the 1844 and 1846 documents had one feature that is interesting as a historical curiosity. Both of them prohibited banks in Iowa. The "banks" which were prohibited were the then frequently existing "banks of issue." These banks printed and issued notes which were similar in appearance and use to our paper currency today. These banks were numerous in the early 1800s and were often wildcat operations. When one of these banks closed, those who held notes issued by that bank suffered a significant financial loss. Another kind of bank, a "bank of deposit," was not prohibited.

The 1857 constitution was drafted because of the soon perceived problems with the 1846 document. This convention, however, continued to follow a similar governmental structure as provided for in the earlier documents.

The three Iowa constitutions all had a "Bill of Rights" clearly modeled after the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The 1857 constitution provided for three branches and expressly prohibited any branch from exercising a function of the other. This explicit separation of powers is a difference from the federal constitution, which keeps the branches separate but does not explicitly say that they are separate. As in earlier documents, the Senate and House were again given broad powers — few subjects of legislation were prohibited. The 1857 document, however, did include more prohibited subjects of legislation than did the constitution of 1846.

The Governor could veto legislation, but his veto was to be limited, not absolute. The 1846 document allowed an override upon the vote of two-thirds of those members of the Legislature present and voting. The veto in the 1857 constitution required a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Legislature and thus was harder to override than the veto in the 1846 constitution. The veto provision was also modified to give the Governor additional time to consider his action on bills delivered to him in the three calendar days just prior to final adjournment.

From 1846 to 1857, the Executive Article was changed somewhat in form but not really in substance. The Governor was declared to have the “supreme executive power,” but there is otherwise little in the document which sets out exactly the nature of his executive power. The fact that the powers of the Governor were undelineated by the constitution indicates that those who drafted it envisioned the Governor as a weak officer performing routine duties. Indeed, the weakness of the office was accepted by Governors who were not full-time executives and often spent time attending to other than governmental activities. A great deal of the power of the Governor today resulted from subsequent statutory enactment and a somewhat related increase in prestige.

The 1857 constitution also added a Lieutenant Governor, but, like the Vice President in the United States Constitution, this officer has little other power than to preside over the Senate.*

From 1846 to 1857, the judicial branch also remained largely unchanged. The 1857 document provided for the direct election of judges. Under the previous constitution, judges were elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. One unusual feature of the 1857 constitution was that the Office of Attorney General was attached to the judicial branch of government rather than the executive branch where the office exists in most other states.

In the course of the 1857 convention, there were many arguments over matters which may not be guessed by looking at the mere words of the document.

One such issue was that of race. (The time of the convention was, of course, just prior to the Civil War when the Republican Party was on the rise.) There were lengthy debates at the convention as to whether blacks could vote, join the militia, testify in court, and so on. In 1857, those who favored restricting most rights of blacks won, although the issue of whether blacks could vote was submitted to the people as a referendum. In the referendum, the extension of the franchise to blacks was defeated. Reflecting the temper of post-Civil War times, Iowa voters approved a constitutional amendment giving the ballot to black males in 1868.

The new constitution was drafted over 39 days in February and March 1857. It was narrowly approved at a referendum in August and went into effect by proclamation of the Governor on September 3, 1857.

Since that time, Iowa’s Constitution has been amended 49 times but the basic document still remains. It is now one of the older state constitutions in America still in force.

**A constitutional amendment was voted on and approved by Iowa voters in 1988. Passage of this amendment significantly changed the duties and responsibilities of the Lieutenant Governor for the term beginning in 1991. As of 1991, duties of Iowa’s Lieutenant Governor no longer include presiding over the state Senate.*

1857 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA — CODIFIED

PREFACE.

Codified Version. *This version of the Iowa Constitution incorporates into the original document all amendments adopted and ratified and omits provisions that have been repealed or have failed to be adopted and ratified, that clearly appear to have been superseded, or that were time-limited and are now obsolete. Italics have been applied to language that may have been superseded or may be obsolete. Certain archaic spellings and punctuation have been updated and the general capitalization rules currently used for the Iowa Code have been applied to the resulting text.*

Latest Amendment Footnoted. *A footnote following an amended section that describes amendments made to language contained in the codified version of the section describes the latest action only.*

See Original Constitution. *Refer to the original Constitution for the original text of the Iowa Constitution and for the text of the amendments to the original Constitution.*

Internet Access. *To access electronic copies of the codified Iowa Constitution and information relating to the 2019 republication of the codified version of the Iowa Constitution in the 2019 Iowa Code, see www.legis.iowa.gov/law/statutory/constitution.*

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Preamble. WE THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Boundaries. Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri — as established by the Constitution of that state — adopted June 12th, 1820 — crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the

main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollett's Map;* thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

*In the original text, a colon was used, see original Constitution preamble
See boundary compromise agreements at the end of the last volume of the Code

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. **Rights of persons.** All men and women are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights — among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Amended by Amendment 45 (1998)

Sec. 1A. **Right to keep and bear arms.** The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. The sovereign state of Iowa affirms and recognizes this right to be a fundamental individual right. Any and all restrictions of this right shall be subject to strict scrutiny.

Added by Amendment 49 (2022)

Sec. 2. **Political power.** All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Sec. 3. **Religion.** The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister, or ministry.

Sec. 4. **Religious test — witnesses.** No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

Referred to in Iowa Code §729.1

Sec. 5. **Dueling.** Repealed by Amendment 43 (1992).

Sec. 6. **Laws uniform.** All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Sec. 7. **Liberty of speech and press.** Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears* to the jury that the matter charged as libellous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

*In the original text, the word is "appear", see original Constitution, Art. I, §7

Sec. 8. **Personal security — searches and seizures.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Referred to in Iowa Code §190C.22, 717.2A, 717B.5

Sec. 9. **Right of trial by jury — due process of law.** The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 10. **Rights of persons accused.** In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life, or liberty of an individual the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and, to have the assistance of counsel.

Sec. 11. **When indictment necessary — grand jury.** All offenses less than felony and in which the maximum permissible imprisonment does not exceed thirty days shall be tried summarily before an officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army, or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

The grand jury may consist of any number of members not less than five, nor more than fifteen, as the general assembly may by law provide, or the general assembly may provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offense without the intervention of a grand jury.

Paragraph 1 amended by Amendment 46 (1998)

Paragraph 2 added by Amendment 9 (1884)

Sec. 12. **Twice tried — bail.** No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

Sec. 13. **Habeas corpus.** The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 14. **Military.** The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the state in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Sec. 15. **Quartering soldiers.** No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. **Treason.** Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 17. **Bail — punishments.** Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

Sec. 18. **Eminent domain — drainage ditches and levees.** Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

The general assembly, however, may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, vest the proper authorities with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of the state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby. The general assembly may provide by law for the condemnation of such real estate as shall be necessary for the construction and maintenance of such drains, ditches and levees, and prescribe the method of making such condemnation.

Paragraph 2 added by Amendment 13 (1908)

Sec. 19. **Imprisonment for debt.** No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Sec. 20. **Right of assemblage — petition.** The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Sec. 21. **Attainder — ex post facto law — obligation of contract.** No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Referred to in Iowa Code §12A.10, 12E.11, 15.105, 16.2

Sec. 22. **Resident aliens.** Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native born citizens.

Sec. 23. **Slavery — penal servitude.** There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Sec. 24. **Agricultural leases.** No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent, or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

Referred to in Iowa Code §461A.25

Sec. 25. **Rights reserved.** This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. **Electors.** Only a citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years, who shall have been a resident of this state for such period of time as shall be provided by law and of the county in which the citizen claims the citizen's vote for such period of time as shall be provided by law, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are authorized by law. However, for purposes of a primary election, a United States citizen must be at least eighteen years of age as of the next general election following the primary election. The required periods of residence shall not exceed six months in this state and sixty days in the county.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 50 (2024)

See United States Constitution, Amendments 19 and 26

Sec. 2. **Privileged from arrest.** Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 3. **From military duty.** No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war, or public danger.

Sec. 4. **Persons in military service.** No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place, or station within this state.

Sec. 5. **Disqualified persons.** A person adjudged mentally incompetent to vote or a person convicted of any infamous crime shall not be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 47 (2008)

Sec. 6. **Ballot.** All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 7. **General election.** The general election for state, district, county and township officers in the year 1916 shall be held in the same month and on the same day as that fixed by the laws of the

United States for the election of presidential electors, or of president and vice-president of the United States; and thereafter such election shall be held at such time as the general assembly may by law provide.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 14 (1916)
Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §39.1

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

1ST. THREE SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS.

Section 1. **Departments of government.** The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments — the legislative, the executive, and the judicial: and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

2ND. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. **General assembly.** The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and the style of every law shall be, “Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.”

Sec. 2. **Annual sessions of general assembly — special sessions.** The general assembly shall meet in session on the second Monday of January of each year. Upon written request to the presiding officer of each house of the general assembly by two-thirds of the members of each house, the general assembly shall convene in special session. The governor of the state may convene the general assembly by proclamation in the interim.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 36 (1974)
Special sessions, see also this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §11

Sec. 3. **Representatives.** The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, [* * *]* and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

*Language, relating to the time of holding the general elections, appears to have been superseded or made obsolete as a result of changes made to Art. II, §7, and has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. III, §3, for omitted language
For provisions relative to the time of holding the general election, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §7; see also Iowa Code §39.1

Sec. 4. **Qualifications.** No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county, or district he may have been chosen to represent.

Amended by Amendment 6 (1880) and Amendment 15 (1926)

Sec. 5. **Senators — qualifications.** Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

Sec. 6. **Senators — number and classification.** The number of senators shall total not more than one-half the membership of the house of representatives. Senators shall be classified so that as nearly as possible one-half of the members of the senate shall be elected every two years.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 26 (1968)
See also this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §34
Referred to in Iowa Code §42.4

Sec. 7. **Officers — elections determined.** Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 8. **Quorum.** A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 9. **Authority of the houses.** Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state.

Sec. 10. **Protest — record of vote.** Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from, or protest against any Act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 11. **Privileged from arrest.** Senators and representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 12. **Vacancies.** When vacancies occur in either house, the governor or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. **Doors open.** The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 14. **Adjournments.** Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Referred to in Iowa Code §2.1

Sec. 15. **Bills.** Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

Sec. 16. **Executive approval — veto — item veto by governor.** Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's* objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

The governor may approve appropriation bills in whole or in part, and may disapprove any item of an appropriation bill; and the part approved shall become a law. Any item of an appropriation bill disapproved by the governor shall be returned, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, or shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state in the case of an appropriation bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, and the procedure in each case shall be the same as provided for other bills. Any such item of an appropriation bill may be enacted into law notwithstanding the governor's objections, in the same manner as provided for other bills.

*In the original text, the word was "Governors", see original Constitution, Art. III, §16
Paragraph 2 added by Amendment 27 (1968)
Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §3.4, 3.5
Referred to in Iowa Code §3.7

Sec. 17. Passage of bills. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Referred to in Iowa Code §3.7

Sec. 18. Receipts and expenditures. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the general assembly.

Referred to in Iowa Code §2B.10

Sec. 19. Impeachment. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Referred to in this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §19

Sec. 20. Officers subject to impeachment — judgment. The governor, judges of the supreme and district courts, and other state officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office;* but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

*In the original text, a colon was used, see original Constitution, Art. III, §20

Referred to in this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §19

Sec. 21. Members not appointed to office. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 22. Disqualification. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the general assembly;* but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace,** or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

*In the original text, a colon was used, see original Constitution, Art. III, §22

**The office of justice of peace was abolished by 1972 Acts, ch 1124

Sec. 23. Failure to account. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 24. Appropriations. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 25. Compensation and expenses of general assembly. Each member of the general assembly shall receive such compensation and allowances for expenses as shall be fixed by law but no general assembly shall have the power to increase compensation and allowances effective prior to the convening of the next general assembly following the session in which any increase is adopted.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 28 (1968)

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §2.10 – 2.14

Sec. 26. Time laws to take effect. An Act of the general assembly passed at a regular session of a general assembly shall take effect on July 1 following its passage unless a different effective date is stated in an Act of the general assembly. An Act passed at a special session of a general assembly shall take effect ninety days after adjournment of the special session unless a different effective date

is stated in an Act of the general assembly. The general assembly may establish by law a procedure for giving notice of the contents of Acts of immediate importance which become law.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 40 (1986)
Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §3.7 et seq.

Sec. 27. **Divorce.** No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

Sec. 28. **Lotteries.** Repealed by Amendment 34 (1972).

Sec. 29. **Acts — one subject — expressed in title.** Every Act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an Act which shall not be expressed in the title, such Act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

Sec. 30. **Local or special laws — general and uniform — boundaries of counties.** The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

Laws uniform, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. I, §6

Sec. 31. **Extra compensation — payment of claims — appropriations for local or private purposes.** No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor, shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by preexisting laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local, or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation, or claim, be allowed by two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

Sec. 32. **Oath of members.** Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator, (or representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability". And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

Sec. 33. **Census.** Repealed by Amendment 17 (1936).

Sec. 34. **Senate and house of representatives — limitation.** The senate shall be composed of not more than fifty and the house of representatives of not more than one hundred members. Senators and representatives shall be elected from districts established by law. Each district so established shall be of compact and contiguous territory. The state shall be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts on the basis of population. The general assembly may provide by law for factors in addition to population, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which may be considered in the apportioning of senatorial districts. No law so adopted shall permit the establishment of senatorial districts whereby a majority of the members of the senate shall represent less than forty percent of the population of the state as shown by the most recent United States decennial census.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 26 (1968)
See also this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §6, 39

Sec. 35. Senators and representatives — number and districts. The general assembly shall in 1971 and in each year immediately following the United States decennial census determine the number of senators and representatives to be elected to the general assembly and establish senatorial and representative districts. The general assembly shall complete the apportionment prior to September 1 of the year so required. If the apportionment fails to become law prior to September 15 of such year, the supreme court shall cause the state to be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts to comply with the requirements of the Constitution prior to December 31 of such year. The reapportioning authority shall, where necessary in establishing senatorial districts, shorten the term of any senator prior to completion of the term. Any senator whose term is so terminated shall not be compensated for the uncompleted part of the term.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 26 (1968)
Referred to in Iowa Code §49.3

Sec. 36. Review by supreme court. Upon verified application by any qualified elector, the supreme court shall review an apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly which has been enacted into law. Should the supreme court determine such plan does not comply with the requirements of the Constitution, the court shall within ninety days adopt or cause to be adopted an apportionment plan which shall so comply. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction of all litigation questioning the apportionment of the general assembly or any apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 26 (1968)

Sec. 37. Congressional districts. When a congressional district is composed of two or more counties it shall not be entirely separated by a county belonging to another district and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional district.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 26 (1968)
Referred to in Iowa Code §42.4

Sec. 38. Elections by general assembly. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 38A. Municipal home rule. Municipal corporations are granted home rule power and authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the general assembly, to determine their local affairs and government, except that they shall not have power to levy any tax unless expressly authorized by the general assembly.

The rule or proposition of law that a municipal corporation possesses and can exercise only those powers granted in express words is not a part of the law of this state.

Added by Amendment 25 (1968)

Sec. 39. Legislative districts. In establishing senatorial and representative districts, the state shall be divided into as many senatorial districts as there are members of the senate and into as many representative districts as there are members of the house of representatives. One senator shall be elected from each senatorial district and one representative shall be elected from each representative district.

Added by Amendment 29 (1970)
See also this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §34

Sec. 39A. Counties home rule. Counties or joint county-municipal corporation governments are granted home rule power and authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the general assembly, to determine their local affairs and government, except that they shall not have power to levy any tax unless expressly authorized by the general assembly. The general assembly may provide for the creation and dissolution of joint county-municipal corporation governments. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of charters in county or joint county-municipal corporation governments.

If the power or authority of a county conflicts with the power and authority of a municipal corporation, the power and authority exercised by a municipal corporation shall prevail within its jurisdiction.

The proposition or rule of law that a county or joint county-municipal corporation government possesses and can exercise only those powers granted in express words is not a part of the law of this state.

Added by Amendment 37 (1978)

Sec. 40. Nullification of administrative rules. The general assembly may nullify an adopted administrative rule of a state agency by the passage of a resolution by a majority of all of the members of each house of the general assembly.

Added by Amendment 38 (1984)

Referred to in Iowa Code §2B.5A, 3.6

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Governor. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Iowa.

Sec. 2. Election and term. The governor and the lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly. Each of them shall hold office for four years from the time of installation in office and until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 41 (1988)

1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the 1990 general election

Sec. 3. Governor and lieutenant governor elected jointly — returns of elections. The electors shall designate their selections for governor and lieutenant governor as if these two offices were one and the same. The names of nominees for the governor and the lieutenant governor shall be grouped together in a set on the ballot according to which nominee for governor is seeking office with which nominee for lieutenant governor, as prescribed by law. An elector shall cast only one vote for both a nominee for governor and a nominee for lieutenant governor. The returns of every election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be sealed and transmitted to the seat of government of the state, and directed to the speaker of the house of representatives who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 41 (1988)

1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the 1990 general election

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §2.25 – 2.27, 50.31, and 50.35

Sec. 4. Election by general assembly in case of tie — succession by lieutenant governor. The nominees for governor and lieutenant governor jointly having the highest number of votes cast for them shall be declared duly elected. If two or more sets of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor have an equal and the highest number of votes for the offices jointly, the general assembly shall by joint vote proceed, as soon as is possible, to elect one set of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor. If, upon the completion by the general assembly of the canvass of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, it appears that the nominee for governor in the set of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor receiving the highest number of votes has since died or resigned, is unable to qualify, fails to qualify, or is for any other reason unable to assume the duties of the office of governor for the ensuing term, the powers and duties shall devolve to the nominee for lieutenant governor of the same set of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor, who shall assume the powers and duties of governor upon inauguration and until the disability is removed. If both nominees for governor and lieutenant governor are unable to assume the duties of the office of governor, the person next in succession shall act as governor.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 41 (1988)

1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the 1990 general election

Sec. 5. Contested elections. Contested elections for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall be determined by the general assembly as prescribed by law.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 41 (1988)

1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the 1990 general election

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapter 58

Sec. 6. **Eligibility.** No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state, two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Sec. 7. **Commander in chief.** The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this state.

Sec. 8. **Duties of governor.** He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Duty as to state accounts, see Iowa Code §70A.8

Sec. 9. **Execution of laws.** He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. **Vacancies.** When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

Sec. 11. **Convening general assembly.** He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

See also this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §2

Sec. 12. **Message.** He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 13. **Adjournment.** In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next general assembly.

Sec. 14. **Disqualification.** No persons shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Sec. 15. **Terms — compensation.** The official terms of the governor and lieutenant governor shall commence on the Tuesday after the second Monday of January next after their election and shall continue until their successors are elected and qualify. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be paid compensation and expenses as provided by law. The lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall be paid the compensation and expenses prescribed for the governor.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 42 (1988)

1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the second Monday in January 1991

Sec. 16. **Pardons — reprieves — commutations.** The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the general assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Sec. 17. **Lieutenant governor or lieutenant governor-elect to become or act as governor or governor-elect.** If there is a temporary disability of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor until the disability is removed, or the governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office.

In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the remainder of the term, which shall create a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor. This section shall also apply, as appropriate, to the governor-elect and the lieutenant governor-elect.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 51 (2024)
Referred to in Iowa Code §7.14

Sec. 18. Duties of lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor shall have the duties provided by law and those duties of the governor assigned to the lieutenant governor by the governor.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 42 (1988)
1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the second Monday in January 1991

Sec. 19. Succession to office of governor and lieutenant governor. If there be a vacancy in the office of the governor and the lieutenant governor shall by reason of death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives; and if the speaker of the house of representatives, for any of the above causes, shall be incapable of performing the duties of the office of governor, the justices of the supreme court shall convene the general assembly by proclamation and the general assembly shall organize by the election of a president by the senate and a speaker by the house of representatives. The general assembly shall thereupon immediately proceed to the election of a governor and lieutenant governor in joint convention.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 42 (1988)
1988 repeal and rewrite was effective beginning with the second Monday in January 1991
Referred to in Iowa Code §7.14

Sec. 20. Seal of state. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Iowa.

For a description of the great seal of Iowa, see Iowa Code chapter 1A

Sec. 21. Grants and commissions. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 22. Secretary — auditor — treasurer. A secretary of state, an auditor of state and a treasurer of state shall be elected by the qualified electors at the same time that the governor is elected and for a four-year term commencing on the first day of January next after their election, and they shall perform such duties as may be provided by law.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 32 (1972)

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Courts. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Court of appeals, see Iowa Code §602.5101

Sec. 2. Supreme court. *The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.**

*See this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §10; see also Iowa Code §602.4101

Sec. 3. Election of judges — term. Repealed by Amendment 21 (1962).

Sec. 4. Jurisdiction of supreme court. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may, by law, prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs

and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and shall exercise a supervisory and administrative control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

Amended by Amendment 21 (1962)
See Iowa Code §602.4102, 602.4201, 602.4202, 624.2

Sec. 5. District court and judge. Repealed by Amendment 21 (1962).

Sec. 6. Jurisdiction of district court. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Statutory provision, see Iowa Code §602.6101

Sec. 7. Conservators of the peace. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 8. Style of process. The style of all process shall be, “The State of Iowa”, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Sec. 9. Salaries. Repealed by Amendment 21 (1962).

Sec. 10. Judicial districts. *The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the number of judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.*

At any regular session of the general assembly the state may be divided into the necessary judicial districts for district court purposes, or the said districts may be reorganized and the number of the districts and the judges of said courts increased or diminished; but no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office.

Paragraph 2 added by Amendment 8 (1884); much of paragraph 1 appears to be superseded by paragraph 2

Sec. 11. Judges — when chosen. Repealed by Amendment 21 (1962).

Sec. 12. Attorney general. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an attorney general by the people, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and qualifies.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 32 (1972)

Sec. 13. District attorney. Repealed by Amendment 31 (1970).

Sec. 14. System of court practice. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this state.

For provisions relative to the grand jury, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. I, §11
Statutory provisions relating to the organization and administration of the judicial branch, see Iowa Code chapter 602

Sec. 15. Vacancies in courts. Vacancies in the supreme court and district court shall be filled by appointment by the governor from lists of nominees submitted by the appropriate judicial nominating commission. Three nominees shall be submitted for each supreme court vacancy, and two nominees shall be submitted for each district court vacancy. If the governor fails for thirty days to make the appointment, it shall be made from such nominees by the chief justice of the supreme court.

Added by Amendment 21 (1962)
Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §46.14 and 46.15

Sec. 16. State and district nominating commissions. There shall be a state judicial nominating commission. Such commission shall make nominations to fill vacancies in the supreme

court. Until July 4, 1973, and thereafter unless otherwise provided by law, the state judicial nominating commission shall be composed and selected as follows: There shall be not less than three nor more than eight appointive members, as provided by law, and an equal number of elective members on such commission, all of whom shall be electors of the state. The appointive members shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. The elective members shall be elected by the resident members of the bar of the state. The judge of the supreme court who is senior in length of service on said court, other than the chief justice, shall also be a member of such commission and shall be its chairman.

There shall be a district judicial nominating commission in each judicial district of the state. Such commissions shall make nominations to fill vacancies in the district court within their respective districts. Until July 4, 1973, and thereafter unless otherwise provided by law, district judicial nominating commissions shall be composed and selected as follows: There shall be not less than three nor more than six appointive members, as provided by law, and an equal number of elective members on each such commission, all of whom shall be electors of the district. The appointive members shall be appointed by the governor. The elective members shall be elected by the resident members of the bar of the district. The district judge of such district who is senior in length of service shall also be a member of such commission and shall be its chairman.

Due consideration shall be given to area representation in the appointment and election of judicial nominating commission members. Appointive and elective members of judicial nominating commissions shall serve for six-year terms, shall be ineligible for a second six-year term on the same commission, shall hold no office of profit of the United States or of the state during their terms, shall be chosen without reference to political affiliation, and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. As near as may be, the terms of one-third of such members shall expire every two years.

Added by Amendment 21 (1962)

Sec. 17. Terms — judicial elections. Members of all courts shall have such tenure in office as may be fixed by law, but terms of supreme court judges shall be not less than eight years and terms of district court judges shall be not less than six years. Judges shall serve for one year after appointment and until the first day of January following the next judicial election after the expiration of such year. They shall at such judicial election stand for retention in office on a separate ballot which shall submit the question of whether such judge shall be retained in office for the tenure prescribed for such office and when such tenure is a term of years, on their request, they shall, at the judicial election next before the end of each term, stand again for retention on such ballot. Present supreme court and district court judges, at the expiration of their respective terms, may be retained in office in like manner for the tenure prescribed for such office. The general assembly shall prescribe the time for holding judicial elections.

Added by Amendment 21 (1962)

Sec. 18. Salaries — qualifications — retirement. Judges of the supreme court and district court shall receive salaries from the state, shall be members of the bar of the state and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. Judges of the supreme court and district court shall be ineligible to any other office of the state while serving on said court and for two years thereafter, except that district judges shall be eligible to the office of supreme court judge. Other judicial officers shall be selected in such manner and shall have such tenure, compensation and other qualification as may be fixed by law. The general assembly shall prescribe mandatory retirement for judges of the supreme court and district court at a specified age and shall provide for adequate retirement compensation. Retired judges may be subject to special assignment to temporary judicial duties by the supreme court, as provided by law.

Added by Amendment 21 (1962)

Sec. 19. Retirement and discipline of judges. In addition to the legislative power of impeachment of judges as set forth in article three (III), sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) of the Constitution, the supreme court shall have power to retire judges for disability and to discipline or remove them for good cause, upon application by a commission on judicial qualifications. The general assembly shall provide by law for the implementation of this section.

Added by Amendment 33 (1972)

ARTICLE VI.

MILITIA.

Section 1. **Composition — training.** The militia of this state shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this state, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

Amended by Amendment 5 (1868)

Sec. 2. **Exemption.** No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: Provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

Sec. 3. **Officers.** All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE DEBTS.

Section 1. **Credit not to be loaned.** The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the state shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

Sec. 2. **Limitation.** The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more Acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. **Losses to school funds.** All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state, in favor of the respective fund, sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

Sec. 4. **War debts.** In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. **Contracting debt — submission to the people.** Except the debts herein before specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be

published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §49A.2 – 49A.4, 49A.6, 49A.8

Sec. 6. Legislature may repeal. The legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of any further debt, or liability, under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

Sec. 7. Tax imposed distinctly stated. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 8. Motor vehicle fees and fuel taxes. All motor vehicle registration fees and all licenses and excise taxes on motor vehicle fuel, except cost of administration, shall be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance and supervision of the public highways exclusively within the state or for the payment of bonds issued or to be issued for the construction of such public highways and the payment of interest on such bonds.

Added by Amendment 18 (1942)

Sec. 9. Fish and wildlife protection funds. All revenue derived from state license fees for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and all state funds appropriated for, and federal or private funds received by the state for, the regulation or advancement of hunting, fishing, or trapping, or the protection, propagation, restoration, management, or harvest of fish or wildlife, shall be used exclusively for the performance and administration of activities related to those purposes.

Added by Amendment 44 (1996)

Sec. 10. Natural resources. A natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund is created within the treasury for the purposes of protecting and enhancing water quality and natural areas in this state including parks, trails, and fish and wildlife habitat, and conserving agricultural soils in this state. Moneys in the fund shall be exclusively appropriated by law for these purposes.

The general assembly shall provide by law for the implementation of this section, including by providing for the administration of the fund and at least annual audits of the fund.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, the fund shall be annually credited with an amount equal to the amount generated by a sales tax rate of three-eighths of one percent as may be imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this state.

No revenue shall be credited to the fund until the tax rate for the sales tax imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this state in effect on the effective date of this section is increased. After such an increased tax rate becomes effective, an amount equal to the amount generated by the increase in the tax rate shall be annually credited to the fund, not to exceed an amount equal to the amount generated by a tax rate of three-eighths of one percent imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this state.

Added by Amendment 48 (2010)

Referred to in Iowa Code §423.2A, 461.3

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS.

Referred to in Iowa Code §12C.13

Section 1. How created. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. **Taxation of corporations.** The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

Sec. 3. **State not to be a stockholder.** The state shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

Referred to in Iowa Code §509A.12

Sec. 4. **Municipal corporations.** No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

Sec. 5. **Banking associations.** No Act of the general assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the Act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

Sec. 6. **State bank.** Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the general assembly may also provide for the establishment of a state bank with branches.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only, see 63 Iowa 11, 220 Iowa 794, and 221 Iowa 102

Sec. 7. **Specie basis.** If a state bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only, see 63 Iowa 11, 220 Iowa 794, and 221 Iowa 102

Sec. 8. **General banking law.** If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent. below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent. on the dollar, the bank or banks owning such stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks: and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only, see 63 Iowa 11, 220 Iowa 794, and 221 Iowa 102

Sec. 9. **Stockholders' responsibility.** Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only, see 63 Iowa 11, 220 Iowa 794, and 221 Iowa 102

Sec. 10. **Billholders preferred.** In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the billholders shall have a preference over its other creditors.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only, see 63 Iowa 11, 220 Iowa 794, and 221 Iowa 102

Sec. 11. **Specie payments — suspension.** The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only, see 63 Iowa 11, 220 Iowa 794, and 221 Iowa 102

Sec. 12. **Amendment or repeal of laws — exclusive privileges.** Subject to the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two thirds of each branch of the general assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

Analogous provision, see Iowa Code §491.39

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

1ST. EDUCATION.**

**See this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Section 1. Board of education. *The educational interest of the state, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the lieutenant governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the state.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 2. Eligibility. *No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the state.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 3. Election of members. *One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this Constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 4. First session. *The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the general assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 5. Limitation of sessions. *The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two thirds of the board, the governor may order a special session.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 6. Secretary. *The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the state. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the general assembly.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 7. Rules and regulations. *All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 8. Power to legislate. *The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted, to receive aid from the school or university fund of this*

state; but all acts, rules, and regulations of said board may be altered, amended or repealed by the general assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.***

*In the original text, a colon was used, see original Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education and School boards, §8

**This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 9. Governor ex officio a member. *The governor of the state shall be, ex officio, a member of said board.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 10. Expenses. *The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the general assembly.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 11. State university. *The state university shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other.**

*This provision may have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15. See also this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 2nd School Fund and School Lands, §2 and 5, and Art. XI, §8

See also Laws of the Board of Education, Act 10, December 25, 1858, which provides for the management of the state university by a board of trustees appointed by the board of education and statutory provisions in Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 12. Common schools. *The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the state, through a system of common schools and such school shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school as aforesaid may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code Title VII, subtitles 1 and 6

Sec. 13. Compensation. *The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the general assembly.**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 14. Quorum — style of acts. *A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law, for the government of common schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the state of Iowa".**

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 1st Education, §15; the board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code chapters 256 and 262

Sec. 15. Board may be abolished. *The general assembly shall have power to abolish or reorganize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the state in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.**

*The board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1

Statutory provisions, see Iowa Code Title VII

2ND. SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Section 1. Control — management. *The educational and school funds and lands shall be under the control and management of the general assembly of this state.*

Sec. 2. **Permanent fund.** The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all monies belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the state university. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

Sec. 3. **Perpetual support fund.** The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an Act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one,* and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent. as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

*In the original text, "Forty-one" did not contain a hyphen
Referred to in Iowa Code §16.4A

Sec. 4. **Fines — how appropriated.** Repealed by Amendment 35 (1974).

Sec. 5. **Proceeds of lands.** The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this state, for the use of the university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

Sec. 6. **Agents of school funds.** The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the state and county revenue for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. **Distribution.** Repealed by Amendment 39 (1984).

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. **How proposed — submission.** Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner, and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this state.

For statutory provisions, see Iowa Code §49.43 – 49.50 and 49A.1 – 49A.11

Sec. 2. **More than one amendment.** If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

Sec. 3. Constitutional convention. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may, by law, provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution, and propose amendment or amendments to same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention, and for submitting the results of said convention to the people, in such manner and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such a manner that electors may vote for or against each such amendment separately.

Repealed and rewritten by Amendment 22 (1964)
Statutory provision, see Iowa Code §39.4

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. Justice of peace — jurisdiction. *The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.**

Nonindictable misdemeanors, jurisdiction, see codified Iowa Constitution, Art. I, §11

*This provision appears to have been superseded or may be obsolete, see this codified Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §1; the office of justice of peace was abolished by 1972 Acts, ch 1124

Sec. 2. Counties. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area; except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of this state, may be organized without additional territory.

Sec. 3. Indebtedness of political or municipal corporations. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation — to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Statutory limitation, Iowa Code §346.24

Sec. 4. Boundaries of state. The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the general assembly.

See boundary compromise agreements at the end of the last volume of the Iowa Code

Sec. 5. Oath of office. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

See Iowa Code §63.10

Sec. 6. How vacancies filled. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. Land grants located. The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this state, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant, so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

Sec. 8. Seat of government established — state university. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the state university, at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

In January of 1855, the fifth general assembly established a commission to relocate the seat of government to within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers in Polk county, see 1855 Acts, ch 72

ARTICLE XII.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. Supreme law — constitutionality of acts. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith, shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

Sec. 2. Laws in force. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Sec. 3. Proceedings not affected. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §3, for omitted language

Sec. 4. Fines inure to the state. Repealed by Amendment 35 (1974).

Sec. 5. Bonds in force. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §5, for omitted language

Sec. 6. First election for governor and lieutenant governor. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §6, for omitted language

Sec. 7. First election of officers. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §7, for omitted language

Sec. 8. For judges of supreme court. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §8, for omitted language

Sec. 9. General assembly — first session. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §9, for omitted language

Sec. 10. Senators. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §10, for omitted language

Sec. 11. Offices not vacated. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §11, for omitted language

Sec. 12. Judicial districts. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §12, for omitted language

Sec. 13. Submission of Constitution. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §13, for omitted language

Sec. 14. Proposition to strike out the word “white”. [* * *]*

*This provision requiring the separate submission of the proposition at the same election as the original Constitution has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §14, for omitted language

This proposition was submitted to the electorate, but failed to be adopted; see, however, Amendment 1 (1868)

Sec. 15. Mills county. [* * *]*

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §15, for omitted language

Sec. 16. General election. [* * *]*

Added by Amendment 11 (1904); apparently superseded by codified Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §7, which was added by Amendment 14 (1916)

*This transitional provision has been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution, see original Constitution, Art. XII, §16, for omitted language

