

## **Southern Boomer Township, an Historical Report**

© 2016 by Robert A. "Bob" Christiansen. Updated by RAC 30Apr '16.

This report is incomplete. Moreover, the title is misleading. I am reporting on the south central Boomer Township area, where my paternal great-grandparents and grandparents lived and where I spent the first twelve years of my life.

<b>Contents</b>	<b>page</b>
Overview	1
Township Organization in Pottawattamie County	2
Original Land Entry in Boomer Township, Sections 21 and 27	4
Part of South Central Boomer Township in 1885	8
Part of South Central Boomer Township in 1900	15
Part of South Central Boomer Township in 1930	19
Appendix 1 – The Goodwin Family	23
1885 Iowa Census - Central Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County	30
Notes	31

### **Overview**

Boomer Township is located in northwestern Pottawattamie County, Iowa, about ten to twenty miles north of Council Bluffs. The first settlers in Boomer Township were Mormons who lived along North Pigeon Creek starting in 1847. Subsequently Boomer Township was slow to fill up. For instance, the 1860 Boomer census listed only 56 households, even though Boomer Township until 1872 included the western part of what later became Neola Township.

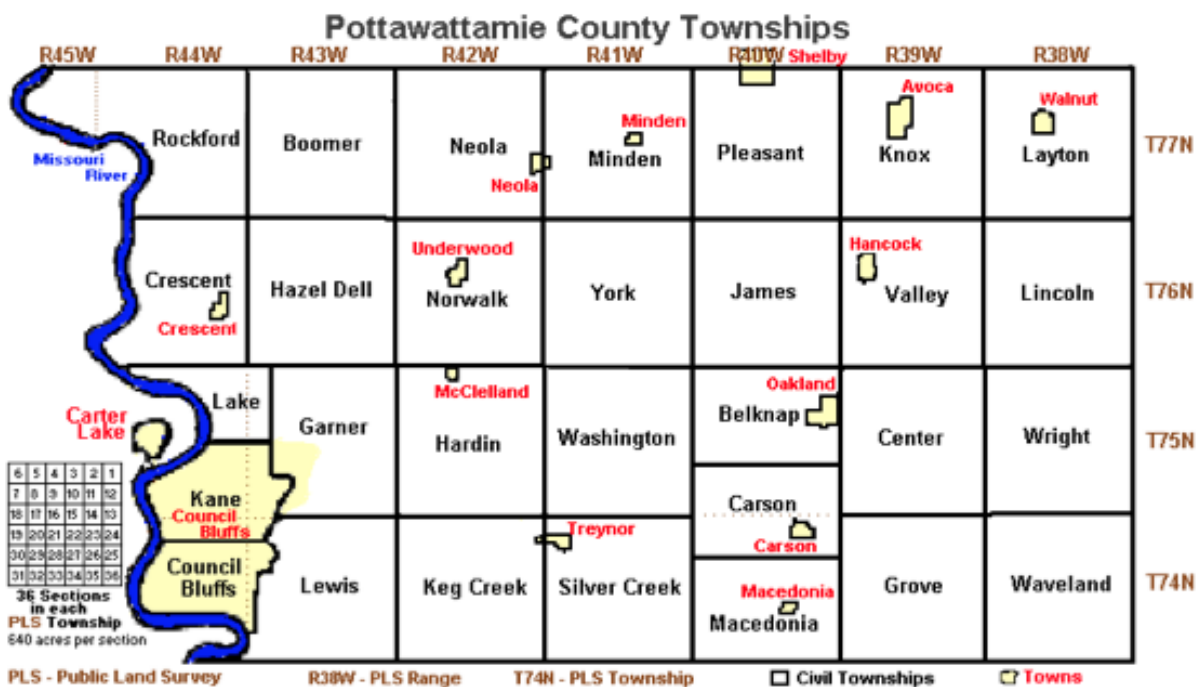
Of the 56 households in Boomer Township in 1860, two were two headed by Goodwin brothers and three by Goodwin brothers-in-law. A fourth brother-in-law lived nearby, in Crescent Township. Thus you will find several pages of Goodwin family history in an appendix near the end of this document.

## Township Organization in Pottawattamie County

Below you'll find an index map of the townships and incorporated towns of Pottawattamie County as they exist in 2013. This map would be more readable if Pottawattamie County were a normal-sized county!

Keep in mind the two meanings of the word "township":

- ◆ A **survey township** or **congressional township** consists of a six-mile by six-mile square and is identified by a township number and a range number.
- ◆ A **civil township** is a political entity. In Pottawattamie County, civil townships generally are a standard size and match survey townships (e.g., Boomer Township) but sometimes they don't (e.g., Rockford or Belknap Townships).



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Pottawattamie County's survey townships were created by the land survey done in 1851 and 1852. Subsequently, as the county was settled civil townships were established. The Boomer civil township, comprising the survey township with identification Township 77N Range 43 West, was split off from Rockford Township in 1858 and until 1872 included the west portion of what later became Neola Township.

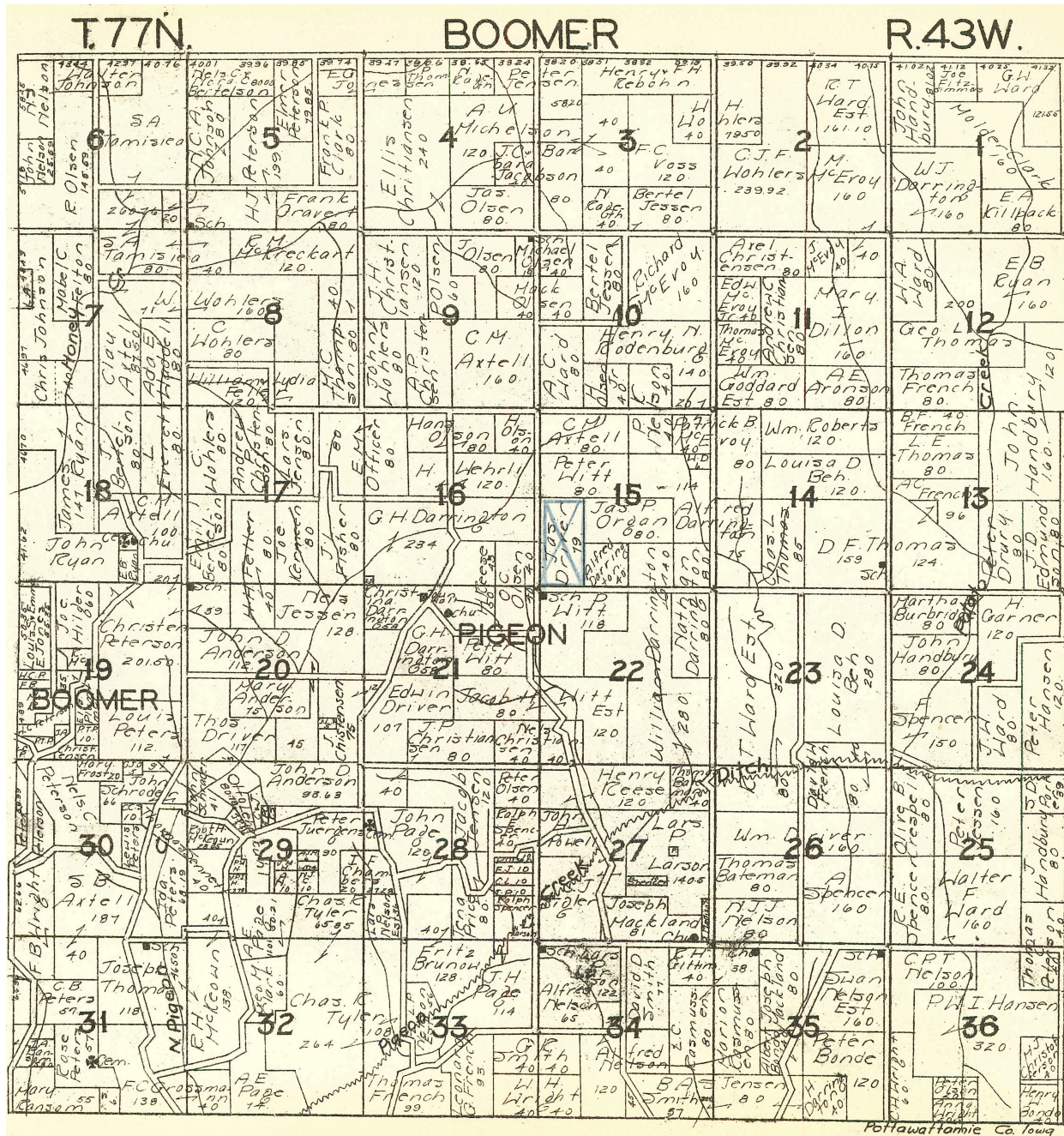
The Boomer Township plat on the following page is taken from the 1930 Hixson *Plat Book of Pottawattamie County, Iowa*, which one can view on-line at [digital.lib.uiowa.edu](http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu). Search for *Hixson Pottawattamie*. This is the most recent Boomer Township plat I have found on-line. However, the title is misleading. Although the Hixson plat book was published in 1930, the plats therein seem to date from 1919!



## Boomer Township Layout (1930/1919 plat)

If you're not familiar with township layout, you might note the following:

- ◆ The square mile sections are numbered from 1 (in the upper right) to 36 (lower right).
- ◆ In Iowa a standard 36 square mile township would often be broken into nine school subdistricts, numbered from 1 (upper right) to 9 (lower left). Looking carefully, you can see black squares for each school except for #1. Between 1913 and 1919 Boomer #1 was absorbed into the Beebeetown Consolidated School District in Harrison County to the north.



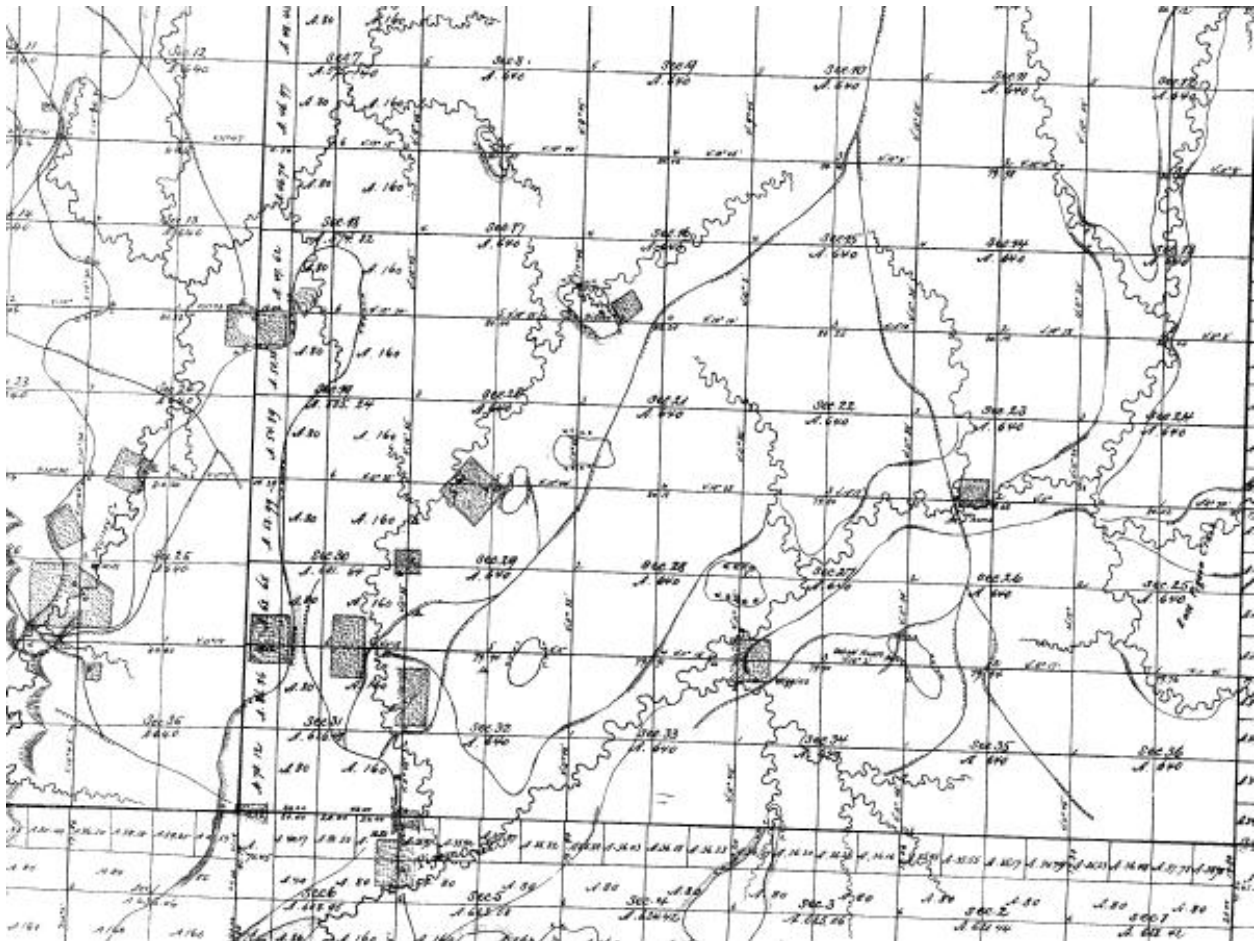
# Original Land Entry in Boomer Township

## Overview

Northwestern Pottawattamie County, Iowa was surveyed in 1851 and 1852 using the standard grid system where the land was divided into survey townships, each a six mile by six mile square. In agricultural areas each survey township was divided into 36 square mile sections, each containing one square mile.

Two numbers, a township number and a range number, identified each survey township. For instance, the political entity known as Boomer Township, organized a few years later in 1858, occupied the survey township identified by Township #77 West and Range #43 North. Due to the earth's curvature and errors made while surveying, parcels on the west and north ends of survey townships usually deviated from the norm in area.

## Southern Boomer Township Survey Map from about 1853





After allowing a time for filing preemption claims, the Council Bluffs Land Office opened to the public in Jun 1853. (If you were already living on land on which you had made improvements, you would want to buy your land to keep it from falling into the hands of someone else.

A one-mile by one-mile section of land contained 640 acres. A section was divided at survey time into 16 forty-acre parcels. The land office then sold the land in 40-acre parcels, identified as indicated in the following schematic of a 640-acre section:

NW ¼ of SW 1/4	NE 1/4 of SW 1/4		
SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	SE 1/4 of SW 1/4		

In the 1850s speculators acquired most of Boomer Township from the United States government. Speculators either used land warrants or paid cash.

Land warrants, redeemable for a specified amount of land owned by the United States government, had previously been given out for wartime military service (e.g., the War of 1821, the Mexican War, and various Indian wars). Speculators bought these warrants from veterans or their widows and then traded these warrants at the land office for specific parcels of land.

Alternatively, one could buy land from the government for cash. One could bid on a parcel at occasional land auctions held at land offices, with a minimum price of \$1.25 per acres. One could buy land not sold at auctions for \$1.25 per acre.

During the period June 1856 – February 1858, area land offices were closed while some of the unsold land was set aside to be subsequently conveyed to railroad companies as incentives to build through the area.

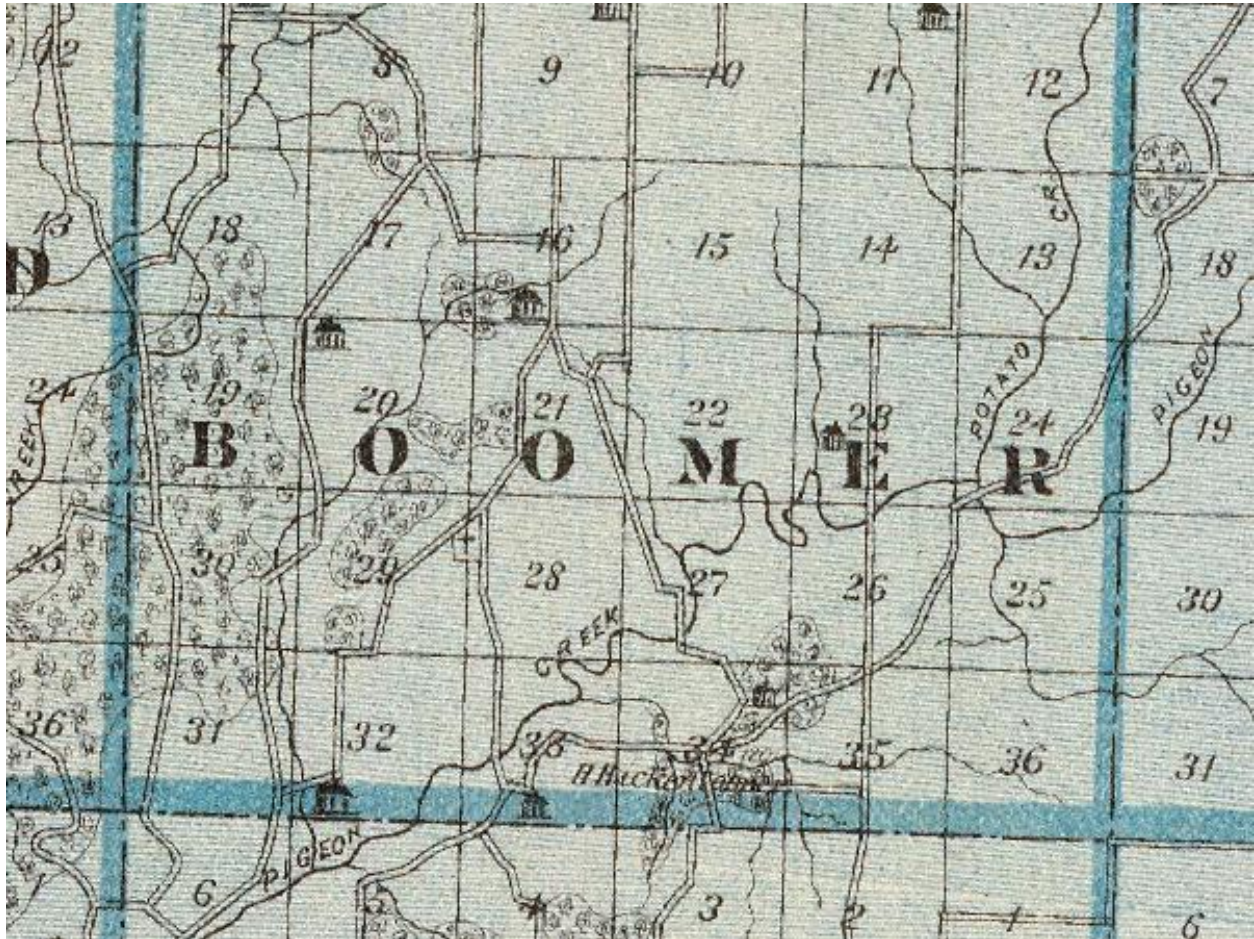
Section 16 in each township was also set aside as "school land". Proceeds from sale of land in Section 16 went to the county to be used for developing a rural school system. As old-timers remember, a political township without towns that happened to match a surveyed congressional township of 36 square miles would contain nine school subdistricts, each of four square miles. In theory each school district would contain a school, and the schools would be spaced two miles apart. Indeed Boomer Township eventually held nine rural one-room schools, although school subdistrict #1 was absorbed into the Beebeetown Consolidated School District around 1916.

**Land Acquisition in Boomer Township, Sections 21 and 27**

NW NW 1859 Rachel Hall			NE NE 1859 William Campbell
SE NW 1856 Russell K. Horner	SE NW 1856 James S. Easley		SE NE 1859 William Campbell
NW SW 1856 Margaret Nason	NE SW 1859 Horace Everett	NW SE 1859 Horace Everett	NE SE 1859 William Campbell
SW SW 1856 Margaret Nason	SE SE 1856 Alvin S. Grosvenor	SW SE 1859 Horace Everett	SE SE 1859 William Campbell
SW NW 1855 Isaac M. Sigler			SE NE 1855 Isaac M. Sigler
	NE SW 1855 Isaac M. Sigler	SW SE 1855 William A. Reel	
SW SW 1860 William R. Reel	SE SW 1860 William R. Reel		SE SE 1855 William A. Reel

## Southern Boomer Township in 1875

The following 1875 map shows southern Boomer Township. It is taken from the 1875 Andreas ...found at [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu). Note that a number of schools are not located where they are supposed to be. The Boomer Township hall, located in Section 16, also served as a school for many years. The Grange Cemetery is located between Sections 28 and 29.

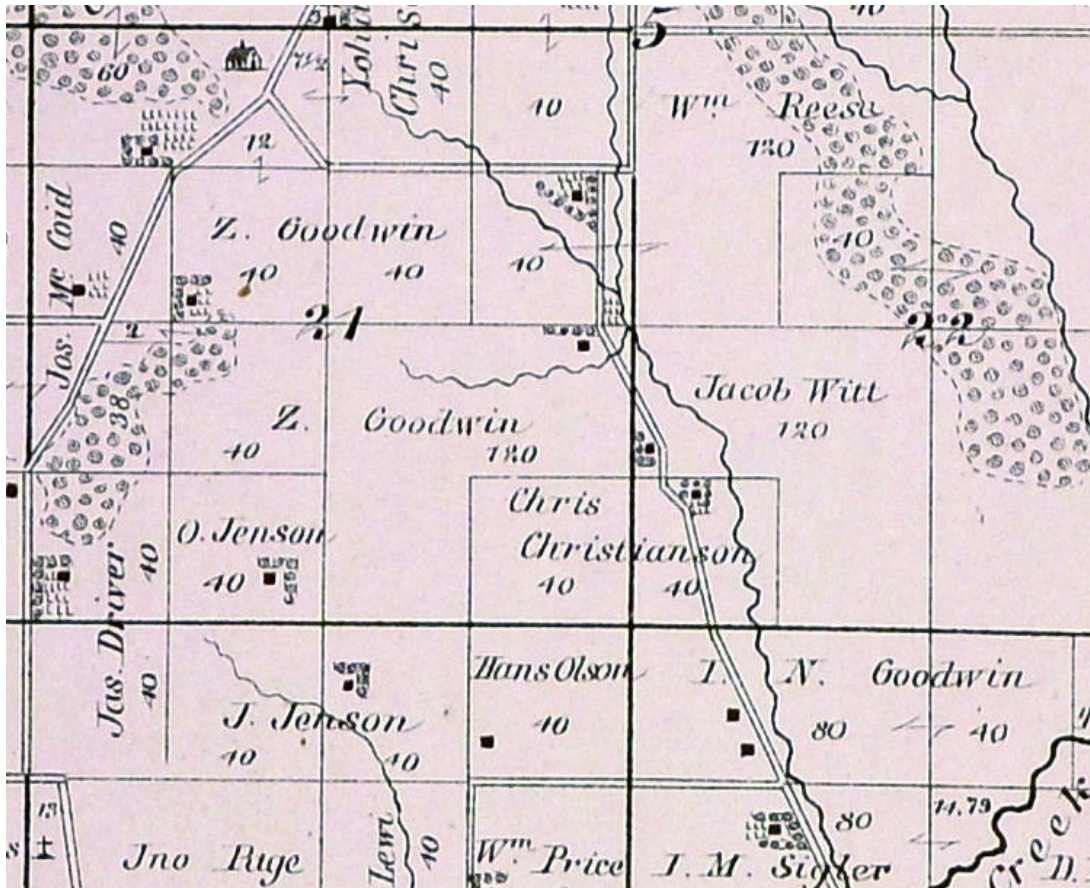




## Part of South Central Boomer Township in 1885

In the following plat of a portion of Boomer Township taken from the 1885 Allen Illustrated History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa:

In the upper left of the plat the main road, called county J in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and later county L36, runs in a northeastern direction. Near the county road is the Boomer Township hall. In the lower right of the plat, you can see a small portion of Pigeon Creek.

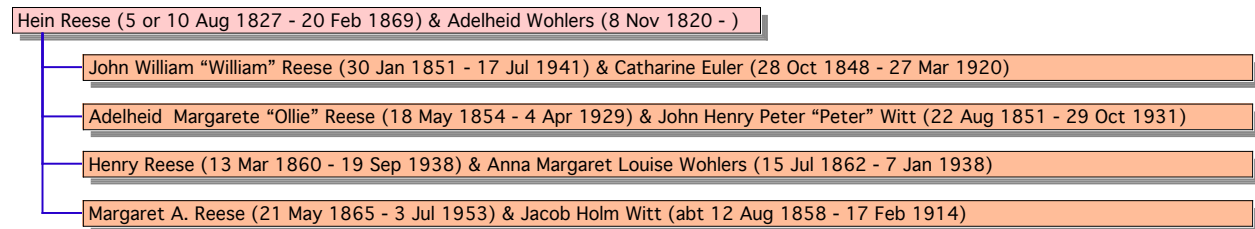


1885 Plat Fragment for a Portion of Central Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Referring to the 1885 Boomer Township plat fragment on the previous page, I have written brief sketches for the farms shown, starting in the upper right-hand corner.

### The East Side:

I've included a chart of the older Reese family members, since all four of the Reese siblings lived in this area in 1885.



On the 1885 plat **John William "William" Reese** owned 160 acres in Sections 22 and 21 on the 1885 plat. William Reese and Catharine Euler had emigrated from north Germany in 1875 and married soon thereafter.

In the 1885 Iowa census the William Reese household consisted of William and Kate along with Henry Wohlers age 18 and William's brother, Henry Reese.

In 1889 William and Catharine Reese opened the Pigeon store and post office at their farmstead in Section 21. About 1893 Peter Witt, William Reese's brother-in-law, acquired the William Reese farm along with the Pigeon store and post office.

The Pigeon post office ran until 1902, when it was discontinued due to the advent of Rural Free Delivery from Neola and Honey Creek.

William and Catharine Reese left Boomer Township for Missouri Valley, Iowa where he ran a shoe store. By 1915 they were living at 379 Lincoln Avenue in Council Bluffs, where they remained until their death.

Although William and Catharine Reese were childless, they raised a foster son, Walter Lehman. After Catharine's death in 1920, Walter Lehman and his family moved to the Reese house at 379 Lincoln Ave. in Council Bluffs. William Reese remained with the Lehman family until his death in 1941.

In 1954 Walter Lehman was elected Pottawattamie County Treasurer.

On the 1885 plat **Zadock Goodwin** lived south of William Reese and owned 252 acres in Section 21. Note two farmsteads on Zadock Goodwin's property. I suspect the northern part of Zadock Goodwin's farm was earlier Wright property, owned by his wife's late husband, John C. Wright.

Zadock Goodwin will soon move to Box Butte County in western Nebraska and adjoining farmers will buy his land.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Zadock Goodwin household consisted of Zadock and Mary Ann (McCoin) Wright Goodwin, his children, Zadock Jr., James, Rachel and Florence, and her children, John and Ellis Wright.

I suspect that Zadock's son-in-law and daughter, Chris and Mary Acton, and Zadock's grandchildren, Orville and James Acton, were living in the other house located elsewhere on Zadock's property.

On the 1885 plat, **Jacob Holm Witt**, the brother-in-law of William Reese, owned 120 acres in Section 22.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Jacob Witt household consisted of Jacob and Maggie Witt, their oldest child, Julia, and his brother, Hans.

On the 1885 plat **Christian "Chris" Christiansen**, my great-grandfather, owned an 80-acre farm between the holdings of Zadock Goodwin and Isaac Goodwin.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Christian Christiansen household consisted of Christiansen and Anna C. and three children, Chris, James and Nels. Chris was Christian's son by his first marriage.

On the 1885 plat **William Darrington** owned the land east of the William Reese and Jacob Witt farms. The Darrington family had returned from Utah in 1872, along with the Richard Trulock Ward family. (William Darrington and Richard Ward had married sisters, and the Richard Ward farm was located just east of the Darrington farm.)

In the 1885 Iowa census the Darrington household consisted of William and Mary Ann Darrington and all nine of their children, William John, Charles, George H., Alfred, Herbert, Arthur, Vina Ann, Annie and Nathan.

On the 1885 plat **Isaac Michael Goodwin** owns 120 acres south of the Christian Christiansen farm. However, Isaac Goodwin is probably living in Missouri or Kansas. Henry Reese Sr. will soon acquire this farm.

In the 1885 plat two houses are shown on the I. M. Goodwin farm and in the 1885 Iowa census two households are listed on this farm:

Isaac Goodwin's parents, **William H. and Mary E. (Sigler) Goodwin Sr.** and Isaac's three youngest siblings, James, Dora and Lewis. William H. Goodwin Sr. was an early settler in Boomer Township, arriving around 1855.

Isaac Goodwin's brother's family, **William J. and Lena (Sigler) Goodwin Jr.** and their oldest child, Clarence.

In 1885 **Bateman** property, including the Bateman home place, was located just east of the Isaac Goodwin land and south of the Darrington and Ward farms. Thomas Bateman was the son of Samuel Bateman and Lucy Masden, English immigrants and early Mormon converts who settled in Boomer Township along Pigeon Creek in the 1850s.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Boomer Township Bateman household in 1885 consisted of Thomas and Isabelle (Wade) Bateman, their children, Lucy and Parley, and a boarder, James Garvey, who lived with the Bateman family from the 1870s until his death over 60 years later. I don't know exactly where the Bateman family was living in 1885.

### **The South Side:**

In the 1885 plat a corner of **Dike Powell**'s farm appears across Pigeon Creek in the extreme lower right corner. Israel Nordike "Dike" Powell was the son of Charles H. Powell and Elizabeth Jane Lane, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and the grandson of Henry Powell.

The extended Powell family was living in Schuyler County in northern Missouri when the Civil War began in 1861. The Powell family broke up, with Charles Powell moving



his immediate family into Iowa. It is said that Dike's grandfather, Henry Powell, who was nearly 60 years old, and one of Dike's uncles rode their horses south and joined the Confederate army. Henry Powell was eventually discharged because of his age. Dike's uncle never returned from the Civil War.

The Charles Powell family, now living in Iowa in the 1860s, made its way to Council Bluffs and eventually to Boomer Township.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Dike Powell household consisted of Dike and Mollie Powell and their daughter, Nettie.

In the 1885 plat **Isaac M. Sigler** owned farmland to the south of Isaac Michael Goodwin's land. Isaac Sigler was an early settler in Boomer Township, arriving in 185?. He was a brother-in-law of William H. Goodwin Sr. Note that the Isaac Sigler farmstead is on the north side of Pigeon Creek.

In the 1885 census, Isaac Sigler and his wife, Phoebe Manker, still had two children living with them at home, Daniel and Jefferson.

In the 1885 plot, **William Price Sr.**'s farm was southwest of Isaac Goodwin's farm.

In the 1885 Iowa census the William Price Sr. household consisted of William and Emma (Drake) Price and their children Emma, William Jr., Arthur, Grace and Ann.

In the 1885 plot the **William and Mary Lewis** farm was west of the William Price Sr. farm. Like the Darringtons and Wards, the William Lewis family had gone to Utah as Mormons and then backtrailed to Boomer Township. Until his early death in 1874, William Lewis was a leader in the Boomer RLDS congregation.

In the 1885 Iowa census two households lived on the Lewis farm. One household consisted of the widow Mary Lewis and her grandchildren, John Roberts and Mary Jane Jones. In the second household were Mary's son-in-law and daughter, Lucius F. and Charlotte Blakesly and their daughter, Frankie.

In the 1885 plat **John Page's** farm was west of the William and Mary Lewis farm. John Page was the son of Thomas Page, who settled in Boomer Township in 1865 and was the ancestor of all the pages who lived in Boomer Township. Ninety years later the Thomas Page home place became the residence of my uncle, Vernon Larson.

In the 1885 Iowa census the John Page household consisted of John, his wife, Ellen Louise Drake who was the niece of Mrs. William Price Sr., and their only one child, George.

In the 1885 plat **Hans Olsen's** farm was north of the William Price farm. I have been told that Hans Olsen was a blacksmith.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Hans Olsen household consisted of Hans Olsen, his wife Bodil (Madsen), and their two sons Peter and Alfred. Peter and Alfred never married.

In the 1885 plat **Jacob Jensen's** farm was west of Hans Olsen's farm. Jacob Jensen was the brother-in-law of Christian Christiansen and Hans Olsen, both mentioned earlier.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Jacob and Anna (Madsen) Jensen household included Jacob's daughter from his first marriage, Carrie, as well as all five of Jacob and Anna's children, Anna, Mary, Martin, Christian and James.

In the 1885 plat **Ole Jensen's** farm was north of Jacob Jensen's farm. Ole Jensen was the brother of Jacob Jensen, the brother-in-law of Christian Christiansen, and the son-in-law of Hans Olsen. Around 1886 Ole Jensen moved to Council Bluffs, and Christian Christiansen bought Ole's farm. This is the 40 acres where my father was born and where I spent the first twelve years of my life.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Ole Jensen household consisted of Ole and Mary Jensen and four of their children, Carrie, Maggie, James and Annie. The remaining four children were yet to be born.

In the extreme lower-left corner of the plat is the large and well-maintained **Grange Cemetery**, established in the 1870s. At one time a non-denominational Protestant Sunday School was held in the Grange Chapel, which no longer stands.

### **The West Side:**

In the 1885 plat **James Driver's** farm lay to the west of the Jacob Jensen and Ole Jensen farms. James Driver was an early schoolteacher at the Boomer Township hall.

James Driver sired 17 children before he was kicked and killed by his favorite horse in 1889. His wife, Elizabeth, was a midwife who delivered my father.

In the 1885 Iowa census the James and Elizabeth Driver household included eleven children, Walton, Fred, Willie, Clara E., Alice, Susannah, Albert, Leon, William, Edwin and James J. Three children died in infancy and Thomas, Mabel and George are not yet born.

In the 1885 plat **Joseph McCoid's** farm was on the west side of the county road. However, the 1885 Iowa census shows Joseph McCoid living in Crescent where he is shown as a grain speculator. I don't know who is living on Joseph McCoid's farm. It is possible that it was Peter and Martha (McKeown) Acton.

Joseph McCoid may have broken the prairie on my great-grandparents Christiansen's original 40-acre farm around 1870.

Joseph McCoid's second wife, Martha Powell, was the sister of Dike Powell, mentioned earlier.

In the 1890s Joseph and Martha McCoid moved to Keya Paha County in northern Nebraska.

In the 1885 plat **Christian Peterson** owned the unidentified farm in the northwest corner of the plat fragment. Christian and his wife came from Denmark to Missouri with a company of Mormons in 1855 and lived in Kansas and Nebraska. In 1867 he bought his Boomer Township farm from Joseph and Rachel (Goodwin) Hall, who were moving to Missouri.

In the 1885 Iowa census the Christian Peterson household consisted of Christian and Anna and children Christina, Peter, Serenus and Carrie. The farmstead may have contained a second house at that time, since their son-in-law and daughter, E. W. and Mary McGruder, are shown living at the same location.

Note the **Boomer Township hall** near the top left corner of the plat. This brick building, originally two stories, was built in the 1870s, and was used as the subdistrict

#5 school for many years. James Driver, mentioned earlier, was one of the schoolteachers.

### **The North Side:**

In the 1885 plat **Johannes Adolf Christians'** was east of the county road. The plat shows only a portion of the Christians farm. St. Johns Lutheran Church was subsequently built on the very southwest end of the Christians holdings.

The Christians land was originally acquired by the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, later the Rock Island Railroad, in 1856. Johannes Christians acquired his farm in August 1876.

**In the 1885 plat the William Peters Sr.** farm was located east of the Christians farm. William Peters was born in Prussia in 1818, emigrated in 1849, married in Utah in 1858, and had spent nearly 20 years working in the west, especially California and Utah, before he came to Boomer Township in 1870.

William Peters married Margaret Armstrong in Utah in 1858. At the time he was 40 and she was about 15. Margaret was the daughter of William Armstrong and Catherine Craddock, Mormons who had immigrated to Utah from the British Isles in 1853. Despite William's late start in procreation, he and Margaret had fifteen children, thirteen of whom reached adulthood.

In the 1885 Iowa census the William Peters household consisted of William and Maggie Peters and their children, Louis, Jane, Fred, Nicholas, Bernard, Caroline, Kate and James.



All the 1885 Boomer Township residents mentioned above except for William Peters and Dike Powell fit into one of four categories:

- 1 Came from Putnam County, Indiana, mostly before the Civil War:

Zadock Goodwin, Isaac Goodwin, Isaac Sigler, Joseph McCoid.

In the 1850s, Putnam County immigrants largely replaced the Mormons who moved to Utah from northwestern Pottawattamie County and western Harrison County.

The Putnam County people provided the core congregation for the Primitive Baptist congregation organized in 1856 in Loveland, Iowa in 1856. As of 2013 the church, built before 1880, still stands, although abandoned.

- 2 From England or Wales, mostly before the Civil War:

William Darrington, Thomas Bateman's parents, William Price Sr., William Lewis, John Page, James Driver.

Most families in this group came to the United States as Mormons. Some went to Utah and then "backtrailed" to Pottawattamie County. Many later affiliated with the Reorganized Latter Day Saints (RLDS) religion, now the Community of Christ. There was a RLDS congregation in Boomer Township for many years

- 3 From north Germany, including Schleswig-Holstein, mostly after the Civil War:

William Reese, Jacob Witt, Johannes Christians.

The north German immigrants were predominantly Lutheran. Around 1874 German Lutheran services began near Rief's Hall in northwestern Hazel Dell Township. Around 1877 services began in the Boomer Township Hall. In 1894 the St. John's Lutheran Church congregation, Missouri Synod, was organized, and in 1897 a church was built across the county road from the Township Hall.

- 4 From Denmark, mostly after the Civil War:

Christian Christiansen, Hans Olsen, Jacob Jensen, Ole Jensen, Christian Peterson.

The Danish immigrants had a variety of religious choices in the area. There was St. Paul's Lutheran Church in southeastern Boomer Township, organized in 1881, or the Danish-speaking RLDS chapel in Hazel Dell Township, organized in the 1880s. During the 1880s there was a Seventh Day Adventist chapel in Boomer Township.

This four-part categorization of the 1885 families does not represent all of Boomer Township in 1885. It is atypical in at least the three following respects:

**No Catholics** happened to live in this part of Boomer Township in 1885. Further north in the township were Catholics from Ireland, Switzerland, France, Germany and the eastern United States. There was a Catholic cemetery and chapel, St. Bridget's, in west central Boomer Township.

**No non-immigrants.** Except for the families from Indiana, almost all the adults listed above were European immigrants.

**Few tenant farmers.** I know of few tenant farmers in this part of Boomer Township in 1885. There were tenant farmers in Boomer Township in 1885 and the number of tenant farmers sadly increased, especially after 1920.

## Part of South Central Boomer Township in 1900



Again working clockwise from the upper right-hand corner of Section 21, we see that as of 1900:

### The East Side:

As of around 1893 **Peter Witt**, the brother of Jacob Witt, owned the former William Reese farm. By 1900 the west side of the Peter Witt farm included 40 acres of Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s 1885 holdings. (In 1885 Peter Witt had been living on a farm he owned in east central Boomer Township.)

**Jacob Witt** had acquired 40 acres of Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s 1885 holdings. It appears that perhaps the Jacob Witt family had moved to Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s former home.

**Christian Christiansen** had acquired the 40-acre farm of his brother-in-law, Ole Jensen, who moved to Council Bluffs. He also acquired 40 acres of Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s former holdings. (There were two purchases, the west 20 acres in 1883 and the east 20

acres in 1885. The sellers were Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s sons, Zadock Goodwin Jr. and James Goodwin.) Two houses are shown on the plat. Christian and Anna and their son, Nels, lived in the eastern house. Christian and Anna's other son, Jim, lived with his family in the west house.

**William Darrington** still owned and resided on the farm to the east of the Witt holdings.

**Henry Reese**, the brother of William Reese, and the brother-in-law of Peter and Jacob Witt, had acquired the Isaac Goodwin farm in Section 27.

**Thomas Bateman** still resided on Bateman land to the south of the Darringtons. Around 1905 the Thomas Bateman family moved to Oklahoma for a few years before returning to the Bateman farm.

### **The South Side:**

The narrow strips along the bottom of the 1900 plot fragment tell two stories:

The strips in the lower right-hand side are woodlots owned by individual farmers in the area. As of my last drive through this area, some of these beautiful woods, located on the hillside still survive.

The strips in the lower middle are prairie hay lots along the Pigeon Creek bottom, also owned by individual farmers from the area. After Pigeon Creek was straightened in the early 1900s, this land was placed under cultivation.

In the lower right-hand side, Dike Powell moved to South Dakota, selling to my great-uncle, **Lars Peter "Hog Pete" Larson**.

Isaac Sigler died in 1888 and his widow in 1900. Isaac Sigler's farm was split with a home shown on each part. John Powell was listed as the owner of the northern part and C. J. Sigler the southern part.

**John Henry Powell** was the brother of Dike Powell, mentioned earlier, and the second husband of Isaac Sigler's daughter, Melissa. However, in the 1900 census Isaac Sigler's son, Daniel, was living on the northern part. Before 1905 the Daniel Sigler family moved to Lagrange Township in Harrison County and the John Henry Powell family moved from southeastern Boomer Township to the Isaac Sigler home place.

**C. J. "Jefferson" Sigler**, married to Phoebe Mackland, owned the remainder of his father's farm and was living south of Pigeon Creek.

William Price Sr. died in 1899. His son, **Arthur Price**, owned the Price home place.

In the lower middle, the widow Mary Lewis died in 1896. My great-uncle, Jacob Jensen, earlier bought the north 40 acres of the Lewis farm, on which a second house sat.

**William Price Jr.** bought the remainder of the Lewis farm in March 1897 at a tax sale.

**John and Ellen Page** still lived on their farm. Their son, George, married Anna Trulock Ward in 1899, and George and Anna also appear to be living on this farm.

**Hans and Bodil Olsen** still lived with their bachelor son Peter on their 40-acre farm.

**Jacob and Annie Jensen** and four of their children still lived on their farm, which had grown to 120 acres.



### **The West Side:**

**James Driver** was killed by his horse in 1889 leaving 14 children, the oldest, Walton, being 20 years old when James died.

Probably before James' death, the Drivers acquired the west 92 acres of Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s 1885 holdings.

In 1898 the Drivers sold the south 40 acres of their farm to my grandfather and great-uncle, Jim and Nels Christiansen.

**Joseph McCoid** moved to Keya Paha County, Nebraska and sold his farm to H. P. Larsen, about whom I know little. This farm was later the home of N. P. Nelson, Albert Driver (1919 and 1935), of A. O. Petersen (1950), of Albert Dickey (1967), and later for many years was the home of Jerry and Emma Driver.

**Christian and Anna M. Peterson** were still living on their farm. However, George Darrington married Christian Peterson's daughter, Christina, in 1893 and George and Christina are living with her parents. George has bought some of his father-in-law's land.

### **The North Side:**

St. Johns Lutheran Church was built in 1895 across the road from the township hall.

Johannes Christians is deceased. The only Christians son, **Theodore M. Christians**, has added 40 landlocked acres of Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s 1885 holdings to the Christians holdings.

William and Margaret Peters are deceased. Their son-in-law **Ole C. Olsen** has taken over the William Peters Sr. farm.

One of William and Margaret Peter's daughters, Caroline Elmira, married Ole C. Olsen of Boomer Township. The Ole C. Olsen family lived on the William Peters farm from around 1900 to past 1967.

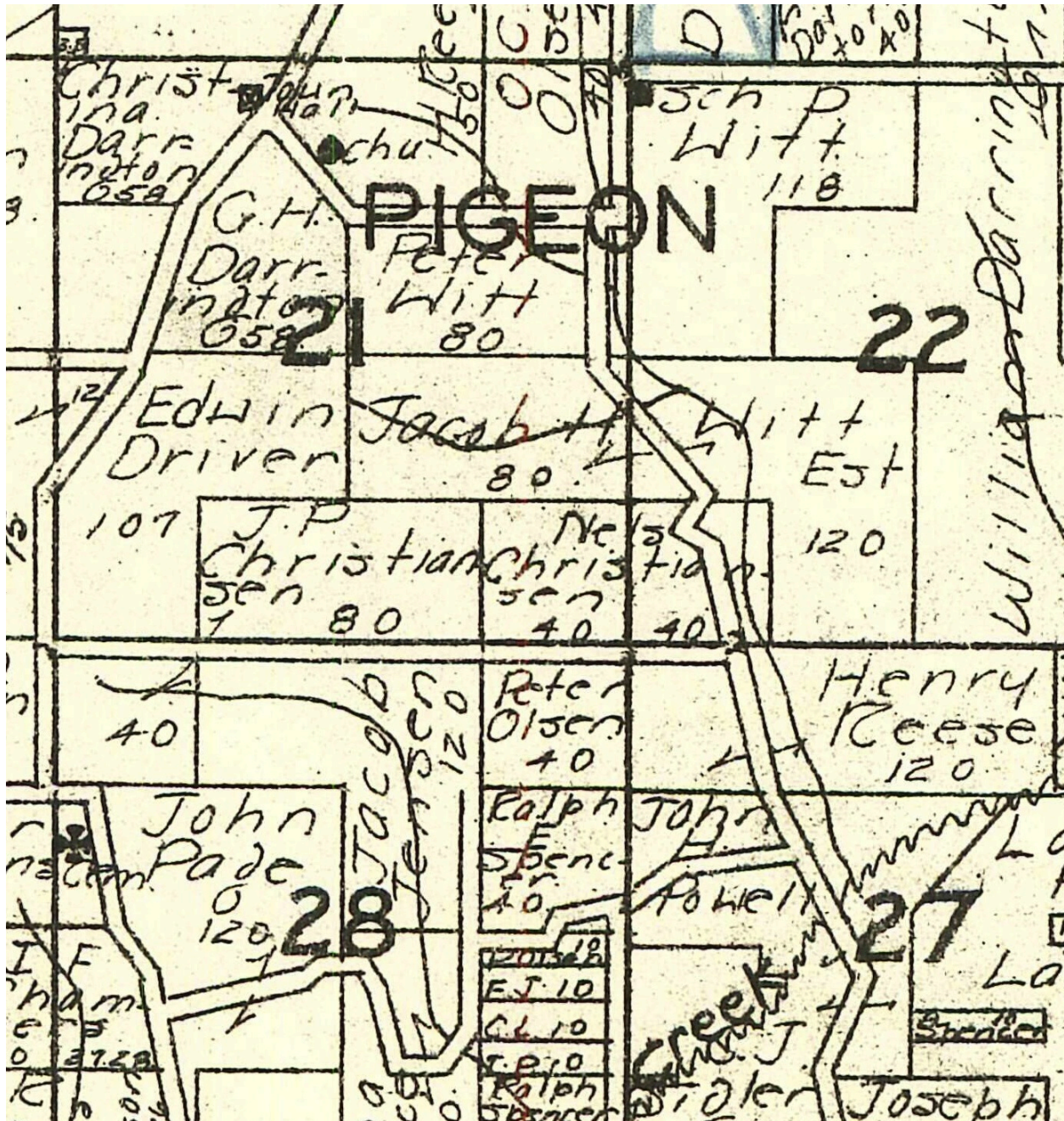
Finally, a frame Boomer #5 subdistrict school has been built, where it belongs, in the middle of the subdistrict. No longer is the brick Boomer Township hall near the west end of the subdistrict used as a school.

Isaac M. Goodwin's 120-acre farm was acquired by Henry Reese and for most of the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the Chet Driver farm.

Christian Christiansen bought the south 40 of Zadock Goodwin's holdings. Jacob Witt bought the 40 to the west of his farmstead, and the Christians family bought the 40 to the west of Jacob's new 40. Peter Witt, Jacob's brother, bought the 40 to the north of the Christians 40. (Peter Witt also bought the 160-acre William Reese farm shown above and took over the Pigeon store and post office.) Finally, the Driver family bought the remaining 92 acres.

## Part of South Central Boomer Township in 1919

Here is the 1930/1919 plat of the Goodwin's former Boomer Township Neighborhood.  
Unfortunately farmsteads are not shown.



In 1919, again working clockwise from the upper right-hand corner of Section 21:

**The East Side:**

**Peter Witt's** holdings remained unchanged.

**Jacob Witt** is deceased. His son, Julius Witt, has taken over the Jacob Witt home place. Eventually Julius Witt also acquired much of the Peter Witt farm. Julius Witt's son, Willie Witt, then took over the Julius Witt farm. As of 2013, Willie Witt's widow, Stella (Bertelsen) Witt was still living on the Witt farm.

By 1930 **Christian Christiansen** and his wife were both deceased. Around 1905 Christian and Anna Christiansen conveyed their 160-acre holdings to their two sons. Son Nels Christiansen lived on and farmed the east 80 acres and son Jim Christiansen lived on and farmed the west 80 acres. In 1903 Jim Christiansen also bought his brother's interest in a 40-acre parcel just south of the Driver farmstead.

By 1930 **William Darrington** and his wife were deceased but their farm remained in the Darrington family, with their bachelor son, Charles, doing the farming. In 1937 Charles Darrington died on the family farm under mysterious circumstances and the Darrington house remained empty for around ten years. After World War II William Darrington's grandson, Raymond, took over the Darrington home place.

In 1930 **Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reese Sr.** and several unmarried children were still living on what was in 1885 the Isaac Goodwin farm. In 1933 a second house was built, for son Henry Jr. and his bride, Anna Krivilovic. Late the older home burned. Chester Driver, a grandson, and his wife, Arlene (Wohlers) Driver took over the Reese farm and lived in the newer home. As of 2013 the farm is still owned and occupied by descendants of Henry Reese Sr.

In 1930 the **Bateman** household across Pigeon Creek to the east consisted of the widow Belle (Wade) Bateman, her widowed daughter, Lucy (Bateman) Parker Gideon, Belle's son, Parley, Lucy's three children, Earl, Ruby and Thelma, and their boarder, Jim Garvey.

### **The South Side:**

In 1930 across Pigeon Creek to the east on the **Dike Powell/Lars Peter Larson** farm, Lars Peter Larson moved to the Downsville area south of Underwood before 1925. Lars Peter's son, Floyd Larson, was living on the farm along with his wife, Irene, their child, Donna Lee, and a hired man, Fay Anderson.

In 1930 **John H. Powell** was still shown as the owner of the Isaac Sigler home place. John H. and Melissa (Sigler) Powell had one child, John Sigler Powell, who married Zina Collins of rural Crescent, Iowa and died while he was still in his 20s.

In 1930 the widow Zina (Collins) Powell, and her two children, John Henry and June were living on the Isaac Sigler home place.

In 1930 **C. J. Sigler** was still shown as the owner of the south part of Isaac Sigler's holdings although he died in 1927. In 1930 his son, Donald Sigler, lived in the family home. C. J. "Jefferson" Sigler's widow, Phoebe (Mackland) Sigler, was living in a small house up the hill to the south. Later the farm was sold to Ray Arrick.

In 1930 Ralph Spencer, a grandson of William Price Sr., owned the former **William Price Sr.** farm. Another grandson, Amos Price, lived on the farm. By 1940 this became the Russell Spencer farm, Russell being Ralph Spencer's son.

William Price Jr. died in 1912. In 1930 his widow, Tina, and daughter, Viola, lived on the **William & Mary Lewis/William Price Jr.** farm. Amos Price was doing the farming.



Soon Frank Miner will marry Viola Price and in a few years build a second house on this farm. After Tina Price died, the farm was sold to Freddie Schroder.

On the **John Page** farm, John and his wife died in 1925 and 1926 respectively and their son and daughter-in-law, George and Anna, had moved to the Crescent area by 1930. George and Anna Page had only one child, Gladys Hiawatha

I don't know who was living on this farm in 1930, although Carl and Emilie Jager of Council Bluffs bought this farm and moved onto it around 1931. In 1944 Carl and Emilie sold to Paul Vorthmann and moved back to Council Bluffs.

In 1930 Peter Olsen was listed as the owner of his father, **Hans Olsen's farm**. However Peter had died in 1913. In the 1930s Nels Christiansen and his son, Clarence, bought this farm and all traces of the farmstead disappeared.

**Jacob Jensen** and his wife died in 1921 and 1923. Their daughter, Mary, and her husband, Nels Nelson, remained on the Jacob Jensen farm until the early 1940s. Although not shown on the plat, my father, Alvin Christiansen, bought the northeast portion of the farm in 1924. In the early 1940s my father bought the remainder of the Jacob Jensen farm, and around 1948 he sold it to Russell Spencer. Over the years most of the buildings disappeared although the barn, built by Frank Miner, was still standing as of 2011.

### **The West Side:**

**Edwin Driver**, one of James Driver's sons, took over the Driver home place not long after he married Anna Christiansen in 1907. Initial his widowed mother, Elizabeth (Beswick) Driver, lived with him, but then she evidently lived with other of her children. Elizabeth died in 1926 after 37 years of widowhood.

Edwin and Anna Driver had five children who reached maturity. Family members may still hold a portion of the Driver farm in 2013.

The **Albert Driver** farm on the west side of the county road, owned by James McCoid back in 1885, has a long and confusing ownership. Here is what I know:

1902: H. P. Larsen (buried at Grange w/ wife Louise)

1913: H. P. Nelson (buried at Grange w/ wife Johanna)

1919-1935: Albert Driver

1939: Charles Darrington (did Martin and Florence (Darrington) Nelson live there?)

1950: A. O. Petersen, whoever that is

1967: Marvin Dickey

1971 onwards: Jerry and Emma Driver

In 1930 **George Darrington**, a widower, owned the farm of his late in-laws, Christian and Ane Margrete Peterson. He lived with the family of his son, Arnold. He had bought the north end of the Driver home place.

This Christian Peterson/George Darrington farm remained in the family until 1944 when it was sold to Floyd Ochampaugh and the Arnold Darrington family moved to south of Underwood.

### **The North Side:**

Theodore Christians, the only son, remained on the **Christians farm** with his wife and young children until moving to Lagrange Township in Harrison County between 1905 and 1910. Henry Reese's son, William J. Reese, then bought and lived on the Christians farm until 1955. Jacob Wit eventually acquired the 40 landlocked acres in Sec. 21.

The **William Peters/Ole C. Olsen** farm remained unchanged, with Ole C. Olsen and his wife, Christina (Peters) Olsen owning and living on it..

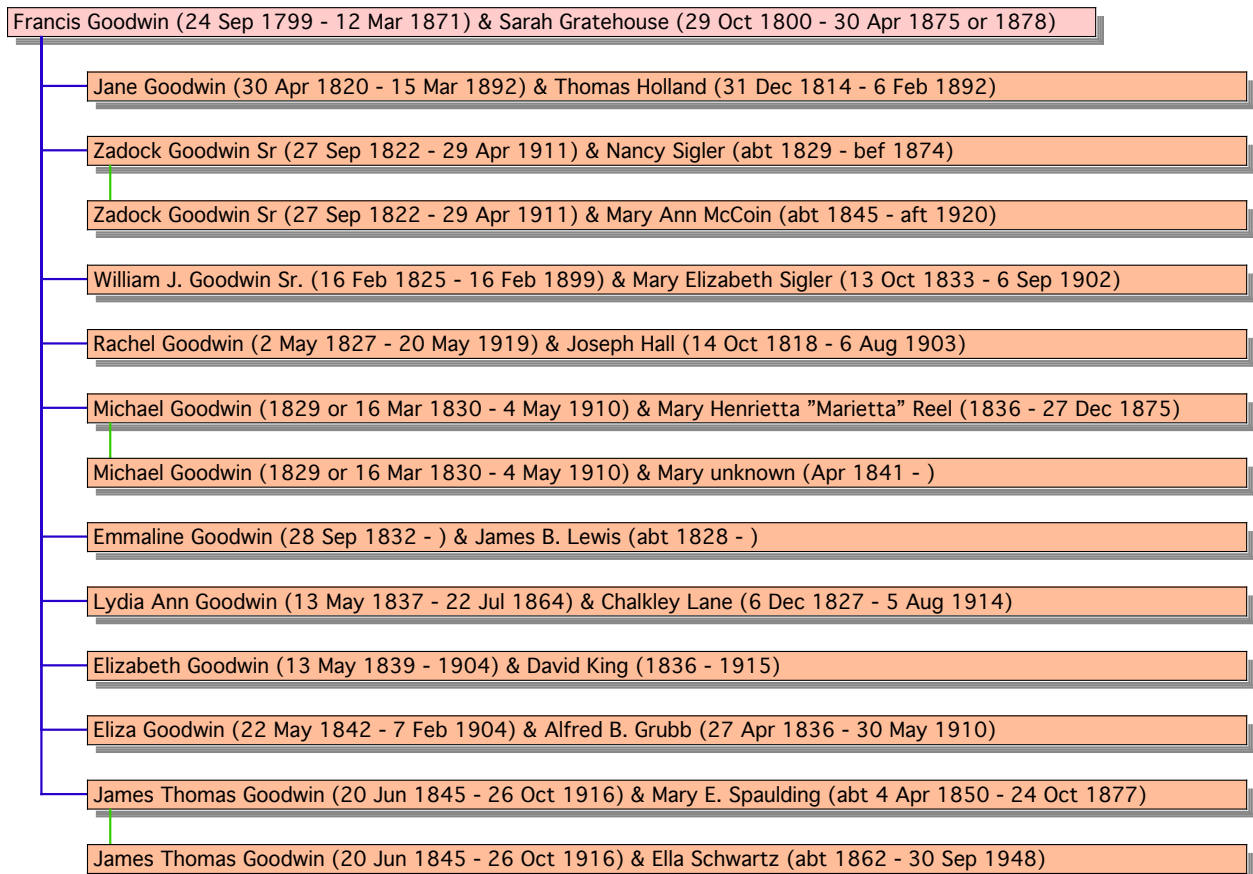
## Appendix 1 – The Goodwin Family

Herein I sketch the Goodwin family, emphasizing their stay in Boomer Township.

Francis Goodwin and his wife, Sarah Gratehouse, were born in what is now West Virginia, moved to Ohio around 1830, and then moved to Putnam County in central Indiana in the mid 1830s. Their ten known children are listed below. Although Francis and Sarah remained in Indiana, all four of their sons and four of their daughters lived at one time in Pottawattamie County, mostly in the Boomer Township area.

Three of the Goodwin brothers usually worked as livestock dealers or as drovers, sometimes returning to Indiana and sometimes living in Kansas or Nebraska. In 1885 one brother, Zadock "Zed" Goodwin Sr., and Zed's nephew, Isaac Michael Goodwin, were landowners in central Boomer Township.

Not long after 1885, the Goodwins left Boomer Township, although two of Zed's brothers remained in Council Bluffs. By the mid 1890s Zed Goodwin's 252 acres had been split up and acquired by adjoining farmers. Isaac Goodwin's farm had become the Henry Reese place.



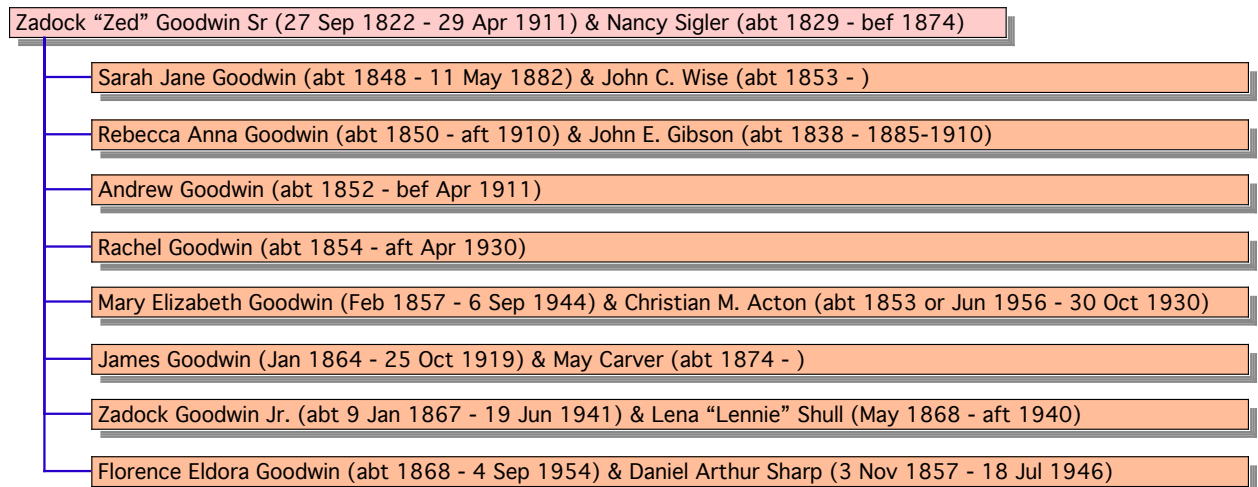
The following pages contain similar family charts for the four Goodwin brothers. Since none of the Goodwin sisters were long-term residents of Pottawattamie County, I have not included their charts. Please note that these charts are incomplete and are likely to contain errors.

## Sketches of Goodwin Siblings

- ☛ **Jane Goodwin** married Thomas Holland, a Pennsylvania native. Thomas and Jane Holland had as many as eight children and remained in Indiana. Thomas and Jane Holland are buried in the Clinton Falls cemetery in Putnam County.
- ☛ **Zadock "Zed" Goodwin Sr.** was the oldest son of Francis and Sarah Goodwin but one of the last of their children to come to Pottawattamie County. Zadock, who was known in his old age as "Uncle Zed", was born in 1822 and died in 1911.

Zadock Goodwin Sr. married his first wife, Nancy Sigler, in Putnam County, Indiana in 1846. The Zadock Goodwin family came to Pottawattamie County around 1871. After moving to Iowa, Zadock's first wife, Nancy Sigler, died in the Crescent area.

In 1874 Zadock married a Boomer Township widow, Mary Ann Wright, the widow of John C. Wright. Zadock had two young stepsons by his second marriage, but he and Mary Ann did not have children of their own.



Zadock Goodwin Sr. was a stock dealer and farmer.

In the 1885 Boomer Township plat, Zadock Goodwin Sr. is listed as owning about 250 acres in Section 21, although I believe some of this was his second wife's land. There are two houses on his property.

Zadock Goodwin Sr. moved to Alliance in Box Butte County in western Nebraska around 1886. Earlier he had signed over title to some of his land to some of his sons or stepsons. Zadock's 252 acres in Section 21 was sold to five or six neighboring farmers.

Near the end of his long life, Zadock "Uncle Zed" Goodwin wrote down some of the incidents from his life. His memoir was lost for nearly a hundred years, but I have been able to obtain a copy from the historical museum in Alliance.

Zed Goodwin lived through a sea change in rural life in the United States. For instance, when Zed began working in rural Indiana in the 1830s, before railroads and agricultural mechanization, a sickle was a common tool for harvesting grain. When Zed died in 1911, combines were being used in sections of the west.



Zadock Goodwin Sr. and his second wife, Mary Ann (McCoin) Wright Goodwin, are buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Alliance, Nebraska. I don't know where Zadock Goodwin's first wife is buried.

**Related Family:** Nancy Sigler, who was Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s first wife, was the cousin of Isaac Sigler, an early settler in south central Boomer Township.

**Related Family:** In addition to losing his first wife, Zadock Goodwin Sr. lost his oldest daughter, Sarah Jane, under tragic circumstances. Zadock had come down with a life-threatening illness after sowing oats without a jacket on a warm day in early spring. His daughter, Sarah Jane, who was married to John C. Wise of Hardin or Garner Township, came to Boomer Township to see her ill father. Upon returning home, Sarah Jane became fixated on the idea that she could save her father's life by taking her own. She undressed and threw herself through a window in the Wise house. Several people were needed to restrain her, and she was taken to the mental hospital in Mount Pleasant, where she died in 1882.

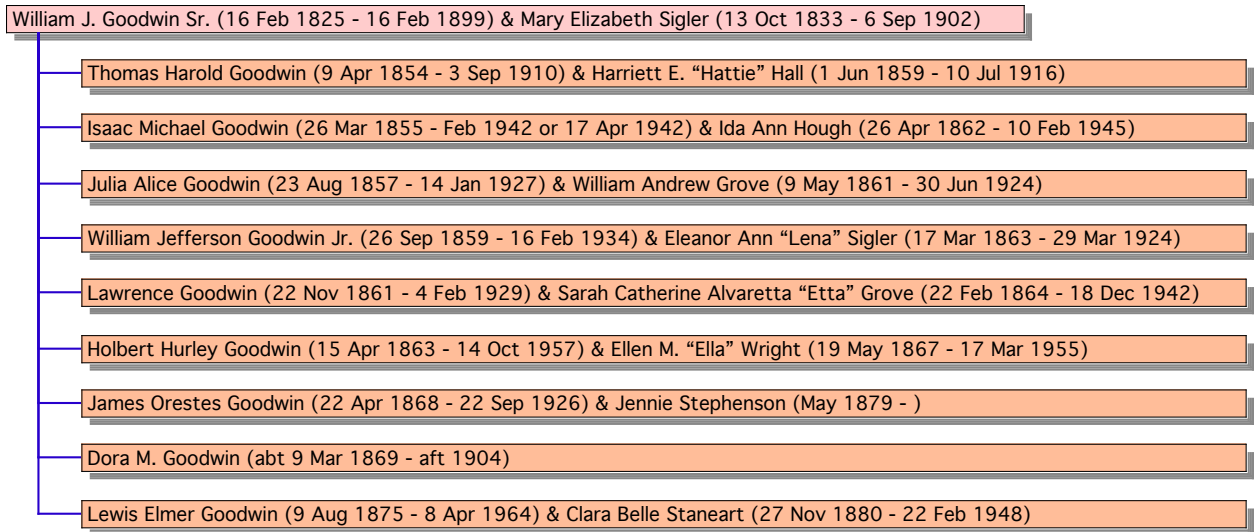
**Related Family:** Mary Elizabeth Goodwin, Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s fifth child, married Christian M. Acton, the son of Gregers Marcus Poulsen Acton and Dorthie Marie Nielsdatter, in 1877. It appears that in 1885 Christian and Mary Elizabeth Acton were living in the second house on Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s property. Soon thereafter the Christian Acton family moved to Omaha.

The Gregers Acton family was among the first Danish families to settle in Boomer Township, arriving in 1867 accompanied by Karen Jensen, who later married. Laurits Christian Bondo. Around 1930 Julius Schroder bought the former Acton farm. Julius's son, Dale, was still living on this farm as of 2013.

**Related Family: Ralph H. Goodwin**, born in 1894, was born in Nebraska to James Goodwin, Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s sixth child. The Ralph Goodwin family moved to Phoenix, Arizona in the 1920s, where Ralph worked as a heavy equipment operator.

In early 1941 Ralph Goodwin went to work as a civilian employee of the Bureau of Yards and Docks upgrading the military facilities on Wake Island in the central Pacific. He was one of around 1,000 civilians and 400 marines captured when Wake Island fell on December 23, 1941. He was interned by the Japanese and died at Fukuoka POW Camp, Kyushu Island, Japan. I have seen two death dates, December 23, 1943 and December 26, 1944. Ralph left a widow and three children.

- ☛ **William J. Goodwin Sr.** married Mary Elizabeth Sigler in Putnam County, Indiana in 1852. The William Goodwin family came to Pottawattamie County around 1855, and to Boomer Township before 1860.



In May 1859 William J. Goodwin (father or son?) acquired 120 acres in Boomer Township, Section 34 from the United States government using land warrants held by John A. McIntosh from the Black Hawk War. By 1885 this land was held by Henry Gittins. I don't know if the William Goodwin Sr. family lived in this location while in Boomer Township. They may also have lived on the farm a mile and a half to the northwest that Isaac M. Goodwin owned in 1885.

Sometime after 1885 the William Goodwin family moved to Franklin County, Kansas, where William Goodwin died in 1899. He is buried in the Stanton Cemetery in Miami County.

Mary Elizabeth (Sigler) Goodwin subsequently moved to Canon City, Colorado to be with a child. She remarried Isham H. Hightower and died soon thereafter. She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Canon City.

William Goodwin and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Sigler, had nine known children who reached maturity.

**Related Family:** Mary Elizabeth (Sigler) Goodwin was the sister of Isaac Sigler, an early settler in Boomer Township. I believe the Isaac Sigler home place was located where Zina (Collins) Powell later lived.

**Related Family:** Isaac Michael Goodwin, one of William and Mary Elizabeth Goodwin's nine known children, married Ida Hough, the sister of Morris Hough, an early settler in north central Hazel Dell Township.

In 1885, Isaac Goodwin was an owner of 120 acres in Boomer Township, Section 27. However, his father and his brother, William Jr., were living on this farm and Isaac's whereabouts were unknown. This farm later became the Henry Reese farm.

I believe that the Isaac Goodwin family left Iowa before 1885. They lived in Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. By 1900 they were living in Franklin County, Kansas along with Isaac's father and at least two siblings. Later they moved to Burns Lake in northern British Columbia, Canada where Isaac died in 1942. He is buried in the Burns Lake Municipal Cemetery. Ida Hough died in 1945 in Mendocino County, California.

**Related Family:** William Goodwin Jr., one of William and Mary Elizabeth Goodwin's nine known children, married Eleanor Ann "Lena" Sigler, a cousin who lived nearby and was the daughter of Isaac Sigler of Boomer Township, who was mentioned earlier. It was not uncommon at the time for first cousins to marry.

The William Goodwin Jr. family was living on what later became the Henry Reese farm in Boomer Township in 1885. By 1894 they were living in Franklin County, Kansas. William Goodwin Jr. died in 1934 in Bacon, Vernon County, Missouri.

**Related Family:** Holbert Hurley Goodwin, one of William and Mary Elizabeth Goodwin's nine known children, married Ella Wright, the daughter of Jesse Wright, a Kentucky native who moved to Boomer Township in 1867. In 1885 Holbert and Ella Goodwin appear to be living with his in-laws, Jesse and Rhoda Wright, in Section 16. Soon thereafter the Jesse Wright family and the Holbert Goodwin family moved to Box Butte County in western Nebraska, along with Zadock Goodwin.

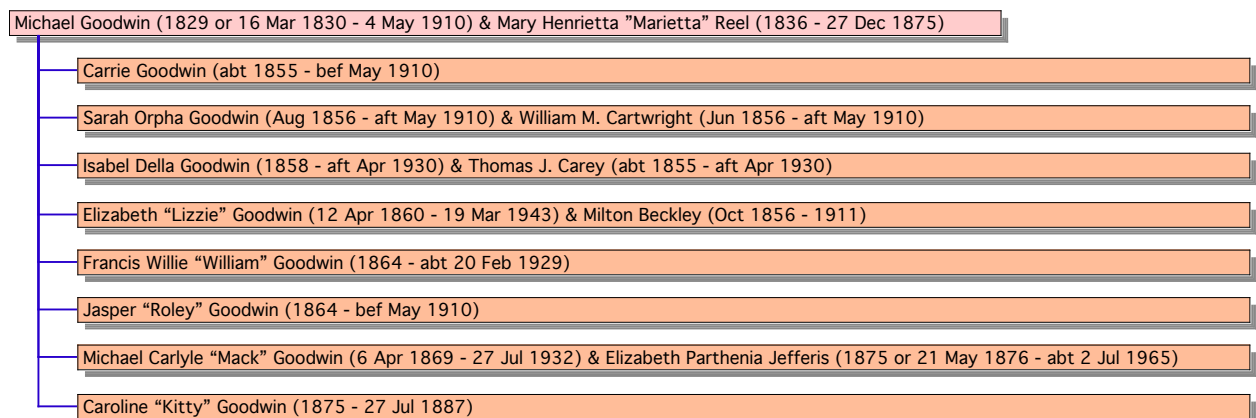
Three of the sons of William Goodwin Jr., Thomas, Holbert and James, worked in the lead and zinc mining industry in southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- ☛ **Rachel Goodwin** married Joseph Hall in Putnam County, Indiana. Joseph and Rachel Hall came to Pottawattamie County before 1856, and to Boomer Township before 1860. Joseph and Rachel Hall owned land near what later became the Old Brick schoolhouse in Boomer Township. By 1870 Joseph and Rachel Hall had moved to Missouri.

**Related Family:** Joseph Hall, who married Rachel Goodwin, was the brother-in-law of William McKeown, an early settler in southwestern Boomer Township. William McKeown's first wife, Eliza Jane Hall, was Joseph Hall's sister. William McKeown fathered 21 children from his two wives.

- ☛ **Michael Goodwin** came to Pottawattamie County with the Mormons in 1847.

Michael married Mary Henrietta "Marietta" Reel in Pottawattamie County in 1855. Marietta died in 1875 and Michael remarried, but had no children from his second marriage.



In December 1859 Michael Goodwin used land warrants from the Black Hawk War held by Philip C. Buffington to acquire 160 acres along Pigeon Creek in southern

Boomer and northern Hazel Dell Townships. This land later became the farm of Mary Carstensen and a portion of the farm of Thomas French.

Michael Goodwin lived in Boomer Township in 1860, in Crescent Township in 1870, and later in Council Bluffs, where he died in 1910. He worked as a stock buyer for a packing plant in South Omaha for many years.

Michael Goodwin is buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery in Council Bluffs.

**Related Family:** Marietta (Reel) Goodwin was the daughter of William Reel, who came from Putnam County, Indiana and established a mill along Pigeon Creek in northwestern Hazel Dell Township in the 1850s, but died soon thereafter. Subsequently members of the Wager family or the Paris family sometimes ran the mill. Perry Reel, Marietta's brother, served for a time as Pottawattamie County sheriff. The area near the mill was sometimes called "Reels" in honor of the William Reel family.

- ☛ **Emeline Goodwin** married James D. Lewis and came to Iowa around 1855. In 1856 the James D. Lewis family were living in Lucas or Taylor County. They were living in Boomer Township in 1860.

During the Civil War, James D. Lewis served in Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry Regiment. Company B was enrolled in Pottawattamie County, and the 4<sup>th</sup> Iowa was initially commanded by Grenville M. Dodge.

By 1870 the James Lewis family had settled near Bedford in Taylor County in southwestern Iowa.

James D. and Emeline Lewis had around ten children. James died in Bedford, and Emeline subsequently died at home in Kansas City. James and Emeline are buried in the Bedford Cemetery.

- ☛ **Lydia Ann Goodwin** married Chalkley Lane, a carpenter, in Putnam County in 1856. The Chalkley Lane family lived in Boomer Township briefly around 1860, and then returned to Putnam County where Lydia soon died.

Chalkley then married Melvina Sigler, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (McKinley) Sigler of Putnam County. I believe that Melvina Sigler was the first cousin of Zadock Goodwin Sr.'s first wife, Nancy Sigler, and the second cousin of William Goodwin Sr.'s wife, Mary Elizabeth Sigler. Melvina (Sigler) Lane died two years after marrying.

Chalkley and Lydia Lane had four children, and Chalkley and Melvina Lane had one or two children.

- ☛ **Elizabeth Goodwin** married David King. The David King family lived in Crescent Township briefly around 1860, and then returned to Putnam County.

David and Elizabeth King had four known children. David and Elizabeth and two of their children, William F. and Zadock, are buried in the Clinton Falls Cemetery in Putnam County.



- ☛ **Eliza Goodwin** married Alfred B. Grubb, a Pennsylvania native in Putnam County in 1858.

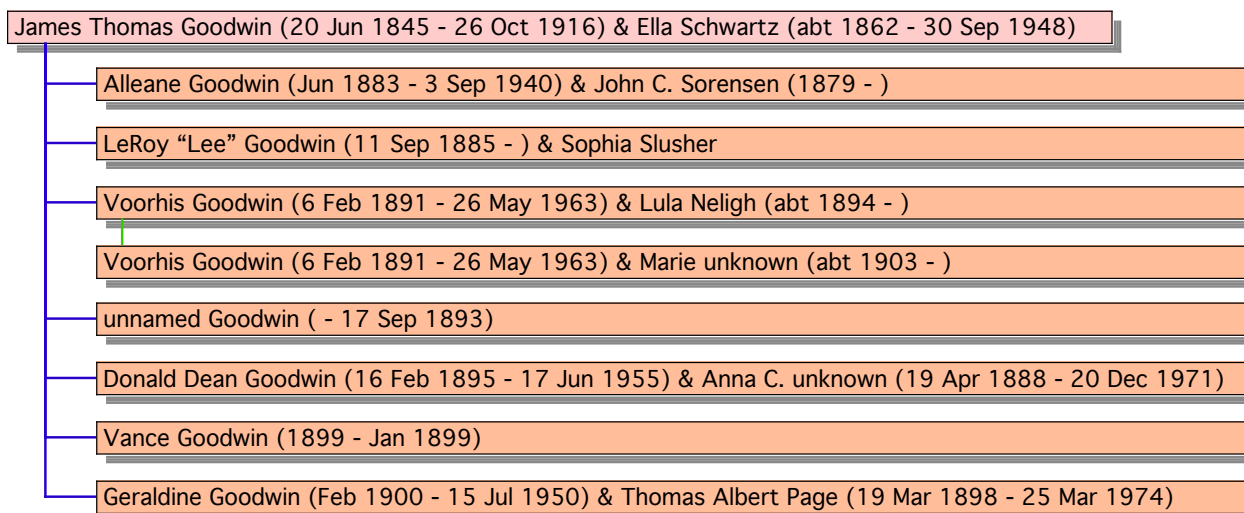
Alfred and Eliza Grubb moved to Kansas before the Civil War. They had eight children. They were living in Jackson County in northeastern Kansas in 1880 and 1900, although they moved to the St. Louis, Missouri area shortly thereafter. They are buried in the Netawaka Cemetery in Jackson County, Kansas.

- ☛ **James Thomas Goodwin** left his parents' home in Putnam County and came to Pottawattamie County before 1877.

James T. Goodwin married Mary E. Spaulding in Putnam County, Indiana in 1874. Mary was the daughter of Wilson Spaulding, a shoemaker who was an early Putnam County settler.

Mary (Goodwin) Spaulding died in 1877 and is buried in the Grange Cemetery in Boomer Township along with a young daughter, Rosa. A second daughter, Minnie, returned to Putnam County, and was living with her Spaulding grandparents in 1880.

James T. Goodwin then married Ella Schwartz, an Indiana native, in 1879. Sometimes he spelling of Swarts is used.



James T. and Ella Goodwin lived in Council Bluffs where, like his brother Michael, he worked as a livestock buyer. James T. and Ella Goodwin had eight children, five of whom lived to maturity.

**Related Family:** Ella (Schwartz) Goodwin's sister, Luella Mae, married George Riley Hough of northwestern Hazel Dell Township.

**Related Family:** James and Ella Goodwin's daughter, Geraldine, married Thomas Page of Boomer Township.

## **1885 Iowa Census - Central Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County**

- 38/39 NW NW 21, Christian & Anna M. Peterson and Christina, Peter, Serenus & Carrie
- 39/40 NW NW 21, E. W. & Mrs. Mary McGruder
- 40/41 NE SE 21 (sic, maybe SW NW 21), Peter & Martha Acton and Marquis, Eliza & Edmund
- 68/71 SW SW 21, James & Elizabeth Driver and Walton, Fred, Willie, Clara E., Alice, Susanah, Albert, Leon, William, Edwin and James J.
- 69/72 SE SE 20, Jas. & Mary Christensen and Peter & Frank.
- 77/79 SE NW 28, John & Ellen Page and George
- 78/80 NW SE 28, Mary Lewis and John Robert & Mary Jane Jones (grandchildren)
- 78/81 NW SE 28, Lucius Fairchild Blakesley and Charlotte & Frank.
- 78/81 SE NE 28, Wm. & Emma Price and Emma, William, Arthur, Grace & Ann
- 79/82 NE NW 28, Jacob & Ann Jensen and Carrie, Hannah, Mary, Martin, Christian & James
- 80/83 SE SE 21 (sic, SW SW 22), Chris & Ann C. Christiansen and Chris, James & Nels.
- 81/84 SE SW 21, Ole & Mary Jensen and Carrie, Maggie, James & Annie.
- 82/85 NE NE 21, Hans & Bodil Olsen and Peter & Alfred
- 84/87 SW NW 27, I. M. & Phoebe Sigler and Jefferson & Daniel
- 88/91 No entry, maybe to compensate for two 78/81 entries earlier.
- 89/92 NE NE 27 (sic, NW NW 27), Wm. J. & Lena Goodwin and Clarence
- 90/93 NE NE 27 (sic, NW NW 27), W. J. & Mary E. Goodwin and James, Dora & Lewis.
- 91/94 SE 22, Wm. & Mary Ann Darrington and Wm. John, Chas., Geo. W., Alfred, Herbert, Arthur, Vina Ann, Amy & Nathan.
- 92/95 SE 22 (sic, SW 22), Jacob & Maggie Witt, Julia & Hans (Jacob's brother).
- 93/97 SE NE 22 (sic, SE NE 21) Wm. & Kate Reese and Henry Wohlers & Henry Reese.
- 94/97 NE NW 21, J. W. & Catherine Christians and Matilda, Theodore & Nannie.
- 95/98 NE NW 21 (sic, probably SE NW 21), Chris & Mary Acton and Orval & James.
- 113/116 SE SW 27, Dike & Mollie Powell and Nettie
- 130/135 SE SE 16 Wm. & Maggie Peters and Louis, Jane, Fred, Nicholas, Bernard, Caroline, Kate & James
- 131/134 NE NE 2? (maybe SW NW 26), Thomas & Isabelle Bateman and Lucy, Parley and James Garvey
- 152/156 NE SE 21, Z & Ann Goodwin and Zed, James, Rachel, Florence and John Wright & Ellis Wright.

**Notes:**

School section was Section 16.

[Digital.lib.uiowa.edu/maps](http://Digital.lib.uiowa.edu/maps)

Look for 1885 plat in U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918