

Andrew Sutherland Cooley (1804-1890) and Salome Warren (1809-1895)

Preface

The Cooley antecedents of the 11th generation author, Daniel Berton Cooley b. 1939 are: Clifford Coyne¹⁰, Robert Berton⁹, Robert Reed⁸, Andrew⁷, Noah⁶, Benjamin⁵, Benjamin⁴, Benjamin³, Daniel², and Ensign Benjamin¹.

This biography will be about Andrew Sutherland Cooley, 7th generation after first generation immigrant Ensign Benjamin Cooley, and Andrew's wife, Salome Warren, whose Warren background remains a mystery. I have chosen 'SAL-oh-may as the pronunciation of Miss Warren's given name.

Andrew and Salome

Andrew Sutherland Cooley was born 11 Jul 1804¹ in Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont to Noah Cooley (b. 2 Jul 1782 in Pittsford, Republic of Vermont, death information unknown) and Jane Sutherland (b. 24 Aug 1787 in Nine Partners, Dutchess Co, New York, death information unknown). Andrew died 28 Oct 1890 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa² and is buried in Old Garnavillo Cemetery, Clayton Co, Iowa.

Andrew was married to Salome Warren 10 Mar 1825 in Lockport Township, Niagara County, New York.³ She was born about August 1809 in Massachusetts⁴ and died 2 Nov 1895⁵ in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton County, Iowa. In an obituary written by their son, Stephen Warren, it is stated she was "a descendant of Jos. Warren of Revolutionary fame", however, that relationship has yet to be documented. See Salome Warren's current research status in [Appendix IV](#).

Children Analysis

According to various sources, Andrew and Salome's issue was 17 children. However, compiling such a large number of children has been difficult. It has required speculation on so-called "census children" where a child was learned from a United States Census or state census for a given year, then did not appear in the next available census.

In Stephen Warren Cooley's 1890 obituary for his father, Andrew Sutherland Cooley, a child, Willard K. Cooley, was stated to have died in 1855⁶ without further information. Willard did not appear in the US 1850 Iowa census or in the Iowa state census of 1854,⁷ therefore, I have placed him last in the list of children and assumed he was born in the period 1850-51 to 1853-54 and died in the same period. It is possible he could appear in another location in the list if his birth date were known.

- i. **New York Census Child 1**, female, b. est 1826⁸ in Niagara County, New York (in 1830 US New York census, not in 1840 Iowa census).
- ii. **New York Census Child 2**, female, b. est 1828⁹ in Niagara County, New York (in 1830 US New York census, not in 1840 Iowa census). Estimated birth 24 months after NY Child 1.
- iii. **Andrew Sutherland Cooley Jr**, b. abt 1830 in Cambria Twp, Niagara Co, New York;¹⁰ m. abt 1850 Ida Patience Wadsworth in probably Sierra County, California;¹¹ she was b. 16 Oct 1841 in Illinois,¹² d. 15 Oct 1926 in Alameda County, California;¹³ ¹⁴ he d. 1 Sep 1906 in Tehama County, Calif.¹⁵ Estimated birth 24.3 months after NY Child 2.
- iv. **Stephen Warren Cooley** b. 31 Oct 1831 in Oakland County, Michigan Territory;¹⁶ m. 1 Mar 1854 Maria Wentworth in Clayton County, Iowa,¹⁷ she was b. 5 Dec 1823 in New York, d. 18 Dec 1900 in Norfolk, Madison Co, Nebr,¹⁸ bur. Emerick Cem, Madison Co, Nebr; he d. 31 Dec 1906 in Alexandria, Douglas Co, Minn,¹⁹ ²⁰ bur. Emerick Cem, Madison Co, Nebr. Estimated birth 16.3 months after Andrew Sutherland Jr was born.
- v. **Thomas W. Cooley** b. abt July 1833²¹ in Oakland County, Michigan Territory; d. aft Oct 1890.²² Estimated birth 20.8 months after Stephen Warren was born.

- vi. **Michigan Census Child 1**, female, b. abt Nov 1834 probably in Oakland County, Michigan Territory; d. abt 1834-1840 in Iowa²³ since she is not found in the 1840 census. Estimated birth 16.3 months after Thomas W. was born.
- vii. **Iowa Census Child 1**, male b. abt Nov 1836 probably in Dubuque County, Iowa Territory; d. abt 1841-1849 in Iowa²⁴ since he appears in the 1840 US Census but not the 1850. Estimated birth 20-24 months after Michigan Child 1 was born.
- viii. **Noah Cooley** b. abt Sept 1838 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa;²⁵ m. abt 1855-56²⁶ Ruth Gladden b. abt 1840, Wisconsin Territory;²⁷ she probably died abt Mar 1916 and is probably buried at Mt Muncie Cemetery, Lansing, Leavenworth County, Kansas;²⁸ he d. 3 Jan 1915²⁹ in Leavenworth; burial unknown. Estimated birth 22.3 months after Michigan Child 2 was born.
- ix. **Emily E. Cooley** b. abt May 1840 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa;³⁰ m. 9 Dec 1858³¹ William R. Gladden Sr in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa³² who was b. abt 1838 in Wisconsin Territory.³³ There is no death information for Emily or William. Estimated birth 20.3 months after Noah was born.
- x. **Lewis T. Cooley** b. abt Apr 1842 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa;³⁴ m. bef 1876 Etta A [surname unknown];³⁵ she was b. abt Jul 1852 in Illinois,³⁶ d. abt 1935 in Port Angeles, Clallam Co, Washington.³⁷ His death information is unknown but he probably died between 1900-1910 in either Nebraska or Washington.³⁸ Estimated birth 23.3 months after Emily E. was born.
- xi. **Peter S. Cooley** b. abt Oct 1843 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co. Iowa;³⁹ never married; d. 15 Aug 1873 at McGregor, Clayton Co, Iowa,⁴⁰ buried Old Cemetery, Garnavillo, Clayton Co, Iowa.⁴¹ Estimated birth 18.3 months after Lewis T. was born.
- xii. **Heresy Churchill Cooley** b. 24 Dec 1845 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co. Iowa;⁴² m. 1875,⁴³ Cristina A. Thompson⁴⁴ who was b. abt Dec 1848 in Pennsylvania⁴⁵ and d. in Fayette County, Iowa; buried West Union, Fayette Co, Iowa;⁴⁶ he d. 7 Feb 1930 in West Union, Fayette Co, Iowa⁴⁷ and was buried there. Estimated birth 26.7 months after Peter S. was born.
- xiii. **Robert Reed Cooley** b. 14 May 1847 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co. Iowa;⁴⁸ m. 10 Dec 1874 Stella Alfresine Owen in McGregor, Clayton Co, Iowa,⁴⁹ she was b. 21 May 1850 in Alden Twp, McHenry Co, Illinois,⁵⁰ d. 10 Jun 1920 in Flagler, Kit Carson Co, Colorado, bur. Flagler Cemetery.⁵¹ He died 28 Dec 1917 in Flagler, Kit Carson Co, Colorado,⁵² bur. Flagler Cemetery. Estimated birth 16.9 months after Hersey was born.
- xiv. **Clara Salome Cooley**⁵³ b. 3 Sep 1848 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa,⁵⁴ m. abt 1869 Frederick Cook,⁵⁵ he was b. 21 Mar 1845⁵⁶ in Chillicothe, Ross Co, Ohio;⁵⁷ d. 17 Dec 1902 in Elkader, Clayton Co, Iowa;⁵⁸ she d. 7 Mar 1941 at Strawberry Point, Clayton Co, Iowa.⁵⁹ Both buried at Garnavillo Community Cemetery, Blk 8, Lot 5. Estimated birth 15.9 months after Robert Reed was born.
- xv. **Ella J. Cooley**⁶⁰ b. abt Apr 1850 in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa. Her marriage and death information are unknown.⁶¹ Estimated birth 19.6 months after Clara Salome was born.
- xvi. **Isabel S. Cooley** b. abt Oct 1851 probably in Garnavillo Twp, Clayton Co, Iowa. Her marriage and death information are unknown.⁶² Estimated birth 17.8 months after Ella J. was born.
- xvii. **Willard K. Cooley**, birth and marriage information unknown. He d. abt 1855⁶³ and his burial information is unknown.

Pittsford Vermont

The only knowledge we have of Andrew's early years spent in his birthplace, Pittsford Vermont, is a paragraph in the *History of Pittsford*⁶⁴ concerning his father, Noah Cooley, as follows:

Noah Cooley, son of Col. Benjamin, married Jane, daughter of Peter Sutherland, January 24, 1804, and located on the west side of Otter Creek, upon land now owned by Ransom Burdett. The house he occupied, built by him, stood on the east side of the old road leading from the residence of Tilly Walker to that of Peter Rice now R. Burdett's. The cellar of the house can still be seen in the pasture

about thirty rods west of the railroad. Mr. Cooley resided there a few years and then removed to the Western Country.

Niagara County New York

Stephen Warren Cooley stated in his obituary for his father: "Andrew Sutherland Cooley was born in the Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont July 11th 1804. When eight years old [1812] his parents removed to Niagara County, New York, where he was raised on a farm." However, Noah and Jane were still in Pittsford in 1813 as evidenced by a notice placed by Noah himself in the *Rutland County Herald* dated Wed July 28th 1813.⁶⁵

According to *Western New York Land Transactions 1804-1824* by Karen E. Livsey, Noah made his first purchase of land in the Holland Purchase,⁶⁶ Cambria Township, Niagara County, New York on May 8th 1815⁶⁷ (see Fig 1). Noah Cooley's brother-in-law, Andrew Sutherland, had bought land in the Holland Purchase about three years earlier (March 3rd 1812),⁶⁸ and had fought in the northern arena of War of 1812 while Noah rode out the war in Vermont. The war officially ended February 18th 1815 whence Noah came to Cambria Township and bought land just one mile west of Andrew Sutherland's property, both on Ridge Road.

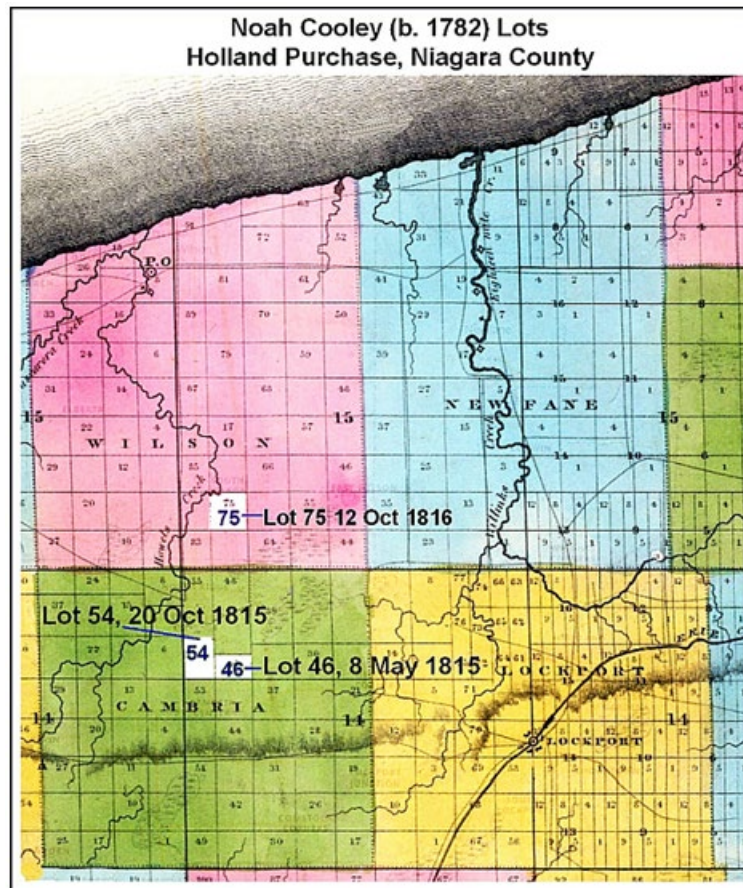


Fig 1. Noah Cooley's Holland Purchase Lots in Cambria and Wilson

1810 and 1820 US Census Analysis

In the 1810 United States Census for Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont the Noah Cooley household comprised five members: Three boys aged 10 and under, and the parents, Noah and Jane Sutherland. The boys were Andrew Sutherland Cooley, aged 6, Samuel Thurman Cooley, aged 4, and Caleb Carroll Cooley, aged 2.

The next United States decennial census occurred in 1820. Noah had moved from Vermont to Niagara County, New York and had purchased two lots (54 and 46) along Ridge Road in Cambria Township and a lot one mile north in Wilson Township (Lot 75).



Fig 2. Lots 75 and 65 in the Town of Wilson as they appeared in 2010

On August 7th 1820, the date of the enumeration, the Noah Cooley family had a home on Lot 75 in Wilson Township (see Figs 1 & 2). According to the enumerator there were 7 family members: Two males aged 10 and under (Noah aged 8 mos and Milton aged 2 yrs 8 mos), two males of ten and under 16 (Caleb aged 12 yrs and Samuel aged 14.4 yrs), one male 35 to 45 (Noah aged 38 yrs); one female 10 aged 10 and under (Jane Eliza ae 8 yrs 10 mos) and one female to 35 to 45 (Jane Sutherland aged 33 yrs).

The absence of one family member can easily be seen to be Andrew Sutherland Cooley aged 16 yrs, 1 mo, who should have been in the 'of 16 under 18' bracket. One explanation could be that oft times in the 19th century a young man became a hired hand and lived in the household of his employer away from his own family but an extensive census search in the four towns Cambria, Wilson, Newfane, and Lockport found no evidence Andrew S. Cooley lived in the area.

A tentative conclusion would be that the enumerator failed to mark a male in the 16-18 bracket but other possibilities do exist. An 1820 census analysis can be seen in this endnote.⁶⁹

Land Purchase in Michigan Territory

From the age of six to the age of about 23 no records of Andrew Sutherland Cooley have been found. In the meantime, cheap land in Michigan Territory was drawing not only New Englanders traveling the Erie Canal but northwestern New York migrants who had grown discouraged with the Holland Land Company policies that favored wealthy landowners. Some children of the Noah Cooley family were among them.

In 1827 we find Andrew's name on a deed of land purchased in Oakland County, Michigan Territory that was newly-opened to speculation that year. On June 11th 1827 Andrew S. Cooley of Bloomfield, Oakland County Michigan Territory paid Isaac Heth \$50.59 for the north half of the east half [actually the NE¹/₄] of the SW¹/₄ of Section 6, Township 1N, Range 10E, consisting of 40.47 acres. His brother, Samuel T. Cooley, also had bought land in Michigan about the same time but his deed has not been found.

Westward Ho

First, a short historical background of the New York to Michigan migration is appropriate to give context to Andrew Sutherland Cooley's removal from Cambria New York to Oakland County, Michigan Territory as well as

his two younger brothers, Samuel and Caleb, and my contention the Cooley brothers were duped into buying land unsuitable for cultivation.

It all started with the opening of the “Northwest” after the American Revolution.

Northwest Territory

The Northwest Territory, also known as the Old Northwest and formally known as the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, was formed by the Northwest Ordinance enacted July 13th 1787 by an organic act of the Congress of the Confederation of the United States. The territory comprised all the land west of Pennsylvania, northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River below the Great Lakes.

In the beginning, the 1787 ordinance lacked a strong central government to implement such a wide-ranging act. The need was addressed shortly when the United States federal government was formed in 1789 with George Washington as president. The First United States Congress reaffirmed the 1787 ordinance and, with slight modifications, renewed it producing the Northwest Ordinance of 1789.⁷⁰

Passage of the ordinance ceded all unsettled lands to the federal government and established the public domain thus requiring all claims by local territories in the area to be relinquished. The territories were to be administered directly by Congress with the intent of their eventual admission as newly-created states. The legislation was revolutionary in that it established a precedent for the ownership of lands by a central government rather than under the jurisdiction of the individually-sovereign original states as under the Articles of Confederation.⁷¹

Michigan Territory

The earliest European explorers of the area between Lac des Illinois (Lake Michigan) and Lac des Hurons (Lake Huron) were the French who, in the early 18th century, saw it primarily as a place to control the fur trade. Small military forces, Jesuit missions-to-Native American tribes, and isolated settlements of trappers and traders accounted for most of the inhabitants of what would become Michigan the next century.

This peaceful situation lasted about 50 years but at the conclusion of the French & Indian War of 1756 (the Seven Years' War in Europe) New France had ceded to England all the territory between the lakes plus parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

About 27 years later the American Revolution had been won and the same area between the two lakes was ceded, in principle, to the fledgling United States. Despite U.S. claims there, Britain refused to evacuate the forts at Detroit, Mackinac and elsewhere.

Britain's tacit support for the Northwest Native American tribes during the Northwest Indian War (1785-1795)⁷² was dependent on Detroit remaining out of American hands. But the position of the British and their allies in the Northwest deteriorated after the signing of Jay's Treaty and the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. After negotiations, the British evacuated Detroit on July 11th 1796 and the United States had finally established a presence in the Northwest.⁷³

Wayne County

By proclamation of acting governor and Northwest Territorial secretary Winthrop Sargent, Wayne County was erected on August 15th 1796, and included most of the area that later became the Michigan Territory, as well as portions of what are now Ohio and Indiana. Eventually, the area passed into the control of Indiana Territory under William Henry Harrison but the change from the government of the Northwest Territory to that of the Indiana Territory had little effect on Wayne County's limited operations. By Governor Harrison's proclamation of January 11, 1803, the courts of Wayne County—common pleas, orphans, and quarter sessions—kept their organization under the new territorial government, with almost identical composition.

Soon the logistics of governing such a large area went from difficult to almost impossible, with Gov. Harrison being responsible not only for the settlements in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois territories but the newly acquired District of Louisiana as well. Consequently, Michigan settlers petitioned Congress in December 1804, asking that Wayne County be set off as an independent territory. Shortly, Michigan Territory was established by an act of the United States Congress on January 11th 1805, effective June 30th of that year. On July 1st William Hull became governor of territory.

War of 1812

In the fall of 1811, Indiana's territorial governor William Henry Harrison led U.S. troops to victory in the Battle of Tippecanoe that destroyed the Native American settlement at Prophetstown. The defeat convinced many Native Americans in the Northwest Territory (including the celebrated Shawnee chief Tecumseh) that they needed British support to prevent American settlers from pushing them further out of their lands. Meanwhile, the so-called "War Hawks" in Congress were putting more and more pressure on President Madison to take action, so, on June 18th 1812 he signed a declaration of war against Britain.⁷⁴

U.S. forces immediately attacked Canada, then a British colony. On July 12th 1812 US General William Hull took his men across the Detroit River and laid siege to Fort Malden but he soon withdrew after Native American warriors under the leadership of Shawnee chief Tecumseh intercepted his supply train. British General Isaac Brock, who was the administrator in charge in Upper Canada (modern Ontario) and chased the Americans back across the river and began launching cannon fire at Fort Detroit from the Canadian side.

Then, on August 16th 1812, after constant shelling and the amassing of a large British-Native American force, the terrified General Hull surrendered Fort Detroit and his 2,500 men without a fight. It was a stunning victory for Britain costing the Americans an entire army and bringing their planned invasion of Canada to a halt (an essential part of the American war strategy).

From August 1812 until January 1813, Michigan was the front line of the War of 1812 as the Americans struggled to gain what they had lost. Major battles occurred in the Detroit area, with Detroit itself changing hands at least twice. First was the Battle of Frenchtown on January 18th 1813, an American victory, and second, the River Raisin Massacre on January 22nd 1813, a British victory later termed a "national calamity" by General Harrison.⁷⁵

The last great battle in Michigan Territory was the Battle of Mackinac Island from July 26th to August 4th 1814 in which the British were victorious. The fort remained in their hands until the end of the war.⁷⁶

The official end of the War of 1812 came when both sides signed a peace treaty on December 24th 1814 in the city of Ghent, United Netherlands (now in Belgium). The treaty restored relations between the two parties to *status quo ante bellum* by restoring the prewar borders of June 1812. Nonetheless, it took a month for news of the treaty to reach the United States during which American forces under Andrew Jackson won the Battle of New Orleans on January 8th 1815 and the British won the last engagement of the war, the Battle of Fort Bowyer,⁷⁷ on February 12th 1815.

The treaty did not take effect until the United States Senate advised and consented to ratification, which occurred unanimously on February 16th 1815. US President James Madison signed the treaty, and ratification was exchanged on February 17th 1815.

Tiffin Report of 1816

At the end of the war Congress authorized bounty lands to be awarded to soldiers in compensation for their service. Each man would get 160 acres in the Old Northwest Territory that included present day Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota.⁷⁸ Of those, Michigan Territory was to be allotted two million acres.

In the fall of 1815 Edward Tiffin, Surveyor General of the United States, sent surveyors north from Ft. Defiance (southwest of present Toledo Ohio), into the southeastern part of Michigan Territory to assess the land's

arability. Later that year they reported back to Tiffin that the area was unfit for agriculture. In turn, Tiffin reported to President Madison early in 1816 that "...the country altogether so far as it has been explored, and to all appearances, together with information received concerning the balance, is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of a hundred, if there would be one out of a thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation."

Congress acted swiftly and repealed the original bounty land act as related to Michigan by the act of April 29th 1816 that created 1,500,000 acres of land in Illinois and 500,000 acres in Missouri in lieu of the original 2,000,000 acres allotted to Michigan.

The Tiffin report was not the only pessimistic observation emanating from Michigan Territory. Earlier, General Duncan McArthur, who was stationed at Detroit, declared in a private letter: "I have no hesitation to say that it would be to the advantage of Government to remove every inhabitant of the Territory, pay for the improvements, and reduce them to ashes, leaving nothing but the Garrison posts. From my observation, the Territory appears to be not worth defending, and merely a den for Indians and traitors. The banks of the Detroit River are handsome, but nine-tenths of the land in the Territory is unfit for cultivation".⁷⁹

From *The Settlement of Michigan*: "In whatever way prospective pioneers may have appraised the available information on the quality of Michigan lands, they may also have been discouraged by rumors that the climate in the Detroit area was unhealthy. Hundreds of soldiers had died of disease at Detroit during the fall and winter of 1813. The most common ailment was malaria, which the people of the time attributed to the prevalence of swamps and bogs. In 1823 "intermittent fever"⁸⁰ and typhoid fever forced the abandonment of Fort Saginaw. In New England the warning about unhealthful conditions in Michigan was put into rhyme:

Don't go to Michigan, that land of ills;
The word means ague, fever, and chills

Historians generally agree the Tiffin Report combined with other, disparaging reports coming out of Michigan quashed interest in settling Michigan's interior until the late 1820's.⁸¹

Birth of Oakland County

Wayne County, comprising all of the present Lower Peninsula of Michigan, had been erected in 1796 and remained that way until after the War of 1812 ended (1815) when new counties began to be formed. From Wayne County, Macomb County was erected on January 15th 1818 then Oakland County was taken from western Macomb January 12th 1819.

Starting about the same time, efforts were underway to overcome the negativity of the earlier reports. Michigan Governor Lewis Cass and the Detroit Gazette began issuing glowing accounts of the interior of their territory. Major Oliver Williams and his companions, who visited in the early 1820s, reported "there was a fertile and beautiful country in the interior, when once the immigrant had penetrated through the marshy belt which girdled Detroit".⁸²

In fact, the marshy belt around Detroit contained the southeast portion of Oakland County, the place where the Cooley brothers unwisely chose to settle in late 1830.⁸³

Franklin, Oakland County

The four sections now known as Franklin (Sections 5-8, T1N, R10E) were organized in the far northwest corner of Southfield Township in 1821. The first settler in the area was Dilucena Stoughton who bought the east half of the NE quarter of Section 6 in 1824. Elijah Bullock was next when he bought the NW quarter of Sec 6 in 1825. Soon the locality became known as the Stoughton-Bullock Settlement.⁸⁴

During the next year and a half, several land speculators purchased land in the Stoughton-Bullock Settlement among whom was Isaac Heth who on May 18th 1827 purchased two lots along present Scenic Drive south of

Stoughton's and Bullock's original purchases. In an amazing flip sale, Heth turned right around and sold 40 acres of that land to Andrew Sutherland Cooley⁸⁵ on June 11th 1827 (see Fig 3). The deed states Andrew was a resident of Bloomington but there is no other record to confirm that.

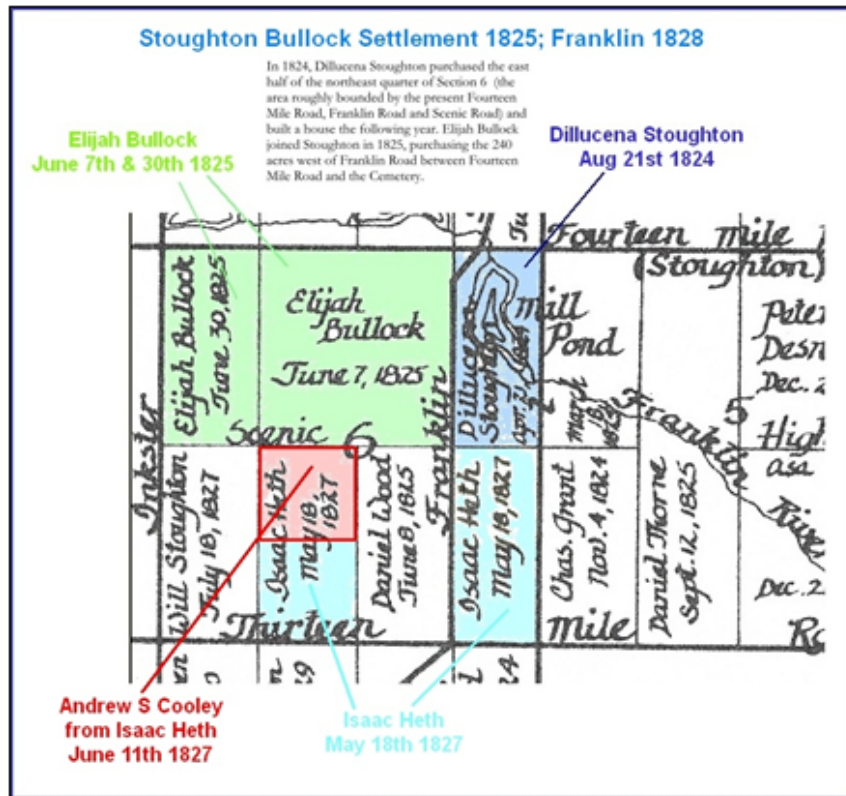


Fig 3. Plat map showing the development of Franklin, Oakland County, Michigan

In the meantime, Dr. Ebenezer Raynale arrived in Stoughton-Bullock Settlement and established a medical practice early in 1828. On September 19th 1828 Raynale renamed the settlement "Franklin" when he was appointed the first postmaster of the local post office. Mail was distributed along with his calls on the sick.



Fig 4. Wider view of Section 6, Township 1-North, Range 10-East

The Soil of Southfield Township

From the book *An Account of Oakland County* by Lillian Drake Avery, "The soil of [Southfield Township] was varied...the stiff lake clay found along the shore of Lake Huron extended over to constitute a large part of southeastern Oakland, but was traversed at intervals by sand ridges paralleling in general the lake shore and indicating that the shore of the lake at one time in the past extended over into this territory".

"Timber was abundant, oak, pine, elm, maple, beech, black-walnut and whitewood having been found in quantities. The better sandy soil, which may be the result of the sandstone formations which underlie the southeastern watershed of Michigan, supported large tracts of pine, the "Big Pineries" of the county, one of which¹ was in Orion township, having often been mentioned by pioneers".⁸⁶

"Franklin Village is characterized by a sharply contrasting topography that reflects the effects of the Wisconsin glacial period. The western and northern portion of the Village is a rolling, often rugged morainic^a upland, while the eastern and southern portion is predominantly a level lake and till plain.

"Since steep slopes, often up to 40 percent, characterized an appreciable area of Franklin Village, the potential exists for serious soil erosion. Although the sandy soils of the morainic area tend to be the most erodible, all soil types in steep slopes may undergo serious erosion if cleared of native vegetation".⁸⁷

In the topographical map below (Fig 5) the hilliness of Andrew's property (outlined in green) is evident.

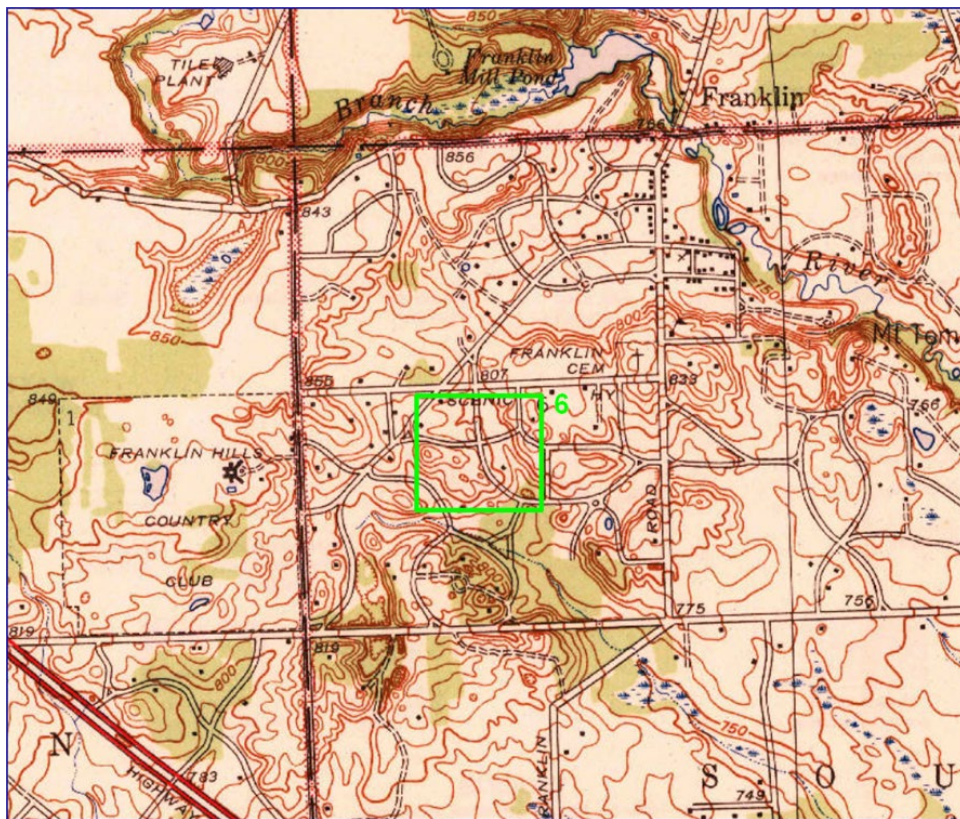


Fig 5. While topological maps of Franklin show Andrew's property to be at a higher elevation thus above the marshes, his property was still sandy, rocky, glacial drift that is not what one would call arable

Andrew S. Cooley's Property in Michigan

Since it was known that Southfield Township was difficult to cultivate because of glacial drift, it is this author's opinion that Andrew (and possibly his two brothers Samuel and Caleb) bought Michigan property *sight unseen*.

^a Characterized by an accumulation of boulders, stones, or other debris carried and deposited by a glacier.

His father's farm in Cambria, on which Andrew grew up, was somewhat flat and arable so one would think Andrew had the good sense to purchase similar property elsewhere yet his property in Franklin was nothing like his father's property in Cambria. See Figures 6 and 7 for a comparison of one of his father's lots in New York to Andrew's lot in Michigan.



Fig 6. Present Charles Road, in the middle of Andrew's former property in Franklin, Oakland County, Michigan. Notice the gravelly soil in the cut (date of picture August 2008)



Fig 7. Noah Cooley's Lot 54 in Cambria Township, Niagara County, New York (date of picture June 2010)

Michigan Territory Census of 1830

While Andrew's first land transaction took place in 1827 it wasn't until the United States Census of 1830 there was an official record showing that Andrew's family actually resided in Michigan Territory. In that census, enumerated November 1830, there were five family members in the household: One male under 5, one male 20 through 29, two females under 5, and one female 20 through 29. Three of these can be accounted for: Andrew Jr about 1-2 years old, Andrew himself, aged about 26, and Salome Warren, aged about 22.

The two females under five cannot be accounted for in any subsequent census so that is where my "census child" idea comes in. I have assumed they were born in New York and have assigned birth years of 1826 (New York Census Child 1) and 1828 (New York Census Child 2) to these young girls. Other situations are possible but it is certain Andrew Jr. was born in Cambria, Niagara County, New York about 1830.

Samuel T Cooley and Caleb Cooley

Mention of Andrew's brothers is appropriate. Samuel Thurman Cooley appeared contiguously with Andrew in the 1830 Michigan Territory census having a separate line item indicating that he was head of household and resided near, but separately from, Andrew. However, no land record for Samuel has been found prior to July 10th 1832, when he bought property in Shiawassee County, so it remains uncertain as to his exact place of residence in Franklin beginning November 1830.

Caleb Carroll Cooley was a resident of Oakland County as early as 1833 since he signed a petition, along with his brother Andrew, late that year. He does not appear in the 1830 US census but it is possible he was living with his brother Samuel Thurman in that census year.

Resale of property

While Andrew S. Cooley's purchase of land in Oakland County is somewhat perplexing, a resale of that same land is even more baffling. On June 9th 1831 Andrew Cooley and his wife Saloma (Salome) of the town of Southfield, County of Oakland, Territory of Michigan conveyed to Ebenezer Rayrale, (postmaster of Franklin), the north half of the east half [actually the NE¹/₄] of the SW¹/₄ of Sect 6, Twp 1N, R10E 40.47 acres, the *same* as Andrew bought in 1827.

The resale of that land is baffling because no more land transactions in immediate area involving Andrew S. Cooley can be found yet the family continued to live in Franklin through late 1833 evidenced by the birth of their 4th child Stephen Warren Cooley on October 31st 1831 in Franklin and their 5th child, Thomas W. Cooley, born in July 1833 also in Franklin. Then, later that year Andrew signed petitions to the US government in December 1833.

The burning question is: Where did the family live through the two and one half years from June 1831 to December 1833? Did Rayrale allow the family to live on the property they originally purchased? Future researchers may solve this conundrum.

Petitions to re-route east-west roads in Oakland County

First Petition December 10th 1833

In 1833, Cooley brothers Andrew S., Samuel T., and Caleb C. signed petitions circulated to certain Michigan Territory residents in Oakland County, requesting the Federal Government consider moving Grand River Avenue road, which passed through heavily timbered swamp land, to a more northerly route at higher elevation through Oakland County.⁸⁸

From the *Territorial Papers Part Twelve, Papers relating to the Administration of Governor Porter and of Acting Governor Mason 1831-1834* we have summarized:

"No. 96. Michigan Ty. To Change location of Road Dec. 10, 1833. 407 inhabitants of Michigan pray Congress to alter the location of the U. States, road leading from Detroit to the mouth of Grand river, so as to run from the 10 mile post the head of Walled Lake thence across Shiawassee river at or near to Salt Springs and thence through the seats of justice of the Counties of Clinton [Saint Johns], Ionia [Ionia], and Kent [Grand Rapids], it would save an immense expense in the construction of the road being now laid through a heavy timbered country, and across many extensive marshes and cedar swamps and passing through no important places...

[LC:HF, 23 Cong., 1 sess:DS] Dec 10 1833

[Section 10 of Subscribers to Petition Dated Dec 25 1833 ...Andrew S Cooley...

[*Endorsed*] Michigan Petition of Citizens living near the Grand River road in Michigan Territory, praying for a change in the location of said road---

It is evident this petition was poorly thought out. Lansing wasn't mentioned. Was the proposed route to go through Lansing or straight to St Johns (seat of justice of Clinton County)? If the proposed road went from the head of Walled Lake to St Johns then it would also pass through no important places (see Fig 8). Also Pontiac, a very important place, was left out. The petition was clearly self-serving for the 407 farmers in the immediate area in Franklin.

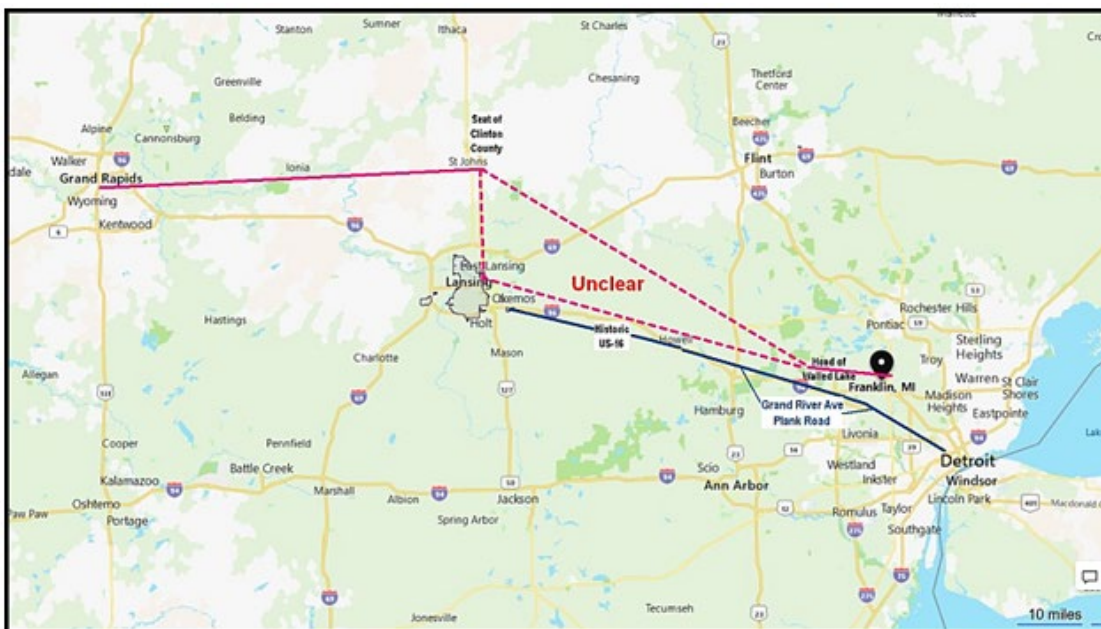


Fig 8. Requested re-route that was only clear in the Franklin, Oakland County, Michigan area

Another road was proposed earlier that better-served the interests of northern Oakland County including Pontiac. It is quite possible the Franklin petitioners were unaware of this already-authorized route.

In 1832 a road was authorized by Congress known as the "Grand River Road" (even though the Grand River Avenue, some thirty miles south, had been known as such for at least 10 years) that ran from Detroit through Pontiac and into Shiawassee County thence west though the fourth tier of counties. However, little was done to make this road passable until Michigan became a state in 1837.⁸⁹

In any case, the petition of December 10th 1833 was ignored by the US Federal Government. Besides, counter petitions were in circulation by residents along Grand River Avenue that claimed promises had been made to upgrade the existing road. As it turned out, this is exactly what was done. Nonetheless, very little progress was made until statehood.

Historic US Highway 16

Historic US 16 in Michigan was contiguous with Grand River Avenue for much of its length. Before the creation of the United States Numbered Highway System in 1926, the highway had been designated as state highway M-16. It cut across the Lower Peninsula in a northwest–southeast fashion from Detroit up to Grand Rapids and was one of the principal roads in the state prior to the post-World War II construction of the interstate highway system.

The original route along the Grand River Avenue corridor was as footpath used by the native population. The first European settlers in Michigan Territory used this trail and in some areas enlarged it for the passage of wagons.



Fig 9. Historic United States Highway 16 through Lower Michigan - Wikipedia

In Detroit, Grand River Ave is one of five major avenues (along with Woodward, Michigan, Gratiot, and Jefferson) that were planned by Judge Augustus Woodward in 1805 to extend from downtown Detroit in differing radial directions.

In the middle of the 19th century, the trail was expanded into a plank road that formed the basis for one of the first state trunk-line highways (M-16) in the early 20th century. Current segments of the roadway are still part of the state highway system as sections of M-5, M-11, M-43 or business loops off I-96.⁹⁰

Second Petition December 25th 1833

The second petition, that only Andrew signed (neither Samuel nor Caleb), involved a rather strange request for a military road leading from Ft Gratiot on the shores of Lake Huron to a junction with Grand River Avenue in Ionia County at the mouth of the Looking Glass River. This route was nearly fifty miles north of Franklin (running through Lapeer and Flint) so it is difficult to determine just what direct benefit to Franklin residents such a route would be. The reason given was protection of the lower counties from the wild unknown of the central and upper lands of Michigan Territory.

Here is the second petition summarized:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled.

The undersigned, your memorialists, citizens of the Territory of Michigan, most respectfully solicit the attention of Congress, to the subject of a MILITARY ROAD, leading from Fort Gratiot, situate on the southern extremity of Lake Huron, at the head of the River St. Clair, through the Counties of St. Clair, Lapeer, Shiawassee, and Clinton, to intersect at or near the mouth of the Looking Glass River, a Government Road now constructing from the mouth of the Grand River to Detroit.

The Territory, being mostly surrounded by the province of a Foreign Government, and its waters contiguous thereto, presents to a belligerent residing on our north, every opportunity of molesting our shipping, and thus preventing a safe and ready passage through our lakes and rivers. It therefore becomes indispensably necessary, that roads be laid out and constructed by Government, that will at all times insure a safe passage for troops, and munitions of war, and render our country free from impediment in case of hostile attacks.

Our settlements at present are but in their infancy, and not able to bear the burden requisite for the construction of necessary roads, consequently require the attention of Government in affording such assistance to its citizens as will facilitate the sale of Public Lands, and remove those obstacles which to us are insurmountable. - LCHF, 23 Cong, 1 sess:DS Pontiac 25 Dec 1833.

[Section 2 of Subscribers to Memorial] Pontiac O. County Dec 26 1833 ...A S Cooley...

[Addressed] Mr. Giles Bishop Bot of S Hodges [Postmarked] Pontiac January 1st 1834

[Endorsed] Michigan --Memorial, praying for the laying out and surveying of a road from Fort Gratiot to Grand River—M.T.



Fig 10. Proposed military road through the fourth tier of counties in Michigan Territory

Unfortunately, the petitions originating in Oakland County had little sway with Congress even after Michigan became a state in 1837. In fact, it wasn't until 1902 that the Grand Trunk, a road from Detroit through Pontiac, Durand, Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven became a reality. A railroad, now part of the Grand Trunk Western (Fig. 11), was later constructed along this route and the Grand Trunk Milwaukee Ferry Company ran rail ferries from Grand Haven to Milwaukee from 1903 to 1933.

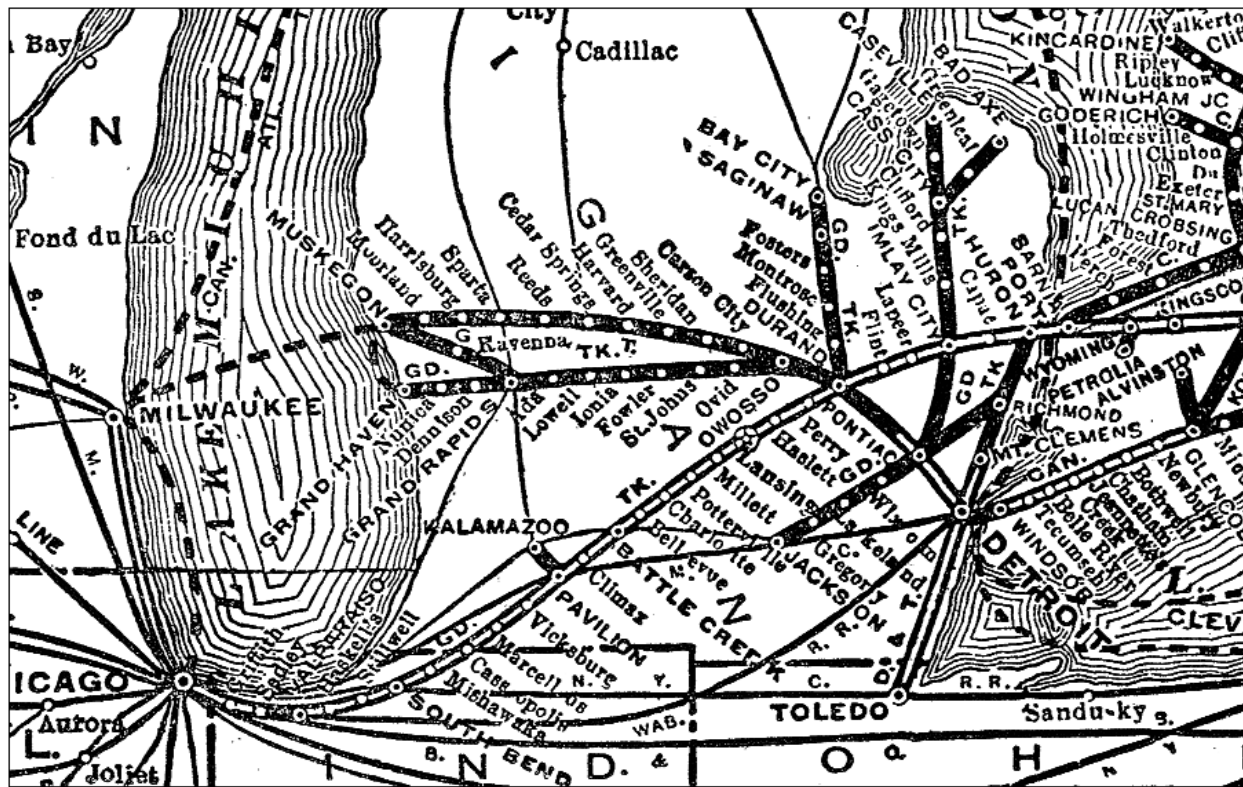


Fig 11. Grand Trunk Western Railway System, map courtesy American-rails.com⁹¹

Andrew S. Cooley in Michigan after 1833

The above petitions show that Andrew and family were still living in Michigan Territory at the beginning of 1834. In fact, he is found in an Ancestry.com Michigan Early Census Index year 1834.⁹² However, since information used to compile this census substitute index obtained names from lists of petition signers and from the 1830 US census, it is probably referring to Andrew's signature in January of 1834.

Andrew's brother, Samuel T. Cooley, was married 3 Feb 1831 to Electa F. Woodruff in Oakland County and obtained land in Shiawassee County eventually to wind up in Hillsdale County in 1835.⁹³ Caleb C. Cooley's whereabouts is unknown in 1834 but his first record after 1833 shows him obtaining a patent for land in the Michigan county of Lenawee on October 1st 1835.⁹⁴

Iowa Territory

No primary records of the Andrew S. Cooley family have been found for the period from early 1834 to September of 1838 when his eighth child, Noah, was born in Clayton County, Iowa. Consequently we will have to rely on secondary sources such as Warren Cooley's obituary of 1890 that states: "In 1830 they emigrated west, and located in Franklin, Oakland County, Mich., where they resided until 1834. But that spirit of the typical New Englander, which compels him to seek new scenes, drove him further west. He left his wife and five children in Michigan and sought a new home in Iowa".⁹⁵ (Please note that Stephen Warren was only three years old when his father left).

It is curious that Stephen Warren used the wording "left his wife and five children". In modern usage "leave" in this sense usually connotes "abandon". It could be true, though, because he was gone long enough for Salome Warren and children to give up hope he was alive and leave Michigan to return back to their home turf, the Lockport area of Niagara County, New York where her father-in-law, Noah Cooley lived. It is all the more curious since the United States Post Office had blazed "mail routes" from Detroit to Chicago and westward and

Andrew had the means to send messages to his wife, albeit very slowly. Even more troubling is that a "Michigan Census Child" was born in late 1834 adding to the distress Salome must have felt. The eldest child, Andrew Jr, was only four years old so there were no breadwinners in the family save Salome herself.

Stephen Warren's obituary continues: "He landed at Dubuque where he found employment with Dr. McCraney, on a farm. In the spring of 1835 he returned to Michigan by team, intending to bring his family to Dubuque. In the meantime his wife and family, not hearing from him had returned to New York, as they supposed him to have been killed by Indians".

He at once started on this tedious journey, found his family and brought them to Dubuque, where they arrived November 20th 1835. After remaining in Dubuque two years they came in company with Dr. Andros to Clayton County".

Clayton County Iowa

The *Clayton County History* states, "[In 1837] came Andrew S. Cooley, who settled on section 31...".⁹⁶ They arrived at small settlement known as Prairie La Porte ("Door-to-the-Prairie")⁹⁷ in soon-to-be Clayton County, then a part of Wisconsin Territory.⁹⁸

Andrew, as far as is known, did not leave an account of his journey from Michigan to Iowa. However, the first settler in the area, a medical doctor named Frederick Andros, did keep a detailed journal, and by good fortune, he resided in Franklin, Michigan, the same township where Andrew lived.

Dr. Frederick Andros⁹⁹

In Warren Cooley's obituary it was said that Andrew S. Cooley "came in company" with Dr. Andros in Dubuque, Iowa but it is more likely he met Dr. Andros in Franklin.¹⁰⁰ Andros had come to Franklin early in 1834 to help a local doctor during a cholera epidemic. From his journal:¹⁰¹

Here I met a Doctor by the name of Reynolds who said he had more than he could do [in fighting a cholera outbreak]¹⁰² and requested me to come out and join him as a partner. I returned to Detroit, settled up my business with Dr. Clark and moved to Franklin where I remained until the next October [1834].

Andros resided in Franklin less than a year when wanderlust struck. The lead mines at Galena, Illinois looked tempting.¹⁰³ The following excerpts detail Frederick's journey from Detroit through Chicago to Galena in far northwestern Illinois near the Mississippi River. Andrew Cooley quite likely took a very similar route a few months later though ending up across the river in Dubuque, Iowa.

[In Franklin] I met a man who had just returned from the [Galena, Ill] lead mines and spoke so encouragingly of them that I decided to go west. About the middle of October, 1834, I started in company with a...young man [not Andrew S Cooley] who had been for a number of years a pack peddler in Michigan. He drove a one-horse buggy which conveyed our baggage. I, with my wife, in a two-horse carriage followed.

Frederick and his wife followed the original Great Sauk Trail¹⁰⁴ from Detroit to Chicago, later made into a US Post Office route (the Chicago Turnpike or Old Chicago Road or Michigan Road or US Turnpike) eventually becoming US Highway 12 for most of its length.

A few days after leaving Franklin I found that [our companion] was traveling too slow for me, and the next day we left him behind. After getting to the door of the prairie¹⁰⁵ [probably modern-day La Porte Indiana¹⁰⁶] we had reached the very outskirts of civilization. From here to Chicago [about 71

miles] it was almost wholly unsettled, except occasionally a pioneer at whose house we stopped,



always finding a most cordial welcome.

Fig 12. Modern US Route 12 that roughly follows the old US postal route (US Turnpike) built in 1826

About a week after leaving Detroit, we reached Chicago which at the time contained perhaps twenty buildings [plans for Chicago were laid out August 4th 1830¹⁰⁷]. We remained here overnight, and after securing a supply of provisions we moved on, reaching the Fox River¹⁰⁸ about noon where we stopped for dinner [midday meal]. Here were the last inhabitants we would see 'till we reached the mines [near Galena about 127 miles west of Elgin]. After dinner we started toward a grove of trees which we reached just before sundown. Here were the old teepees still standing which had been left by the Indians the year before. We camped in one of the old lodges.

Upon making preparation for supper we found that most of our provisions had been stolen at Fox River. All we had left were a couple of loaves of bread, a pound or two of crackers, a couple of pounds of cheese and some coffee. A consultation was held and we concluded to proceed on our journey with what we had. I told the peddler to look after our horses and I would go into the timber and kill a rabbit or something for supper. My wife followed me, and we had not gone thirty or forty rods into the timber when she tapped me gently on the shoulder and said she saw the antlers of a deer. I asked her where and she pointed to a bunch of brakes. I looked and saw what I thought was a dry, forked branch but in an instant it moved. Bringing my rifle to my shoulder I fired as near where I supposed the head to be as I could. My wife sprang forward and exclaimed 'it is a little buck and you have killed it.' We called the man and soon conveyed it to our camp. We then pulled down a neighboring lodge and built a fire of the bark and poles, over which we cooked our supper, and a quarter of venison for the next day.

After breakfast next morning we moved on till we came to a small, deep stream [Rock River¹⁰⁹] which I think was an outlet of the Winnebago swamp. Here we again camped for the night, in the old Indian lodges. The stream was the first obstruction we had met with. We took the bottom of the wagon, corked it tight as possible, made a boat of it, and in this I conveyed my wife and baggage to the other bank. We then attached our ropes to the carriage. I was on one side and the man on the other. After we had everybody and everything safely over, all was comparatively plain sailing.

Frederick's route through present northern Illinois followed the Galena-Chicago Trail that was a postal route of the United States Post Office which contracted with private stagecoach lines in the area to carry the mail. The trail roughly followed modern US Route 20. In Jo Daviess County (Galena is the county seat) the trail became known as "Stagecoach Trail".¹¹⁰

We arrived at our destination in about five days from the time we left Chicago, the lead mines at Apple River [about 21 miles ENE of Galena]. In the morning we moved on to Galena, and on the next morning left there...

From the foregoing it appears that it took Dr. Andros only two days to decide that lead mining was not his cup of tea but no explanation is provided for his abrupt change in plans. He and his party proceeded northward on a riparian quest:

...and after the hardest day's travel about 15 miles up the Mississippi River bottom, which was extremely muddy, we reached what is now called Dunleath [modern East Dubuque], immediately opposite Dubuque. Here we stopped with the only settler at that point, by the name of Brophy. He and his Mother kept a stopping place for travelers.

In the morning, myself and wife crossed over to Dubuque in a skiff. At that time the only ferry across the river was a small flat boat, capable of carrying two horses and a wagon at one time, propelled by poles and oars. We went directly to the only hotel in the place. I had left my team in charge of my companion who succeeded in getting them over about noon."

In Dubuque, Dr. Andros set up a medical practice claiming to be "the first practicing physician north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi". In fact, "Iowa Medical Society records say the first physician to locate in Iowa to practice medicine was Frederick Andros, M.D., who came to Dubuque in 1833 [1834]. Local historians say he worked from a house shared with a lawyer and a printer".¹¹¹

At that time Iowa was a part of Michigan territory that also included present Wisconsin, a part of Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

Andros practiced medicine in Dubuque until June of 1835 when he became "tired with being constantly employed in my profession". He again surrendered to his wanderlust, and accepted an invitation from two miners to travel north in search of lead ore.

After the first twelve miles from Dubuque the country was entirely unsettled until we reached Turkey River [about 26 mi. above Dubuque], where we arrived in the evening. We stopped at the house of an old pioneer by the name of Hetfield and in the morning with the help of his canoe we swam our horses across the [Turkey] river.

From this point there was no sign of a trail except the one leading from the Indian Agency to the Turkey River. We followed this, I taking the lead, my companions frequently making detours down the ravines in search of the mineral rock, I in advance, keeping a sharp lookout for game. I saw innumerable deer but they were beyond my reach. I, however, killed two young turkeys which were about a quarter grown and a very large number of squabs.

[There were] young wild pigeons who [hadn't] left the nest but were really larger and heavier than the parent birds. Throwing a ball against the sticks which composed the nest, they would fall out where, as they could neither fly nor run, were easily captured.

I pushed on ahead until I came to a fine spring of water where I stopped, partially dressed my game and waited until my companions came up. We had traveled but a short distance when, passing very heavy under-growth, the prairie opened before us. We stopped and looked; it was the first time I had ever seen a prairie in its summer dress. I had crossed the Illinois prairies but they were in the seasoned yellow leaf and looked rather desolate than otherwise. To me it was beautiful beyond description. Narrow, gradually widening towards the North was covered with a carpet of grass which was thickly interspersed with flowers of all colors.¹¹²

Seemingly dazzled by the sight of the prairie before him, Dr. Andros stayed behind and explored the area around Cedar Creek.

The more I saw of the country, the more pleased with it I became and I thought 'if there's a peace to be found on the face of the Earth, the heart that's content may look for it here' and resolved that

this should be my future home...I started on foot toward the timber, and as I entered it, resolved to mark out a squatter's claim.

Since he was seeing the prairie "in its Summer dress" (the summer of 1835), it would have been three or four months later, about January 1836, when he actually returned to mark out an unofficial (squatter's) claim by painting trees, probably in Section 19 adjacent south of High Prairie (present-day Garnavillo).¹¹³ Then "in spring and summer of 1836 I moved my family on to the claim on High Prairie".¹¹⁴

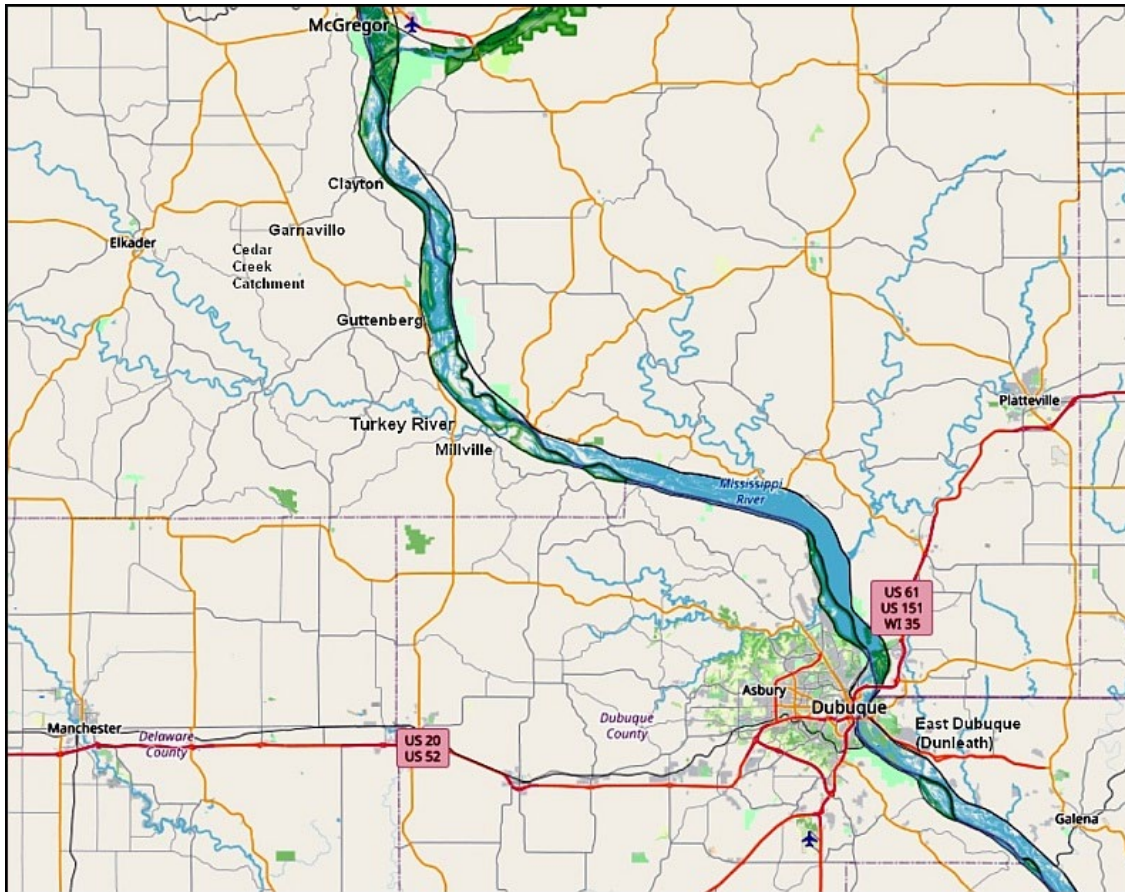


Fig 13. Clayton County from Dubuque to McGregor

The foregoing is an account of Dr. Frederick Andros' westward journey from Franklin, Michigan Territory to Dubuque, Wisconsin Territory to High Prairie, Clayton County, Wisconsin Territory. It is likely that Andrew S. Cooley followed a similar route from Franklin to Dubuque and then northwest to the Turkey River in 1835 or 1836 then High Prairie in 1837.

Other means of moving westward to Clayton County, Iowa can be found in [Appendix-I](#).

Historical Background of Clayton County Iowa Area

Native American

Three Native American Indian tribes, the Ioways, the Sac&Fox, and the Winnebago, occupied the geographic area in, around, and west of present-day Clayton County about the time the Cooleys arrived in 1837. But there was great turmoil amongst these three tribes, as well as between the Sac&Fox and their bitter enemies to the north, the Sioux (Santee Dakota and the Yankton Nakota).

In 1830 the U.S. Government had established a "Neutral Ground", a swath 40 miles wide running southwest from the northeast corner of present-day Iowa down into the center of the state, the southern boundary of

which was about 20 miles north of present-day Garnavillo (see Fig 14). The Neutral Ground was intended to separate the Minnesota Sioux from the Sac&Fox, who had been forcibly moved west of the Mississippi River about the same time. Adding to the volatility was the forced removal of the Winnebago tribe in 1833 from their ancient homeland at Red Banks on Green Bay to western Illinois then to a spot inside the Neutral Ground. All of this forced movement of tribes into loway territory pushed the loway tribe westward, ever closer to their unwanted final destinations in Kansas and Nebraska.

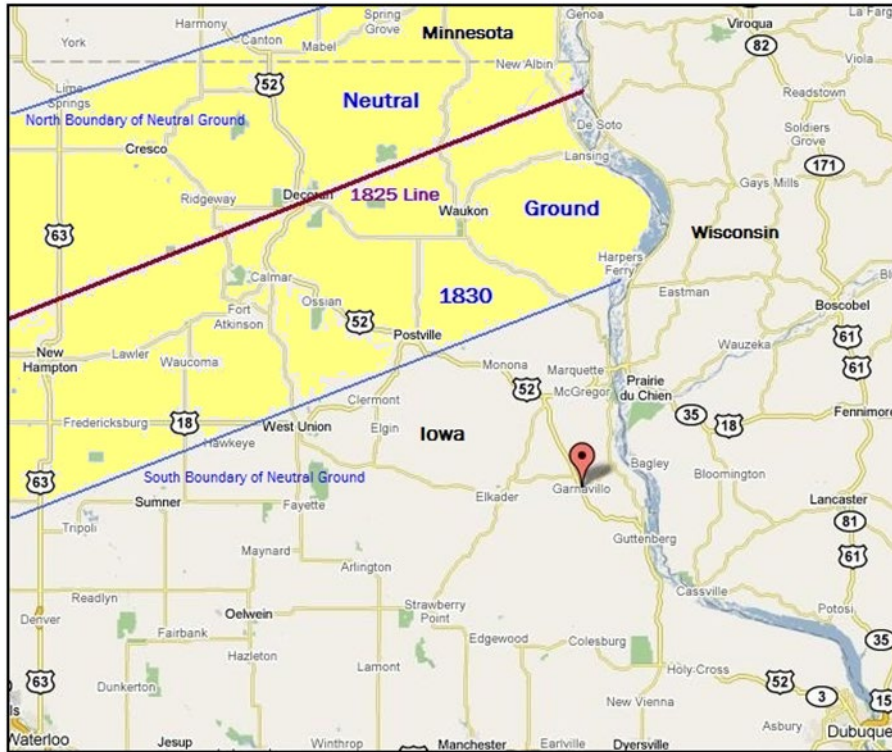


Fig 14. Neutral Ground established by the U.S. Government in 1830

[Appendix-II](#) traces these tribes separately from ancient homelands before European “discovery” to northeastern Iowa in the early 19th century to their final removal to reservations in western territories in the mid-19th century.

White Settlers Arrive in Eastern Iowa and Clayton County

The City of Dubuque (named for Julien DuBuque, the first white settler in the area) was established in 1833, making it present day Iowa’s oldest white settlement. Iowa originally comprised only two counties: Des Moines and Dubuque,¹¹⁵ both established in 1834. In the 1837 session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, Dubuque County was subdivided into 14 counties, including Clayton County.

"The first settler in Garnavillo Township [High Prairie] was Dr. Frederick Andros [and] to signify his arrival [he] marked a tree with black paint on January 6th 1836."¹¹⁶ Dr. Andros "was followed by John Gillette" according to an account dated February 16th 1859 by early settler, Jesse Clement. However, in an interview of John Gillette by James O Crosby, Gillette states "I came to this county in winter of 1835 6th Jany. [On the] 18th made a claim...and in June got here with my team and 3rd day of June began breaking prairie on High Prairie - 1st breaking." Since Andros and Gillette arrived and made claims about the same time, Gillette doubtless meant 1836. He continues, "in winter of '36-'37 Dr. Andros and I...killed more [turkeys] than we could eat..." He recalls that "Cooley came on in fall of '36 or spring of '37".¹¹⁷

Thus, from Gillette's recollection and *The History of Clayton County* ("[In 1837] came Andrew S. Cooley, who settled on section 31..."),¹¹⁸ Andrew Cooley's arrival in High Prairie was about a year after Andros and Gillette.

When he did get there, assuming he went directly to section 31, Andros was located about one mile north, possibly another early arrival, Richard Only, one and a half miles to the north, the future Garnavillo town site two miles north and John Gillette about 3 miles north.

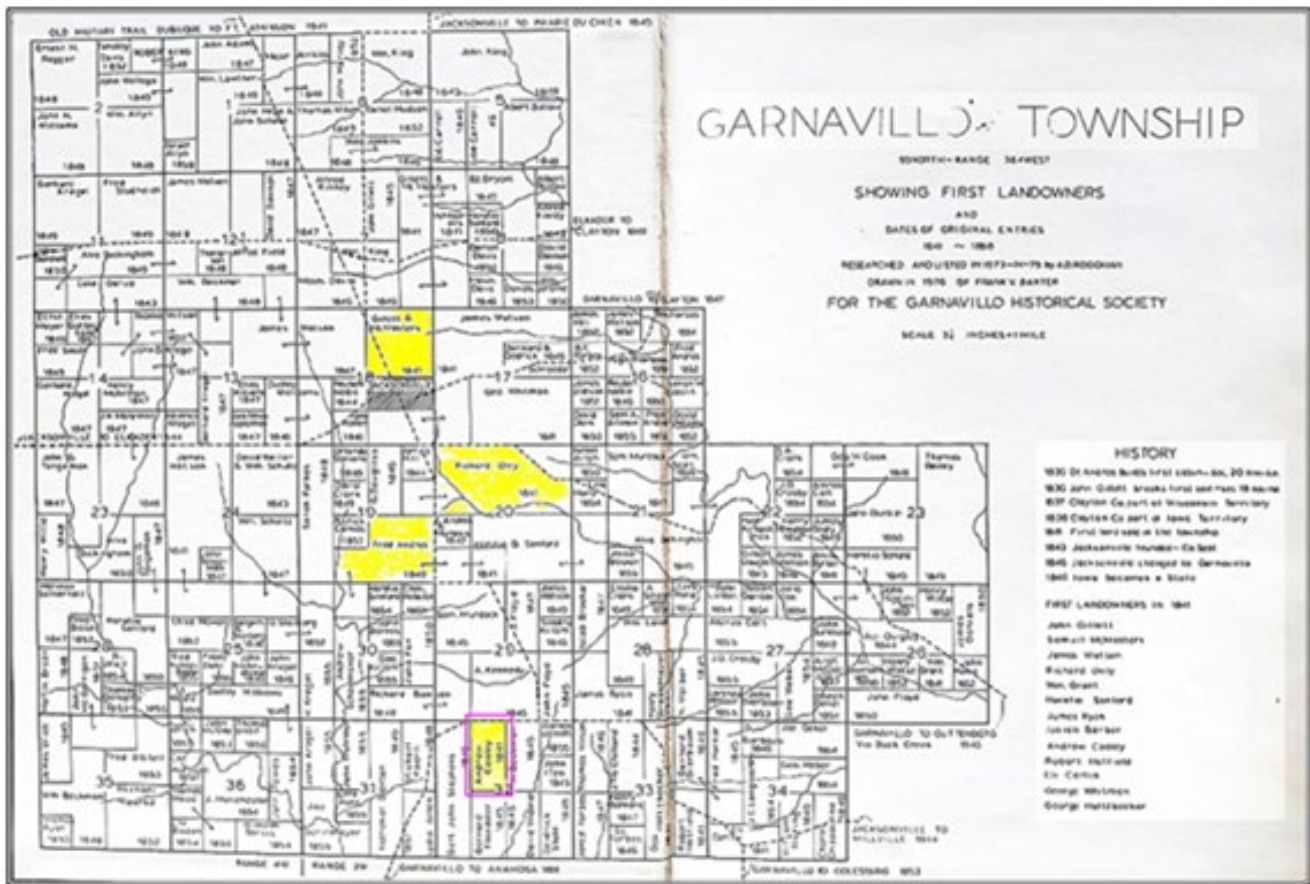


Fig 15. Inside front cover of Garnavillo, Gem of the Prairie showing first settlers Gillette, Only, Andros, and Cooley highlighted. Map drawn in 1970 by Frank V. Baxter for the Garnavillo Historical Society.

An interesting observation about land and claims in Iowa Territory is contained in a letter from George A. Whitman to his father dated July 7th 1838, with a return address "Turkey River Post Office, Thirty Miles above Dubuque, Iowa Territory." George writes,

The claim I have to the land I am improving is like all the other claims in the territory...there is not a man in Iowa Territory who has a deed of his lands. There is a sort of combination among the settlers to support one another at the day of sale and keep the speculators out. So sure are they of the lands they claim that they make as much improvement as though they now had government deeds for them. So great is the number whose interest is to keep the speculator out, he durst not come, neither would it be safe for him to bid on a settler's improvement for it is the avowed intention of many of them to protect their's with rifle, and defend their claims at the hazard of their lives."

A dilemma arises from the above accounts and that of Stephen Warren Cooley's account in the obituary of his father: "In the fall of 1837 they located on the banks of the Turkey River in Millville Township. They remained here until 1839 when they again returned to the prairie near Garnavillo and in 1840 took up and improved some government land three miles south of the town."

If they did, indeed, initially settle on the banks of the Turkey River then Andrew would have been some 20 miles south of High Prairie and John Gillette would not have said that Cooley came in late 1836 or early 1837 and the *History of Clayton County* would not have said Cooley came in 1837 and settled on section 31 which is

three miles south of present Garnavillo Village in Garnavillo Township not in Millville Township. The only possibility is that Andrew did not stay in Dubuque two years, as Stephen Warren said, but settled in Millville for a brief time in 1836.

In any case, all the white settlers in the area from 1835 to 1841 were squatters as explained by George A. Whitman above. It is more likely, then, that Andrew squatted on land in Section 31 in 1837 then officially settled on adjacent Sec 32 in 1841 with a government patent. The same goes for Andros, Gillette, and Richard Only all of whom squatted on their land in 1836-37 then made it official later.

From *Garnavillo, Gem of the Prairie*: "Up until 1840 and a bit beyond, things were quiet, neighbors were miles apart, and much of the land was still unclaimed...the early arrivals knew that there would be hardship and big changes awaiting them...the ideal home sites would have fine level prairie ground, a spring in the farm yard and a sufficient stand of timber for all their needs."¹¹⁹

Early High Prairie Life

The first few years would have been daunting for the Cooleys. Cabin erection, requiring the hewing of logs and help from their neighbors, would have been undertaken by the family alone.

With an axe the pioneer could erect a cabin, make firewood and provide fencing material, but the building of a log house, to have a bit of refinement, would require just a little lumber for the floor, the roof sheathing, the loft planking, and a door. Also, the interior should hold the luxury of a table and a bench made of boards. Therefore, the first industry needed would be that of a sawmill.¹²⁰

This implies the need for professionally sawn logs to add livability to a cabin but the first sawmill in Garnavillo Township, the Upper Buck Creek Mill about one mile east of the village, began operation May 15th 1852,¹²¹ therefore, any settler arriving in Garnavillo Township before 1852 would have had only himself and family and, possibly, charitable neighbors to help erect a cabin unless lumber was imported from elsewhere. In fact a sawmill was built in 1843 in Elkport about 13 miles south that could well have provided sawn logs for High Prairie settlers.¹²²

The log cabin, depicted in Fig 16, was built by the Garnavillo Historical Society in Garnavillo's small park on Main Street and is typical of more luxurious cabins in the early days of Clayton County.¹²³



Fig 16. Log cabin replica in City Park Garnavillo Iowa

From *The Clayton County History* we have an interesting exposition on the construction of a pioneer's log cabin.

Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling...[neighbors were called in at this point to have a 'house-raising']. The ends of all logs needed to be precisely saddled or mortised so that when laid into place they would rest one above the other with minimum space between. The next day the proprietor would proceed to 'chink' and 'daub' the cabin to keep out the rain, wind, and cold.

There were various ways of matching ends of the logs from the plain saddle notches to intricate mortise designs. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat light shingling, generally about two and a half feet in length.

These clapboards were fastened to their place by 'weight-poles' corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by 'runs' or 'knees' which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a froe which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the froe was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire place thus made was often large enough to receive firewood six to eight feet long...For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper...A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had, otherwise, the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building.

The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch with catch then finished the door and the latch was raised by anyone on the outside by pulling a leather string...[which] for friends and neighbors and even strangers, the 'latch string' was always hanging out as a welcome.

In the interior over the fireplace would be a shelf, called 'the mantle' on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and tableware, possibly an old clock...the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood [on which] pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the 'old folks' and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another corner stood the old-fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table...in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates...while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools." ¹²⁴

High Prairie Hazards

Native American Battles

The Jesse Clement account of the very early days (cited above) recalls that: "[In] the winter of 1837-1838, there was an attack near [High Prairie] by the Sacs and Fox Indians on the Winnebagoes, and 37 of the latter were killed."

It is known that in 1833 the Winnebago were moved by the U.S. Government into the "Neutral Ground" (see Fig 14 above), a swath of land about 20 miles north of High Prairie intended to separate the warring Sac&Fox to the south and Sioux to the north. It is uncertain how close to High Prairie the attack occurred.

The Cooleys quite likely witnessed many skirmishes among Native Americans until the mid-1840s, when the Sac&Fox were forcibly driven west and the Winnebago relocated north to Minnesota. These skirmishes were probably uncomfortable for white settlers who thought eastern Iowa was theirs to settle, but it should be noted that the Native Americans were neither resisting nor attacking white settlers to any great extent, their hostilities being largely directed at one another.

Rattlesnakes

Rattlesnakes were another risk of living in eastern Iowa in the early times. Dr. Andros' journal notes:

[T]he country was very much infested with rattlesnakes...they seem to possess one redeeming quality; they never bite without giving a warning rattle...as the cold weather approaches [they] seem to hunt for warmer quarters and in this way are frequently found near or under dwelling houses.

The bite is extremely dangerous...For more than thirty years I treated large number of bites. I called early after the infliction of the wound, I would scarify¹²⁵ it very freely and as deep as I thought the poison lay, afterwards sucked the wound thoroughly by the aid of a tobacco pipe. After which I would fill it with diluted Spts. of Ammonia¹²⁶ and then, if the wound is in the lower extremities, I would apply a poultice of bran wet with a lye made of wood ashes as strong as could be used without excoriating the skin. This I would apply from the foot to the body, making it thick and keeping it moist with lye solution.

This I would continue for several days, at the same time using a stimulant of whiskey and milk and occasionally a dose of Carbonate of Ammonia. One of the physiological effects of the poison [is] bleeding from the gums and nostrils...if the patient is not seen for a day or two after the infliction of the wound, the treatment much resembles that of a low type of fever, for you will very soon find on the limb and over different parts of the body petechia [dark colored spots]."¹²⁷

From Dr. Andros' exposition on the treatment of a rattlesnake bite, the prognosis would seem to be quite poor but Dr. Andros writes, "the bite is not as fatal as is generally supposed...I think I have seen more than 100 cases of their bite...and I never saw but one death."¹²⁸

Epidemics

Contagious diseases were a constant threat, but stricken families had to suffer through the scourge alone. From *Garnavillo Gem of the Prairie*,

[Word had spread in High Prairie that] the Schaefer's had diphtheria and that the children were sick, and there were many. Soon word came that the children were dying. [Mr. Schaefer] was at the heart-breaking task of making caskets for his children. [As the children died he] would place the deceased child into the homemade casket and then would proceed to load it on his lumber wagon for burial. There was no funeral hearse, no wake and no church service."¹²⁹

Another early arrival in High Prairie, Dr. John Linton, recorded a treatment for consumption (tuberculosis): "Use lye made from the ashes of young hickory saplings three times a day in new milk. Increase the dosage as you gain strength."¹³⁰ In this modern time one may think that hickory ashes and milk don't appear to be an effective treatment for tuberculosis but keep in mind that penicillin was derived from penicillium mold, and many modern drugs have been based on natural remedies.

Farming

Since Andrew and family were among the earliest arrivals in eastern Iowa, not only did they have to construct living quarters by themselves, but they also had to go it alone to earn their keep by farming completely virgin land. In later years, the whole community pitched in to help a new arrival build his cabin and begin tilling the land but the early years were different.

Elmer J. Kregel, whose grandfather arrived in the High Prairie area in the 1840s, reminisces concerning the difficulty of the harvest in the early days.

The harvest of small grain always was hard, hot work...grain was cut by hand with what was called a cradle, which is a long bladed scythe with long wooden tines that catch the grain as it falls and then it is dropped on the ground in smooth sheaves. It is then tied with a band made from a small handful of cut grain.

Before the advent of the corn picker the harvesting of corn was a matter of work and endurance and all farmers were on an equal basis. Unless they ran hogs into a field to harvest it, they had to pick by hand and toss it ear by ear into a wagon box...A good hand picker would pick about a hundred bushels a day...The wagons would have high side boards on the far side and on the near side it would be about 26 inches high. They would pick two rows at a time, and as the corn would be thrown into the wagon it would hit the high side board and drop into the box making a lot of noise and the high board was called a 'bang board'.

A pair of canvas gloves never lasted a day. The reaper was the first machine used to cut grain; it was a machine with a sickle and a platform where the cut grain fell on, then a mechanical rake would rake the straw off the platform in smooth sheaves that would be tied into bundles. This kind of work took a lot of help and usually extra men were hired for the harvest.¹³¹

Andrew Gets Established

The History of Clayton County states: "The first birth was either that of Storrs Andros, son of Dr. Frederick Andros, or that of Noah Cooley, a son of Andrew S. Cooley." From Dr. Andros' journal it is likely that his son, Storrs, was born in the summer of 1836 while Noah Cooley's birth date has been determined from U.S. census records to have been September 1838. Thus, Storrs Andros clearly won the Clayton County first-born contest.

In his first public record in Iowa, Andrew was on jury duty. From *The History of Clayton County* in a section entitled "Early Court Sessions": "[In April, 1839] the petit jurors^b for this term were...A.S. Cooley..." among others.

In 1839 the county seat was still (the real) Prairie La Porte (Guttenberg), so Andrew had to travel about 10 miles to the southeast when court was in session (about a 2½ hour walk; less by horse, of course).

An Official Homestead

After squatting in Section 31 for about four years, Andrew formally acquired the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Twp 93, Range 3 from the United States Government in 1841 with a Federal Land Patent, Certificate No. 1645.¹³² It was the highest, flattest tract in Section 32 and was less than a mile from Cedar Creek as a water source. See Fig 15.

Quoting from the Reminiscences of Amelia Murdock Wing,¹³³ daughter of Judge Samuel Murdock another early, High Prairie settler:

^b A petit jury sits at civil and criminal trials. Today it's also called a trial jury.

Previous to the Homestead Act of 1852, settlers bought land from the government at \$5 an acre. The term 'pre-empted land' was applied to it. The first farm south of Garnavillo to be thus pre-empted was the farm of Reuben Noble...In the neighborhood of "Evergreen Farm" [Amelia's father's farm]—just about a mile south—was the Stillman place. This, too, had been government land...About a half-mile below Stillman's was the Kilham place, also government land...Another government home nearby was owned by the A.S. Cooley family...Near the Cooley place stood the little country school house, dear to the memory of so many who got their first schooling there.¹³⁴

A section of *Garnavillo, Gem of the Prairie* entitled "Lost Hollows of Garnavillo" contains the following: "Cooley Hollow...has its source south of Garnavillo in Sec. 32 and carries on southward where it enters Cedar Creek. It was named after early landowner, Andrew S. Cooley..."¹³⁵

While farming in a "hollow" may appear less desirable (the elevation ranges from 1000 feet above sea level down to about 900 feet at the southern boundary of Section 32), most Cooley Hollow lands were acquired by 1845 and are completely farmed today.



Fig 17. Cooley Hollow

As a comparison, in Andrew's former section to the west, Section 31, Cedar Creek dominates as well as in Sections 30 and 19 to the north and Section 1, Twp 92 to the south. While Cedar Creek watershed elevations range from 1000 feet down to about 820 feet, all of this land was acquired by 1856-57. In 1998, timber was evident in the area where present-day Jigsaw Road curves south immediately west of the old A.S. Cooley property.

County Seat

An early Clayton County political struggle concerned the location of the county seat ("The Great Courthouse Battles"¹³⁶). See [Appendix-III](#) for a brief history. In a James O. Crosby interview of Andrew Cooley ("one of the earliest to come"):

Under the Act of 1840, the Commissioners in 1841 met and selected a site on the NE¼ of Sec 18-93-3 [Section 18, Township 93, Range 3N] by name "Alotat" [a Native American Sac word meaning "gander"]. The vote was had pursuant to law and resulted in favor of Prairie La Porte [present day Guttenberg].¹³⁷

That is, when the question of relocation of the County Seat from Prairie La Porte (Guttenberg) to Alotat (present-day Garnavillo) was presented to county voters in an election held in August 1840, it was rejected in

favor of Prairie La Porte, where the county seat remained for three more years.

In 1843 once again the pressure was on to move the county seat away from Prairie La Porte, so the Iowa Territorial legislature passed an act relocating "the seat of justice of Clayton county...[to] the north 80 acres of the SE¼ of Sec 18, Twp 93N, Range 3W...[to be named] Jacksonville (in present Garnavillo Township)." ¹³⁸

Continuing with the same James O Crosby interview of Andrew Cooley,;

James & Emily Watson gave the deed to the 80 acres as a gift for the county seat and the town of Jacksonville. County Commissioners shall use all the proceeds of the sales of said land to erection of public buildings for the use of said county and for no other purpose or use whatever. ¹³⁹

Clayton County Board of Commissioners

The picture in Fig 18 appears on page 111 of the *Clayton County History*, one image of a collage of important men in the early history of Clayton County. The framed collage, possibly the original, is on display at the Garnavillo museum up in the front mezzanine.

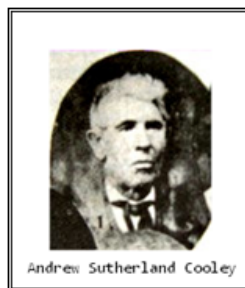


Fig 18. A.S. Cooley from collage

Soon after Jacksonville became the county seat, Andrew S. Cooley, Eliphalet Price, and Thomas C. Linton were installed as members of the Clayton County Board of Commissioners. Although their term was for 1842-43, their first meeting didn't take place until October 2nd 1843 at which time they ordered that the next term of the district court was to be held in Jacksonville in January of 1844. ¹⁴⁰ Also, the commission "fixed the grocery licences at \$25.00 per annum, bar licence connected with a tavern for \$25", and it was ordered that "no licence be issued for the sale of liquors within five miles of the Winnebago lands". ¹⁴¹

In February 1844 the Board ordered a survey of Jacksonville to be conducted by the County Surveyor, C.S. Edson, in the following month. ¹⁴² By an odd quirk, Edson's survey drew Jacksonville's axes at a 21° angle to true east-west (69° to true N-S). (See map below). While this had little impact on the town itself, subsequent surveys of adjacent farm land would be-come a major headache. ¹⁴³



Fig 19. Bing map of Garnavillo Village

On August 5th 1844, Andrew was elected Justice of the Peace for the Jacksonville precinct, Clayton County, Territory of Iowa,¹⁴⁴ another position in county government concurrent with his position as a County Commissioner.

In April 1845, the Commissioners, possibly in response to the political strife of the time (Abolition), changed the names of three streets in Jacksonville from Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson to Watson, Rutland and Niagara, respectively.¹⁴⁵ The influence of Andrew Cooley can readily be seen in two of the names: He was born in Rutland County, Vermont and was married in Niagara County, New York (1825). Rutland St. presently borders Old Cemetery on the south, Niagara St. on the east of the cemetery bordering St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church on the north.

The Public Gaol

On November 5th 1845 the County Commissioners (including Andrew) "resolved upon the erection of a Public Gaol according to the following specifications: It shall be built of hewed square oak timber, laid close together...etc." There followed two long paragraphs of precise specifications for the gaol, but in which, provisions for adequate ventilation and sanitation were curiously missing, an oversight that created an ongoing scandal discussed below. At a meeting on January 6th 1846, bids for the new gaol were opened, ranging from high \$557 to low \$248. The low bid, by David Clark, was accepted by the Board.¹⁴⁶

Here is a comment on the conditions for prisoners in the Clayton County Gaol from *The History of Clayton County*:

"Prisoners were not pampered in those days; anyone reading the specifications for the County Jail will note that it was simply a 'strong box' built solely for security, without provisions for sanitation and with almost no provisions for light and air. Prisoners were manacled with heavy, home-made irons, fit to have chained an elephant. Sometimes the chains were riveted to the floor. They were taken to and from the court room in chains and those were worn on the long overland journeys to the penitentiary at Fort Madison where the cells were little less than tombs."¹⁴⁷

The deplorable conditions of the Clayton County Gaol were debated for years. Here is an undated editorial in the *Clayton County Journal* (probably around 1860) that clarifies the problem:

Last Friday evening...we visited the County Jail (at Garnavillo) and to our surprise, found it in such a state that we never expected to find in this free and enlightened country. We have seen and heard of the dark and dreary dungeons of Europe, but never, never saw a place so wholly unfit for confining persons...[There were] five prisoners [who occupied] but two cells and these scarce large enough to enable them to turn around. There is but one little opening in each cell, about a foot wide and an inch high, and facing the east, where hardly ever any breeze can reach them. Even if no innocent person were ever put in this jail, there is no moral right to ruin a man in this way. Better to hang him at once, than kill him by inches.¹⁴⁸

Not until June 1868 was \$15,000 allocated for building a new jail, but it is not clear it was ever completed anywhere in Clayton County. The county seat (Court House) had moved to Elkader but the County Jail remained in Garnavillo until 1870 and a new jail was certainly never built in Garnavillo.¹⁴⁹

The current county jail is located at 22680 230th St, about four miles northeast of Elkader and about eight miles west-northwest of Garnavillo.

Jacksonville becomes Garnavillo¹⁵⁰

It wasn't long before the name of the county seat, "Jacksonville" became a problem for Iowans. The U.S. Post Office often mistakenly sent mail bound for the Jacksonville in Iowa to a much older and well established Jacksonville, Illinois. In 1846, the issue was presented to the Board of Commissioners, Andrew Cooley, John Downie, and Joseph Quigley which advertised for the submission of new names. After eliminating many submissions, the name "Garnavillo" was decided upon.¹⁵¹ On April 15th 1846 the Board issued the following proclamation: "Whereas...it is therefore ordered by said Board, unanimously, that the name of said town of Jacksonville shall be changed to Garnavillo, and hereafter all transactions of business with the board shall be dated at Garnavillo as the present county seat of Clayton County".¹⁵²

Catholic Church

As a County Commissioner, Andrew was instrumental in establishing the first Catholic Church in Garnavillo. A deed dated July 5th 1848, now on display at the Garnavillo Museum, reads in part: "Know all men that we, Andrew S Cooley, John N Potts, and James Tapper, Board of County Commissioners for the County of Clayton and State of Iowa have, for and in consideration of the sum of nineteen dollars (\$19) to us in hand, paid by Mathias Loras, Bishop of Dubuque Diocese...do grant and convey to said Mathias Loras in trust for the exclusive use and benefit of erecting a Catholic Church...lots no. 4 and 5 and a fraction of lot 10." The three Commissioners sealed the deal and the new church, named St Bridget, was subsequently built. The church is now one of three in the Archdiocese of Dubuque and is named St Joseph's Church Hall and located at 204 W Oak St in Garnavillo.¹⁵³

Seven Years' Service

Andrew served for four more years as a Commissioner after Jacksonville became Garnavillo. All in all, he served continuously from 1843 through 1850, when the Office of the Commissioner was dissolved and the office of County Judge created. The county judge thenceforth carried out the normal duties of the Board.¹⁵⁴

A Jump Up in Politics

Andrew's years in local politics apparently piqued higher aspirations: "In July of 1856 the Democrats nominated for [state] senator Andrew S. Cooley, of Garnavillo...The Republicans, at a convention at Elkader, [likewise] nominated H.B. Carter of Elkader...". The election was held in November of 1856 and "the result of the election [in Clayton County] was a complete victory for the Republicans, the vote being...for senator, Carter (Rep.) 1043; Cooley (Dem.) 421..."¹⁵⁵

The Republican victories in Clayton County ran counter to the nation as a whole. In the U.S. presidential election, the major candidates were John C. Fremont (Rep), James Buchanan (Dem), Millard Fillmore (Know Nothing-Whig).¹⁵⁶ Clayton County went to Fremont but Buchanan won nationwide.

It is instructive to examine the stands taken by the presidential candidates on the slavery vs. abolition issue: Democrat Buchanan, considered pro-Southern, favored popular sovereignty and states' rights, but did not support the right of states to secede. Candidate Fremont, a Republican espousing abolition, made a strong showing in most of the Free states including Iowa. Ex-president Fillmore of the Know Nothing Party appealed to former Whigs of the South (anti-German and anti-Irish immigration) and drew a substantial vote there.¹⁵⁷

Thus, assuming that Andrew S. Cooley ran on a similar platform as James Buchanan, i.e. straddling the fence between abolitionists and secessionists, Andrew took a decidedly unpopular position on slavery in the Republican state of Iowa, which John C. Fremont won handily.

James O. Crosby's Diary

"Cooleys" are mentioned in the James O. Crosby diaries now in the possession of the Garnavillo Historical Society. Crosby was an attorney who came to Garnavillo about 1853, did some work on mapping the area, returned to his home back East for a year and one half, then came back to Garnavillo in 1855 to practice law for the rest of his life.

A diary entry dated May 7th 1855 reads: "Went to Murdocks, then to Cooleys, then to village...Paid \$1 for load of wood - Cooley." While not precisely identified, the Cooley was probably A.S. Cooley himself, age 51, but it could have been his son Stephen Warren, age 23.¹⁵⁸

Later in May, Crosby discussed his intention to write a history of Clayton County with newspaper editor, A. Drips which explains a diary entry on August 9th 1855: "Diddled around collecting information for history. "Searched records [of] Capt. Read and Andrew S. Cooley. Bot (sic) cord of wood for cash \$1.35" [implied from Cooley]."¹⁵⁹

It is interesting to note that Andrew's son, Robert Reed Cooley, took over the family's lumber business in McGregor in late 1872. While the first four years of entries in his *Account Book*¹⁶⁰ deal with hogs and grain (first entry, August 21st 1869), the initial entry concerning wood appears October 1872.¹⁶¹

Children of Andrew and Salome

Gold Fever, Andrew Jr and Thomas W.

Two sons were caught up in the California gold fever that swept the country in mid-19th century: Eldest son, Andrew Sutherland Jr. (b. 1830) and third son, Thomas W. (b. 1833). They are found in the 1860 Federal Census in LaPorte, Sierra County, California,¹⁶² their first official record in California. Andrew Jr. and Thomas were still in Garnavillo in 1850 according to the federal census of that year, but are not found in a California state census of 1852 (which may not mean a great deal, since 20% of the census is unreadable) so their window of arrival is the 10 years between censuses.

Since the majority of young men in Clayton County, Iowa were tempted by the later "Pikes Peak of Bust" gold fever it is conceivable the brothers first stopped in Kansas Territory (present Colorado) before proceeding on to California. However, given that this Colorado mini-gold rush struck the young men of Clayton County not earlier than 1858¹⁶³ and the events in LaPorte, Sierra County (discovery about 1851, major mining operations well underway by 1855), it appears that the Cooley brothers arrived in California somewhat earlier than 1855. Whatever the case may be, the California Gold Rush is considered by historians to have ended by about 1856.¹⁶⁴

The majority of "49ers" (an inclusive term for those who were attracted to the California Gold Rush of 1849 and years later) from the eastern seaboard made the trip by boat, either around Cape Horn or across the Isthmus of Panama. The 49ers from west of the Appalachians probably traveled overland via the Oregon Trail, embarking from St. Joseph or Independence in Missouri, or Kaneshville (present Council Bluffs) in Iowa.¹⁶⁵ If the Cooley brothers went directly to Sierra County, California, their most likely route would have been the Oregon Trail to north of Great Salt Lake, then west-southwest across Nevada to the headwaters of the Yuba River system.

Stephen Warren Cooley and 'Pikes Peak or Bust'

The gold rush of greatest importance to most Garnavillans, and to Stephen Warren Cooley, third son A.S. Cooley and Salome Warren, was not the California Gold Rush but the so-called "Pikes Peak Gold Rush".¹⁶⁶ From *Garnavillo, Gem of the Prairie*:

It was during these years (1858-1861) there was a great excitement in the county concerning the gold discovery at the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River in present Denver Colorado.¹⁶⁷ Scores of men left Clayton County Iowa for the long journey across the plains.¹⁶⁸

Many adventurous young Clayton County men were drawn by the prospect of getting rich in western Kansas Territory (present Colorado). What could be easier than panning for gold?

It is surprising to hear the reports each day from all parts of the county of the number of men who are bound for the gold fields this spring. If all go that are talking about it, there will be quite a vacancy created among us. God speed them. May they return with wagonloads of gold.¹⁶⁹

A 'Bill of Costs' of the 1860 Gold Mining Expedition of Linton, Briggs, & Co., of Garnavillo details: "Purchases at Garnavillo...Paid Warren Cooley for taking a Load \$53.00..."¹⁷⁰ This meant Warren supplied a yoke of oxen (two animals) and was paid to drive a load of supplies to the gold fields of Kansas Territory.

The expedition must have made quite an impressive sight the morning the wagon train moved out of Garnavillo and on westward toward the Great Plains. Quite likely the many men would be walking alongside their wagons and teams in order to keep the loads as light as possible for the benefit of the oxen.¹⁷¹

Since the Stephen Warren Cooley household¹⁷² is found in the 1860 US Census,¹⁷³ enumerated in Garnavillo on June 1st 1860, the Linton, Briggs & Co. expedition must have started in the latter half of the year.

Bust

Unfortunately, the Pikes Peak or Bust phenomenon did not return "wagonloads of gold" back to Clayton County. In fact the latter half of the slogan – "or Bust" – proved to be the reality for most of the lowans who searched for riches in present Colorado (became a state in 1876). The "great wave" of gold seekers hit the region during mid-1859 but only a few of the wave ever made their way into the hills to actually stake a claim.¹⁷⁴

It is likely, then, the Linton, Briggs & Co. expedition was too late to have partaken of any the supposed riches to be extracted so many dejected gold seekers were forced to head back east. Stephen Warren Cooley may have stayed for a while to reflect on the futility of his adventure and could well have stayed until the end of the Civil War, but the 1870 U.S. Census finds him back in Clayton County as a farmer.¹⁷⁵ Little did the Clayton County adventurers realize that the precious metal mined from the Colorado Rockies 20 years later would be silver, eclipsing the paltry amount of gold that was taken out of Colorado in the 1860s.¹⁷⁶

Lewis T. Cooley

The Clayton County Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fidelity Lodge #133, was formed in October of 1877 and Lewis T. Cooley was one of its founding members. He was Andrew's and Salome's tenth-born child (April of 1842) making him about 35 when he joined.¹⁷⁷ The first lodge in Garnavillo was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) established on December 25th 1850 but it is not known if any other Cooley was a member.

Emily and Noah Cooley

On December 15th 1855 the Crosby diary, mentioned above, reads: "[James O. Crosby] called on Gladden for wood, said his ox was lame." This Gladden is probably Robert, whose son, William R. Gladden (b. about 1838), was married to Andrew's and Salome's daughter, Emily (b. about 1840). Interestingly, Andrew's first-born-son-

in-Iowa, Noah (b. ca. 1838), was married to William Gladden's sister, Ruth (b. about 1840). Noah and Ruth eventually removed to Leavenworth County, Kansas.¹⁷⁸

Peter S. Cooley

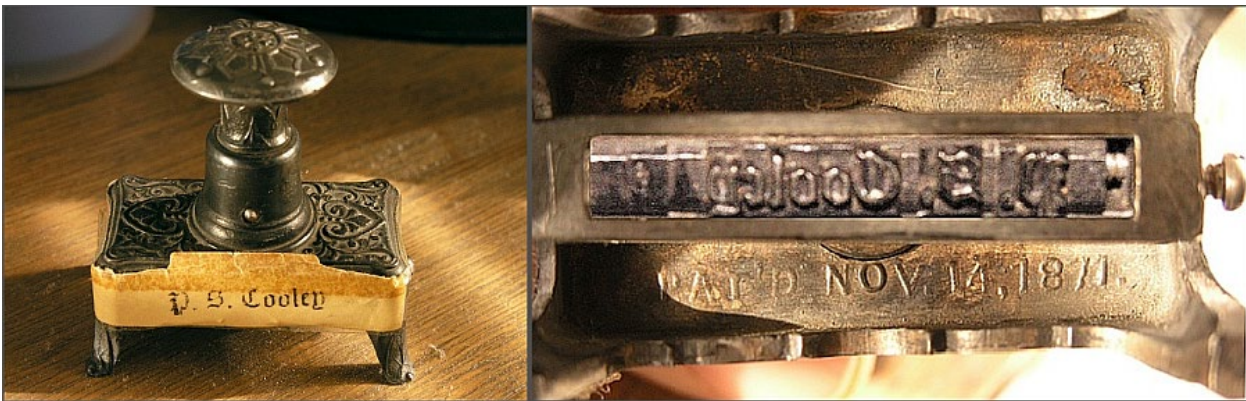
Peter S. Cooley, Andrew's and Salome's 11th child (b. about Oct 1843), played an important part in Garnavillo's Civil War effort. He was mustered into Company E, 27th Iowa Infantry, on August 22nd 1862 aged 19, as a member of the Union Army. He was wounded in action but was mustered out with the other regulars of the 27th on August 8th 1865.

Peter is found in Garnavillo in the U.S. 1870 census as a "school teacher". In the early days there were six school districts in Garnavillo Township, called sub-districts. Of interest is Sub-District #2, Eagle, 1863-1872. Amongst the teachers in that district were "Cooley, Peter" with a monthly salary of \$35.00. Peter died 15 Aug 1873 in Mendon Township aged 30 and is buried in Old Cemetery in Garnavillo.¹⁷⁹

According to a note accompanying a "printing press" (hand stamp now possessed by the author):

Peter S. Cooley 1843-1873

"This printing press belongs to Peter S. Cooley, a Civil War veteran, Co. E 27th Iowa Infantry. He died August 15th 1873 from wounds received in action at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.¹⁸⁰ [Instead probably Nashville; the 27th did not fight at Murfreesboro]



Two Civil War pensions were applied for in his name. He applied for the first as an invalid February 8th 1871 and his mother, Salome, applied for the second on July 21st 1884.¹⁸¹

According to the obituary for Peter's younger brother, Robert Reed Cooley (1847-1914),

Robert Cooley was a true man; a man who gave almost his entire life to the service of others. For three years he took care of a helpless brother who was wounded in the Civil War [Peter S. Cooley]. This ordeal practically undermined his health, but he never complained.

The 1870 US Census for Garnavillo shows both Peter (aged 25) and Robert (aged 23) living with their parents, Andrew and Salome Cooley. Shortly after 1870 the Andrew and Salome moved to McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa, a thriving Mississippi River port. The family situation is unclear after arriving but by 1880 it is known that Robert was married and had his own land and house separate from his father. Peter died 15 Aug 1873 and Robert was married to Stella Owen 10 Dec 1874. From this (and Robert's obituary quoted above) it can be concluded Robert was his older brother's caretaker while they were still living with their parents in both Garnavillo and McGregor.

Clara S. Cooley and Frederick Cook

Clara S. Cooley (b. Aug 1848), Andrew and Salome's 14th child was married to Frederic Cook (b. 21 Mar 1846¹⁸² in Chillicothe, Ohio) about 1869.¹⁸³ They had two children, Lee F. (b. Aug 1872) and George W. (b. Nov 1876).

In the 1885 Iowa state census Andrew and Salome were living in the household of Fred and Clara. Andrew died in 1890 and Salome, 1895.

In 1893 Fred declared himself an Independent candidate for Sheriff of Clayton County and in the subsequent election he won by the huge plurality of 1674 votes.

Fred Cook died intestate 17 Dec 1902 in Elkader Iowa¹⁸⁴ "leaving certain property, real of the value of \$1600 and personal of the value of \$2500". After both sons, Lee F. and George W. waived their rights to be estate administrator, Clara S. Cook was appointed Estate Administratrix on December 23rd 1902.¹⁸⁵

"Clara S Cook, wid Fred" appears in the Dubuque City Directory of 1911 on page 159. She is a clerk at J.F. Stampfer Co. and resides at 2729 Pine St with her son Lee F Cook (also an entry on p159) and his wife Malinda M. Lee F. was a conductor on the C.G.W. Line (Chicago, Great Western Railroad) most of his working life.

Clara S. Cooley died 7 Mar 1941 (aged 92 years, 6 months, 4 days) at the *Lutheran Home for the Aged* in Strawberry Point, Cass Twp, Clayton County, Iowa. She died of coronary heart disease due to arterio-sclerosis. She had resided at the home for aged for five months and two days. The attending physician was H.M. Andersen, MD.¹⁸⁶

From Clara's death certificate we first learn her middle initial "S" stands for "Salome", her mother's given name.

Andrew S. Cooley family in the 1860s, 70s, and 80s

The household of Andrew and Salome Cooley and their seven children, and the William Gladden family of three, are found in Garnavillo Township on June 1st 1860 according to the U.S. Census of that year.¹⁸⁷ However, their home location in the ensuing decade is in dispute. In the *Clayton County History* the following is found: "[In 1837] came Andrew S. Cooley, who settled on section 31 and moved to Mendon Township in 1868".¹⁸⁸ Despite this statement, the family is still found in Garnavillo Township in the U.S. Census of 1870¹⁸⁹ but in Mendon Township in the 1880 census. See "Mendon Township" below.

Clayton County's place in history

In 1874 Andrew attended the third reunion of the Clayton County Pioneer Settlers Association in Garnavillo (which, admittedly, does not authenticate his legal place of residence). From the *Clayton County History*, "The president, Honorable Samuel Murdock, called the assembly to order whereupon the Rev. Henry Gifford was introduced and made a very impressive prayer. On the stage were the following Vice-Presidents...A.S. Cooley..."¹⁹⁰ Interestingly, an 1871 bylaw of the Association recognized two degrees of eligibility: "Old Settler", 25 years in residence (1846) and "Pioneer", 30 years (1841 and before). Thus Andrew was convincingly in the category of "Pioneer".

At this Pioneer Settlers gathering in 1874, Samuel Murdock presented the annual address that is wonderfully descriptive of how late 19th century Clayton County Iowans viewed themselves and their accomplishments. Here is an excerpt:

In looking over the history of mankind and the world I do not think there is such a history as you present, although you did not know that you were presenting such a history in founding upon this soil a great and powerful empire. By your industry and your perseverance the country has grown up as if by magic. It is the wonder of the nations of the Earth, made in so short a time. There are men in the state who made the first tracks upon the soil of our beautiful state. These men have grown

up with the state, have watched every step of its progress and rapid growth, until it became a commonwealth, able to send 75,000 men into the battlefield--one of the most remarkable instances in the history of our time. You came here and settled upon wild lands, and have reared the great institutions of learning, science and art upon the soil where but a few years ago dwelt the wild and roving bands of Indians. You turned over the prairies which bloom richly with all manner of products. There is nothing to stop the onward course; a great empire is founded, which will grow until every foot of soil will be occupied, from the ocean to the caps of the Rocky Mountains.¹⁹¹

What Happened to Garnavillo?

Since Andrew and Salome and several children are found in McGregor in the 1880 U.S. Census, one can only speculate as to why he and other influential men of Garnavillo left their little town for McGregor and elsewhere.¹⁹²

One factor could have been the failure to attract a railroad forever dooming it to be an "Inland Town". Since the 1850s several prosperous Clayton County men had invested in the establishment of railroads in the county.¹⁹³ Their campaigns suggested that a community without a railroad would be at an extreme disadvantage, with little chance for prosperity or even survival.¹⁹⁴

At least eight Garnavillo men, including first-settler Frederic Andros, Judge Samuel Murdock, and James O. Crosby, became involved in organizing railroad companies such as the "Iowa Eastern Railway Company". Crosby even financed a survey of the Turkey Creek Valley as one possible route.¹⁹⁵

Alas, none of these attempts attracted a rail line and by the 1870s it had become apparent that no railroad train would ever steam through Garnavillo. By 1878 many of the original planners had left in discouragement. The loss of the potential railroad may have been the "straw that broke the camel's back" for Garnavillo, but earlier losses could well have contributed also. The loss of the county seat to Elkader in 1854 was a blow to the community. Although several attempts were made to regain county seat status, it would never return. Another campaign to establish a college in Garnavillo also failed.

All these losses added up to a knock-out blow to the little community "and [it] went into a rather steep and steady decline".¹⁹⁶

Mendon Township (McGregor)

McGregor had the reputation of a town of opportunity: "Mississippi River steamboats were numerous during the 1850s and 60s. The ports of McGregor, Clayton, and Guttenberg were bustling with passengers".¹⁹⁷ Thus, McGregor appeared to offer the vitality and opportunity that Garnavillo had lost in the quarter-century 1854-1879.

Andrew and Salome are found in Mendon Twp in the U.S. Census of 1880 (170th family).¹⁹⁸ The next family enumerated (171st) is that of Robert (Reed) Cooley, Andrew's son born 14 May 1847 in Garnavillo, and Robert's wife Stella (Owen), the author's great grandparents. As found in the 1880 census, Robert and Stella gave birth to twin sons, Robert Berton and Herbert Merton on 20 Oct 1875. A baby son named Alton Verne, born in 1880, did not survive beyond the age of one and one-half, and is buried in Old Cemetery in Garnavillo alongside Andrew, Salome, and Peter S Cooley.¹⁹⁹

The author's grandfather, Robert Berton, stated he was "born on the banks of the Mississippi River", which indicates to me a birth in McGregor proper. Yet, the Census of 1880 lists Robert Reed Cooley, his father, as a "farmer" and the township Mendon, not the town of McGregor. In the *Flagler (Colorado) News* of 3 January 1918 we learn:

[Robert Reed Cooley] lived with his parents at Garnavillo until young manhood, when he and his father, A.S. Cooley, disposed of his (sic) property near that place and purchased a farm near McGregor, Iowa, where he was in the nursery business several years.²⁰⁰

People often linked obscure or remote birthplaces and residences to the nearest geographically identifiable location, so birthplace and residence names are not always precise.

The following figures are two postcard pictures of McGregor, Iowa, the first from the late 1800s (northeast toward the Mississippi River) and, for comparison, the second, shot in 1998, southwest away from the river.

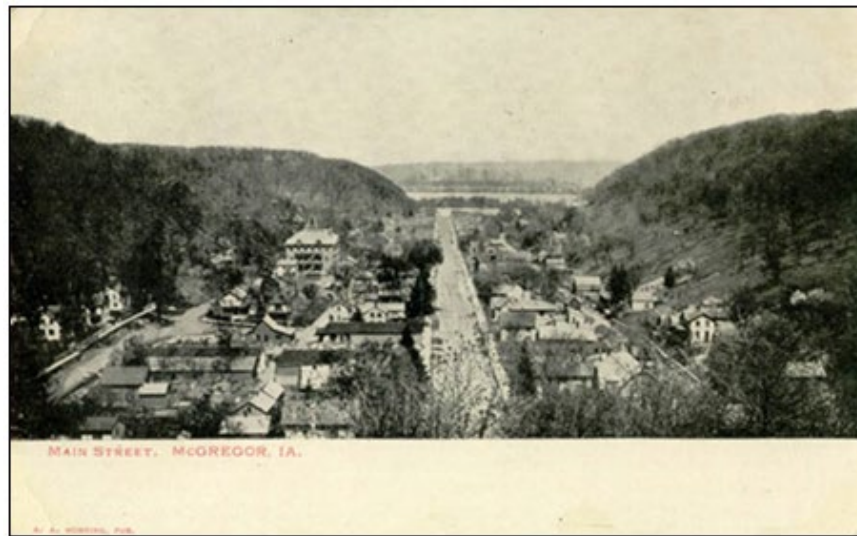


Fig 20. McGregor Iowa a thriving port in late 1800s looking northeast

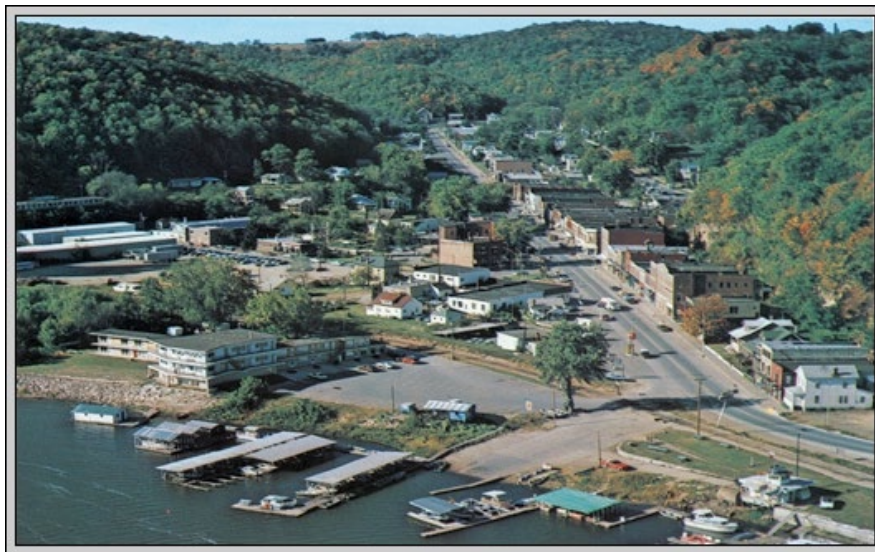


Fig 21. McGregor Iowa in 1998, looking SW; now mostly a recreational location

Lewis T. Cooley and Hersey C. Cooley in McGregor

Also in McGregor in the 1880 US Census for Mendon Township, Iowa were Lewis T. Cooley, his wife Etta and two young children, Elsie aged four, and Warren, aged one, living just four households away from his parents. In the same household were younger brother H.C. (Hersey Churchill) Cooley, aged 33, and wife Christina A. (Thompson), aged 31.²⁰¹

Return to Garnavillo

While Andrew and Salome lived in McGregor for a few years, they must have left their hearts in Garnavillo, because they are found in an 1885 Iowa state census living in Garnavillo Township with their daughter Clara

and son-in-law Fred Cook. Unfortunately, the enumerator wrote down "Old Father" and "Old Mother" for Andrew and Salome. While correct, enumerators should have more respect.²⁰²

From census data, a 15-year window can be surmised in which Andrew and Salome could have lived in McGregor: From the day after enumeration date of the US Census of 1870 to the day before the enumeration date of the Iowa state census of 1885.

The sequence of the three family migrations (Andrew and Salome, Robert and Stella, and Lewis and Etta) from Garnaville to McGregor is not known but it is reasonably certain that Andrew, Salome, Peter, Robert, Hersey, and Ella moved before August 1873 since Peter died in McGregor in that month. Robert and Stella were married 10 Dec 1874, and Hersey was married before 1880 in Fayette County, Iowa.

That leaves Lewis T. Cooley who received a Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office (GLO) patent in Luverne Township, Rock County, Minnesota on July 20th 1872.²⁰³ Under the rules of the Homestead Act of 1862, an applicant had to begin the "proving up" process of building a home on and farming that land and living there for five continuous years before obtaining legal right to ownership.²⁰⁴

Therefore, Lewis applied about July of 1867 which accounts for his not being in the US Clayton County Iowa census of 1870.²⁰⁵ He was aged 17 in the Clayton county census of 1860, thus, aged 24 in 1867. Although the original applicant does not necessarily have to be the one occupying the land (someone in his immediate family can fulfill that rule), he was married to Etta about 1875-1876 (their first child was born in 1876), so it appears Lewis undertook his land ownership alone.

After all that adventure in Minnesota (became a state of the US in 1858) Lewis had returned to McGregor some time before the 1880 US Census (see above endnote 192).

A Long Journey Comes to an End

In the words of Andrew's and Salome's third child, Stephen Warren Cooley in his obituary for his father (d. 28 Oct 1890):

Thus another of the pioneers of Clayton County has been called from the scene of his labors, to mingle with the silent majority beyond the tomb. Their labors here are ended, but their memories will be cherished.

The best monument that can be erected to them is this beautiful county, inhabited by the happiest people on Earth. With its organization, A.S. Cooley was intimately connected. He was one of the earliest inhabitants and for nearly 60 years, his home was on its soil. Few of us are destined to witness the changes of life that he has witnessed during his long career.

This sacred soil which he helped to wrest from the savages has become the home of thousands. He has witnessed the gradual advancement from the rude slow pioneer life, with its manifold trials and dangers, to the rush and rant of our modern civilization, and with the realization of a well-spent life, he finds eternal rest among the scenes of his labors.

Andrew's was a life of constant westward movement, to the very frontiers of white civilization in mid-North America. Somehow the couple managed to have 17 children along the way, which surely must have kept his wife, Salome Warren, a very busy woman for most of her life.

To recap, Andrew began life in Vermont but was on his way west when he was only 11 years old. Andrew's father, Noah Cooley, had bought land in the Holland Purchase in "Western Country", his first registration being recorded in 1815.

Salome Warren was born in Massachusetts in 1809, arriving in Western Country (probably Lockport) as a girl only 6 years old. The date of Andrew's and Salome's marriage 10 Mar 1825 according to son Warren Cooley (Andrew aged 21 and Salome aged 16). At least one child, A.S. Cooley, Jr., was born to them in New York in 1830. Two other children born before 1830 have been found in the census but their continued existence has not been verified.

Andrew's name was on a deed in Oakland County, Michigan Territory in 1827 but his first documented residence there the household's entry in the US Census of 1830.

A mere seven years later, in the fall of 1837, the Andrew Cooley family was ensconced in High Prairie in Clayton County. Andrew became involved in government and politics soon after his arrival in Iowa, and could be termed a "founding father" of Clayton County.

He remained active until he was almost 70 years old, when he and Salome moved McGregor and may have spent up to 15 years there.

But Andrew aged 76 and "wife" aged 71 are found in the 1885 Iowa state census, back in Garnavillo living with their daughter Clara and her husband Fred Cook. Aging parents living with children was the norm in the 19th century and before.

Andrew died in 28 Oct 1890 and Salome five years later. They are buried with simple gravestones along with a son and grandson in the same plot in Garnavillo's Old Cemetery (Sec 18 SE/SW, Garnavillo Twp. 42.866°N / 91.241°W) in the block west of St. Paul's Lutheran Church (known earlier as The German Lutheran Church). A description of the gravestones follows where the reference point is at the NE corner of the cemetery at the intersection of S. Rutland St. and W. Niagara St:

- Father/ A.S. Cooley/1804-1890; Granite marker 30' from N, 55' 6" from E
- Mother/Salome Cooley/1809-1895; Granite marker 34' 4" from N, 55' 6" from E



Fig 22. Gravestones of A.S. Cooley and Salome Warren in Old Cemetery, Garnavillo Iowa

Salome Warren 1809-1895

Life as a pioneer woman

There have been few leads into Salome Warren's life but an obituary has been found that could shed light on her life but so far no research has been done in that respect. (See Salome Warren's current research status in [Appendix IV.](#))

Nevertheless, we can infer a great deal about Salome Warren in mid-19th century Iowa by examining extant reminiscences of Clayton County women in similar circumstances.

The authors of the book *Garnavillo: Gem of the Prairie*, Arnold and Laverne Roggman, collected diaries and journals from early female residents that are immensely valuable in fleshing out the lives of the pioneer women at the edge of the frontier in the 1830s to 1870s.

Following are excerpts from some of these reminiscences.

Women and the Trek West

The men of pioneer families often viewed the journey to the largely unknown and uncharted area west of the Mississippi as an adventure and an exciting challenge to settle in an undeveloped but fertile prairie. However, for the wives the prospect of maintaining a house and family in a completely new and possibly hostile land was sometimes met with deep-seated trepidation.

Following is from a letter by Hannah Larrabee Williams that describes her arrival in Garnavillo Township in May of 1849.²⁰⁶ She and husband Elias Williams had made the trek across upper Illinois in four days, considerably less time than first settler Dr. Frederick Andros who had negotiated a similar route back in 1833.²⁰⁷ They, unlike Andros, had traveled on actual roads, occasionally encountering villages like Rockford and Freeport, where they were comfortably accommodated overnight. Their journey occurred about 12 years after the Andrew S. Cooley family arrived in High Prairie.

On Thursday afternoon 24th [of May 1849] we reached the flourishing village of Garnavillo...a short distance more brings us to our own domicile, and pray be prepared, though I was not quite, to find it in every respect a genuine log cabin.

However, a promised, additional living space by Elias' brother William had not been completed.

Elias looked completely downcast for a moment as William had not been able, in consequence of difficulty in getting lumber, to complete the addition he had raised, I did not indeed know what Mary [William's wife] would do with us but I would not for the world have showed other than a cheerful face on Elias' account, he looked for a time so completely disappointed.

Another letter finds Hannah and Elias sharing the existing log cabin with William and his wife Mary.

Difficulties can be overcome, however, if people possess a disposition and so in this case, we really found ourselves comfortable in spite of our limited space. The cabin has now one room, a bed, which Mary and I at present occupy, a stove, a table, a cupboard, half a dozen chairs, water pail and chip basket, better than all, is half of one side the room with closely strewed book shelves - a chamber [loft] in which I can just stand up, any quantity of chests and boxes and three beds spread on the floor, reached by mounting a ladder - a cellar which does not require the ladder as one can jump into it, haven't tried it as yet. But we must make the best of our large story now as William and Mary expect to leave for their own cabin this week; we shall then have more room.

In a subsequent letter Hannah dreams of improvements starting with

"a framed addition of one good-size is added joining on the porch opening on it and forward of the cabin, we intend adding another back on the other side, boarding up the front of the porch and converting it into an entry, more room we shall have when we need it and these will answer for ells [ell - an extension or wing of a building, usu. at right angles to the main structure], or out building, should we ever build."

Neighbors are friendly and many call on Hannah during the first few days. One neighbor has an infant as indeed all the women in the vicinity have or expect. But things were definitely different from their home back east:

"[We] did not go to church Sunday as the weather was unpleasant and a Dutchman [German] officiated in place of [Reverend James] Hill [who will be] absent again next Sabbath - not as much attention is paid to the day as in New England."

A Housewife's Work Never Ends

Here is a quote from the *Reminiscences of Amelia Murdock Wing*,²⁰⁸ daughter of Judge Samuel Murdock, an early settler in High Prairie and, later, a mover and shaker in Clayton County:

"There was plenty of work [for my mother, Louise Patch Murdock]—the making of butter, cheese, soft soap, candles, maple sugar, and the canning of fruit...One of the domestic jobs that pleased us children was mother's candle making. Sometimes in an emergency, when she ran out of candles, she would use some moulds which made just six at a time; but once a year she made a large supply. She filled the wash boiler with tallow; then she put wicks over some little round sticks and dipped them in the hot tallow and hung them in a row above the boiler. By the time the last stick was hung up, the first sticks were cool enough to dip again. Thus the work proceeded until the candles were of the right size...

"Making of soft soap was another process we enjoyed. Into an immense iron kettle, which was kept in the backyard, mother put lye, made from ashes, and to this she added waste grease which had been carefully saved for the purpose. This concoction was boiled over a fire in the yard. The soap was put away in kegs.

"Cellars, in those days, were storehouses in themselves. A barrel of kraut was made in the fall; chunks of pork were salted down; fruit was canned and kept in long, heavy, wooden boxes; many kinds of vegetables could be kept there throughout the winter (canning of vegetables had not yet begun); apples were stored away. The apples that looked perfect we would wrap in newspaper and pack away. Cared for thus, they would last into July without decaying.

"There was a long table [in the cellar] for use in handling the milk and butter and a wooden dash-churn stood beside it. We children used to like to help make the butter and then enjoy the fresh buttermilk...There was a large cupboard whose tin doors had holes for ventilation and this was where the milk, cream, and butter were kept."

Wash Day

The never-ending task of washing clothes generated this list of "Wash Day Rules", author unknown, spelling retained:

1. Bild a fire in back yeard to heet kettle of rain water
2. Set tubs so smoke won't blow in eyes if wind is pert
3. Shave one hole cake lie soap in bilin water
4. Sort things, make three piles, one pile white, one pile cullord, one pile work britches and rags
5. Stur flour in cold water to smooth, then thin down with bilin water

6. Rub dirty spots on board, scrub hard, then bile, rub cullord but don't bile, just rench and starch
7. Take white things out of kettle with broom stick handle, then rench, blew and starch
8. Spred tee towels on grass
9. Hang old rags on fence
10. Pore rench water in flower bed
11. Scrub porch with hot soapy water
12. Turn tubs upside down
13. Go put on cleen dress, smooth hair with side combs, brew a cup of tee, set and rest and rock a spel and count your blessings.²⁰⁹

Hunting Game and Foraging for Fruit

Another interesting recollection comes from Mrs. Larry Jennings who spent her childhood in the 1830s in her parents' log cabin near Turkey River in southeast Clayton County. The woods around their cabin teemed with wild turkeys upon which the family depended for food nearly as much as deer meat. Turkeys could be bagged year-round, but late summer and fall were best.

Then the turkeys would come into the patches of corn around the cabins and could be caught easily... [Father would come in] the cabin door with wild turkeys slung over his shoulder. And baked in a Dutch oven in the open fireplace--the perfect way to cook them--how good they were."

Springtime brought opportunities for the children to have fun while helping with household duties. They tapped maple trees and gathered sap for their mother to boil down for maple syrup or sugar and would hunt for turkey eggs.

Summer days the berries ripened in the woods--loads of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries and [we] gathered them for the table and to dry and put them down in maple sugar in kegs for the cellar.

In the fall, they filled bins with nuts, and climbed trees to pick wild grapes, plums and apples. Sometimes they'd find a "bee tree" and go racing home to tell father so he could cut down the tree to get the wild honey.

By November, there were stores of food in the cellar, and with father's gun to provide game there was food in plenty for the Thanksgiving feast and the long winter ahead.²¹⁰

Work Is Never Done

This was written by a husband, identity unknown:

"What Do the Women Do All Winter...Oh their work is never done. They, of course, keep about the same hours as the men. After making the fires and putting the breakfast and pea soup to cook, they take the lantern and go to milk. After breakfast, the washing of the children for school, and the sweeping are done, they sit down to spin, weave, or knit all day. Sometimes the dog may be harnessed to the little sled, and my wife rides over to a neighbor to make an evening call. But, as a rule, the women go out very seldom, excepting to the church."²¹¹

Growing Old

Again from the *Reminiscences of Amelia Murdock Wing*, dictating at age 92 during WWII: "There were reasons for the word "old" seeming applicable in those days. People had teeth pulled and had no artificial ones to replace them and so cheeks sank in and mouths became wrinkled...Then, the older women were expected to

dress old and to sit in the chimney corner knitting or making patchwork. Many of them so relegated were no older than a great many women of this day [1940s] who are constantly active, going to bridge parties, indulging in other amusements, or helping at Red Cross Centers."²¹²

Salome's Death

Salome died in 2 Nov 1895 (aged 86) in Elkader, Clayton Co, Iowa in the home of her son-in-law and daughter Fred and Clara Cook.²¹³ She, along with her husband, a son, and a grandson are buried in the same plot in Garnavillo's Old Cemetery in the block west of St. Paul's Lutheran Church (known earlier as The German Lutheran Church). Her gravestone is situated alongside Andrew's.



Appendix I Other Routes West

Cleveland to Dubuque by Boat²¹⁴

From the Reminiscences of Dr. Nelson E Jones rewritten by his grandson Nelson Jones-III, this excerpt concerns the paid water route the elder Jones took from Cleveland, Ohio to Dubuque, Iowa.

Ohio at this time appeared well supplied with "doctors". Taking the advice of the New York solon to "go West and grow up with the country", early in the month of February 1845, the young [Dr. Jones] equipped with a small bundle of worldly goods and five hundred and seventy paper dollars on banks--their money circulating at par in the West--left Chillicothe [Ohio] for Dubuque, Iowa. In those days "half-fares", excursions or even cheap rates were unknown. Neither could tickets be obtained for any point beyond the run of the vehicle that passage was taken upon. Fare was paid from Chillicothe to Portsmouth, Ohio. Another fare by boat to Cincinnati, another boat and fare to St Louis, another to Galena, Ill., and another from there to Dubuque.

New York to Iowa by Stagecoach²¹⁵

Yet another way to get to Iowa is best explained in a series of letters from Charlotte Wray of North Granville, New York, to her sister, Martha. Charlotte had just been married to a Dr. Thomas Scott when the two decided to go west to the Iowa frontier traveling by stagecoach. Charlotte wrote about noisy, crying children on the coaches, bad roads, dangerous swamps to cross, dirty places to eat. In one letter she wrote:

We put up at a public house. Oh such miserable accommodations, enough to make a faint heart homesick...They called for supper but what could I eat in such a dirty house and such dirty looking women for cooks...

On July 11th 1847 she wrote:

Dear Sister Martha,

Nothing occurred of different character from day to day or of serious nature until the afternoon we arrived at the Mississippi River. A load of immigrants from England came in company with us for a few miles, they were nearly at their destination place, they were to settle in Dubuque, just this side of the river when, oh, their horses took a fright and ran down hill, one woman and the driver were thrown out and were run over by the wagon, the woman was badly injured and the man groaning and fainted...It was well for them that [my husband, Dr. Thomas] was near, he fixed them as well as he could and we stayed with them until other aid was procured, and coming on we arrived at the great Miss. the pride of the Western World, about 4 o'clock. The place where we crossed was not very wide, the water was not clear, it was of a dark brown color; we were ferried over on a boat called the "Wave" and were safely landed at the beautiful village of Dubuque.

Well, the Lord has seen fit to spare our lives thus far so the next morning we pursued our journey, not a very early start, but the day's drive brought us to the bank of the Turkey River where we took lodging for the night and in the morning was ferried over that beautiful little river and that day at three o'clock we found ourselves at the County Seat in Iowa [Garnavillo].

An interesting and amusing observation in a Charlotte-to-Martha letter December 12th 1847 after they had settled:

"Our little city [of Garnavillo] is growing fast; many new houses are being erected. This will be a large place in time, the Jail, Court House, Tavern, and Store will make a town, then add fifteen or twenty dwelling houses and two Churches and it will make a city."

Appendix II Native Americans

American Indian histories are extraordinarily contradictory especially with dates and years. Before the arrival of the French in the early 17th century (Champlain, 1616), oral tradition was the Native American method of conferring history to succeeding generations. Even after the arrival of the Europeans, details of tribal movement and the inevitable encounters with white settlers remain varied and inconsistent.

My goal is to trace the movements of three tribes that were located in eastern Iowa when Andrew S. Cooley arrived in 1837: The Ioways, the Winnebago, and the Sac&Fox (my spelling convention for the combined tribes of the Sauk and the Fox after the end of the French-Fox wars in 1734). There are numerous histories of these three tribes on the World Wide Web but I could find no two websites that agreed on the "when" of certain occurrences. I'll start with the Ioways, a relatively peaceful tribe that kept getting bumped westward as the U.S. Government continued to dishonorably renege on its treaties and forcibly relocate other tribes to the western side of the Mississippi River.

The Ioway (Bakhoje)

Oldest traditions relate that a sub-group of the Hochungara (Winnebago), called the Bakhoje (Land of the Grey Snow) split off, probably after the French-Fox wars of the first half of the 18th century. The Hochungara were then situated at Red Banks on the southeastern shore of Green Bay.

In search of new lands, the breakaway Bakhoje (later Ioway, an American-given name) traveled southwest eventually settling in present-day Iowa and northern Missouri between the two great rivers, the Niysoje (Missouri) and the Nyitanga (Mississippi).

An Ioway spokesman, Watchemonne ("the Orator") relates his tribe's history in the oral tradition:²¹⁶ "Our language is called Chiwere; [it] is of the Siouan family [and] we also had ancient ties with the Omaha, Ponca, and Dakota".

From another source:²¹⁷ "The Ioway were of Chiwere-Siouan linguistic stock as were the Otoe, Missouriia, and the Winnebago whom the Ioway fondly referred to as their 'Grandfathers'. These people were direct descendants of the Oneota culture, which had dominated the area between Lake Michigan and the Missouri River valley for at least 300 years prior to European contact".

Here is a somewhat different version of Ioway history:²¹⁸

"Nicholas Perrot, in the autumn of 1685, ascended the Mississippi river, and passed the winter at "Montagne qui tremps dans l'eau" near the site of the modern village Trempeleau, Wisconsin²¹⁹. Here he was visited by Ioway Indians who at that time hunted in the valley of the river [the Upper Iowa River]...²²⁰ and roamed over the prairies toward the Missouri River...The Ayoies, Ayo8ois (sic), or Ioway tribe was long known to the Canadian fur traders but none of them, until CE 1757, visited Montreal..."²²¹

Through the 18th century, the tribe maintained a trading relationship with the French who described them as "buffalo hunters" but were, in large part, a warrior society engaging in conflicts with the Otoe, Missouriia, Kansa, Omaha, and other tribes. Wars were fought to protect home and hunting grounds but were also a way for young males to achieve status in the social structure.^c

The Ioways were great travelers, the sixteen village sites at which they have been located would require a circle of approximately five hundred miles if drawn from the mouth of the [Upper] Iowa River. In addition, the Ioways visited Montcalm in Montreal in 1757 where they "enchanted" the great French Governor and his ladies with their wild dances.²²²

^c If the Ioway roamed some 500 miles from the Upper Iowa River then it would appear they were seeking ways for their young males to achieve status in their social structure rather than protecting a preferred hunting ground.

The Americans and the loway

Things began to change after the French and Indian War came to a close in 1763. In the absence of the French, the loways, along with the Sac&Fox, formed trading alliances with the British that strengthened through the American Revolution and afterward, a circumstance that would eventually lead to the tribes' undoing by the Americans.

The first recorded American contact with the loways, who resided on the banks of the Des Moines River, was by Capt. Amos Stoddard in 1803 who reported a population of about 200 families. The relationship with the United States was severely strained in March of 1808 when tribes of several Indian nations including the loway met at Prophetstown on the Wabash River in Indiana. The Americans regarded the meeting as being instigated by the British. Later in 1808, in violation of Indian nation treaties, the Americans built Fort Madison on the west side of the Mississippi River in an attempt to intimidate the loway and the Sac&Fox.

In the late summer and the fall of 1811, William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, organized a military expedition against the increasing resistance of the federation of Native American tribes being formed by the Shawnee brothers and chiefs, Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa, who was also known as "the Prophet" at Prophetstown, now in the northern outskirts of Lafayette Indiana.

At the head of a small army of about 1,000 men, General Harrison marched 160 miles north from Vincennes, Indiana Territory to Prophetstown. After a fierce battle Harrison and his army defeated the Prophet's confederation at the Battle of Tippecanoe.²²³

To cap off all these devastating wars against the Native Americans, the War of 1812 resulted in the worst consequences for the loway. They, along with the Sac&Fox and the Dakota, sided with the British in that war and participated in several raids on Americans along the Missouri River in 1814. In retaliation, the Americans enlisted the help of the Omaha, Otoes, Ponca, Nakota, and Lakota, a joint force that nearly destroyed the loways.

The loways and the Americans signed a peace treaty on September 16th 1815 but the Americans soon began to inveigle the loway out of their lands in subsequent treaties. For instance, in 1824 in treaty negotiations with the Americans, the greatly weakened loway lost 80% of their lands in Missouri. The loss of land continued and by 1836 (about the time Andrew S Cooley arrived in Iowa) the loway had lost all of their lands in present Iowa and present Missouri and were eventually re-settled on a reservation in White Cloud, Kansas. Later, a part of the tribe split off and removed to Perkins, Oklahoma.²²⁴

The Sac&Fox (before 1734, separate tribes, the Sauk and the Fox)²²⁵

Researching this combined tribe is especially difficult because historians do not agree as to when or even if the Sauk tribe joined with the Fox tribe. It is said to have occurred from the mid-18th century into the early 19th but some writers treat them separately even after their expulsion to Kansas Territory.

For this essay, I have chosen the years after the French-Fox Wars ended (1734) as the era the Sauk and the Fox united into one distinctive tribe. I firmly believe they did unite because today the Sac-and-Fox Nation is located in Oklahoma and it is one tribe known by that name. There are breakaway tribes in Iowa and Kansas and they may think of themselves as Fox and/or as Sauk but the tribe in eastern Iowa in the 1820s, 30s and 40s was definitely the Sac&Fox.

The origins of the Sac&Fox nation can be traced to the area east of Lake Huron near the St Lawrence Seaway where they were part of a larger family known as the Asistagueronon (Algonquin) as recorded by Champlain in 1616. The first time separate tribes, Sauk and Fox, were mentioned by Europeans (Jesuits) was in the mid-17th century. Apparently speaking the same language, the Sauk (people of the yellow earth) and the Meskwaki (or Fox: people of the red earth) had gained autonomy from the Algonquin..

In the latter half of the 17th century the Fox moved west possibly residing for a short time near the Fox River in the present-day Upper Peninsula of Michigan. When the Fox became well known to the French fur traders the tribe occupied land west of Lake Winnebago between the Upper Fox and Wolf Rivers.

In the meantime, the Sauk moved southwesterly to an area west of Saginaw Bay. With the coming of the French, coupled with intrusions of the Huron, Ottawa, and Menominee, the Sauk were driven farther westward to Red Banks, on the southeastern shore of Green Bay in present Wisconsin placing them south and west of the Hochungara homeland. Thus, the Sauk and the Fox were in proximity at the close of the 17th century.²²⁶

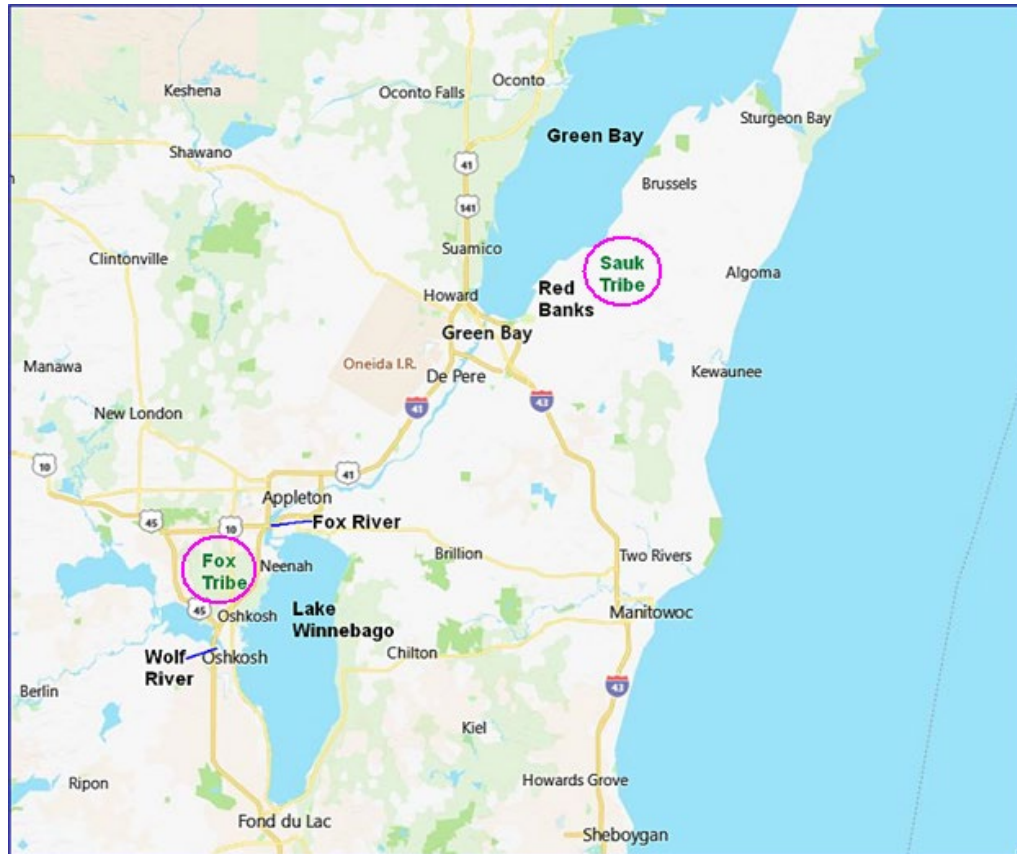


Fig 23. The locations of the Sauk Tribe and the Fox Tribe at the turn of the 18th century

While most Great Lakes woodlands tribes were on good terms with the French, the Fox were blatantly hostile resulting in the French-Fox wars of the early 18th century. Toward the end of these wars the Sauk, still located near Red Banks, began giving asylum to refugee Fox tribesmen. When a French officer, Sieur De Villiers, demanded the surrender of the Fox by the Sauk, the Sauk resisted and killed De Villiers plus several other Frenchmen. The Fox now accompanied by Sauk warriors fled westward but were overtaken and massacred by the French.

This confrontation ended the French-Fox wars with the near annihilation of the Fox. From then on the two tribes, the Sauk and the Fox, were a united tribe, the Sac&Fox [in the author's opinion]. They continued westward with the large part of them settling in the village of Saukenuk ('River of the Rock', where the Rock River meets the Mississippi River) near present-day Moline, Illinois. Smaller groups of the combined tribe broke off and settled both north and south of Saukenuk. Thus, confusion arises as to the composition of these smaller groups. Did each group consist of original Sauk or Fox or were they mixed? It was not recorded.

In 1780 former British Captain Hesse assembled a body of Menominee, Winnebago, and Sac&Fox which proceeded down the Mississippi River in canoes to the vicinity of St Louis where they attacked the American post at Cahokia. Col. John Montgomery was the American commandant and, having previously heard about the group's movements, was ready for them. The British and associated Indian tribes were repulsed by the Americans who pursued them northward to the vicinity of Saukenuk. There is little record of the battle there but the Americans were victorious, the village burned, thus ending the battle that that can be characterized as the farthest west of the American Revolutionary War engagements.

The Sac&Fox warring ways were by no means curtailed in their western environs. Conflicts with the Illinois, Missouri, and Osage from which they emerged victorious allowed them to expand southward. By 1800 they controlled the upper Mississippi between St. Louis and Galena (across from present-day Dubuque).

However, in another one of those infamous treaties, the southern Sac&Fox tribe was forced by the U.S. government to cede ALL Sac&Fox land east of the Mississippi River even though the central and northern clans were not signatories to the treaty. Government attempts at enforcement were met with obstinate resistance by the central Sac&Fox who later sided with the British during the War of 1812.

After that war, the central Sac&Fox clan was united under the great leader War Chief Black Hawk while the northern tribe was led by Peace Chief Keokuk. After repeated attempts to dislodge the tribes, the US Government, via a series of treaties, succeeded in removing the Sac&Fox tribes on the eastern side of the Mississippi River to present Iowa by 1830 (thus forcing the Ioway tribe further west).

Keokuk, clearly seeing the futility of resistance, willingly moved but Black Hawk, while complying with the move, was justifiably embittered by the duplicity of the U.S. Government. After the severe winter of 1831-2 that required a valiant effort to stay alive, Black Hawk in April of 1832 led a number of his tribe back across the river to his birthplace, the original Saukenuk.

The return of Black Hawk sparked widespread panic amongst the white settlers in the area so Illinois Governor Reynolds called up the militia (one of whose members was Abraham Lincoln). The tribe was chased north where a major battle was fought near Prairie du Chien inflicting many casualties on the tribe. Black Hawk surrendered shortly thereafter.

As a result of losing the so called Black Hawk wars the Sac&Fox were forced to cede a large part of their land along the Iowa side of the Mississippi River south of the 1830 Neutral Ground (set up specifically to separate the Sac&Fox from their mortal enemies to the north, the Sioux tribes Santee Dakota and Yankton Nakota). This forced the tribe to move westward into central Iowa where they prodded the Ioway even further west.

The Sac&Fox remained in Iowa until 1842 when they ceded their lands for a reservation in Kansas just south of present-day Topeka. Presently the Sac&Fox Nation is located immediately south of Stroud, Oklahoma. The Osage, Muscogee, and Seminole Nations surround them, all squeezed into the area between Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

The Hochungara (Winnebago)²²⁷

Oral tradition does not place the Hochungara tribe at any other location than Red Banks on the southeastern shore of Green Bay. Although tribal memory does not extend back any further, they could well have been descendants of earlier mound building tribes such as the Mississippian, Hopewell, or Adena cultures.

The first contact with white Europeans was recorded in 1634 by French explorer Jean Nicolet who estimated their numbers to be about 5000. By the time French fur traders arrived in the 1650s, the tribe had suffered a drastic drop in population, cause unknown but probably due to military losses in campaigns against the Potawatomi to the north and the Illinois tribe to the south. Smallpox has also been advanced but during an epidemic at the time, the tribe reported jaundice, which is not a symptom of smallpox, so some other malady is suggested.

The "Beaver Wars" of the latter two-thirds of the 17th century involving the Iroquois against smaller, French, fur-trading tribes (Huron, Ottawa, Algonquin, Winnebago, Mascouten, Illinois and others) further reduced the Winnebago population and by 1665 they numbered fewer than 500.

During the next 30 to 40 years the French were increasingly involved in the Beaver Wars and in the late 1600s they, along with the beleaguered fur trading tribes, finally drove the Iroquois back east to their original homelands (present upper New York). A peace treaty was signed in 1701 from which the Hochungara benefited enormously allowing them to regain most of their original, Red Banks homeland. They also accepted Algonquin refugees (the Sauk) and were reinvigorated in the process of intermarriage and cultural exchange.

It was at this time the tribe was received its European-given name "Winnebago". Unfortunately, the Algonquin meaning translated into French rendered "*les gens de l'eau puante*" or "people of the stinking

water". There is reason to believe the Algonquian meaning did not have the negative connotations of the European translation, that it probably meant the stagnant waters of Green Bay or its marshy surroundings. Nonetheless, because of the "stinking" translation, present-day tribal elders prefer to use "Ho-Chunk" (which roughly translates to "people of the big voice").

While welcoming eastern refugees it should also be noted that an unspecified number of Winnebago tribe members, known as the Chiwere group, broke away, moving west and south eventually splitting into three tribes: The Ioway, the Otoe, and the Missouri.

The greater militancy of the Algonquin tribes from the east brought on the French-Fox wars in the first third of the 18th century during which the Winnebago, as best they could, remained neutral. However, in 1755, with the advent of the French and Indian War (known as the "Seven Years' War" in Europe) the Winnebago and many other Great Lakes tribes sided with the French against the English. But the smallpox epidemic of 1757-58 ravaged Indian tribes including the Winnebago and their support for the French was greatly weakened. After English General James Wolfe captured Quebec in 1759 and Montreal the following year, France had virtually lost the war in North America.

The Seven Years War dragged on in Europe for four more years but by the time the Peace of Paris was signed in 1763, England emerged victorious everywhere. They had gained French Canada and Spanish Florida (and other acquisitions) while Louisiana was transferred from France to Spain.

With the breakdown of French presence in the Great Lakes area, loyalties began to shift to the British. The Winnebago, Sac&Fox, and Ioway tribes sided with the British during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) and afterwards when the British formed an alliance aimed at keeping the Americans out of the Ohio River Valley. The tribes also sided with the British during the War of 1812 (1812-1814) but this would eventually work against them.

Winnebago forced out of their ancient homeland

American settlement in present-day Wisconsin had begun in earnest after the War of 1812 (ended 1815) and as a result, the U.S. Government, through fraudulent treaties with the Winnebago, forced the tribe to cede their entire ancient homeland at Red Banks thus forcing the tribe to western Wisconsin.

In the early 1820s, then, the geographical arrangement of tribes in the area where the Wisconsin River meets the Mississippi River (around present-day Prairie du Chien) was as follows:

- The Winnebago occupied the Wisconsin River Valley in the present-day Wisconsin counties of Grant and Crawford
- The Sac&Fox along with the Ioways occupied the western side of the Mississippi in the present day Iowa counties of Allamakee and Clayton
- The Ioway somewhat west of the Sac&Fox in eastern central Iowa, and
- The Dakota (Santee Sioux) were situated north and west in present-day Minnesota.

Meanwhile, because of intense warfare between the Sac&Fox and the Dakota, about 1822-24 the U.S. Government called numerous negotiations at Fort Crawford (near where the Yellow River²²⁸ meets the Mississippi River); all were fruitless. Eventually, a "grand council" was called in 1825, again at Fort Crawford, with representatives from many tribes attending including the Ioway, Sac&Fox, Dakota, and Winnebago. The council produced no accord so a "boundary" was drawn, the "Line of 1825", that extended from the mouth of the Upper Iowa River west-southwest to the junction of the East and West tributaries of the Des Moines River. The ostensible purpose of the line was to separate warring tribes but it was never observed so in 1830 a "Neutral Ground" was established, a 40-mile-wide strip extending 20 miles on either side of the Line of 1825 (see Fig. 14). This time the express purpose of the Neutral Ground was to separate the Sac&Fox on the south from the Dakota to the north. Sadly the Neutral Ground was no more effective in reducing hostilities than the original Line of 1825.

Unable to stop the internecine Native American wars, the U.S. Government in 1833 forced the Winnebago across the Mississippi River into the eastern part of the Neutral Ground in Iowa (presumably as a buffer). Unfortunately, a smallpox epidemic ravaged the Winnebago in 1836 and at its end the epidemic had reduced its population by one fourth. In the late 1830's they were removed to the Long Prairie Winnebago Reservation in Minnesota. This move was unsuccessful because of poor farming conditions so the tribe returned to their allocated space in the Neutral Ground in the early 1840s. Alas, by 1847 they had ceded all their rights to the Neutral Ground land and in 1848 they were once again removed to Minnesota, never to return to Iowa.

Present-day Ho-Chunk tribes are dotted about the upper Midwest with the most concentrated in northeastern Nebraska.

Appendix III Brief History of the County Seats of Clayton County

Clayton County derives its name from U. S. senator and cabinet member John Middleton Clayton of Delaware who assisted in the passage of the Wisconsin Territorial bill. During its early years, Clayton County had a very mobile county seat starting in Prairie La Porte, then Jacksonville (Garnavillo), Elkader, Guttenberg, back to Garnavillo, then back to Elkader.

The first county business was conducted in 1837 in Prairie La Porte (Guttenberg since 1847). Court was held in 1838, in rooms rented from Graybill's Tavern at a cost of \$5 per day. In 1840 Clayton County's first courthouse was built in Prairie La Porte. Robert Hatfield was paid \$73.50 for the delivery of materials and David Hastings was given \$23 for the construction, making the total cost of the building \$96.50.

In January 1840 an act to relocate the county seat was approved by the Territorial Governor with the new site to be named Alotat (at or near present-day Garnavillo), but residents of the county voted it down in an August 1840 election and the county seat remained in Prairie La Porte.

Three years later in another election the voters did approve the relocation of the county seat, this time to Jacksonville (later Garnavillo). In 1844 the second Clayton County courthouse was built in Jacksonville at a total cost of \$675. In May 1846, the town's name was changed to Garnavillo, after a town in Ireland name Garnavilla. Garnavillo remained the county seat for a decade when it was removed to the town of Elkader.

The county seat was located in Elkader for less than a year when it moved back to Guttenberg in 1856. It was in Guttenberg until 1860, when it again was moved back to Elkader where it has remained since then, fighting off challenges by McGregor and Garnavillo.

Here is a brief timeline of the "Courthouse Battles" in Clayton County:

- 1837 - First county seat at Prairie La Porte (Guttenberg)
- 1840 – First County courthouse built in Prairie La Porte
- 1843 – County seat moved from Prairie La Porte to Jacksonville (Garnavillo)
- 1844 – Second county courthouse built in Jacksonville
- 1846 – Jacksonville renamed Garnavillo
- May 1st 1856 – County seat moved from Garnavillo to Elkader
- May 29th 1856 – The *Clayton County Herald* moves from Garnavillo to Guttenberg
- April 1857 – County seat moved from Elkader to Guttenberg
- April 1859 – County seat moved from Guttenberg to Garnavillo; the *Clayton County Herald* follows; later the *Clayton County Journal*.
- April 1860 - County seat moved from Garnavillo to Elkader (the final location)
- April 23rd 1869 - Last issue of the *Clayton County Journal* in Garnavillo; then moved to Elkader

Appendix IV Current status of research on Salome Warren

Recently (March 2021) there was a very important find concerning Salome Warren: An obituary written by her daughter, Clara Cook, in the Elkader Iowa newspaper The Register dated November 8th 1895. While a brick wall didn't come tumbling down, some very important assertions were made which I will outline below along with the status of each assertion.

- Death date: 2 Nov 1895. Status: Confirmed by the obituary.
- Death place: Elkader, Clayton Co, Iowa. Status: Confirmed by the obituary.
- Birth date: 26 Jul 1809. Status: Only birth year confirmed by census data.
- Birth place: Ashfield, Franklin Co, Massachusetts. Status: Only birth state confirmed by census data. While there were numerous Warrens in Ashfield, a child by the given name Salome is yet to be found in Massachusetts Vital Records.
- Migration: "Shortly after her birth, her parents moved to Niagara County, N.Y." Status: Since Noah Cooley, Andrew's father, had property in both Wilson and Cambria townships and Cambria is the presumed marriage place, there is only one Warren family living in the vicinity, that of Ezra Warren. Disappointingly, Ezra was born in Vermont and had no known association with Massachusetts, thus, he was not her father even though his birth year, 1789, is in line with a child born in 1809. Furthermore, a cross-index of Warren families in Ashfield vs Warrens in the Niagara County area of the Holland Purchase show only one match, a Joseph Warren, but he lived 50 miles south in Erie County (present Wyoming County).
- Marriage: Clara asserts "She was married to A. S. Cooley March 19th 1825, at Cambridge, N. Y." Status: Her date disagrees with the date in Stephen Warren Cooley's obituary, March 10th 1825. Her marriage place is wrong. Cambridge NY is near the New York/Vermont border on the east side of New York. The marriage place was Cambria, a township in Niagara County.
- Andrew's death date: 28 Oct 1890. Status: Somewhat confirmed by both Stephen Warren Cooley's obituary for Andrew and Clara Cook's obituary for her mother.
- Statement: Mrs. Cooley is the mother of the first white child born in Garnavillo twp., namely, Noah Cooley..." Status: False. Storrs Andros was the first white child born in Garnavillo Twp.
- Statement: She was "...a descendant of Jos. Warren of Revolutionary fame". Status: Not verified until her parents are found.

Abbreviations

CCH1882 - *History of Clayton County, Iowa; Together with sketches of its cities, villages and townships, educational, religious, civil, military, and political history; portraits of prominent persons, and biographies of representative citizens. Illustrated*, Inter-State Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1882 (There is a second volume dated 1916 with the exact same title but containing biographies only)

CLM - Bible Records and information from Grandma Lou Cooley (Carrie Louella Miller) interviewed by Daniel Berton Cooley about 1968. She had both the Miller Bible and the Cooley Bible.

GLO - Bureau of Land Management (BLM), General Land Office (GLO) Records Automation website <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/> "This site offers researchers a source of information on the initial transfer of land titles from the Federal government to individuals (Federal Land Patents). In addition to verifying title transfer, this information will allow the researcher to associate an individual (Patentee, Assignee, Warrantee, Widow, or Heir) with a specific location (Legal Land Description) and time (Issue Date).

FAN - *Frederick Andros M.D. Autobiography and Reminiscences* (typed copy at the Minnesota Historical Society).

FGR – Find-A-Grave, an American website that allows the public to search and add to an online database of cemetery records. It is owned by Ancestry.com. It receives and uploads digital photographs of headstones from burial sites, taken by unpaid volunteers at cemeteries.

GGP - *Garnavillo Iowa: Gem of the Prairie, History 10.000 B.C. to 1876 A.D* by Roggman, Arnold D. and Laverne E., Sutherland Printing Co, Montezuma Iowa, 1988

HC - *History of Chicago from the Earliest Period to the Present Time* by A.T. Andreas, Chicago, 1884

HOAK – *History of Oakland County, Michigan V1, a narrative account of its historic progress, its people, and its principal interests* by Thaddeus De Witt Seeley, the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, 1912

ISG1838 - *Iowa State Gazetteer* by James T. Hair, Bailey & Hair, Chicago, 1865, "Clayton County" p 126-131 "...embracing descriptive and historical sketches of counties, cities, towns and villages, which include much valuable information respecting the agriculture, manufactories, commerce, educational and religious institutions, population and history of the state : to which is added a shippers' guide and a classified business directory of the manufacturers, merchants, professional and tradesmen of Iowa, together with their business address by James T. Hair / Chicago: Bailey & Hair, 1865, 803 pgs."

IWY - *The Ioway Indians: Britain's Ally in The West?* By Michael Dickey, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Arrow Rock State Historic Site (Revised October 2004)

LIV - Livsey, Karen E. *Western New York Land Transactions, 1804-1824*. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1991.

MVR - *Massachusetts U.S. Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, database on-line, Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts, Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook).

PITT - *History Of The Town Of Pittsford, Vt. with Biographical Sketches And Family Records* by A. M. Caverly, M. D., Tuttle & Co Printers, Rutland, 1872.

SM - *A Synopsis of American History* by Charles Sellers and Henry May, Rand McNally & Co, 1963

SOC - *The Story of Colorado: Out Where the West Begins* by Arthur Chapmen, Rand McNally & Co, 1925

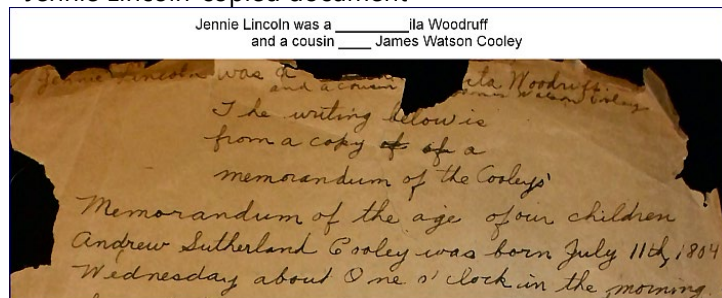
SSAPP - *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007*, found in Ancestry.com, database online, Provo UT, 2015

TerrPapers - "The Territorial Papers of the United States", Volume XII, "The Territory of Michigan, 1829 - 1837"; compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter, Publication No. 2236, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1945. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, DC, Price \$4.50 (cloth).

WCOBIT – Obituary of Andrew Sutherland Cooley by his son Warren Cooley published in the *Elkader Register* November 6th 1890: *Died at the home of Fred Cook, Garnavillo, on Tuesday, October 28, 1890, Andrew S. Cooley, at the advanced age of 86 years, 3 months and 17 days*

Endnotes

¹ Jennie Lincoln-copied document



² WCOBIT Obituary by son Stephen Warren Cooley, *Elkader Register*. November 6, 1890; Locals: Garnavillo

³ Ibid

⁴ Birth year and month deduced from 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Iowa censuses

⁵ *The Register*, D.G. Griffith & Son, Elkader, Iowa, Friday Morning, Nov. 8, 1895, p5.

⁶ "Son Willard K. died in 1855" *Elkader Register*. November 6, 1890; Locals: Garnavillo

⁷ Census analysis US 1850 Iowa, Clayton, Garnavillo and 1854 Iowa state census. In 1850, the first census to have mentioned each family member's name we have Andrew S. Sr, aged 46; Salome, 41; Andrew S. Jr, 20; Stephen W., 18; Thomas M., 14; Noah, 12; Emily E., 10; Peter S., 8; Henry (Hersey C.), 6; Robert R., 5; Clara S., 4.; Ella C., 2; and Lewis F., 6/12. Note that in this census Lewis F was enumerated as being aged 6/12 but that is an error; he was really aged 9, between Emily and Peter and Isabel was last and aged 6/12.

In the Iowa state census of 1854 there were 6 males and 5 females in the Andrew S Cooley Sr household. By 1854 the three eldest boys, A.S. Jr., 24; Warren, 23; and Thomas, 21 had gone to the goldfields of California. Therefore, six males were (1) A.S. Sr, 50; (2) Noah, 16; (3) Lewis, 13; (4) Peter, 11; (5) Hersey, 9; and (6) Robert, 7. The 5 females were (1) Salome, 44; (2) Emily, 14; (3) Clara, 6; (4) Ella, 4; and (5) Isabel, 3. Since Ralph (a) was never mentioned by name in *any* census after 1840 and (b) he died in 1855 it can be concluded he was born between 1850 and 1854 and died in that same period.

⁸ Birth: 1830 Michigan Census; Two female children ages under 5 listed, not found in Iowa 1840 census (at ages 10-15); They would have had to have been born in New York since Andrew S. Jr. was born in New York in 1830 (ref 1850 census)

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ US Censuses: 1830 Michigan male age less than 5; 1840 Iowa Clayton Co male age 5-10; 1850 Iowa, Clayton Co, Garnavillo, M432_182 p172 Age 20

¹¹ Year of marriage deduced from 1900 California, Sierra County census

¹² US Censuses: 1880 Calif, Lassen Co, Big Valley; T9-0066 p107A Age 37; 1900 Calif, Tehama Co, Red Bluff, T623-115 p6B Age 58; 1910 Calif, Alameda Co, Oakland Wd 5, T624-70 p173A Age 65; 1920 California Contra Costa Co Richmond T625_95 p3A Age 78; From death notice 84y11m29d subtracted from death date (15 Oct 1926 *Oakland Tribune*, Oakland California, 16 Oct 1926)

¹³ California Death Index p2170: Cooley, Ida P./Initials of spouse A.S./Age 85/County of Death Alameda/Date of Death 10-15-1926/Date registered 26/State file nr. 45658

¹⁴ *Oakland Tribune*, Oakland California, 16 Oct 1926: COOLEY - In Oakland, October 15, 1926, Ida Patience Cooley widow of Andrew S. Cooley, mother of Herbert A.S. and Charles M Cooley, and Mrs Ida V. Edwards of Aromas, Calif; a native of Illinois, aged 84 years, 11 months, 29 days.

¹⁵ California Death Index p2169: Cooley, Andres S/Age 77/County of Death Tehama/Date of Death 9-1-1906/Date registered 06/State file nr. 24634

¹⁶ Birth date obtained from gravestone, Emerick, Nebr. 1831/10/31; approximate age obtained from 1840, 50, 60, 80 Iowa state censuses and from US Census, 1870, Iowa, Clayton County, Clayton Township, Page No. 10, Enumeration date: 12 Aug 1870 lists Warren's birth state as New York

¹⁷ *Clayton County Marriages*, Vol 1, Page 81, Robt. C. Drips, JP officiating

¹⁸ Findagrave, gravestone: Cooley, Maria, birth date 1823/12/05, death date 1900/12/18

¹⁹ Douglas County Minnesota Certificate Number: 1906-46-130

²⁰ S. W. Cooley, aged 75 years, 1 month and 13 days, died in this village at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Wilcox, Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, at eleven o'clock. The immediate cause of death was cancer of the mouth.- *Alexandria Citizen*, Alexandria, Douglas County, Minnesota, Thursday, December 20, 1906

²¹ 1840,50 US Iowa censuses

²² WCOBIT One of 11 surviving children in Oct 1890

²³ The 1840 Iowa census lists a female child less than 5 years of age but she does not appear in the 1850 Iowa census, the first US census that named household members. Since we know Noah was the first child born to the family in Iowa in 1838 this child was born in Michigan between 1830 and 1840. I have placed her in the gap between Thomas (17 in 1850) and Noah (12 in 1850) and estimated her birth year as 1834. See 1850 census list in next endnote.

²⁴ The 1840 Iowa census lists a male child less than 5 years of age but he does not appear in the 1850 Iowa census, the first US census that named household members. Since we know Noah was the first child born to the family in Iowa in 1838, this census child was born in Michigan between 1830 and 1840. I have placed him in the gap between Thomas (17 in 1850) and Noah (12 in 1850) and estimated his birth year as 1836.

1840 US Census, Iowa, Clayton Co, Garnavillo Twp

(No. 4.)		1840 United States Census																																								First District of Clayton County																			
		SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to																																																											
NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES	MALES																														FEMALES										FREE COLORED PERSONS																			
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-100	100 & over	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-100	100 & over	Under 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85-95	95-100	100 & over									
A. S. Cooley	2	2	1			1																1			1																																				
	11	5	12	11	16	17	18	3													15	14	18	5	5	10	6																																		

Two males under age 5 Noah ae 2
Michigan Census Child-2 about 4-5
Two males of 5 under 10 Stephen Warren ae 9
Thomas W ae 7
One male of 30 under 40 Andrew Sutherland
Cooley ae 36
One female of 5 under 10 Michigan Census
Child-1 about 6-8
One female of 30 under 40 Salome Warren ae 31
One male of 10 under 15 Andrew Sutherland
Cooley Jr over age 10

1850 US Census, Iowa, Clayton Co, Garnavillo

- (Name, Age, Sex, Occ, Value property, birth state)
- 1. Cooley, Andrew, 46 M, Farmer, \$1,300 Vert
- 2. Cooley, Salome, 41 F At home, Mass
- 3. Cooley, Andrew, 20 M, Farmer, \$300, New York
- 4. Cooley, Stephen, 18 M, Farmer, Mich
- 5. Cooley, Thomas, 17 M, Farmer, Mich
- 6. Cooley, Noah, 13 M, Iowa
- 7. Cooley, Emily, 10 F, Iowa
- 8. Cooley, Peter, 8 M, Iowa
- 9. Cooley, Henry, 6 M, Iowa
- 10. Cooley, Robert, 5 M, Iowa
- 11. Cooley, Clara, 4 F, Iowa
- 12. Cooley, Ella, 2 F, Iowa
- 13. Cooley, Lewis, 6/12 M, Iowa

²⁵ CCH1882 p787; Chapter XXVII, Garnavillo Township, Early Settlement: "In the following year, 1837, came Andrew S. Cooley...the first birth was either that of Storrs Andros, son of Dr. Frederick Andros, or that of Noah Cooley, a son of Andrew S. Cooley " [Ed note: Storrs Andros was first]. Birth year and month determined from the following US censuses: 1840 Iowa, 1850 Iowa, 1880 and 1900 Kansas, Leavenworth

²⁶ Estimated from birth of first child Christopher in 1856

²⁷ Birth year and place deduced from US censuses of 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900 in Kansas, Leavenworth

²⁸ FGR - This is only a probable entry for Ruth Gladden. There is a Ruth Cooley born in Wisconsin and who died Mar 1916 in Leavenworth County KS and is buried in Mt Muncie Cem. Comments in Findagrave: Mar 21 1916 *Leavenworth Times*: "Seventh Day Adventist, Mt Muncie, came to Leavenworth in 1859, born and lived in Wisconsin for some years, survived by two sons Daniel and Hursey". Ed note: The sons are surely Daniel Byron and Hersey.

²⁹ "A 1915 City Directory of Leavenworth Kansas has entries: (1) "Cooley, Noah died Jan 3, '15, age 77" and (2) "Cooley, Ruth, (wid Noah), r 916 Miami; Cooley, Wm W, lab, b 916 Miami".

³⁰ Birth year deduced from US 1850 and 1860 censuses of Garnavillo Iowa; aged 10 in 1850, aged 19 in 1860

³¹ Iowa Marriages FHL Film 1255482; bk2; p140

³² Iowa, County Marriages, 1838-1934; FamilySearch database of images; FHL Film 1255482; bk2; p140

³³ Ibid endnote 26

³⁴ Year of birth ascertained from the 1850 and 1860 Clayton County, Garnavillo Twp censuses (aged 8 and 17 respectively). The 1880 US, Clayton County census finds Lewis "T" aged 38 and his wife and children in Mendon Twp along with his younger brother Robert Reed. Also from his Civil War Draft registration: 3rd Congressional Dist, Dubuque, Delaware, Bremer Counties, State of Iowa enumerated June 1863 Lewis I Cooley, farmer, aged 20

³⁵ The surname of Etta is unknown. A Findagrave memorial has her surname as Owen but it is presented without a source as is true of almost all memorials in Findagrave. Sources are not required at Findagrave so it is riddled with apocryphal data. Marriage date estimated from birth date of first child Elsie in 1876

³⁶ Birth month and year obtained from 1900 US Census, Nebraska, Pierce Co, Dry Creek

³⁷ Death year obtained from Findagrave gravestone picture

³⁸ Lewis' death information is unknown. He appeared in the 1900 US Census, Nebraska, Dry Creek aged 57 along with his wife Etta A aged 37 and Warren (21), Elsie (13), and Alta (6). His wife Etta as head of household and son Warren are found in the Port Angeles Washington 1910 census. An assumption will have to be made that he died between 1900 and 1910 in either Nebraska or Washington.

³⁹ Birth month and year deduced from US census 1850, 60, 70 and from Iowa State census 1856

⁴⁰ Iowa, Armed Forces Grave Registrations, ca. 1835-1998, database, FamilySearch. <https://FamilySearch.org> 17 October 2017.

⁴¹ FGR and gravestone picture Daniel Berton Cooley 1998

⁴² Iowa standard certificate of death, a true & correct reproduction S0465366 issued 17 Sep 2002; birth date Dec 24, 1845

⁴³ US census 1900-US-Iowa-Fayette-Dover-Dist 70_marriage year 1875

⁴⁴ SSAPP - SS-5 form by son Hersey Blake Cooley 13 Apr 1937, 503-07-4253. In question 10, 'Mother's Full Maiden Name', he wrote "Cristina Thompson" but he added 'no middlename' later.

⁴⁵ Ibid Cristina b Dec 1848 in Pennsylvania

⁴⁶ FGR Memorial #65781069; exact date of death given as 15 Feb 1928; birth and death years from gravestone picture

⁴⁷ Iowa death certificate true & correct reproduction S0465366 issued 17 Sep 2002

⁴⁸ CLM and State of Colorado, Certificate of Death #9411a, Reg Dist 121, Kit Carson Co, Flagler; Date of death Dec 28th 1917; Date of birth May 12th 1871, aged 70 y7m13d

⁴⁹ Obituary, the *Flagler* (Kit Carson County, Colorado) *News* Vol. V, No. 50, 3 Jan 1918, p. 4., col. 3 Will A. Borland, ed

⁵⁰ Death cert, #7179, Reg District 270, Kit Carson, Flagler, State of Colorado; date of death June 10 1920, date of birth May 21 "185" sic, aged 70 years, 20 days

⁵¹ Ibid, both birth and death info on certificate

⁵² State of Colorado, Certificate of Death #9411a, Reg Dist 121, Kit Carson Co, Flagler; date of death Dec 28th 1917; Date of birth May 12th 1871, aged 70 y7m13d

⁵³ Certificate of Death, State of Iowa Dept of Health, Div of Vital Statistics; State Office #22-34. Informant 'L.F. Cook' (Lee F. Cook, her son) who wrote "Salome" as Clara's middle name.

⁵⁴ Ibid – Her death certificate contained a wealth of genealogical information

⁵⁵ *Portrait and biographical record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton counties, Iowa...*, p550. "In the year 1869 our subject was married to Miss Clara S. Cooley, who was born and grew to womanhood in this county. Her father, A. S. Cooley was one of the pioneers of this locality having located within the limits of the county as early as 1839; he was also one of the leading farmers of Garnavillo Township, for many years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cook has been blessed with two sons: Lee F. and George W."

⁵⁶ FGR – Garnavillo Community Cemetery, Blk 8, Lot 5; exact birth and death dates inscribed

⁵⁷ *Portrait and biographical record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton counties, Iowa...*, p550. "A native of the Buckeye State, Mr. Cook's birth occurred in 1846, in Chillicothe, and during his early years fate seemed to deal hardly with him for he was deprived by death of his parents when he was two years of age."

⁵⁸ FHL Film Number: 1255482; Reference ID: item 2 p 22 In 20: Name: Fred Cook; Gender: Male; Marital status: Married; Race: White; Age: 57; Birth Date: 1845; Birth Place: Chilliouth sic, Ohio; Death Date: 17 Dec 1902; Death Place: Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa; Burial Place: Garnavillo;

⁵⁹ Certificate of Death, State of Iowa Dept of Health, Div of Vital Statistics; State Office #22-34. Informant 'L.F. Cook' (Lee F. Cook, her son). "Place of death, Iowa, Clayton County, Cass Twp, Strawberry Point. She died in the Lutheran Home for the Aged; she had been a patient there for 5 months and 2 days. Her usual place of residence was Oelwein, Fayette Co, Iowa. Full name, Clara Salome Cook, no Social Security Account Number. She was born 3 Sep 1848 and died aged 92y6m4d. Her date of death was March 7th 1941 at 20:30. Her immediate cause of death was coronary heart disease due to arteriosclerosis. The medical certification was signed by STM Andersen, MD, Strawberry Point, Iowa on March 7 1941".

⁶⁰ Middle initial could be C, E, S, or J. The 1870 US Census "J" is the clearest.

⁶¹ From four censuses Ella J. Cooley is found in the Andrew S Cooley household. Her census-estimated birth year is 1850. In the 1870 US census she is still in the same household aged 20 and her occupation is "seamstress". After 1870 she disappears from all online records. There are slight possibilities for her existence all the way to 1900 but nothing definitive can be drawn from any of the Ella Cooleys since 1870. One thing is certain: She is **not** Ella Isadore Cooley who died in 1869 as shown in several Ancestry family trees (Dec 2020).

⁶² The only source for Isabel is the 1860 United States census. There is a middle initial but it is undecipherable. It may be an "S".

⁶³ WCOBIT - From Warren Cooley's obituary of his father, Andrew Sutherland Cooley: "Son Willard K. died in 1855" probably in Garnavillo, Clayton Co, Iowa. Since no further information is forthcoming I have placed Willard as the last child of Andrew and Salome. I will not attempt a birthdate.

⁶⁴ PITT p320

⁶⁵ Rutland County Herald Wed Jul 28 1813

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 5th of June last, a brown Horse, with a white strip in his face, natural trotter, and square dock. Whoever will take up said horse and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he can be had, shall be generously rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

NOAH COOLEY.
Pittsford, July 10, 1813. 80

⁶⁶ The Holland Land Company was a stock corporation formed by six Dutch banking houses for the purpose of buying land in so-called 'Western Country' of the United States. By the year 1797 the Company had purchased some 3.3 million acres of land in New York, west of the Genesee River.

⁶⁷ LIV p137

⁶⁸ LIV p84

⁶⁹ 1820 US Census

1820 U. S. Census; New York, Niagara Co, Wilson
Enumeration date: August 7, 1820

Names of Heads of Families.	Free White Males.					Free White Females.				
	to 10	to 16	16 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 45	to 10	to 16	to 20	to 45	45, &c.
Wilson	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilson	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Handwritten notes:
 Noah Brown 6 1/2 yrs, Kithon Potter 2 3 yrs
 Caleb Carroll 12 4 yrs, Samuel Thurman 14 yrs
 Andrea Sutherland, aged 16 1/2 missing in the table 16-18 bracket
 Noah aged 38.1 years
 Jane Eliza, 8.8 yrs
 Jane Sutherland aged 33 yrs

⁷⁰ WIKI https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest_Ordinance

⁷¹ Ibid

⁷² WIKI The Northwest Indian War (1785–1795), also known as the Ohio War, Little Turtle's War, and by other names, was a war between the United States (along with its Native Chickasaw and Choctaw allies) and the Northwestern Confederacy (a confederation of numerous other Native American tribes), with support from the British, for control of the Northwest Territory. The United States Army considers it their first of the United States Indian Wars.

⁷³ WIKI https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michigan_Territory

⁷⁴ WIKI <https://www.history.com/topics/war-of-1812/war-of-1812>

⁷⁵ Ibid

⁷⁶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mackinac_Island_\(1814\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mackinac_Island_(1814))

⁷⁷ Fort Bowyer was a short-lived earthen and stockade fortification that the United States Army erected in 1813 on Mobile Point, near the mouth of Mobile Bay in what is now Baldwin County, Alabama, but then was part of the Mississippi Territory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Bowyer

⁷⁸ <http://harris23.msu.domains/event/1816-tiffin-u-s-surveyor-general-reports-that-michigan-is-interminable-swamp/>

⁷⁹ <https://project.geo.msu.edu/geogmich/Tiffin.html>

⁸⁰ <https://histmed.collegeofphysicians.org/malaria-1827-1838/> - It is difficult to pinpoint the presence of the disease presently called "malaria" in early America because of the inconsistent terminology used by doctors in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is partially because the symptoms of malaria, which include fever, headache, chills, muscle aches, nausea, jaundice, vomiting, and general malaise, resembled other common diseases such as yellow fever, typhoid fever, and influenza. For much of the nineteenth century, doctors in Europe and North America referred to the disease using descriptive terms that indicated observed symptoms and environmental factors. The most distinctive features of malaria are its periodicity and alternating of chills and fever, evident in the medical term "intermittent fever", or the more common "fever and ague", or more specific terms that identified the intervals between attacks of fever, such as quotidian, tertian, and quartan fever.

⁸¹ https://project.geo.msu.edu/geogmich/settlement_of_MI.html

⁸² http://www.clarkstonhistory.info/history/chd/misc/clarkston_history.htm; researched And Written By Susan K. Basinger, Dec 4th 2018.

⁸³ HOAK "... [during the Ice Age the] Saginaw ice lobe, or glacier, came down Saginaw bay and swept south across [Michigan]. Its left bank or moraine...passed down the "Thumb" and across Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Lapeer, Genesee, and Oakland counties..."

⁸⁴ <https://www.infomi.com/city/franklin/>

⁸⁵ From census records, it is quite likely Samuel T. Cooley, Andrew's brother also bought land close by but there is no record of that sale

⁸⁶ *An Account of Oakland County* by Lillian Drake Avery, 1856-1930 and George N. Fuller, 1873-1957, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

⁸⁷ Master Plan, Village of Franklin Michigan by McKenna Associates, Inc, 2007

⁸⁸ TerrPapers - "The Territorial Papers of the United States", Volume XII, "The Territory of Michigan, 1829 - 1837"; compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter, Publication No. 2236, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1945. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, DC, Price \$4.50 (cloth).

⁸⁹ *Michigan Through the Centuries* by Willis Frederick Dunbar, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1955

⁹⁰ WIKI https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Route_16_in_Michigan

⁹¹ <https://www.american-rails.com/gtw.html>

⁹² Ancestry.com. *Michigan, U.S., Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1827-1870* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999. This collection contains the following indexes: 1827 Territorial Census Index; 1837 Kalamazoo County Index; 1840 Federal Census Index; 1840 Pensioners List; 1845 State Census Index; 1850 Federal Census Index; 1860 Federal Census Index; 1870 Federal Census Index; Early Census Index.

⁹³ *Michigan Historical Collections*, Vol 21 by Michigan Historical Commission, Michigan State Historical Society · 1913; p125 "Came to Detroit in 1830 and settled at Pontiac, Oakland County, Mich. Removed to Pittsford, Hillsdale, Mich in 1835 where he resided until July 14, 1890..."

⁹⁴ Bureau of Land Management (BLM), General Land Office (GLO) Records web site <https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov/> Accession #MIO440_027 BLM Serial# MI NO S/N; 10/1/1835, Monroe Land Office, Doc nr 4034, 40 acres.

⁹⁵ The five children would be the two New York census children, Andrew Sutherland Jr, Stephen Warren, and Thomas W.

⁹⁶ CCH1882 p786 Section 31 is about three miles south of present day Garnavillo and adjacent west to section 32 where Andrew purchased land from the Government in 1841. Except for a strip of land on the east side, Section 31 is by and large a watershed for Cedar Creek. Therefore, early settler Andrew Cooley as well as Dr. Andros and John Gillette all settled within a quarter mile of Cedar Creek for the obvious purpose of having a nearby water supply.

⁹⁷ It was known as Prairie La Porte because if one traveled in a northwesterly direction (possibly along the Indian trail now known as Hwy 52 or along Buck Creek Road a little further north) from an early trading post on the Mississippi River, known as Frenchtown (CCH1882 p709; probably about two miles north of Guttenberg near present-day Bussey Lake), there is heavy timber for about seven miles whence a wide-open prairie is encountered (possibly at present-day Ceres).

⁹⁸ Clayton County was remarkably extensive at the time reaching up into an ill-defined area that comprised both the Territory of Minnesota and the Territory of Wisconsin and possibly up to the "British Line" (49° N latitude). The county had only one well-defined border: The Mississippi River on the east side. Dubuque and Des Moines counties were somewhere to the south (in 1837).

⁹⁹ Frederick Andros was b. 14 Sep 1805 in Berkley, Bristol Co, Mass; m. 1828 Eliza Bunker in Sherburne, Chenango Co, NY and d. 27 Apr 1895 in Minneapolis, Hennepin Co, MN. He was graduated from the Parsons Medical School of Brown University, Providence RI in 1826 (aged 22).

¹⁰⁰ There are no primary records to indicate Andrew met Andros in Franklin but it is very strong circumstantially since Andrew followed him from Franklin to Dubuque to Clayton County Iowa.

¹⁰¹ FAN - Frederick Andros M.D. Autobiography and Reminiscences (typed copy at the Minnesota Historical Society).

¹⁰² GGP - p493 "[Cholera] originated in India and was based in Calcutta. It spread to China in 1820, and then, step-by-step, throughout Europe. It entered the U.S. in the 1830s by way of Detroit, Michigan, and then spread westward to the Pacific. It then continued to strike in the U.S. from time to time up until 1893. At New Orleans it raged with special severity and took the lives of many immigrants".

¹⁰³ WIKI - Galena is the county seat of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, with a population of 3,429 at the 2010 census. Native Americans, primarily Mesquakie, Ho-Chunk, Sauk, and Menominee had mined galena (PbS or lead sulfide) in the area for more than a thousand years before European Americans settled in the area. They used the ore for use in burial rituals. The Havana Hopewell first traded galena in the area during the Middle Woodland period (c. 1–400 CE).

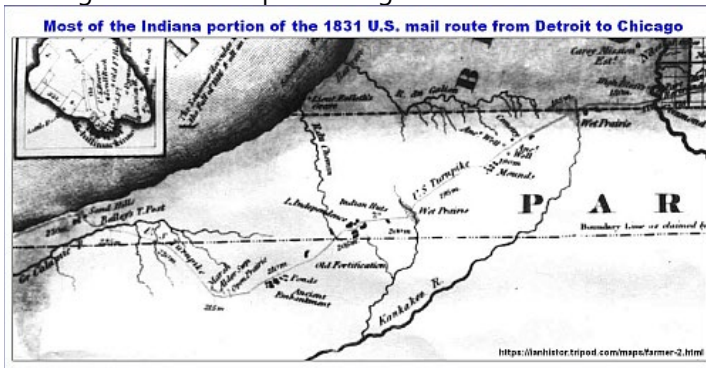
In 1658 French explorers, probably via contact with the Sioux, first noted lead deposits in the Upper Mississippi Valley. A 1703 French map identified the northwestern Illinois area as *mines de plumb*. The area was inhabited by the Sac and Fox when the French arrived. In the 1690s, French trappers began mining the lead, however, conflicts with the Sioux prevented large-scale mining until Julien Dubuque's Mines opened across the river in 1788.

Galena was the site of the first major mineral rush in the United States by Europeans. By 1828, the population was estimated at 10,000, rivaling the population of Chicago at the time. Subsequently it developed as the largest steamboat hub on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis. Galena was the home of Ulysses S. Grant and eight other Civil War generals.

¹⁰⁴ The most famous Indian trail in Michigan was the Great Sauk Trail that ran from Detroit to Chicago. Now US-12, this route was in use centuries before the discovery of America. It is believed to have been first beat out of the wilderness by great herds of buffalo and other animals that roamed the Lower Peninsula. The trail was first improved in the 1830s due to an authorization for a survey that was passed by Congress. The trail eventually became the Chicago Road. – *Transportation in Michigan History*; Sesquicentennial Series, 1987, by Philip P. Mason

¹⁰⁵ "When French fur traders arrived [in the immediate area south of Lake Michigan] during the 1600s, a natural opening through the forest served as a gateway to the prairies beyond. They called this opening La Porte, meaning 'the door' from which the [Indiana] county received its name. La Porte County...was organized in 1832 [and] much of the force behind [its] early settlement was due to the Michigan Road [that] was constructed on land ceded to the State of Indiana in 1826 by the Potawatomi Indians". <http://www.visitlaportecounty.com>

¹⁰⁶ On an old 1831 map of the US mail route (US Turnpike) in Indiana, about 16 miles west of Lake Michigan the trail dipped southwest away from present US 12 in the general direction of present La Porte City, Indiana then re-joined US 12 in the general area of present Ogden Dunes at the most-southerly tip of Lake Michigan.



¹⁰⁷ HC - In 1829 the State Legislature appointed a commission to dig a canal connecting Chicago with the Mississippi River by way of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers and to lay out towns, to sell lots, and to apply the proceeds to the construction of the canal. The canal commissioners employed James Thompson, a civil engineer, to lay out the original town. On August 4, 1830, Thompson filed his survey and plat of the town of Chicago in Section 9, Township 39, Range 14, and thus Chicago received its first legal geographic location although the town was not incorporated until three years later on August 10, 1833 as a village of 200.

¹⁰⁸ The Fox River rises in Waukesha County, Wisconsin (west of Milwaukee), flows south into McHenry County Illinois, then into Kane and Kendall counties in the western outskirts of Chicago eventually emptying into the Illinois River.

¹⁰⁹ Rock River flows through present Rockford Illinois which was named in 1837 for the rock bottomed ford across the Rock River that enabled stagecoaches to safely cross. It was earlier known as Midway, the midpoint on the trail between Galena and Chicago.

¹¹⁰ WIKI - The Galena-Chicago trail was a stagecoach route located in northern Illinois that ran from the mid-to-late 1830s until 1854. As indicated by its name, the route linked Chicago, located in the northeast of the state, with Galena which was located in the lead mining district of the northwest. The Chicago-Galena trail includes the "Stagecoach Trail" that runs between Galena and Lena, Illinois. East of Lena the stage route follows U.S. Route 20 and Business U.S. Route 20 through Eleroy, Freeport and Rockford to Belvidere. This road began as the old State Road number 2 established on 15 January 1836 and laid out by June 1837. Completion of the Illinois Central Railroad from Freeport to Galena in 1854, along with the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad between Chicago and Freeport made this stagecoach route obsolete.

¹¹¹ Presentation by Mark E. Bowden, MPA, executive director of the Iowa Board of Medicine, for the public reception on July 29 2011 in Old Capitol, Iowa City, to celebrate the Board's 125th anniversary. <https://medicalboard.iowa.gov>

¹¹² FAN

¹¹³ GGP pp111-112

¹¹⁴ Ibid p59

¹¹⁵ <http://www.iowacounties.org/Dubuque.htm>

¹¹⁶ CCH1882 p250

¹¹⁷ GGP p484

¹¹⁸ GGP Inside front cover, map "Garnavillo Township Showing First Landowners"

¹¹⁹ Ibid p61 For Cooley and Andros, Cedar Creek would have been their water supply.

¹²⁰ Ibid p83

¹²¹ Ibid p85 An earlier attempt to build a sawmill near High Prairie was made in 1839. From website <http://iagenweb.org/boards/fayette/biographies/>: "[Edwin R. Follett] first came to Iowa in September, 1839, with his father, who in Clayton County began to build a sawmill but the enterprise failed and they went to Menomonee Falls, Wis."

¹²² Jennings Family Album at <http://www.sharylscabin.com/Clayton/album/jennings.htm>.

¹²³ Upon examination of the interior of this log cabin it appeared to me that to sleep 10 to 12 people almost every square inch of floor space plus the small loft on the back wall of the cabin would have been occupied

¹²⁴ CCH1882 p36-38

¹²⁵ To make scratches or small cuts in the skin

¹²⁶ Spirits of Ammonia, still in use today

127 FAN

128 GGP pp116-117

129 Ibid p254

130 Ibid p493

131 Ibid p495

132 GLO Federal Land Patent Iowa, Dubuque Land Office

Sale of Public Lands for the East half of the North West quarter of Section thirty two in Township ninety three North of Range three West of the fifth principal meridian in the District of lands subject to sale at Du Buque Iowa Territory Containing eighty acres

CERTIFICATE
No. 1645

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *409*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Andrew J Cooley of Clayton County Iowa Territory*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE, at *Dubuque* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Andrew J Cooley*

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North West quarter of Section thirty two in Township ninety three North of Range three West of the fifth principal meridian in the District of lands subject to sale at Du Buque Iowa Territory Containing eighty acres

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Andrew J Cooley*

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such cases made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *Andrew J Cooley*

and to his heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said *Andrew J Cooley*

and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, John Tyler

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the *ten* day of *November* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *forty one* and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the *Sixty Sixth*

BY THE PRESIDENT: *John Tyler*
R Tyler Secy.

J Williamson Recorder of the General Land Office.

133 GGP pp418-425, original document in Iowa Historical Library, Historical Building, Des Moines Iowa

134 The author visited Clayton County in 1998. There is no evidence of Andrew's cabin nor any of the structures of the mid 19th century. About a half mile east of Andrew's location on the grounds of a current farmhouse there may be some evidence of the school house mentioned in Ms Murdock's reminiscences but I did not investigate. Today, the entire north half of Section 32 is farm land.

135 GGP p81. Examination of a USGS map of the area shows Cooley Hollow originating in the NE corner of Section 32 on land acquired in 1855 by Warren Wolcott (NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 32). It proceeds southwest through the properties of John Ten (1845), H. Beckman (1845) and David Widmer (1845).

136 GGP pp137-152

137 Ibid, pp137-138

138 CCH1882 pp66-67 For a short time Jacksonville's jurisdiction was expansive, "extending as far north as Lake Pepin" and possibly "to the British Line" [49° N] and "as far west as the whites had penetrated." As befits Minnesota (land of 10,000 lakes) there are three Lake Pepins in that state and for added measure two in Wisconsin (<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>). The

Lake Pepin furthest south is in Goodhue County, Minnesota at latitude of 44°26'N, a line that runs about 40 miles south of present-day Minneapolis.

¹³⁹ GGP pp137-138

¹⁴⁰ CCH1882 pp66-67

¹⁴¹ Ibid, p68

¹⁴² GGP p63 March 10, 1844

¹⁴³ The probable explanation of Edson's quirky survey is that an old Indian trail through the area (probably present Highway 52) ran just off N-S section lines so he did what any good surveyor would do, he laid out the town parallel-perpendicular to the trail, a common occurrence in early America. As an example of a survey for land on a bias to true compass directions here is the description of Jacksonville's town limits from GGP p63: "Commencing at the quarter post in the center of Sec. 18, Twp 93N, Range 3 W of fifth principal meridian, thence N 88° 30'; E 25 chains & 87 links, thence S 26° 25' E 28 chains and 12 links, thence N 88° 30' W 38 chains & 50 links, thence N 15° E 25 chains and 13 links to the place of beginning containing Eighty acres" – Surveyed March 10th 1844 by me, C.S. Edson, County Surveyor C.C.

¹⁴⁴ GGP p528

¹⁴⁵ Ibid p64

¹⁴⁶ Ibid p223

¹⁴⁷ CCH1882 p75

¹⁴⁸ GGP p225

¹⁴⁹ Ibid p225

¹⁵⁰ Present Garnavillo went through five name changes: (1) La prairie la porte, 1760s (French name meaning door to the prairie which they gave to numerous places; (2); High Prairie, about 1836-37 (first white settlers (Andros, Gillette, Cooley); (3) Alotat, Jan 1840 (attempt to gain the county seat of Clayton County, rejected); Jacksonville, May 22nd 1843 (removal of the county seat of Clayton County from Prairie La Porte (Guttenberg) to the north half of present Garnavillo); and (5) Garnavillo, May 1846 (after a town in Ireland). Unfortunately, the county seat was again moved, Jan 15th 1849, this time from Garnavillo to Elkader where it remains to this day.

¹⁵¹ It is interesting how the name Garnavillo was come up with. From GGP pp64-65, at a gathering in the local tavern, Judge Samuel Murdock (who wrote a history of Garnavillo) supposedly sang a song entitled "Kate of Garnavilla" about an Irish lass from Garnavilla, County Tipperary in Ireland. At some point in the song the Judge was required to rhyme with the word "pillow" so he sang Garn-a-vill-OH instead of Garnavilla. The "Garnavillo" stuck and was proposed and accepted as the town moniker.

¹⁵² County records in the Garnavillo Historical Museum

¹⁵³ <https://www.maryicjoseph.org/> Our three linked Catholic parishes of St. Mary in Guttenberg, St. Joseph in Garnavillo, and Immaculate Conception in North Buena Vista are all located in beautiful northeast Iowa. We also support St. Mary Immaculate Conception Catholic School which is a Pre-K through 8th grade school, with a strong tradition of faith and excellence in education.

¹⁵⁴ CCH p277

¹⁵⁵ CCH1882 "County Politics" pp109-111

¹⁵⁶ The American Party grew out of the Know Nothing movement that originated in New York in 1843. The movement was empowered by popular fears that the country was being overwhelmed by German immigrants who were often regarded as hostile to U.S. values and Irish Catholic immigrants who were thought to be controlled by the Pope in Rome. Mainly active from 1854 to 1856, it strove to curb immigration and naturalization though its efforts met with little success -

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Know_Nothing

¹⁵⁷ SM "A House Dividing, 1843-1860" pp183-186

¹⁵⁸ GGP p359 By 1855 Andrew Jr., aged 25, and his brother Thomas (aged 22) were in the Gold Fields of California leaving Stephen Warren the only eligible child (aged 23) to manage a farm on his own. Noah was about 17, Emily 15, Lewis 13.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid p360

¹⁶⁰ ACCOUNT BOOK owned by R.R. Cooley father of R.B .Cooley, McGregor, Ia., 1869-1884.

¹⁶¹ "Stove Wood, 4.80; Cord Wood, 9.00

784 Page No. 21

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in La Porte Township No 1 **in the County of** Sierra **State of** California **enumerated by me, on the** 14th **day of** June **1860.** Allen Johnson Ass't Marshal
Post Office La Porte

Dwelling-house—number in the order of visitation.	Family numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION:			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
			Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto.		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	241	Andrew Coley	31	M		do	1100		New York			
18		Thomas M	21	M		do			Michigan			

163 GGP pp406-407

164 www.calgoldrush.com

165 The Mormons (after being expelled from Nauvoo Ill), established about 50 temporary towns, including the town of Kanessville (renamed Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1852) on the east bank of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of the Platte. For those travelers to Oregon, California, and Utah who were bringing their teams to the Platte River junction, Kanessville and other towns become major "jumping off places" and supply points.

166 "Pikes Peak" was a catchall term that encompassed the "Front Range" as it is now known in Colorado; a line of lower elevation mountains abutting the Great Plains from 80 miles north of Denver south to the area of Colorado Springs (Pikes Peak) and beyond.

167 WIKI - A gold discovery in 1858 in the vicinity of present-day Denver sparked the Pike's Peak Gold Rush. In 1858, prospectors focused on the placers east of the mountains in the sands of Cherry Creek, Clear Creek, and the South Platte River. However, the placer deposits on the plains were small, and when the first rich discoveries were made in early 1859 in the mountains farther west, the miners abandoned the placers around Denver. On January 5, 1859 prospector George A. Jackson discovered placer gold at the present site of Idaho Springs (about 33 miles west of Denver), where Chicago Creek empties into Clear Creek. It was the first substantial gold discovery in Colorado.

168 GGP - chapter "Garnavillo Gold Miners" pp405-415

169 Clayton County Journal April 23, 1860

170 GGP p408

171 Ibid p408

172 Consisting of Stephen aged 29, his wife Miriam aged 33 and two children, Andrew F, aged 10 and Albert W aged 4

173 U.S. Decennial Census, 1860, Iowa, Clayton County, Clayton Township

Page No. 1 731

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in Garnaville Township **in the County of** Clayton **State of** Iowa **enumerated by me, on the** 14th **day of** June **1860.** Lindsay Hale Ass't Marshal
Post Office Garnaville

Dwelling-house—number in the order of visitation.	Family numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION:			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
			Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto.		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	31	Stephen M Cooley	29	M		Farmer		100	Michigan			
13		Miriam M Cooley	33	F					New York			
14		Andrew F Cooley	10	M					New York			
15		Albert W Cooley	4	M					Iowa			

174 SOC, pp105-109 *Some Settlements that Became Cities: The Beginnings of Denver* "The Pikes Peak rush of gold seekers may be likened to a great wave hurling itself upon the Rocky Mountains, near the headwaters of the South Platte...the great wave did not strike in all its amazing strength until 1859. Only a small part of the wave found its way into the hills,

where the first gold camps were established...for it must be remembered that there was not room for all in the gold camps. Whenever a new district was found, the best claims were taken up by the discoverers and their friends. The gold seekers who came late generally wandered about vainly in search of good claims. By the end of 1859 Colorado was teeming with prospectors and it was estimated as many as 40,000 had already turned back East even though more gold was to be found."

¹⁷⁵ U.S. Decennial Census, 1870, Iowa, Clayton County, Clayton Township

Page No. 10 Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as follows.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Clayton Township, in the County of Clayton, State of Iowa, enumerated by me on the 12 day of August, 1870.

Post Office: Clayton A. K. Reizen, Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11				15	16	17	18	19	20
			4a	4b	4c		8a	8b		11a	11b	11c	11d						
		<u>Babe Marcetta</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>				<u>Illinois</u>										
<u>58</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Lesley Warren</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Sassari</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>New York</u>										<u>1</u>
		<u>Maia</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Keeping house</u>			<u>Iowa</u>										
		<u>Albert</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>working on farm</u>			<u>Iowa</u>										
		<u>Levella</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>				<u>Iowa</u>										
		<u>Lda</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>W</u>				<u>Iowa</u>										

¹⁷⁶ "The silver boom started in 1879, with the discovery of the lode at Leadville, which made over 82 million dollars-worth. The silver boom was the second great mineral boom in the state, coming twenty years after the earlier and shorter Pikes Peak Gold Rush of 1859." <http://www.westernmininghistory.com/articles/9/page1/>

¹⁷⁷ GGP pp265-73

¹⁷⁸ Thanks to George Cassidy (Ancestry.com database #2765783) for supplying the Gladden information.

¹⁷⁹ Gravestone for Peter S. Cooley in Old Garnavillo Cemetery



¹⁸⁰ The location where he received his combat wounds was probably not Murfreesboro or nearby. The 27th Iowa was in Tennessee in December of 1864 but it was close to Nashville.

181 Pension card

NAME OF SOLIDER: <u>Cooley, Peter J.</u>				
NAME OF DEPENDENT: <u>Widow,</u>				
<u>Minor,</u>				
<u>Mother Cooley, Salome</u>				
SERVICE: <u>E 27 Ia Inf</u>				
DATE OF FILING:	CLASS:	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	STATE FROM WHICH FILED:
<u>1871 Feb 8</u>	<u>Invalid,</u>	<u>163060</u>	<u>114926</u>	
	<u>Widow,</u>			
	<u>Minor,</u>			
<u>1884 Aug 21</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>312265</u>	<u>211617</u>	<u>Ia</u>
ATTORNEY:				

182 FDG Gravestone has exact birth dates and death dates for both Fred and Clara.

183 "In the year 1869 our subject [Fred Cook] was married to Miss Clara S. Cooley, who was born and grew to womanhood in this county. Her father, A. S. Cooley was one of the pioneers of this locality having located within the limits of the county as early as 1839...The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cook has been blessed with two sons: Lee F. and George W". From *Portrait and biographical record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton counties, Iowa: Containing biographical sketches of prominent and representative citizens of the counties, together with biographies and portraits of all the presidents of the United States* by various county-appointed writers; pp550-51.

184 Iowa US Deaths and Burials 1850-1990 (Ancestry.com database); FHL film nr 1255482

185 Letters of Administration, No. 6, Clayton County, Iowa, p223.

186 Certificate of Death, Iowa State Department of Health, State Office No. 22-34

187 U.S. Decennial Census, 1860, Iowa, Clayton County, Garnavillo Twp

Page No. 1 Garnavillo

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in Garnavillo Township in the County of Clayton State Iowa enumerated by me, on the 1st day of June 1860. Sunday Shah Ass't Marshal

Post Office Garnavillo

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11			14
			Age	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate		Married with issue	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.		
1	1	Andrew Cooley	33	M		Farmer	\$500	\$50	Vermont				
		Salome Cooley	30	F					Massachusetts				
		Louis Cooley	17	M		Farmer			Iowa				
		Peter Cooley	16	M		Farmer			Iowa				
		Theresa Cooley	14	M					Iowa				
		Robert B. Cooley	12	M					Iowa				
		Ursula Cooley	11	F					Iowa				
		Ellen Cooley	10	F					Iowa				
		Isabel Cooley	9	F					Iowa				
		Wm. Gladson	32	M		Farmer	100	10	Wisconsin				
		Emily E. Gladson	15	F					Iowa				
		Anna E. Gladson	5	F					Iowa				
	2	Stephen Cooley	29	M		Farmer	100	10	Michigan				
		Marion Cooley	22	F					New York				
		Andrew Cooley	12	M					New York				
		Albert Cooley	4	M					Iowa				

188 CCH1882 p786

189 U.S. Decennial Census, 1870, Iowa, Clayton County, Garnavillo Twp

Page No. 27
 SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Harrisonville, in the County of Saline, State of Lower, enumerated by me on the 11th day of July, 1870. 248
 Post Office: Harrisonville, W. Va., Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11			14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			4	5	6		8	9		11	12	13							
1870	183	Cooley, Andrew	68	M	Farmer		7000	1100	Pa										
		Salina	68	F	Washing				Pa										
		Robert	35	M	Teacher				Pa										
		Pherry	22	M	Farmer				Pa										
		Robert A.	23	M	Workman				Pa										
		Ella J.	21	F	Farmer				Pa										
		Altham	11	M	School				Pa										
1870	184	Heller, Estamer	47	M	Farmer		6000	1100	Pa										

190 GGP p513

191 Samuel Murdock's address at the Pioneer Association in 1874 - GGP p513, CCH1882 pp543-545

192 GGP p311

193 While not generally recognized, the establishment of the United States railroad infrastructure in the 19th century was financed by private investors, not the railroad companies which simply provided the rolling stock and the name.

194 Ibid p308

195 Ibid

196 GGP p311

197 Ibid p542

198 U.S. Decennial Census, 1880, Iowa, Clayton County, Township of Mendon

D. 17-206-1

Page No. 28
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 141

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1880, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Township of Mendon, in the County of Clayton, State of Iowa, enumerated by me on the 17th day of June, 1880.
A. J. Lafer Enumerator

1	2	3	4			7	8			10	11			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
			4	5	6		8	9	11		12	13									
157	170	Cooley, Andrew	W	M	78				Farmer												
		Salina	W	F	70				Wife												
158	177	Cooley, Robert	W	M	33				Farmer												
		Heller	W	F	30				Wife												
		Barton, R.	W	M	4				Son												
		Robert M.	W	M	4				Son												
		Altham	W	M	1/2				Son												

Note D.—In making entries in columns 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

199 Gravestone of Verne Alton Cooley in Old Cemetery, Garnavillo, Iowa. Inscription: "Verne A/Son of/ R. R. & S. A./Cooley/ Died/August 5, 1881/aged/1 yr 3 mos"; Vertical stone 27'4" from the north 55'6" from the east.



²⁰⁰ In "ACOUNT BOOK owned by R.R. Cooley father of R.B .Cooley, McGregor, Ia., 1869-1884" I cannot find evidence of a nursery business

²⁰¹ U.S. Decennial Census, 1880, Iowa, Clayton County, Township of Mendon

Page No. 22
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 141

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

Received July 19, 1880. 472

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Township of Mendon, in the County of Clayton, State of Iowa
 enumerated by me on the 17th day of June, 1880.
 A. F. Hofer, Enumerator.

Name	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Marriage		Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Mother	Place of Birth of Father
					Married	Single			
Cooley Louis	W	35		Teacher			Iowa	Vermont	
Ellis	W	25		Wife			Iowa	Iowa	Ill
Blair	W	4		Daughter			Iowa	Iowa	Ill
Warren	W	1		Son			Iowa	Iowa	Ill
Cooley R. G.	W	35		Teacher			Iowa	Iowa	Ill
Christina	W	31		Wife			Iowa	Iowa	Ill

²⁰² 1885 Iowa State Census

Census of Garrettsville

NAME OF EACH PERSON	SEX	AGE	COLOR	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE	PLACE OF BIRTH	MARRIAGE	RELIGION
Brook Fred	M	27		Blacksmith	Ohio		P. P.
Blair	F	10		Keeping house	Ohio		M. P.
LePond	F	17			Ohio		P. P.
Gomp	F	8			Ohio		P. P.
Cooley Andrew	M	27		Old man	Ohio		P. P.
Silvone	F	25		Wife	Ohio		P. P.
Cliffe Emma	F	22		Wife	Ohio		P. P.

²⁰³ Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office (<https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov>) Accession nr AGS-0267-123, issued 7/20/1872, Doc nr 252, 106.5 acres.

²⁰⁴ <https://www.nps.gov/home/learn/historyculture/abouthomesteadactlaw.htm>

²⁰⁵ Lewis T. Cooley appears to be missing in the entirety of the US Census of 1870.

²⁰⁶ GGP pp275-277

²⁰⁷ FAN

²⁰⁸ GGP pp423-24, original document in Iowa Historical Library, Historical Building, Des Moines IA

²⁰⁹ Ibid p524

²¹⁰ Ibid p480

²¹¹ Ibid p521

²¹² Ibid p421

²¹³ *The Register*, D.G. Griffith & Son, Elkader, Iowa, Friday Morning, Nov. 8, 1895, p5.

²¹⁴ GGP p209

²¹⁵ Ibid pp234-238

²¹⁶ <http://easterniowaytribe.com/easterniowaytribe.html>

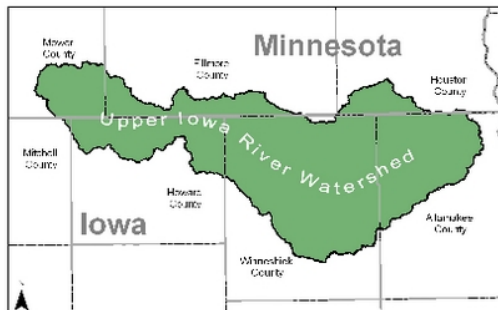
²¹⁷ IWY

²¹⁸ Neill, Edward D., *The First Iowa Indians at Montreal, St. Paul Minnesota*;

http://ioway.nativeweb.org/history/ioways_at_montreal.htm

²¹⁹ WIKI - Trempealeau is a village located along the Mississippi River in Trempealeau County in the U.S. state of Wisconsin. The population was 1,529 at the 2010 census. The village is surrounded by the Town of Trempealeau where a town is an unincorporated jurisdiction within a county; Wisconsin towns are thus similar to civil townships in most other states.

²²⁰ WIKI - The Upper Iowa River, a 156-mile-long tributary of the Mississippi River right at the Minnesota border, was sometimes historically called the "Iowa River" creating confusion with the larger Iowa River to the south. The Upper Iowa was also called the "Oneota River" and the large number of Late Prehistoric sites along its bluffs caused the early archaeologist Charles R. Keyes to name the Oneota Culture for the river.



²²¹ Neill, Edward D., *The First Iowa Indians at Montreal, St. Paul Minnesota*

²²² Ibid

²²³ WIKI - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tippecanoe

²²⁴ <https://www.bahkhoje.com/about-us/>

²²⁵ <http://tolatsga.org/sf.html>

http://www.geocities.com/bigorin/sf_kids.htm

<http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/tribes/sauk/saukhist.htm>

http://illinoisgenealogy.org/rock-island/name_of_the_village_saukenuk.htm

²²⁶ http://wywy.essortment.com/saukfoxindian_riev.htm

²²⁷ <http://www.dickshovel.com/win.html>

http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3677-15930--,00.html

²²⁸ The Yellow River is a tributary of the Wisconsin River in Clark, Wood and Juneau counties in Wisconsin, in the United States