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HENRY PETER SCHOLTE

Published by  
G. A. Stout

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“A Bit of Holland”  
By Cyrenus Cole

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Historical Resume  
By N. J. Gesman



SOUVENIR HISTORY

OF

PELLA, IOWA

1847-1922

*This book contains a concise story of the founding and life of Pella, Iowa, with illustrations and short write-up of people and scenes that will be remembered by hundreds of present and former citizens. This piece of history starts with people and things in 1847, bringing the life and actions of the people up to the present time in 1922.*

*Cyrenus Cole*

◆  
HISTORICALLY ILLUSTRATED

◆  
Compiled and Published by  
THE BOOSTER PRESS  
G. A. Stout, Publisher  
Pella, Iowa

## FOREWORD



IN COMPILING and printing this book, the publisher desires to give as near as possible an idea of the founding of our little city by the Hollanders in 1847. We have endeavored to make it something that will be of interest to every person who has been and is now living in this community. We believe that it will be so appreciated that at the end of the next twenty-five years there will be some person who will carry on the history so carefully that it will be as perfect as can be. It has cost considerable money and time to compile the early history of this book as it has been necessary to get in touch with former residents who reside in the extreme East and West. There are some illustrations which were impossible to get on account of the lack of photographers at that time, but we believe that we have succeeded in making the early history of this community quite complete as to scenes and portraits of people of those times.

THE PUBLISHER

# A Bit of Holland in America

BY CYRENUS COLE

## I

IN THE summer of 1847 a company of immigrants from Holland settled in Marion county, Iowa, on the divide between the Des Moines and Skunk rivers. In their own country they had been persecuted on account of religion, being dissenters from the state Reformed church, and so they called their new home, Pella, the name meaning a place of refuge. Upon the seal of the new town they inscribed the words: *In Deo Spes Nostra et Refugium*, or, In God Our Hope and Refuge.

To speak of religious persecutions in Holland is almost to contradict history. Holland has been one of the cradles of religious liberty in Europe. The Pilgrim Fathers of American history found refuge there, although all the political power of England was used to dislodge them. And long before the pilgrimage at Leyden, triumphant over the cruel Spanish Inquisition and the combined Catholic powers on sea and land in the most tremendous struggle of Protestantism, Holland not only permitted Roman Catholics to live under her splendid republic, but decreed that no man should be molested on account of his religion. Under the same republic the Jews of Europe found protection. The Anabaptists, the most misunderstood and despised sect of the times, who were butchered in Luther's Germany, and drowned in contempt of their doctrine of rebaptism in Zwingli's Switzerland, in Holland were not molested. And when the Quakers were driven out of Massachusetts, the advice of old Amsterdam to New Amsterdam (now New York) was that "at least the consciences of men ought to be free."

But the Holland of 1840 was not the same as the Holland of 1640. The stadtholders had become kings. Religious toleration had become intolerance. A state supported clergy had gradually clothed religion with temporal power. Such power is always bigoted and cruel, no matter what its religious creed may be. But if government and church had undergone a change in Holland, the spirit of resistance to ecclesiastical dictation still lingered among the people. It was the folly of governments seeking to rule the consciences of men which was to be reenacted.

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The botanist who studies plant life intelligently digs into the earth after the roots. The intelligent study of men and events exacts no less. Emerson's famous one hundred years for the training of a child may be extended to one thousand years in the making of a people. Encamped in the shadow of the Pyramids, Napoleon told his soldiers that forty centuries looked down upon them. Half as many centuries, not of sand and rock, but of blood and deeds, looked down on the Holland of 1840. Shakespeare speaks of "that day he [Caesar] overcame the Nervii," but Caesar himself wrote that to overcome them he had to kill them; and the remnant of them, because of their bravery, in the dawn of Dutch history, were made an exception in all Europe which he had conquered, paying no tribute except the tribute of blood. Eight centuries later, Charlemagne came as another

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conquering Caesar, but he consented that it should be written in the statute books that "the Frisians shall be free as long as the wind blows out of the clouds and the world stands." After another like interval, we find the descendants of the Nervii and the Frisians pouring out their blood as freely as water to resist the political power of Spain and the ecclesiastical power of Rome. In that struggle William the Silent became the type of the moral hero for all time. And there was another William, the husband of Mary, who went to England to save Protestantism there, with whom the Dutch were willing to die in the last ditch, and under whom they cut their dikes and gave their farms and cities to the sea rather than to the French.

All through European history the blood of these stubborn adherents of right and righteousness runs as a thread of scarlet and their love of liberty as a thread of gold. Sir Philip Sidney, "the flower of chivalry," who, for the love of God and his fellow-men, fought in the armies of the Netherlands, returned to England to tell Queen Elizabeth that "the spirit of the Dutch is the spirit of God and is invincible." This same spirit, I like to think, reappeared in the men and women who early in the thirties revolted against the state church in Holland, seven hundred of whom came to Pella in 1847.

## II

The Pella pilgrims in Holland believed in the complete separation of church and state. They were opposed to the established church because, in their opinion, it had become an institution of form, instead of being an expression of faith. They were separatists as the English pilgrims had been under Robinson and Brewster. The difference is mainly that between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. In creed they were adherents of the doctrine of which John Calvin was a later expounder. In faith and in history the Protestants of Holland, which term includes practically all Hollanders, are associated with the Waldenses of Switzerland, the Huguenots of France, the Puritans of England and the Covenanters of Scotland.

Of those who found refuge in Pella some had been in prison, and many had been fined—and all of them had been harassed by populace and by soldiers. Prominent among the persecuted dissenters was Rev. Henry Peter Scholte, or Dominic Scholte. He was born in Amsterdam, October 25, 1805, and died in Pella, August 15, 1868. While a student at Leyden he took a part in suppressing the Belgian revolution. As a minister of the established church he soon fell into disfavor because of his disregard of ritualism and even authority. He declared church organizations to be of little importance and said he was "prevented from clothing his faith in the straight-jacket of ecclesiastical formalism." For various breaches he was at first suspended and afterwards arrested. Under a clause in the Code Napoleon the government denied the right of the dissenters to assemble in companies of more than nineteen persons. Mr. Scholte's was made a test case. The trial, at Appingadam, became one of the celebrated causes of the day. Some of those who were present—it was in 1834—are still living in Pella and remember vividly the crowd in and about the court house. As a result of the trial Dominic Scholte was imprisoned for three weeks. "This may have a very gloomy outlook to you," he said to those who came to sympathize with him, "but to me the outlook is glorious, indeed."

In the history of these people we come now to more than ten years of disturbed worship. Denied admittance to the regular churches they held their religious services in dwelling houses, in barns, under hay sheds, or under the open

skies. Many interesting incidents mark this period. At one time Dominie Scholte was preaching from a farmer's cart, when the dragoons came and ordered the people to disperse. Refusing to obey, the soldiers cut the cart into splinters, the brave preacher and his wife going down with the wreck. Often they sang psalms in self-defense, and there is at least one instance on record when they sang so fervently of the love of God that their persecutors were conscience smitten and departed, leaving the worshippers in peace.

All this time the conviction grew that they were called upon to establish freedom of worship in a strange land. Borneo was considered, but the government was not favorable. Texas, whose independence had just been established under General Sam Houston, held out such liberal inducements that the cautious Netherlanders took fright and looked elsewhere. Missouri was rejected because of slavery within its borders. At about the same time another company of dissenters under Dominie Van Raalte settled in Michigan, founding the city of Holland in that state. The Pella colonists nearly all came from the well-to-do agricultural classes, who owned and tilled their own farms. The first meeting of the colonists was held at Leerdam, July, 1846, and at a meeting held at Utrecht in the following December, a formal organization was effected with Mr. Scholte as president, Rev. A. J. Betten, vice-president, and Isaac Overkamp, secretary. G. H. Overkamp, G. F. Lecocq, John Rietveld and A. Wigny were appointed a commission to receive and consider applications. They were instructed to receive as members of the colony only sober, industrious and moral persons. Infidels and atheists were barred, also Roman Catholics.

Late in April, 1847, they set sail for America. There were four ships in all, three sailing from Rotterdam and one from Amsterdam. The ships, three-masters, were the Nagasaki, the Catherina Jackson, the Maastrom and the Pieter Floris. Few good wishes accompanied them. Those who gathered in the various villages to see the pilgrims depart regarded them as enthusiasts who would come to grief either on the ocean or in a strange land. Many family bonds were irretrievably broken. Religious belief is in some aspects relentless. I may cite the case of my own father, who was one of the colonists, and whose sacrifices I know best. Among his people he alone joined the dissenters. His father was dead and he was enabled to receive a portion of the family estate. The prospect of a large inheritance was in vain held out to him by a rich uncle. He gave up all—brothers, sisters, mother, for Christ's promises were to him real and literal, a hundred fold for this world and in the world to come everlasting life. His mother clung to him while the boat lay waiting and would not be shaken off. One heart was broken there, and in after years in America, one head was often bowed in thought of her, and of those last words of despair heard from a mother's lips. But though he never saw any of his people again, and heard but little of them, never a word of regret passed his lips, for in his heart was the determination of a man who believed he was right, strangely linked with the humility of one who sought to do the works of righteousness, as in the sight of God daily.

The incident is no part of this history. This man was only a follower. It is recorded here as characteristic of the spirit in which these pilgrims came to Pella, and incidentally as a son's acknowledgment of an indebtedness that can never be paid in the coin or service of this world.

### III

The Catharina Jackson reached Baltimore in twenty-six days. The Nagasaki was thirty-six days at sea, and one of the ships did not reach the American port much short of two months. On shipboard, religious services were held almost

daily, consisting mainly of psalm singing. It is still told in Pella how the rough seamen showed proper respect for these services, and how with bared heads they crowded around the psalm singers. The ships were dirty when they went aboard, but long before they reached Baltimore the people had made their sea habitations as clean as proverbial Dutch kitchens. The health officers at Baltimore were so impressed with the cleanliness of the ships that the immigrants were allowed to land, practically, without the usual inspections. The captains testified that they had never brought across the Atlantic more orderly or better behaved people.

Maryland was beautiful in the verdure of May. How glad they were at the sight of land! But Baltimore bewildered these men and women of simple faith. Like the strictest of the Puritans, they had eschewed all amusements, and reduced their lives to a solemn barrenness the grandeur of which lay in the rugged outlines which no verdure softened. Baltimore seemed to them a wicked city. The dance halls in the lower wards shocked them most. In all their later experiences only one other thing shocked them as much, and that was the sight of women smoking pipes in the doorways of unswept cabins.

On their departure from Baltimore a scene was enacted that outdid that of Æneas carrying his father from burning Troy. One of the immigrants found that his aged mother, an invalid, had been left behind. He ran about frantically, trying to make people understand that he wanted a conveyance of some sort. Time was limited, but his fears were not. Finally despair seized him, and picking up his mother he carried her in his arms through the streets of the city to the train which was waiting. This man was Dirk Synhorst. He stood six feet tall, built like a giant. He and the mother he cared for so tenderly have both gone to their last rest.

The journey inland was a very tiresome one. The American railway was still in its beginning. The cars were small, hardly accommodating eight persons comfortably, and these were jerked and jolted over a rough road. The cars were drawn up the steeper grades by stationary engines. The immigrants had never seen so many mountains. They longed for the prairies which they were told lay to the west. At Columbia, Pennsylvania, they were packed into dirty and inadequate canal boats, like herring in boxes. In these boats they remained fourteen days, when they reached Pittsburg. They were used to canals and canal boats in Holland—picturesque craft on strips of water between green meadows and cultivated fields; but the American canal climbed hills by means of locks, crossed rivers on aqueducts, and tunneled mountains. From Pittsburg the journey was down the then national highway, the Ohio river, and thence to St. Louis.

In St. Louis they sojourned several weeks, but it was in the intense heat of an American summer, and many of them suffered greatly. Mr. Scholte, in one of his pamphlets, tells us that few died at sea, four on the journey from Baltimore to St. Louis, but many in the latter place. The record adds: "They died like Christians, witnessing that death was their gain." But even greater troubles grew out of the reports, which had been widely published in the newspapers of the day, that these Hollanders were the possessors of great wealth. In the same pamphlet it is stated that everywhere many people came to stare at the strangely-carved chests which were supposed to contain riches as fabulous as those of Peru. In consequence of these rumors, also, the people with whom they had business dealings charged them more than they charged Irish and German immigrants for the same services. While they rested in St. Louis, they "sent out spies after the manner of the children of Israel," to find a location for the colony. Of this commission, two are still living, Isaac Overkamp of Pella, and Teunis Keppel of Michigan.

Meantime, Mr. Scholte, as the president of the colony, visited Washington, where, he says, he was well received by the officials of the government. He went to Boston, which he found in such Emersonian enthusiasm that he refers to it with sorrow as the capital of "Amerikaansche rationalismus." In Albany he was cordially welcomed by the descendants of early settlers from Holland. In that city he preached in his native language. These welcomes were repeated and doubled in New York City, where he found many families which had perpetuated the language of their ancestors in Holland. He was welcomed in all the Dutch Reformed churches (the adjective Dutch has since been dropped from the name of this church), and in many of the Presbyterian churches also. In the profuse welcomes, the colonists journeying toward Iowa were referred to as men and women destined to set up the worship of the true God in the wilds of the West. They were referred to as missionaries instead of home-seekers. "Everywhere," wrote Mr. Scholte, referring to his experience in New York, "the name of Hollander is a title of honor."

While they tarried in St. Louis a committee came from Nauvoo, out of which the Mormons had just been driven, and offered to sell that city outright. But they had come to America to make homes of their own. In due time the spies sent out from St. Louis reached Fairfield, Iowa. There the death of the child of the register of the land office played an important part in the location of the colony. Mr. Scholte, while attending the funeral, met Rev. M. J. Post, a Baptist missionary, who had traversed all of the then known Iowa. Mr. Scholte writes that in this man he "noted the hand of God," and he did not let go of it until Mr. Post had promised to go with the commission in search of a site. Mr. Post led them to what he called the finest tract of land in the state, the divide on which the city of Pella stands. The commissioners bought the claims within the desired tract and then returned to St. Louis, where the news of their purchase was received with much rejoicing.

The journey of the home-seekers was at once resumed, by steamboat from St. Louis to Keokuk. They embarked one Saturday afternoon and the following Monday morning stepped on Iowa soil. On the intervening Sunday religious services were held on board the boat, Dominie Scholte himself preaching the sermon, in which he likened their journey to that of the children of Israel to the Promised Land. At Keokuk a heavy rain was falling when they landed. For the journey inland some hired and others bought wagons with horses or oxen. The people of Keokuk were amused as well as benefited in a financial way, for the immigrants paid for everything in gold, which was then seldom seen in the West.

The writer's grandfather, Mathias de Booy, placed his family with their household goods in a wagon drawn by two horses, the price of the whole outfit being \$250. But when the time for starting came the horses refused to move, however much he talked to them about the necessity of doing so. He was arriving at the conclusion that he had been swindled when fortunately an interested spectator, who had been much amused, stepped forward and assured him the horses were all right, except that they did not understand Dutch. The stranger thereupon spoke to the horses in the vernacular of Keokuk, and immediately they started, almost at a run, and the owner began to wonder whether they would understand enough Dutch to stop when he wanted them to!

It was a curious procession that made its way up the Des Moines river valley. Quite a spectacle it must have been for the natives. There were more than seven hundred colonists in strange garb and speaking a strange language. Some rode in wagons drawn by horses and some in carts drawn by oxen, and some walked,

no doubt, in wooden shoes. The men were broad shouldered and the women were rosy checked. The men were in velvet jackets and the women in outlandish caps and bonnets.

After a journey of several days, during which the houses became farther and farther apart and finally almost disappeared, for between Oskaloosa and Des Moines were only a few scattered settlers, they came, on August 26th, to a place where stood a hickory pole with a shingle nailed to the top, and on the shingle the word:

#### PELLA

"But, Dominic, where is Pella?" asked Mrs. Scholte before alighting. "We are in the center of it, my dear," was the reply. But like the little girl in the fairy tale of Hans Christian Andersen, the dominie's four-year-old daughter, Johanna, now Mrs. John Nollen of Pella, could not see anything at all, and came to the conclusion that Pella was all a make believe.

#### IV

Iowa, as they saw it in 1847—no pen can describe it! It was billowy like the sea which they had crossed. There was wave after wave of grass, everywhere breaking into spray of wild flowers—wind-flowers and violets in spring; lilies and roses in summer; golden rod and asters in autumn, and great white stretches of snow in winter. Far away were the forests along the rivers, green as emerald when they first saw them in August, and crimson and gold in October. And the sun and the stars in a beautiful Italian blue sky over them always—an infinite blue sky over an infinite green prairie, the sky studded with stars like flowers and the prairie with flowers like stars. So beautiful was their new home that they soon forgot the cultivated fields by the dikes and ditches over the sea and the windmills that stood over them; and now, after forty-seven years, the remembrance of it in the hearts of those who have survived is vivid enough and sweet enough to comfort them in old age.

But in 1847 Pella was beautiful simply as a country. As president of the colony Mr. Scholte occupied a log cabin which stood on the center of what is now a beautiful park. This cabin was built as a claim pen, in 1843, by Thomas Tuttle and his wife. Farther north was another cabin which this pioneer couple used as a residence. The blood of heroes flowed in the veins of this man and woman. It is related that when Mr. Tuttle found it necessary to go east after supplies, his wife kept guard in the cabin for nine days and nights, her only companion being a cat. Wolves that howled at night along Thunder creek and Indians who passed stealthily, distance and loneliness—none of these daunted the courage of this brave woman.

This history would be incomplete without a mention of a band of pioneers who stood upon the site of Pella even before the Tuttle's built their cabin there. They reached Pella on the 26th of April, 1843, five days before the New Purchase was thrown open for settlers, having made their way through the government lines. Of this band only three are now living, Robert Hamilton and Green T. Clark of Pella, and Robert B. Warren of Des Moines. Mrs. Sarah Nossaman, who came only a few weeks later, is also still living at Pella, and Mrs. Mary Butts and Mrs. Mary Todd who were then children. They were religious men and women and organized a Methodist church and afterwards, under Mr. Post, a Baptist church. Mr. Hamilton, writing of the Hollanders, says: "After living among



them forty-seven years I can say I never knew a people more religious, church-going and sabbath-observing."

The commissioners from St. Louis had purchased most of these claims. The new settlers at once put the plow to the prairies and the axe to the forests. I will let Professor Newhall, a traveling writer of that time, tell of the magic transformation which they wrought here. "Methinks I hear you exclaim," he wrote in a letter to the Burlington *Hawkeye*, "'where is Pella?' Not the ancient city of Macedonia, but a foreshadowing of the famous Holland settlement which has recently been located upon our beautiful prairies of the New Purchase. To tell you this would be like telling you fiction. . . . Just about two months ago I halted about sunset at a lone cabin on the ridge road midway between Oskaloosa and the Raccoon Forks. . . . Again to-day, (the 17th of September) about noon, I find myself dashing along this beautiful road. I did not dream, neither was I in a trance, for my eyes beheld the same beautiful earth clothed in its rich garniture of green—yet I discovered a new race of beings. The men in blanket coats and jeans were gone. And a broad-shouldered race in velvet jackets and wooden shoes were there. . . . Most of the inhabitants live in camps, the tops covered with tent cloth, some with grass and bushes. The sides, barricaded with countless numbers of trunks, boxes and chests of the oddest and most grotesque description. . . . They are all Protestants who have left their native land (much like the Puritans of old) on account of political and religious intolerance and persecution. . . . They appear to be intelligent and respectable, quite above the average class of European immigrants that have ever landed upon our shores." Professor Newhall speaks of his good fortune in arriving in time to see the male adults going through the ceremony of declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, which was one of the first duties they performed after reaching Pella. He says: "It was an altogether impressive scene, to behold some two hundred men with brawny arms upraised to heaven eschewing all allegiance to foreign powers, potentates, etc. And as they all responded in their native tongue to the last word of the oath, 'so help me God,' no one could resist the heartfelt response. . . . All appeared to feel the weight of the responsibility they were about to assume. . . . A fact worth recording during the ceremony before the clerk of the court was that of the whole number who took the intended oath of citizenship but two made their marks."

The first house built in Pella by the Hollanders was a long wooden structure of boards upright. So little were they acquainted with the nature of their new country that they built this in a low place, and the late autumn rains flooded it, setting all the beds in all the "sections" afloat. The first winter was by most of the people spent in dugouts with roofs of straw. This was called "Strooijsstadt," or "Strawtown." But in these sheds, in which their descendants would hardly stable their cattle, these determined men and women were not unhappy. "Many times," writes one—H. de Booy—"I have looked back to that winter as one of the happiest of my life. There was love, unity and helpfulness. The evenings were spent in psalm-singing and in edifying conversation." Pathetic it all was, but there were also amusing phases. For instance, a cow, finding better grazing on the straw-covered roof of one of the dugouts than on the prairie, gradually climbed upon the roof, and finally fell through it on the floor of the cabin beside the bed in which a startled man and his wife were sleeping.

On the first Monday in April, 1848, the first election was held, Lake Prairie township, comprising two geographical townships, having been organized under a special act of the legislature of 1848. Green T. Clark and Mr. Scholte were elected justices of the peace, Isaac Overkamp, clerk, and A. J. Betten, G. Awtry

and P. Welle, commissioners. A postoffice was opened, with the luxury of mails three times a week. Mr. Scholte was postmaster. Mrs. Post opened a hostelry and Wouters and Smink the first "store." The first child born in the settlement was named Bart Synhorst, and Lena Blanke was the first infant baptized in the church. Pella was platted in this same year by Stanford Douds. The nomenclature of the streets, running east and west, and of the avenues, running north and south, was unique, a combination of religion and patriotism. Beginning on the north the streets were named in succession: Columbus, Washington, Franklin, Liberty, Union, Independence and Peace. Beginning on the east the avenues were named: Entrance, Inquiry, Perseverance, Reformation, Gratitude, Experience, Patience, Confidence, Expectation and Fulfilling.

While the mechanics were building houses, the farmers tilled the virgin soil with a willingness that has never been excelled, even in America. Everything was new to them—the oxen and the plows, the soil and the crops, the times of sunshine and of rain, but they were apt pupils in nature's great school-room. And, by the hand of God, as they believed, they had come to a place where, as Douglas Jerrold says, they had but to tickle the earth with a hoe to make it smile with a harvest.

But, to their honor be it said, no material considerations were allowed to take precedence of religion and education. At first they worshipped in "God's first temples," and then in G. H. Overkamp's log house, until a church was built. The first schoolmasters were Isaac Overkamp and James Muntingh, both of whom are still living. The first teacher in the English language was Benjamin Sturman. Education was at first under the control of the church and in the Holland language, but both features were soon abandoned. Since those first attempts, although nearly a score school districts have been under their control, all education has been in the language of their adopted country. Not a dollar of public money has since been expended for either sectarian or foreign education.

The religious and educational liberality of these people was shown in the inducements they held out to the Baptists of the state, when early in the fifties this denomination was seeking a site for a college. As a result Central University came as a godsend to them. Foremost among those who labored for this university was A. E. D. Bousquet. Mr. Bousquet's influence, in this as in everything else, was in behalf of progress in worldly affairs and toward the complete merging of the colony into the larger life of the American people. The university was founded in 1853. It was formally opened for students of both sexes (which circumstance makes it a pioneer in higher co-education) September 1, 1857. The teachers were Rev. Elihu Gunn, president; Rev. E. H. Scarff, vice-president; Prof. A. N. Currier, Mrs. Ira Joy Stoddard and Miss Marse. Four years later one hundred and twenty-four young men who were, or had been, students, including every able bodied male student of age, and some who were not of age, and Professor Currier, enlisted in the Union armies. In the college library there now stands a marble slab on which are the names of the twenty-four who never returned, or came back to die of wounds received in their country's service. Is there another college that has such a record as this? And the colony also offered up its best young men, some families giving three and many two sons to the service of their adopted country. The oath of allegiance which they had taken in 1847 was not a matter of form, it was a baptism into a new and broader citizenship.

But no account of the moral and educational development of a community would be complete without a mention of its newspapers. The press is the ally of the schools and the churches. It is the complement of either and the supple-

ment of both. Every achievement in American communities worth recording has woven into it the influence of the printing press. Pella was fortunate in having as its first editor Mr. Scholte. In association with Edwin H. Grant, February 1, 1855, he founded the *Pella Gazette*. The *Des Moines Star* had suspended and the *Gazette* was just then the most western paper printed in Iowa, except on the Missouri slope. The paper was independent in politics, but leaned toward the new, or republican party, Mr. Scholte afterwards sitting as a delegate in the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1860 Henry Hospers founded the *Weekblad*, a paper printed in the Holland language, which he sold in 1870 to H. Neyenesch, its present editor. In 1865 C. S. Wilson founded the *Pella Blade*.

One of the delusions of the times was the navigation of the Des Moines river. The people of Pella shared extensively in this. The prospects of a river commerce appealed strongly to them for they were accustomed to traffic by water. A company was formed with Mr. Bousquet as the leading spirit to build and operate boats. The people of Pella went so far as to lay out a town on the river, three miles from the main city. They called it New Amsterdam, the name once borne by New York, and afterwards by Buffalo, and everywhere dear to Hollanders because associated with their commercial and naval greatness. New Amsterdam had an elaborate system of streets and avenues and pleasure grounds and market squares. Its front street was on the river and its back street on the beautiful Lake Prairie. Lots in New Amsterdam sold for \$100, and in Pella for only \$50. Its site is now a deserted station on the Wabash railroad, a wilderness of brush and jimpsion weeds, with beautiful farms in the distance. Leerdam, a town platted on the Skunk river, northeast of Pella, met with a similar fate.

These are only a few of the many hopes which were blasted, only a few of the expectations that came to naught. Close by the home of my childhood I have often sat and pondered on the remnants of a system of dikes and ditches which a sturdy toiler commenced there in remembrance of Holland. No sea beat against those dikes and no water ever stood in those ditches for they were on the top of a hill. The rains of forty-seven summers and the frosts of as many winters have almost obliterated all trace of them and the pioneer who dreamed there with his pipe and toiled there with his spade has himself long since returned to the earth. But his dream and his labors live after him to adorn a tale and point a moral.

But if their hopes on the Des Moines and Skunk rivers came to naught, these people founded at least one other city which has become an honor to them and to the state. This is Orange City, in Sioux county, established under the leadership of Henry Hospers, in 1870. Motley says that the history of the people of Holland is "marked by one prevailing characteristic, one master passion—the love of liberty, the instinct of self-government." He might have added also the instinct of colonization, in which respect Holland has been second only to England, and today, after so much of her glory has departed, her colonial possessions are those of a first-class European power, excelled in wealth only by those of England. This national instinct has regularly manifested itself among the settlers of Pella. In 1878 a Kansas colony was projected with H. de Booy as president and N. J. Gesman, secretary, but the drouths in that state cut the project short. Finding no satisfactory outlet farther west the descendants have spread out on every side of Pella until now they are scattered over an area forty miles east and west and fifteen miles north and south, and the value of their farm lands has been steadily rising. They have written "yes," after the laconic question, "Does farming pay?"

I can speak but briefly of their manners and customs. At first they were those of Holland. Many of these customs still survive among them, and some are too good to be allowed ever to perish. Family life among them is pure and noble. Its basis is the Christian religion, and its aim Christian character. Every home is a church and a school, each in miniature. The old-time family board was an elaborate event, not because of the things to eat, but because of the things that were said. A prayer preceded every meal and a bible reading and a longer prayer followed—three times a day, in winter or in harvest time. And it was all sincere. There is no make-believe in anything that belongs to these people. And if they were strict in religion, they were equally strict in morals. Honest with themselves, they are also honest with other men. Debts among them are sacred, and the public conscience is as active as the private conscience. Municipal and other public affairs are as carefully administered as is private business. As to strong drink they are temperate, many families to the verge of prohibition. Excessive drinking is among them almost wholly unknown and neither are they steady drinkers. Their social beverage is wine—not beer—and the wine is generally home-made. While in Albany, Mr. Scholte recorded the fact that he was lodged in a hostelry where liquors were not served, and in the same pamphlet he records that among the sorrows that befell the colonists while at Keokuk were a death and a burial—and a case of drunkenness, which caused so much shame and humiliation to all “that the Christian organization no more recognizes him as a member of it.” In their social life they are hospitable and sincere. In every well regulated family from nine to ten in the morning is coffee-time and from four to five in the afternoon tea-time, and to these pleasant hours of social leisure friends are always welcome and strangers within their gates always invited.

## V

Here the curtain must be dropped on what Marshall Talbot, that strange genius who gave to Iowa art at least a local habitation and a name, called the most picturesque settlement in Iowa or in the West. Times and conditions have been changing. Much of the original coloring has been effaced. This bit of Holland I have tried to describe has been merging into America. But Rembrandt come to earth again might still repaint some of his great faces in Pella.

I have burdened this sketch with few names and fewer dates. I have tried to concern myself with principles, not persons; with purposes, not with years. It was a saying of Carlyle that history is but biography. Taine struck nearer the true philosophy of events when he maintained that great men are only indicators. Great events are but accumulated inheritances, lighted by some sudden fire of the heart.

When these nineteenth century pilgrims came to Pella, this midland region was still a riotous barbarism. They built their homes in the wilderness, and their farms they carved out of the raw prairies. They prayed and—went to work. Among them industry and thrift have been brother and sister, husband and wife, walking hand in hand and smiling on abundance. What they suffered, and what all the settlers of the West suffered, will never be told. The development of the West has been the theme of orators and the dream of poets. It has perplexed historians and bewildered philosophers. In this great contest between man and nature it was “an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.” No gospel of love here freed men from the hardness of the Mosaic law. The ancient conquerors coming to a river crowded their vanguards into it and made bridges of human bodies. In this manner civilization crossed these great prairies. The sweat—the tears

which labor sheds—and the blood of men are the warp of this fair fabric which the world admires, and the sighs and tears of women are the woof of it. Men groped in the dark, where now it is light. By faith men entered the wilderness and by labor they conquered it. Once on these prairies God was a cloud by day and a fiery pillar by night. Here fortunes were wrecked as well as made. Here men gave up their lives that others might live. In the little army of sturdy pioneers, whose deeds I have set down in love, when any were cast down, religion consoled them and when pride came with success they felt what the author of *Robert Elsmere* calls “that fierce self-judgment of the good—the most stirring and humbling thing in life.”

When Pella had become a prosperous community, Rev. Cohen Stuart, one of the learned men of Holland, came bearing the greetings of the king and his acknowledgment that these people had been maltreated in their own country under his predecessors. But kings and petty magistrates had long before been forgiven, and almost forgotten in the joys of American citizenship. Time effaces the memory even of offenses and time brings also the comforting conviction that “offenses must needs come.” All history, in a sense, teaches the predestination of nations. If events are not determined from the first, at least the end is determined by the beginning. The sea and its wrath, the Rhine which overflowed its banks in the spring or when the wind blew on the sea, Caesar and Charlemagne and the Spaniard, the bulls of the popes and the fagots and torches of the Inquisition—all seem to have been of the purposes of history, if not of the Providence of God. They made a hardy race, whose commerce and whose colonies belted the earth and whose navies ruled the seas before England became great; a race of men who governed themselves when America was still a dream of colonization and a scene of European plunder, men who maintained against all the world that “at least the consciences of men ought to be free,” and that “religion is ever a matter between the individual and his God.” On nine thousand square miles of land, that had once been swept by the sea, European history was focused for a whole century. There “the purest of the Teutons”—and Motley says they were also the bravest—governed themselves, resisted the feudalism of the Middle Ages, tolerated no lords, temporal or spiritual, worshipped God according to the dictates of their own consciences, though the price was an eighty-year war, painted pictures whose renown still fills the earth, printed books, made many inventions, grew rich, and then ceased to be great.

But if Holland in Europe declined, Holland in America—of which Pella is only a later bit—has grown greater and brighter as modern historical research is giving it recognition. American history is no longer written in the shadow of European royalty, but in the light of European republicanism. We are going back to first things, “and in many respects,” says William Elliot Griffis, who investigated this matter for the Boston Congregational Club, “Holland is the land of first things in modern Christian civilization.” The Hollanders had the first common schools in Europe. They had consumed twenty-four editions of the New Testament and fifteen of the whole bible before there was a bible printed in England. And when Tyndale’s Bible came, bearing light for this world and the world to come, it was printed by Hollanders and smuggled into England. Hallam says that in Holland “self-government goes beyond any assignable date.” Taine says that when Shakespeare was writing, “the Dutch were two centuries ahead of the rest of Europe,” as great on the sea and in the world as England was in the time of Napoleon. Motley says that they were “the most energetic and quick-witted people of Europe.” The Dutch Act of Abjuration of 1580, the Magna Charta of 1688 and the Declaration of Independence of 1776, Mr. Griffis

says, look like grandfather, father and son. A Dutch province was the original home of the Anglo-Saxons. Puritanism in England came from countries where a hundred thousand Dutch Protestants had settled during the Inquisition. Cromwell's military instructor came from Holland. The Pilgrim Fathers of America went to school under the same republic. Thomas Hooker went from there to Connecticut, Roger Williams taught Milton Dutch. William Penn's mother was a Hollander, and Penn himself preached many sermons in her language. New York, the most influential state in the Union, has a substantial Dutch basis. But these things have been enumerated by others, who have directed the thought of the world to Holland as the source of much that is most distinctly republican and American. I have only cited this much to show that the people who came to Pella in 1847 *came to their own*. The country was strange to them, but not the country's institutions, for these were theirs from "beyond any assignable date."

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*Thus far the eloquent pen of our old schoolmate and former townsman, Cyrenus Cole, has brought the narrative of the early history of the founding of Pella and of the fundamental conditions that led up to it.*

We feel confident that all our readers will agree that we have been exceptionally fortunate in securing this able and eloquent account, from the pen of one of our sons who years ago went out from Pella into the great world of opportunity, carrying with him those sturdy principles of thrift, industry and hard endeavor, that have blazed for him a successful career on the larger stage of life. A career that has added luster to his alma mater, and to the City of Refuge, which he still loves to call home.

NOTE.—The beautiful tribute of Mr. Cole was written in 1895 and some of the men recorded as living have since passed to their reward. These things will be automatically corrected as we endeavor to bring this history up to the present time.

Before resuming the history of the Hollanders who founded Pella, we consider it fitting to refer briefly to a number of American pioneers who settled in this locality several years before the Hollanders arrived.

#### AN EXPLANATION .

Mr. Cole's article, "A Bit of Holland," was written for a magazine. This required brevity, and for that reason could only touch on many incidents which we have repeated in more elaborate form in the chapters which follow. The same thing applies to the two accounts of Central College.

## The First Band Concert in the Garden Square

THE first settler in what is now Pella was Thomas Tuttle, who came to the state in 1838, and settled in Jefferson county the year following. On the 13th day of May, 1843, he came to the present site of Pella. Not having any children or other help, Mrs. Tuttle assisted him to build a cabin in the edge of the timber where north Pella is now located. Soon after they made a claim of part of the plat of Pella and put up a claim pen, or log cabin, in what is now the Garden Square, a little west of the center.

When this pioneer couple took up their residence here they were not aware of the existence of any other family of white people within a radius of twenty miles. After living here a month or so it was found necessary to replenish their stock of breadstuff which was running very low; so it was decided to go to Ft. Madison for a supply. Mrs. Tuttle had to choose between going with her husband on the hard and hazardous trip, through forests and prairies, with no trails, roads or bridges, or of spending the lonesome days and still more lonesome nights, with no company other than a big cat, and seeing no human beings except Indians as they passed and repassed, occasionally entering the house without first announcing their presence or uttering any kind of salutation. With true pioneer courage Mrs. Tuttle chose to remain in the little cabin home. For nine days and nights, that must have seemed like so many months, she was alone. It is beyond the power of our imagination to conceive what such an experience must have been for this lonely woman, or to draw a mental picture of her surroundings, familiar though we are with the location now.

Think of that lonely little cabin, built of logs chinked with mud, the only evidence of the presence and handiwork of man, set there on the native prairie, surrounded on all sides by the vast, dim solitude of the primeval forest. Think of the long nights with the solemn, brooding silence broken only by the wild howl of the wolves, the blood-curdling scream of the panther, or the death cry of a stricken deer, the first band concert ever heard by a white person in the Garden Square. What a contrast with the present. Where then the cold stars of heaven were the only illumination, is now a blaze of electricity. The lone cabin is replaced by a beautiful and ornate band stand, the deer trails by wide, winding cement walks, and where the wild crab tree bloomed in fragrance, now a magnificent fountain reflects the multitude of electric lights. The shadowy forests have given way to the palatial homes of our fair city; and where one poor, lonely woman kept her vigil almost four score years ago, now thousands of happy, prosperous citizens gather to meet their friends in this magnificent park, and enjoy the strains of music rendered by our excellent band.

### OTHER SETTLERS OF 1843-44

Most prominent of those who first settled in Lake Prairie township were Wellington and Levi Nossaman, William and John Welsh, Wilson Stanley, George Gillaspay, John B. and Robert Hamilton, Dr. James L. Warren, Asa and Jasper Koons, John Gillaspay, John and William George, William Clayton, Ose Mathews, William Bainbridge, Jacob C. Brown, I. C. Curtis, and Green T. Clark.

Many of these American pioneers were men of sterling worth and character, who were of great help to the Hollanders after their arrival in 1847. Many of them remained in Pella and vicinity and were prominently identified with the growth and development of the community. The nature and limited scope of this publication makes it impossible to give these sturdy men the space and recognition to which their ability and usefulness entitle them, but we hope that this will be remedied in part by the personal biographies found in succeeding chapters.

In August, 1843, four families named Buffington settled three miles north of Pella, forming what was soon after styled "The Buffington Settlement." The names of those who headed these families were William, James, Samuel and Abram.

The Methodists and Baptists were the first religious denominations that organized societies in Lake Prairie township. The first Methodist class was formed at John B. Hamilton's, and the first Baptist church was organized at Aaron Foulk's by Rev. Moses J. Post, and the place of holding services was at Nossaman's school house, four miles south of Pella. The first to receive the ordinance of baptism, by immersion, in this township, and in the county, were Sarah Nossaman and Emily Baker, administered by the Rev. M. J. Post. The first Baptist minister licensed to preach the gospel in this township and also in the county was Rev. I. C. Curtis.

The first apple orchards were planted in Lake Prairie township by Green T. Clark and John B. Hamilton, in the spring of 1847. The trees, about fifty in all, were brought from Illinois.

The following is a complete list of the American pioneers who were here when the Hollanders came, and the majority of whom settled in Lake Prairie and adjoining townships in 1843-44. A number of these sold their land to the Hollanders in 1847 and moved to other parts of the country, and some remained here to become leading factors in the growth and development of Pella and vicinity. Taken from K. Van Stigt's history of Pella:

Awtry, Giles	Gillaspy, George
Brown, Jacob C.	Gillaspy, Samuel
Buffington, James A.	Hall, Claiborn
Buffington, S. W.	Hamilton, John B.
Buffington, W. H.	Hamilton, Robert
Buffington, A. C.	Howard, Charles
Bambridge, Levi	Harsin, G. W.
Brown, Andrew J.	Hiskey, Daniel
Barker, Francis A.	Harp, Charles
Binckly	
Clark, Green T.	Iler
Curtiss, Israel C.	Karr, Andrew
Crum, Isaac	Karr, George
Coakley	Kinney, David
Durham, David T.	Koons, Asa
Deweese, James M.	Karr, William
Donnell, Jonathan	Lanhead, Allen
Donnell, Alexander B.	Launsbury
Earl, Daniel	Matthews, O.
Finley, Walker	Matthews, O. Jr.
	Matthews, Simpson B.



Metz, Andrew	Scott, John
Mikesell, John H.	Stanley, Wilson
Miller	Stevenson, S.
Moore, Elias	Tuttle, Thomas
Mudgett, John	Tice, David
McDermit, Wm.	Tice, Allen
Nossaman, Wellington	Welch, William
Nossaman, Levi	Welch, John
Price, James	Warren, James L. Dr.
Prunty, Elias	Watts, Richard R.
Parsons, S. P.	Walters, Conrad
Porter, Joseph	Whaley, John R.
Peter, Samuel	Wilson, John Scott
Poever, J. B.	Wilson, Fremont
Reay, David	Worth, David B.
Roberts, S. S.	Walker, John
Raynor, James O.	Williams, William
Rome	Yearns, Mordichia

The Awtrys, Ilers, Coakly, Roman, Binkley and others settled north of Pella in the vicinity of the Skunk river. John J. Mudgett lived northwest of Pella, and Jacob C. Brown about due west, across the line of Summit township. The first farm owned and occupied by Mr. Brown was later well known as the H. Y. Viersen farm. John Scott, James Price, Andrew Donnell, John Scott Wilson, Fremont Wilson, Roberts and others also lived west of Pella, across the line of Summit township.

East of Pella, in Black Oak and Richland townships, across the Mahaska county line, lived Dr. J. L. Warren, the Millers and the Howards. The pioneers of American birth who were more closely connected with the Holland colonists, and whose service in the early days was invaluable to them, were the Nossamans, the Hamiltons, the Welchs, I. C. Curtis, Green T. Clark, etc.

Van Stigt's history, in the Holland language, speaks of these families in terms of the highest esteem, giving them credit for receiving the Hollanders with open-armed hospitality, and of vieing with each other in rendering help and advice that made the first years of sojourn in a strange land much easier for our fathers. There are also many letters on record, written by the Rev. Henry Scholte, which acknowledge a deep sense of indebtedness, and a warm appreciation of the great service rendered to them by these men. Pella was fortunate and owes much of her later development to the fact that a number of these families remained as long as their lives were spared, and many of their descendants are among our prominent citizens today.

Estimated upon the basis of material results two of the most valuable men in the early history were Wm. Welch and his son-in-law, Wellington Nossaman. They operated the first sawmill in Lake Prairie township and probably the first in the county. Also the first, or one of the very first, mills for grinding corn. As both lumber and foodstuff were commodities that were essential above all others, these industries filled an important place in the life of the community. Mr. Welch was a potter by trade and ran the first pottery in this part of Iowa. People came from all over central Iowa to buy crockery, which was of more importance then than in our time—especially jugs, which have apparently seen their day of greatest usefulness.

Mr. Van Stigt in his valuable history of Pella pays an especially high tribute to the character and worth to this community of Dr. James L. Warren, who settled in Mahaska county, six miles northeast of Pella, in 1843. As a physician he enjoyed a large practice among our early settlers, and he is still often mentioned by the few pioneers who remain with us, for his great zeal in religious work, and for the example he set in every line of endeavor that made for the best interests of the community. Dr. Warren was one of the first ministers of the M. E. Church to preach in Mahaska and Marion counties, and organized the first class west of Libertyville. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1828, ordained deacon in Oskaloosa in 1852, and was ordained an elder by Bishop Ames in 1863. He practiced medicine from 1831 up to a short time before his death.

Another pioneer who filled a leading and important place in the life and development of this community was the Hon. Green T. Clark. He was one of those already mentioned as having settled a few miles southeast of town, in 1843. He was a man of great energy, ability and foresight, and was called upon to fill many important positions. He was the first county assessor, before Iowa had been admitted as a state. He was a justice of the peace and a member of the county board of supervisors for a number of years and was four times elected as member, for Marion county, of the Iowa legislature. One son and one daughter are still residents of Pella today. He became one of the most successful farmers and largest stock raisers in this part of Iowa, and owner of many acres of valuable land.



Old J. H. H. Van Spanckeren Building, East Franklin Street.

## Biography—Americans



MRS. JOHN B. HAMILTON

ROBERT S. HAMILTON

JOHN B. HAMILTON

ROBERT G. HAMILTON was born in Bath county, West Virginia, on the 2d day of February, 1824, and came to this county in April, 1843, four years before the coming of the colony from Holland. He learned the carpenter trade in his youth, but after coming to this county he settled about four miles southeast of Pella and engaged in farming until 1855, when he moved to Pella and worked at his trade of contractor and builder until 1872, after which he engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Hamilton was a man of strong religious convictions and during his entire life in this community took a leading part in church work. He was one of the organizers of the Methodist church and a leader in the congregation until the day of his death. No man was ever held in greater esteem by our people, both Americans and Hollanders, than Robert G. Hamilton. We have often heard the story of the valuable assistance he rendered to the leaders of the Holland colony when they came here as strangers, needing the guidance and help of men whose character was above reproach.

WELLINGTON NOSSAMAN was born in Monroe county, Virginia, April 12, 1817, and removed with his parents to Pike county, Kentucky, when two years of age. He was raised on a farm and attended the common schools. In his sixteenth year he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., remaining there nine years, and in 1842 came to Iowa, settling in Jefferson county. Resided there one year and on the 17th of March, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Welsh, a native of North Carolina, born February 26, 1825. On the first of May, 1843, he came to Lake Prairie township and took up a claim on the Des Moines river, three miles south of Pella, built a log cabin (which to Mr. Nossaman's knowledge was the second in the county), and broke a piece of ground. He built the first horse mill for grinding corn in the county, and in partnership with his



WELLINGTON NOSSAMAN

father-in-law, Wm. Welsh, started the first pottery in 1845. Started a horse sawmill in September, 1845. He was elected the first coroner, and by virtue of his office acted as the first sheriff of Marion county. Bought an interest in Joseph Porter's first sawmill in Pella, and in 1851 he opened the Franklin House in Pella, running it for four years. He commenced the mercantile business at the same time and was thus employed for ten years. Next started the first perpetual lime kiln in Iowa and made lime for several years. He furnished, free, all the lime for Central University, and in money and materials contributed over one thousand dollars to the building of that institution. This was in a day when one thousand dollars was a small fortune. In 1875 he built the Nossaman Hotel, north of the old depot, which he operated until the fall of 1880, when he rented it to his son-in-law, Jacob Todd. Mr. and Mrs. Todd were members of the Baptist church of Pella, and were among those who founded it.



HON. GREEN T. CLARK, MRS. MARY BUTTS, MRS. MARY TODD.  
Taken on the 60th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Butts.  
Three survivors of the pioneers of 1843.

**GREEN T. CLARK.** One of the best known and highly respected of a past generation in Lake Prairie township, Marion county, was Green T. Clark. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and took a prominent part in the pioneer life and the later development of the community. He was born on the 25th of March, 1823, in White county, Tennessee, and was taken to Illinois by his parents when six years of age. Removed to Lee county, Iowa, 1834, and from there to Marion county in 1843. He settled a few miles southeast of Pella and at one time his farm consisted of 700 acres of valuable land. He was elected assessor at the first election ever held in the county. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Fifth General Assembly of Iowa, and was re-elected in 1856. He was again elected in 1874 and re-elected in 1876. He held the office of justice of the peace and also served as a member of the county board of supervisors. Commencing life as a poor boy, was the architect of his own fortunes, and one of the most successful men in Marion county. He married Miss Nancy Wilson, a native of Kentucky, in 1846. Two children died in early youth and four lived to maturity

and were well and favorably known to our people. They were Thomas J., Louisa, Allen H. and Ada.

MRS. MARY BUTTS, wife of Mark Butts and daughter of Levi and Caroline Nossaman, was born February 13, 1843, and came to Lake Prairie township with her parents when three months old. Born near Fairfield, Iowa. Died in Pella, aged sixty-eight years and four months.

JOSEPH PORTER. The maxim, "Through struggle to triumph," might well be applied to the life history of Mr. Porter. He was born in Kent county, Delaware, August 10, 1818, and spent his youth on a farm with his father until nineteen years of age. Then walked to Lafayette, Ind., a distance of 900 miles, and made the trip in twenty-six days. In 1847 he emigrated to this county and purchased a claim and engaged in farming for about five years, when he moved to Pella and built a sawmill and brought the first steam engine into Marion county. This mill was located on the lot now occupied by the C. Rhynsburger home. After two years he built another sawmill on East Third street, about two blocks east of where the Washington mill was formerly located. Here he also added a flour mill to his establishment. In 1857 he traded his mills to John B. Hamilton for part of the land which was afterwards well known as the Porterville farm. Here he lived for many years and became known as one of Marion county's most progressive and successful farmers and stock raisers. He married Miss Mary A. Chezum, December 31, 1840. By this union there were thirteen children, four of whom died in early infancy. The others were James, Elisabeth (Mrs. Wm. Millison), Marion, Nancy (Mrs. N. Wray), William, Charles, Mary F. and Joseph F. (twins), and Margaret Catherine. Mr. Porter owned the first reaper in the county and also operated one of the first threshing machines.

WILLIAM JESSE CURTIS was born at Aurora, Ind., on the 2d day of August, 1838. He is the son of Hon. I. C. Curtis, a leading lawyer for many years of Marion county, Iowa, and Lucy Holman Curtis, who was a daughter of Judge Jesse L. Holman, a Supreme Court judge of the state of Indiana, and afterwards judge of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, appointed by President Andrew Jackson.



WILLIAM JESSE CURTIS

In 1884 the Curtis family moved from Aurora, Ind., to Marion county, Iowa, and settled on the banks of the Des Moines river, some six or seven miles southeast of the present city of Pella. About 1856 the Curtis family moved to Pella and resided there until the spring of 1864.

The father of William Jesse Curtis was deeply interested in the location of Central College at Pella and for several years was its active agent. As soon as the college school was open, under the direction of Rev. E. H. Scarf, William Jesse Curtis was one of its students, and for several years thereafter attended the school, his teachers being Dr. Scarf, Dr. Elihu Gunn, Professor A. N. Currier and Mrs. D. C. A. Stoddard. On the 21st of November, 1861, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Frances S. Cowles, a sister of Edward Cowles, a prominent merchant of Pella, Dr. E. H. Scarf performing the marriage ceremony. On February 2, 1863, Mr. Curtis' son, Holman Cowles Curtis, who now resides at San Bernardino,

Cal., was born at Pella. On the 12th day of March, 1863, at Knoxville, Iowa, Mr. Curtis was admitted to the bar, Hon. William Loughridge being the presiding judge of the court and John B. Hamilton its clerk.

Immediately on his admission to the bar, Mr. Curtis became a partner of his father in the practice of law under the firm name of Curtis & Curtis. In 1863-64 Mr. Curtis was a member of the city council of Pella.

On the 12th day of April, 1864, the Curtis families in company with the families of John B. Hamilton, N. P. Earp, Dr. James A. Rousseau and a number of others, left Marion county with horse, mule and ox teams for the Pacific coast, and after encountering innumerable hardships and dangers—being on several occasions attacked by Indians and their stock stampeded—reached San Bernardino, Cal., on the 19th day of December, 1864. And since that date San Bernardino has been, and still is the home of William Jesse Curtis. The history of his life in California is another story.

ROBERT B. WARREN was born in Tennessee in the year 1829. He came to Iowa with his father's family in 1841, settling first in Lee county. He moved to Mahaska county in 1843. He and his father, Dr. J. L. Warren, built what was known as the Warren mill, six miles northeast of Pella on the Skunk river, in 1846. This mill was burned down in 1850 and was rebuilt. In about 1882 this mill was again burned down, but was never rebuilt. He lived on his farm surrounding the mill until 1891, when he removed with his family to Des Moines, Iowa, where he resided until the time of his death in 1906.



ROBERT B. WARREN

While living in Mahaska county he was elected to the State Legislature in 1881, and served in the Nineteenth General Assembly. He was a member of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association at the time of his death.



HON. S. F. PROUTY

Central University of Iowa and continued to occupy that position for four years.

S. F. PROUTY was born January 17, 1854, at Delaware, Ohio. He came with his father to Knoxville, Iowa, in 1855 and moved with his father to a farm in Clay township in 1858. After completing the public schools he entered the Central University in 1870 and graduated in 1877 as the valedictorian of his class. In 1876 he took the first prize in oratory in the college. He took the first prize in oratory in the State Oratorical Contest held in Cedar Rapids in the fall of 1876. He represented the state of Iowa in the Interstate Oratorical Contest held at Madison, Wis., in 1877, and won second prize. Immediately after his graduation in 1877 he was elected to the chair of Latin in the

In 1879 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and served in the Eighteenth General Assembly. He was the youngest member that ever served in the State Legislature with one exception; John P. Irish was of the same age at the time of service. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1881. He resigned his position as professor of Latin in the Central University and went into the practice of law in this city in partnership with N. J. Gesman. He practiced law in Pella for ten years. He was for several years treasurer of the university. After he began practicing law he was elected city attorney, during which time he codified and indexed the confused city ordinances. This compilation is still in use. In 1891 he moved to Des Moines and formed a partnership with the late I. M. Earle. This partnership was continued until Mr. Prouty was elected judge of the District Court of Polk County, Iowa, in 1900. He was afterwards elected a member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District. Since he retired from Congress he has practiced law in Des Moines, Iowa, where he still resides.



An Oasis of Years Gone By.

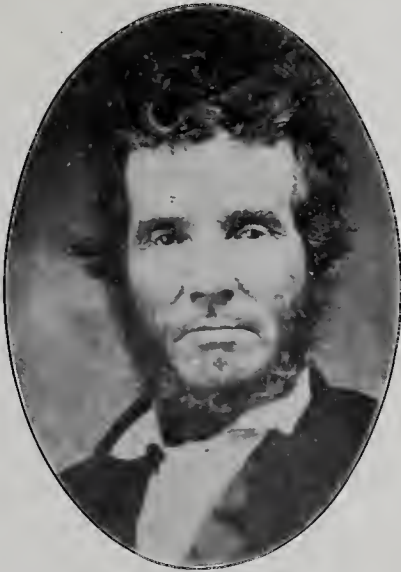


Reading from left to right—Mrs. Clemantine Betzer, wife of James H. Betzer and daughter of William and Elizabeth Welch. Mrs. Sarah Nossaman, wife of Wellington Nossaman and daughter of William and Elizabeth Welch. Mrs. Annia Smith, wife of O. H. Smith and daughter of William and Elizabeth Welch. Mrs. Isobel Gregoire, wife of John Gregoire, and daughter of William and Elizabeth Welch.

Mrs. Gregoire taught the first school in Marion county. Her school house was of the log cabin variety with split logs with the flat side turned up with hickory legs, as seats and a split log table for a desk. This school was located about four miles south of Pella and located on the farm later owned by Engle Ver Ploeg.

These truly pioneer women were here in 1844 and did much to help the Hollanders in getting their homes in shape to live and assisted in finding food stuffs at times when the rations ran low. They could not understand the Holland language, but they managed to tell the new settlers in the sign language what they desired and it was not long until they were the very best of friends and neighbors. Mesdames Nossaman and Gregoire spent their entire lives in Pella and vicinity, living to a good old age, and enjoying the respect and love of their fellow citizens up to the time of their demise.





JOHN WELCH



MRS. JOHN WELCH



BETSY WELCH—Left  
PEGGY STOKER—Right



WM. WELCH



MRS. WM. WELCH



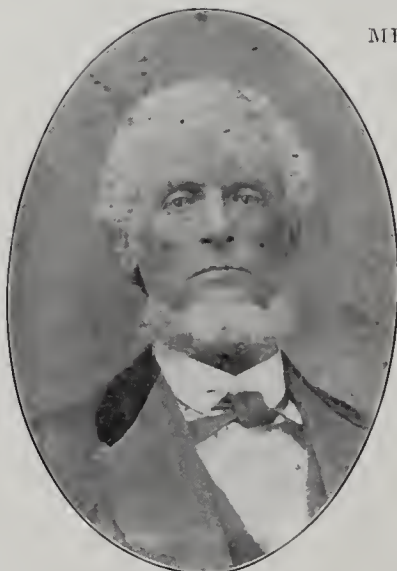
MARK BUTT



MRS. MARY BUTT, WIFE OF  
MARK BUTT



MRS. MARY TODD, WIFE OF  
JACOB TODD



LEVI NOSSAMAN



MRS. LEVI NOSSAMAN

## J. B. COTTON

Because of the prominent part Mr. Cotton filled in the social, educational and business life of the community, he and his estimable family still live in the memory of the older citizens. He was born in New Hampshire on the 2d day of December, 1826, and lived there until 1865. He was raised on the farm and at the age of twenty-seven entered the mercantile business. He came to Pella in 1865, and in 1874 was one of the organizers of the Pella Manufacturing Co., and a number of years later was the active manager of this important industry. Prior to that time he was engaged in the dry goods business in the location now occupied by the Farmers' National Bank, under the firm name of Cotton & Baker. He had a thorough musical education and from 1865 until 1883 he was principal of the Musical Department of Central College and also chorister for the First Baptist Church. Under his able instruction the College Glee Club became a noted organization. He married Miss Mary Moran in 1849. She was born in Vermont. Mrs. Cotton was a woman of fine Christian character and left the impress of her personality on the entire community. There were eight children: Annie E., Jennie G., Ada J., Charles S., Joseph F., Harry A. D., Mabel B. and Leslie E.

## PROF. C. C. CORY

As instructor in Central University, superintendent of the public schools of Pella, as well as in his career as a merchant, Mr. Cory was known for his optimistic, buoyant temperament that made him one of the most valued additions to the college faculty, at a time when it took rare courage and unflagging energy to keep the young and struggling institution on its feet. As superintendent of the public schools he had few equals and none that were more successful in bringing out the best that was in the students under his charge. A great lover of music and an accomplished vocalist, Professor Cory accomplished more to develop the musical talent of this community than any one of his time. Out of school hours he was nearly always to be found with a coterie of friends practicing church music, glees and cantatas, and arranging amateur concerts. He was born in the Green Mountain state on the 18th day of September, 1833, and received his education at Derby Academy, which he supplemented by close study and application at home. As a conductor of normal institutes he ranked among the most successful in the state. In 1886 Professor Cory was tendered the superintendency of the State Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville, Iowa. He accepted this position and held it until his health failed in 1897. He married Miss Mary Moran in 1857. She was also a native of Vermont. Their family consisted of two children, Fred M. and Hattie M. Professor Cory died in January, 1897, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William O. Foraker, in Chicago.

## M. H. POST

Was born in St. Francisville, Mo., August 16, 1840. He was the son of Rev. M. J. Post, who advised the Hollanders to locate in Marion county and led them to the present location of Lake Prairie township, where the family remained as honored citizens of Pella. Mr. Post, Sr., died in 1848, and the subject of our sketch remained here for many years, receiving his education, and later successfully conducting the leading hotel for a long time. Later he moved to a farm just east of Pella. He married Miss Nancy Mortimer in 1862. She was born in Indiana and died in Pella in 1869, leaving one daughter, Nancy. In 1871 he married Miss Nellie Vander Linden. She was born in the Netherlands. There were two children by this union, Helen and Julia. Lost one daughter, Hattie. Mrs. Post and her daughter, Julia, still reside in Pella.

## MOTHER TODD

TODD, MRS. JACOB—Mary E. Nossaman was born a short distance south of Fairfield, Iowa, the 13th day of February, 1843. When only three months old she came to Marion county with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Nossaman, who settled on a farm a few miles southeast of Pella. She was married to Jacob W. Todd on the 14th day of November, 1867; the wedding took place about five miles south of Pella, Rev. E. H. Scarff officiating.

Mrs. Todd as well as the other members of the Nossaman family were true pioneers and took a prominent part in the early struggle to change the wilderness into a civilized land. Mrs. Todd and her cousin, Mrs. Mark Butts, were among the early school teachers in Marion county. The account of a trip to Knoxville made by these young women in the early days was one of the many interesting reminiscences told the writer by Mrs. Todd, who at the advanced age of nearly eighty years, is still in the best of health and full of interest in all that pertains to the early history of Pella and vicinity. We are also indebted to Mrs. Todd for a detailed description of the first log school house in Lake Prairie township, if not in Marion county.

Mrs. Todd received her education in the crude country schools of that period and later, when "Central" was built, she was among the first students to enroll. Before "Central's" foundation walls were laid, when the school was held in the old brick building on Washington street, known as the De Booy home, Mrs. Todd became a student and continued until 1862, when financial need compelled her to take up teaching in order to help in the support of a large family. She first taught in the Porterville neighborhood, about four miles southeast of Pella, and received the munificent salary of \$8.00 per month, with the privilege of boarding around in the homes of the pupils.

Mother Todd is one of the few, typical pioneer women of the old school; she delights in telling of the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments of those early days, and it is a pleasure to hear her tell the many interesting incidents of which she has a personal knowledge. In compiling this work we have been greatly indebted to her for many facts pertaining to the early pioneer days; no one in the community has done as much to help us gather the material out of which we have built up this account of the development and growth of Pella and the surrounding territory.

## C. E. SNOW

Who at one time was one of Pella's leading business men, was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 31, 1828, and was raised in the mercantile business. In 1856 he emigrated to Keokuk, Iowa. During the building of the K. & D. M. V. R. R. he had charge of the west end of the road in putting the stations in good order, until the road reached Eddyville. There he engaged in the grain business and at one time was interested in four houses on the line of the road, but being unable to give them as much attention as was necessary, he concentrated all his interests at Pella in 1868, where he, in partnership with D. S. Huber, became known as one of the leading grain and warehouse concerns in central Iowa. He was twice married, first to Miss Sarah Norris, who died leaving one son, Frank A. His second marriage occurred in 1859 to Miss Sarah Matthews, a native of Ohio. By this union there were five children: Jennie, Carrie, Bessie, Eddie and Allie. During their long residence in Pella both Mr. Snow and his family took a leading part in the social and religious life of our city, and were highly esteemed and popular. In later life they resided in Des Moines.



J. B. COTTON



MRS. J. B. COTTON



C. E. SNOW



C. C. COREY



MRS. C. C. COREY



DEWIT CLINTON HINCKLEY



MRS. DEWIT CLINTON HINCKLEY



JOSEPH PORTER



JOHN ANDREWS



MAJOR POST

# Beginning of Colonist Movement in Holland

## NAMES OF THE MEN APPOINTED AS OVERSEERS FOR EACH SHIP

Before sailing from their native land, the colonists had elected eight men to act as leaders, two for each ship. Among them were representatives of almost every vocation.

The leaders on the ship "Maastroom" were, G. H. Overkamp and Isaac Overkamp. Both of these were men of ability and Christian character, and for many years they were leaders in the civil and religious life of Pella. G. H. Overkamp died on the 10th of August, 1894, and Isaac Overkamp on the 21st of October, 1895.

On the Pieter Floris those in charge were, J. F. Lecocq and Heerkes Ypes Viersen. Mr. Viersen died on the 3d day of August, 1864, and J. F. Lecocq on the 12th day of March, 1888, at the age of eighty-three.

Those in charge of the colonists on the Catharina Jackson, were J. Rietveld and J. Smeenk. These also have long since gone to their reward. J. Smeenk died March 13, 1854, and J. Rietveld, November 30, 1859.

The leaders in charge on the Nagasaki were, Dr. A. J. Betten and A. Wigny. When the "History of Pella," by K. Vanstigt, was published in 1897, Rev. Betten was still living. A. Wigny died December 22, 1873. We have not been able to learn the date when Mr. Betten died.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, are natural leaders. Characterized by a spirit of perseverance, and inspired by an abiding faith in the God of their Fathers, two virtues that never fail to attain leadership, these men were of incalculable service to the colonists, and their memory is still cherished by those of the pioneers who survive.

"For such as these  
There is no death; the stars go down  
To rise upon some other shore;  
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown  
They shine forever more."

## LIFE ON THE OCEAN

It was not necessary for our voyagers to await their arrival at Pella, to discover that they had left the comforts and conveniences of an orderly life behind them. This became evident almost as soon as they left the shores of their native land. One of the vexing problems was that of preparing their meals, which each family was expected to cook for themselves. As there were only two "Kombuisen" or crude stoves on each ship, this required the exercise of great patience and self-denial, and was one of the things that helped to classify the colonists into the two groups, that in a general way compose society everywhere. That is, it divided the unselfish sheep, who had a proper consideration for the comfort and rights of others, from the selfish goats who only considered their own well-being.

It has often and truly been said that there is no place like shipboard to learn to know others; and this certainly proved true on the long and tedious voyage

from Holland to Baltimore; but it is to the credit of our pioneers, and an index to the patient and even tempered character of the Hollanders, that the occasional display of selfishness was exceptional and soon forgotten.

No one who can read the full account of this great undertaking, can fail to feel proud of the courage, fortitude and Christian faith shown by our forebears, not only on the ocean voyage, but through all the hardships and deprivations of life in a new and undeveloped country. The brave men of Holland, the countrymen of William of Orange, who had survived the cruelties of Alva and broken the yoke of proud Phillip of Spain, were not made of the stuff that yields to hardships.

No incident in all the history of the Netherlands serves to bring out this heroic strain in our forefathers, more than that tragic siege of Leyden by the Spaniards. "In the darkest days of brave little Holland's war with Spain, when the city of Leyden had withstood a siege of more than eighteen months, and the people were suffering from famine and disease, it is said that one of the brave defenders leaped upon the wall of the city and challenged the enemy with these defiant words, 'We will cut off our left arm and eat it, and fight with our right.' On the evening of the same day, when all hope of further resistance seemed futile, the people assembled in their churches and unitedly and fervently prayed for deliverance. Holland's fleet lay in the North Sea less than sixteen miles away. The fleet was their only hope for deliverance. The dykes had been broken, but a strong east wind held back the sea. The prayers had no more than been offered when it seemed that God from Heaven gave an unusual answer; for the wind shifted to the west, driving the sea inland, releasing the ships so that the fleet could speed to the city and in a short time put to flight the armies of Spain."

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS WHO SAILED ON THE GOOD SHIP NAGASAKI,  
WHICH LEFT ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND, APRIL 11, 1847, FOR BALTIMORE

Betten, A. J.	Dekker, den Pietje
Betten, A. J. Mrs.	Dekker, den Arie
Betten, Jacoba	Dekker, den Leentje
Betten, Jan	Dekker, den Jaantje
Betten, Hermanus	
Betten, Antonia	Gerritsen,
Betten, Gerritje	Gerritsen, Mrs.
Bensing, Hendrik	Gesman, A. G.
	Gesman, A. G. Mrs.
Bikkelee, Kaatje	Gesman, N. J.
Bikkelee, Nancy	
Dikker, F. S.	Gosseling, G. J.
Dikker, F. S. Mrs.	Gosseling, G. J. Mrs.
	Gosseling, B.
	Gosseling, Teuntje
Dieleman, Pieter	Gosseling, G. J.
Dieleman, Pieter Mrs	Gosseling, Gerard
Dieleman, Maria	Gosseling, Albert
Dieleman, Barbara	Gosseling, Hendrika
Dieleman, Meeuwes	Gosseling, Gerritje
Dekker, den Hendrik	Gorp, van Hendrik
Dekker, den H. Mrs.	Gorp, van H. Mrs.



Gorp, van Matthys	Klein, Pieter
Groeneveld, Antonia	Klein, Teunis
Hartog, den Cornelus	Klein, Evertje
Hartog, den C. Mrs.	Klein, Maarten
Hartog, den Gysbertje	Monster, Aart
Hartog, den Willem	Monster, A. Mrs.
Hartog, den Teuntje	Langstraat, Hendrik
Hagens, G.	Lakeman, Frederick
Hagens, G. Mrs.	Linden, van der Jan Wmz.
Hagens, Willem	Linden, v. d. J. Mrs.
Hagens, Zwaantje	Linden, v. d. Leendert
Hagens, Mina	Linden, v. d. Maaïke
Hazebrook, <b>1390150</b>	Linden, v. d. Willem
Harmsen, G. J.	Myden, v. d. Jacob
Ham, van Jacob	Myden, v. d. J. Mrs.
Ham, van J. Mrs.	Myden, v. d.
Ham, van Cornelia	Markus, J. H.
Jongewaard, Cornelus	Moret, Leendert
Jong, de Koenraad	Mulder, Pieter
Jong, de K. Mrs.	Muntingh, James
Jong, de Hendrik	Muntingh, J. Mrs.
Jong, de Gerrit	Muntingh, Thomas
Jong, de Pieter	Nieuwendorp,
Kamp, Anna	Nieuwendorp, Mrs.
Kamp, Jan	Nieuwendorp, Christiaan
Kraai, Evert	Nieuwendorp, Jacob
Kraai, E. Mrs.	Nieuwendorp, Jansje
Kraai, Hermanus	Nieuwendorp, Pieterrella
Kraai, Gerrit	Nieuwendorp, Hendrik
Kraai, Grietje	Nieuwendorp, Truitje
Kramer, Pieter	Onstink, G. J.
Kramer, P. Mrs.	Onstink, G. J. Jr.
Kramer, Geertje	Onstink, Barend
Kramer, Antonette	Oosterling, J. J.
Kley, van Gerrit	Oosterling, J. J. Mrs.
Klein, G. J.	Pol, van der G.
Klein, G. J. Mrs.	Pol, v. d. G. Mrs.
Klein, Jan	Pol, v. d. Stoffel

Pol, v. d. Cornelia	Synderhof, Maria
Pol, v. d. Gerritje	
Pol, v. d. Gerrit	Sittert, van D. W.
Pol, v. d. Thomas	Sittert, van D. W. Mrs.
	Sittert, van Henry
Pos, Jan	
Pos, Jan Mrs.	Steenwyk, van A. W.
Pos, Jantje	Steenwyk, van A. W. Mrs.
Pos, Dirk	Steenwyk, van Arnoldus
Pos, Antonette	Steenwyk, van Abraham
Pos, Antje	Steenwyk, van Willem
	Steenwyk, van Jan
Rykhoek, Teunis	Steenwyk, van Niesje
Rykhoek, T. Mrs.	Steenwyk, van Gerard
	Steenwyk, van Truitje
Roelofsz, J. Dr.	
Roelofsz, J. Mrs.	Slob, Willem
Roelofsz, Jetje	Slob, W. Mrs.
Roelofsz, Maria	Slob, Frederick
Roelofsz, Andrew	
Roelofsz, Julia	Toom, Jan
	Toom, J. Mrs.
Rosiersz, J. H.	
Sterrenburg, Jan	Thomassen, Jan
Sterrenburg, Jan Mrs.	Thomassen, J. Mrs.
Sterrenburg, Antonia	Thomassen, Geurt
Sterrenburg, Dirk	Thomassen, Willem
Sterrenburg, Ernestes	Thomassen, Thomas
Sterrenburg, Teuntje	Thomassen, Jan
Sterrenburg, Helena	Thomassen, Gerrit
	Thomassen, Mietje
	Thomassen, Johannes
Schepers, Wm.	Thomassen, Wilhelmina
Synhorst, Jan	Verhoef, Leendert
Synhorst, Jan Mrs.	Verhoef, L. Mrs.
Synhorst, Cornelus	Verhoef, Jannigje
Synhorst, Sygie	
Synhorst, Jan	Verros, Teunis
Synhorst, Huig	
Synhorst, Jennike	Visser, Gerrit
Synhorst, Frederick	Visser, Melis
	Visser, M. Mrs.
Stam, Klaas	Visser, Leentje
	Visser, Antje
Stillewacht, G. J.	Visser, Neeltje
Stillewacht, G. J. Mrs.	Visser, Hendrik
Stigt, van Corstianus	Visser, de Alexander
Stigt, van C. Mrs.	Visser, de A. Mrs.
Stigt, van Adriana	Visser, de Elizabeth
Stigt, van Adrianus	Visser, de Sientje
Stigt, van Kommer	Visser, de Alexander

Visser, de Nancy	Wigny, Jetje
Visser, de Bastian	
	Waterhout, Klaas
Veldhuizen, Maarten	
Wigny, A.	Weyers, Herman
Wigny, A. Mrs.	Weyers, Herman Mrs.
Wigny, Mietje	Weyers, Maria

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS WHO SAILED ON THE GOOD SHIP MAASS-  
TROOM WHICH LEFT ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND, EARLY IN  
APRIL, 1847, FOR BALTIMORE

Asch, van Wm.	Bauman, Truida
Asch, van Wm. Mrs.	Bauman, Barbara
Asch, van Truitje	
Asch, van Frans	Burger, den Jan
	Burger, den J. Mrs.
Bos, Mrs.	Burger, den Cornelius
Bos, Jan	Burger, den Joost
	Burger, den Govertje
Bogaards, Abraham	Burger, den Pietertje
	Burger, den Jan
Burggraaf, Pieter	
Burggraaf, P. Mrs.	Burggraaf, Willem
Burggraaf, Teunis	Burggraaf, Pieter
Bond, de Jan	Elias,
Bond, de J. Mrs.	
Bond, de Jan	Goemaat, Dirk
Berg, van den Cs.	Hartog, den Dirk
Berg, van den Cs. Mrs.	Hartog, den Mrs.
Berg, van den Cs.	Hartog, den Neeltje
Berg, van den Geertruida	
Berg, van den Syntje	Hasselman, A. P.
Berg, van den Pieterrella	Hasselman, A. P. Mrs.
	Hasselman, Wilhelmina
Bollard, Dirk	Hasselman, Herman
Bollard, Jaantje	Hasselman, Mientje
	Hasselman, Albertus
Bruyn, de Arie	Hasselman, Lina
Bruyn, de A. Mrs.	
Bruyn, de Willem	Hospers, Hendrik
Bruyn, de Gerrit	
Bruyn, de Gysbert	Houwelingen, van Gysbert
	Houwelingen, van G. Mrs.
Bauman, Arnke	Houwelingen, van Gysbert
Bauman, Cornelius	Houwelingen, van Aart
Bauman, Cs. Mrs.	Houwelingen, van Albert
Bauman, Hendrik	Houwelingen, van Egje
Bauman, Geertje	Houwelingen, van Aart

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Houwelingen, van A. Mrs.   | Klootwyk, van Teunis   |
| Houwelingen, van Cornelius | Klootwyk, van T. Mrs.  |
| Houwelingen, van Elizabeth | Klootwyk, van Kuindert |
| Houwelingen, van Jan       | Klootwyk, van Pleuntje |
| Houwelingen, van Gysbert   | Klootwyk, van Antonia  |
| Houwelingen, van Egje      | Klootwyk, van Johanna  |
|                            | Klootwyk, van Johannes |
| Jong, de Gysbert           |                        |
| Jong, de G. Mrs.           | Kool, Aart             |
| Jong, de Arie              |                        |
| Jong, de Cornelius         | Koelman, A. P.         |
| Jong, de Annigje           | Koelman, P. J.         |
|                            | Koelman, Hannah        |
| Kars, Hendrik              |                        |
| Kars, H. Mrs.              | 't Lam, Adrianus       |
| Kars, Geertje              | 't Lam, Peter          |
| Kars, Maria                | 't Lam, P. Mrs.        |
| Kars, Goverdina            | 't Lam, Adrianus       |
| Kars, Mientje              | 't Lam, Annigje        |
|                            | 't Lam, Aartje         |
| Kegel, H.                  | 't Lam, Cornelius      |
| Kegel, H. Mrs.             | 't Lam, Cs. Mrs.       |
| Kegel, Hendrika            | 't Lam, Brouwer        |
| Kegel, Klazina             | 't Lam, B. Mrs.        |
| Kegel, Alida               |                        |
| Kegel, Jacob               | Lefeber,               |
|                            |                        |
| Keppel, Jan                | Lint, van Cornelius    |
| Keppel, J. Mrs.            | Lint, van Cs. Mrs.     |
| Keppel, Gerrit             | Lint, van Adrianus     |
| Keppel, Herbert            | Lint, van Nicholaas    |
| Keppel, Frank              | Lint, van Tryntje      |
| Keppel, Cornelius          | Lint, van Annigje      |
| Keppel, Neeltje            | Lint, van Adriaantje   |
| Keppel, Jenneke            | Lint, van Elizabeth    |
| Keppel, Bastiaantje        |                        |
| Keppel, Cornelia           | Langerak, Hendrik      |
|                            | Langerak, H. Mrs.      |
| Klein, Gerrit              | Langerak, Willem       |
| Klein, Teunis              | Langerak, Meyer        |
| Klein, T. Mrs.             | Langerak, Elizabeth    |
| Klein, Gerrit              |                        |
| Klein, Arie                | Overkamp, Mrs.         |
| Klein, Hendrik             | Overkamp, Isaac        |
| Klein, Adriana             | Overkamp, G. H.        |
|                            | Overkamp, G. H. Mrs.   |
| Kasper, Karel              | Overkamp, Naatje       |
| Kasper, K. Mrs.            | Overkamp, Aafje        |
| Kasper, Nellie             | Overkamp, Heintje      |
| Kasper, Rebecca            | Overkamp, Antje        |
| Kasper, Emma               | Overkamp, Isaac        |
| Kasper, Louis              | Overkamp, Maria        |
| Kasper, Mary               |                        |

Os, van D.	Schakel, Cornelius
Os, van Elizabeth	Schakel, Leendert
Os, van Dirk	
Os, van Geertruida	Stek, Sygie
Post, de Arent	Streef, Gerrit
Post, de A. Mrs.	Toom, J. A.
Post, de Johanna	Toom, Maaïke
Post, de Elizabeth	Toom, Hilligje
Post, de Hendrik	
Post, de Adrianus	Verhoef, Elizabeth
Roovaart, v. d. Jacob	Valk, Antje
Roovaart, v. d. Adrianus	
Roovaart, v. d. Lydia	Verhey, Corstianus
Roovaart, v. d. Antonia	Verhey, Cs. Mrs.
Roovaart, v. d. Beye	Verhey, Jacobus
Roovaart, v. d. Leentje	
Raad, de Cornelius	Vos, de Jan
Raad, de Cs. Mrs.	Vugt, van Willem
Raad, de Jasper	
Raad, de Arie	Waal, van der Jan
Raad, de Albert	Waal, van der J. Mrs.
Raad, de Mietje	Waal, van der Klaasje
	Waal, van der Neeltje
Schakel, Jan	
Schakel, Jan Mrs.	Wormhoudt, Hendrik

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS WHO SAILED ON THE GOOD SHIP PIETER  
FLORIS WHICH LEFT AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, EARLY  
IN APRIL, 1847, FOR BALTIMORE

Akkerman, Jan	Boest, den Dirkje
Akkerman, J. Mrs.	
Akkerman, Pieter	Branderhorst, G.
	Branderhorst, Jan
Beintema, Tjebbe	
Beintema, T. Mrs.	Brinkhuizen, B.
Beintema, Dirk	Brinkhuizen, B. Mrs.
Beintema, Levi	
Beintema, Geertje	Buwalda, A.
	Buwalda, A. Mrs.
Blokland, van Hendrik	Buwalda, Boukje
Blokland, van Andries	Buwalda, Paulina
Blokland, van A. Mrs.	Buwalda, Doortje
Blokland, van Jan	Buwalda, Geertje
Blokland, van Cornelius	
Blokland, van Leentje	Colyn, Huibert
Blokland, van Johanna	Colyn, Leendert
Blokland, van Teunis	Colyn, L. Mrs.
Blokland, van Cornelia	Colyn, Jacob

- Colyn, Maria  
Colyn, Albertus  
Colyn, Mintje
- Dam, van Jan  
Dam, van Jan Mrs.  
Dam, van Maria  
Dam, van Annigje  
Dam, van Gerrit  
Dam, van Arie
- Doornenbos, J. S.  
Doornenbos, J. S. Mrs.  
Doornenbos, Roelofje  
Doornenbos, Cornelia  
Doornenbos, Roelof  
Doornenbos, Simon
- Diekenga,  
Diekenga, Mrs.
- Dykstra, Geert
- Ellenbroek, Gerrit  
Ellenbroek, Janke
- Griffioen, Willem  
Griffioen, Jan  
Griffioen, Jan Mrs.  
Griffioen, Alarichie  
Griffioen, Fygie
- Haan, de Wopke  
Haan, de W. Mrs.  
Haan, de Impje  
Haan, de  
Haan, de
- Hengeveld, Jan  
Hengeveld, Jan Mrs.  
Hengeveld, Jacob  
Hengeveld, Jan  
Hengeveld, Laurens  
Hengeveld, Geertje
- Kock, de Aart  
Kock, de A. Mrs.  
Kock, de Engel  
Kock, de Stephanus  
Kock, de Leendert  
Kock, de Arie  
Kock, de Jan  
Kock, de Hesther
- Kuyper, Pieter  
Kuyper, P. Mrs.
- Lakeman, Cornelius
- 't Lam, Pietje
- Lecocq, J. F.  
Lecocq, J. F. Mrs.  
Lecocq, J. F.  
Lecocq, Jacobus  
Lecocq, Theodorus  
Lecocq, Mictje  
Lecocq, Christina
- Lingen, van Kaatje
- Mantes, Jan
- Maren, van Jan  
Maren, van Jan Mrs.  
Maren, van Hendrik  
Maren, van Lucas  
Maren, van Jaantje
- Meengs, Hendrik
- Mechgelse, Karel
- Meulenbrugge, Mrs.  
Meulenbrugge, Jan Albert
- Meyer, Jan  
Meyer, Jan Mrs.  
Meyer, Jacob
- Moor, de Mrs.  
Moor, de Jan  
Moor, de Geertje
- Pol, de van A.  
Pol, de van A. Mrs.  
Pol, de van Cornelia
- Pas, Huibert  
Pas, H. Mrs.
- Popesyn, Pieter  
Popesyn, P. Mrs.  
Popesyn, Pieter  
Popesyn, Johanna  
Popesyn, Geertje

Postuma, G.	Viersen, Siebertje
Postuma, G. Mrs.	Viersen, A. H.
Postuma, G. D.	Viersen, I. H.
Postuma, Heike	Viersen, O. H.
Postuma, Albert	Viersen, H. H.
	Viersen, Sip H.
Regt, de Leendert	Viersen, Pieter O.
	Viersen, P. O. Mrs.
Rips, van Aart	Viersen, Oeble
Rips, van A. Mrs.	Viersen, Vrouwke
Rips, van Willem	Viersen, Maaïke
Rips, van Aart	Viersen, Johannes Pieter
Roller, te J.	Vliet, van Jacob
Roller, te J. Mrs.	Vliet, van J. Mrs.
	Vliet, van Gerritje
Rhenen, van Klaas	Vliet, van Matje
Rhenen, van Cornelius	Vliet, van Klaas
Rhenen, van Hendrik	Vliet, van Geertje
Rhenen, van Cornelia	Vliet, van Neeltje
Rhenen, van Gerrit	Vliet, van Cornelius
	Vliet, van Hendrik
Schortemeyer, Naatje	Vliet, van H. Mrs.
	Vliet, van H. M.
Sytsma, Albert	Vliet, van Grietje
Sytsma, Wierse	
	Voet, van der P.
Sipma, S. A.	Voet, van der P. Mrs.
Sipma, S. A. Mrs.	Voet, van der Pieter
	Voet, van der Antje
Slot, Jacob	
Slot, J. Mrs.	Vijn, Klaas
Slot, Jan	Vijn, Klaas Mrs.
Slot, Hendrik	Vijn, Klaas
Slot, Beïke	
	Weit, van der Gerrit
Teune,	Weit, van der G. Mrs.
Teune, Mrs.	Weit, van der Gerber
Teune,	Weit, van der Rynske
	Weit, van der Jacob
Uitermarkt, Willem	Weit, van der Sietske
Uiterwyk, H.	Werf, van der H.
Uiterwyk, H. Mrs.	Werf, van der H. Mrs.
Uiterwyk, Jan Willem	Werf, van der J. H.
	Werf, van der Johan
Verploeg, Engel	Werf, van der Jantje
	Werf, van der Pietje
Voogd, Cornelius	Werf, van der Mina
Vries, de Gosse	Wilt, van der Gerrit
Viersen, H. Y.	Wilt, van der G. Mrs.
Viersen, H. Y. Mrs.	Wilt, van der Dirk

Wilt, van der Neeltje	Zee, van K. Mrs.
Wilt, van der Jan Sr.	Zee, van Engeltje
Wilt, van der Willem	Zee, van Pietertje
Wilt, van der Jacobus	Zee, van Engel
Wilt, van der Jan Jr.	Zee, van Elizabeth
Wilt, van der Hendrik	Zee, van Stephanus
Wilt, van der Antonie	Zee, van S. Mrs.
Wilt, van der Geertrui	Zee, van Gerrit
	Zee, van Engel
Zee, van Koenrad	

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS WHO SAILED ON THE GOOD SHIP CATHARINA  
JACKSON, WHICH LEFT ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND, EARLY  
IN APRIL, 1817, FOR BALTIMORE

Aalsburg, van Hendrik	Brandenburg, Lubertus
Aalsburg, Johan	Brandenburg, Gerbertus
	Brandenburg, Anna
Baren, van Mrs.	
Baren, van Jan	Dingemans, Hendrik
Baren, van Cornelius	
Baren, van Aart	Doedyn,
Baren, van Baltus	Doedyn, Mrs.
Baren, van B. Mrs.	
	Ee, van Gerrit
Bergyk, van L.	
Bergyk, van L. Mrs.	Eitinger,
	Eitinger, Mrs.
Belder, den Joris	Eitinger,
Belder, den Joris Mrs.	Eitinger,
Beningen, van	Giesen, van der Leendert
Beningen, van Mrs.	
	Gorkum, van Hendrik
Beyer, Gysbert	
	Goedhart, Jan
Blanke, Jan	
Blanke, Jan Mrs.	Gryf, Jan
Blanke, Jacoba	
Booy, de Matthys	Goudsmit, S.
Booy, de M. Mrs.	Goudsmit, S. Mrs.
Booy, de Huibert	
Booy, de Hendrika	Hagen, ten Adrianus
Booy, de Heiltje	Hagen, ten A. Mrs.
Booy, de Cyrenus	Hagen, ten Peter
Booy, de Matthys	
Brandenburg, Gerard	Heetveld, Hendrik
Brandenburg, G. Mrs.	Heetveld, H. Mrs.
Brandenburg, Joachim	Heetveld, Henry
	Heetveld, Maria



- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hofwegen, van Pieter         | Rietveld, Adrianus      |
| Hofwegen, van Pieter Mrs.    | Rietveld, Gerritje      |
|                              | Rietveld, Jan           |
| Jong, de Cornelius Mrs.      | Rietveld, Dick          |
| Jong, de Janus               | Rietveld, Adriana       |
| Jong, de Robert              |                         |
|                              | Ringeling, Cornelus     |
| Kaldenberg, Theodoris        | Ringeling, C. Mrs.      |
|                              |                         |
| Kralingen, van Carstiaan     | Rysdam, Gidius          |
| Kralingen, van C. Mrs.       | Rysdam, G. Mrs.         |
| Kralingen, van Arie          | Rysdam, Neeltje         |
|                              | Rysdam, Gidius          |
| Linden, van der Sophia       | Rysdam, Wyntje          |
| Linden, van der Lucas        | Rysdam, Jaantje         |
| Linden, van der L. Mrs.      | Rysdam, Leentje         |
| Linden, van der Lukas        |                         |
|                              | Roon, van G.            |
| Mechee, Jan                  | Roon, van G. Mrs.       |
| Mechee, J. Mrs.              | Roon, van Betje         |
| Mechee, Jan                  |                         |
| Mechee, Maria                | Plaats, van der M.      |
| Mechee, Sarah                | Plaats, van der M. Mrs. |
| Mechee, Anna                 |                         |
| Mechee, Daatje               |                         |
|                              | Rouwert, Jennike        |
| Mendelaar, E. M. Mrs.        |                         |
| Mendelaar, Elizabeth Johanna | Synhorst, Mrs.          |
| Mendelaar, Hendrik           | Synhorst, Dirk          |
|                              | Synhorst, Dirk Mrs.     |
|                              |                         |
| Meveren, van Pieter          | Stekelenburg, Mrs.      |
| Meveren, van P. Mrs.         |                         |
| Meveren, van Aart            | Smeenk, J.              |
| Meveren, van Gerrit          | Smeenk, J. Mrs.         |
| Meveren, van Gerard          | Smeenk, Jacob           |
| Meveren, van Willempje       | Smeenk, Heintje         |
| Meveren, van Piernella       | Smeenk, Werner          |
|                              | Smeenk, Grietje         |
| Oever, van den Jan           | Smeenk, Albert          |
|                              |                         |
| Otter, den Dirk              | Veenman, A.             |
| Otter, den D. Mrs.           |                         |
| Otter, den Aart              | Verducht, Walig         |
| Otter, den Lena              | Verducht, Cornelus      |
|                              | Verducht, Jannigje      |
| Oudyns, Maarten              | Verducht, Grietje       |
| Oudyns, M. Mrs.              |                         |
|                              |                         |
| Rietveld, Jan                | Versteeg, Aart          |
| Rietveld, Jan Mrs.           | Versteeg, A. Mrs.       |
| Rietveld, Wiggert            | Versteeg, Nicholaas     |
| Rietveld, Cornelia           | Versteeg, Heintje       |
| Rietveld, Jannigje           | Versteeg, Jan           |

Versteeg, Neeltje	Werkhoven, van Cornelus
Versteeg, Dirk	Werkhoven, van Daatje
Versteeg, Klaas	Werkhoven, van Hermanus
Versteeg, K. Mrs.	Werkhoven, van Antonie
	Werkhoven, van Jaebus
Welle, Pieter	Werkhoven, van Geertje
Welle, P. Mrs.	Werkhoven, van Willem
Welle, Gysbertje	
Welle, Cornelus	Wolters, J. Heukelman
Welle, Cornelia	
Welle, Mietje	Zwank, Johannes
Welle, Jetje	Zwank, J. Mrs.
Welle, David	Zwank, Pieter
Welle, Johannes	Zwank, P. Mrs.
Welle, Truitje	Zwank, Hubert
	Zwank, Teunis
Werkhoven, van Gerrit	Zwank, Johannes
Werkhoven, van G. Mrs.	Zwank, Jaeb
Werkhoven, van Gerrit	Zwank, Jannetje

LIST OF HOLLANDERS WHO CAME TO AMERICA IN 1846-47, AND JOINED  
THE PELLA COLONY IN EARLY DAYS

Barneveld, Jan	Geest, van de Peter
Barneveld, Wessel	
Barneveld, Dirk	Hesseling, Hendrik
Barneveld, Jan	Hesseling, H. Mrs.
Barneveld, Mietje	Hesseling, Frederik
Barneveld, Mijntje	
	Koffers, J.
Boer, den Cornelus	Koffers, J. Mrs.
	Koffers, Geertrui
Broek, ten Barend	
	Lubberden, Willem
Blom, Karel	Lubberden, W. Mrs.
Blom, K. Mrs.	Lubberden, Matje
	Lubberden, Willem
Boland, Nieholaas	Lubberden, Dina
Boland, N. J. Mrs.	
Boland, Hendrik	Miehmershuiizen, D. J.
Boland, Arent	Miehmershuiizen, D. J. Mrs.
Boland, Aaltje	Miehmershuiizen, D. J.
Boland, Pieterrella	
Boland, Grada	Nimwegen, van H.
Boland, Albertus	Nimwegen, van Jan
Boland, Gerrit N.	Nimwegen, van Johannes
Deunink, A.	Spanckeren, van Mrs.
Deunink, A. Mrs.	Spanckeren, van J. H. H.
Deunink, Pieter	Spanckeren, van L. H.
Deunink, Johanna Clara	Spanckeren, van B. H.
Deunink, Isaae	
Deunink, Cornelus	

Spanckeren, van Charlotte  
Stoutenberg, Mrs.  
Stoutenberg, Alexander  
Stoutenberg, Elizabeth  
Stoutenberg, Jannigje  
Stoutenberg, Helena  
Stoutenberg, Geertruida  
Stoutenberg, Gerritje  
Stubenrauch, Dirk  
Stubenrauch, D. Mrs.  
Stubenrauch, Johan  
  
Streng, J.  
Streng, J. Mrs.

Waa, van der Jan  
Waa, van der Jan Mrs.  
Waa, van der Hendrik J.

Verheul, Kryn  
Verheul, K. Mrs.  
Verheul, Arie  
Verheul, Maarten  
Verheul, Maria  
Verheul, Kryn Jr.  
Verheul, Katharina  
Verheul, Johannes  
Verheul, Jansje



Municipal Light and Power Plant.

# First Glimpses of America

## ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE

That there was great rejoicing when the colonists first saw the shores of America, can be readily understood. The ocean voyage in the sail ships of that period lasted from seven to eight weeks, and most of the comforts and conveniences of present day travel were non-existent.

Baltimore, an important seaport city, was a decided disappointment to the colonists, who were shocked at the muddy and almost impassable streets, in which chickens, hogs and cattle roamed at will. This was a great and unpleasant contrast to the graveled country roads, and the clean, orderly and well-kept highways which characterized the towns and cities of their native land.

Early in June, 1847, the Hollanders commenced their journey from Baltimore into the American interior, finishing the first stage by rail as far as Columbia, Pennsylvania, a town which lay at the junction of two railroads and a canal. At Columbia the immigrants were packed "like herrings" into canal boats and conveyed nearly two hundred miles up the beautiful valleys of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers with their great wooded ridges and picturesque scenery to Hollidaysburg at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. From there they had the unique experience of being "portaged" up the mountain slope; they were placed in cars, drawn up a series of inclined planes by stationary locomotives, and passing through a tunnel near the mountain top, they were let down inclined planes on the western slope to Johnstown, a distance of nearly forty miles. Thence they continued down the Conemaugh valleys for over one hundred miles to Pittsburg.

Having arrived at Pittsburg from beyond the Alleghanies, the Hollanders continued westward by a route equally historic, the Ohio river, which in those days was the principal means of communication between the east and the Mississippi valley. Steamboat traffic on the river was then just at the beginning of its greatest prosperity. Through this so-called "Gateway to the West" the Hollanders reached the Mississippi river, which they ascended as far as St. Louis, having covered one thousand miles by steamboat.

Three weeks were consumed in this journey overland to St. Louis. Although the newcomers saw much wonderful scenery and marveled at young America's gigantic strides, they found American methods of travel very unpleasant and fatiguing. Mothers with large families of children were driven almost frantic. Indeed, the hearts of all the immigrants were constantly filled with anxiety. Nearly three months of ceaseless motion on their journey from their homes in Holland to the American interior had severely tried their patience, and enough had happened to extinguish the last spark of poetry.

The immigrants were glad to stop for a breathing spell at St. Louis, for they deemed it best to wait until a site should be found for their colony. All received a glad welcome from the small band of countrymen who had already passed several months in St. Louis. For so many people not enough dwellings were to be found at once; accordingly, wooden sheds were hastily constructed to accommodate them. Then early in July, 1847, in a "booming" frontier city of thirty thousand people, they set about to look for work.

Of the eight hundred emigrants who left Holland, twenty lost their lives upon the Atlantic, and four are said to have died on the journey from Baltimore. At St. Louis, however, the number of deaths was larger. The unusual experiences of the trip, the cramped quarters at St. Louis, the extraordinary heat in that rapidly growing city, the irregular and careless consumption of food and drink, and the disregard by some of Dutch cleanliness caused illness and consequent death.

This history would be incomplete if we failed to mention the hearty and spontaneous hospitality and helpfulness that marked the attitude of the people of America toward our colonists. Everywhere among the Christian people of America Mr. Scholte discovered a hearty interest in the emigration from Holland. "I believe," he wrote, "that in general they cherish too lofty an opinion of us. In their conversation and newspapers we are represented as resembling the God-fearing Pilgrims who first settled in the United States. They regard our coming to this land of civil and religious liberty as one of God's blessings on their country. \* \* \* Oftentimes a sense of shame and embarrassment comes over me when I stop to look at myself and our association, and then consider the high thoughts which people entertain of us, and see that, while the Germans who come here are less highly esteemed, the Hollanders are held in honor and are often placed on an equality with Americans."

And Scholte could testify that the Hollanders received favorable treatment at the hands not only of individual Christians and Christian churches, but also of state officials and state assemblies. "For," he said, "I myself had an experience of this sort at Albany, where the legislature had just convened and I wished to look on for a moment. Recognized by one of the members I was compelled to take a seat in the midst of them. How different from Holland! In the land of our birth branded and treated as a despised congregation, misunderstood by everyone, shoved aside, trampled upon and bruised; in the land of strangers and above all in its most respectable part, honored and treated as a costly gift of God to improve their country."

At St. Louis, where the Americans did not understand the Dutch language and had scarcely thought of Hollanders before, the immigrants were just as cordially welcomed as in the east; and as long as they remained in the city, a Presbyterian congregation allowed them the free use of a spacious basement room for regular Sunday services, providing heat when necessary, and even helping the needy sick. The Hollanders were also permitted to take advantage of instruction in English afforded by the Presbyterian Sunday School.

The causes which led up to the choice of Lake Prairie township, as the location for the colony, have already been given; and also the trip from St. Louis to Keokuk and from there to Pella. The limited scope of this book does not permit us to dwell longer on this phase of the history.

#### STRAW TOWN OR STROOIEN STAD

The first and perhaps the hardest of all to solve was the housing problem. Although Rev. Scholte had contracted for the construction of a number of houses or cabins, which were to be finished before the people arrived, as has already been mentioned, when the several hundred people arrived they were met by the disappointing fact that only one large, shedlike building had been put up. While many of the families moved into the cabins recently occupied by those who had sold their claims and moved away, the greater number were compelled to build straw huts or dugouts roofed over with the long slough-grass that grew here in abundance.

The following description of these primitive homes was taken from the history of the "Pioneers of Marion County," written by Wm. M. Donnel:

"In order to afford as much room as possible within these necessarily small structures, a cellar-like excavation was first made in the earth, around which was built a sod wall of two or three feet in height, over which was spread the grass roof on a light frame of sticks. In some instances the walls were even less than two feet high and the roof reached nearly to the ground.

"Some of these huts were scattered around on what is now part of Pella, but the real 'Straw Town' was located on the present site of our beautiful Oakland cemetery, on the northwest border of Pella. Mr. Scholte and family occupied the cabin built by Thomas Tuttle in the present Garden Square, till his more substantial and comparatively princely residence was completed.

"In such houses as we have described, some of the Hollanders passed two winters. Though sufficiently close and deep to keep out the cold, it may be sup-



Straw Town in 1847

posed that they were not entirely proof against the damp of a wet season. The grass roofs would leak, the walls would crumble, and the water would rise up through the floors and make it necessary to bail out or move out. I am told that one family, on getting up in the morning, found their room half full of water.

"And another annoyance connected with these earthy habitations was the prevalence of snakes. Attracted by the heat, or by the smell of food, they would creep into the walls and roofs, and sometimes fall inside. Not infrequently one of these sneaking, hateful representatives of Satan, regardless of consequences, would drop himself down the sod chimney into the fireplace, and (as it happened in a few instances) into the soup that was being cooked to make the most, if not the only article, of food for the meal.

"We may here relate an anecdote connected with sod house life in the colony, which, though not a snake story, will be found of equally startling interest. One night some cattle happened to be grazing in the neighborhood of one of these houses, and it also happened that, as the grazing was not abundant, one of the oxen went prospecting about for something better. Seeing the house, he evidently mistook it for a small hay stack, and went for it. Not finding the coarse, dry grass very good, he got up on it with his fore feet in search of better food, when the weak structure gave way beneath his weight, and let him plunge headlong into the regions below. The family were asleep till the crash came and awakened them to a bewildered consciousness of some awful calamity befalling

them, and their exclamations of fright added terror to the already terrified beast, who made his exit by the door with all practicable speed, probably resolving, ox fashion, for ever more to keep clear of such hay stacks."

The first child born in the new colony was Albertus Synhorst, son of Jan Synhorst. The place of his birth was the farm, one mile west of Pella, known in later years as the Reineir Dieleman farm. He served as Pella's marshal for a number of years and later moved to Sioux county, where he became a prosperous farmer. The second birth was that of Dirk Van Baren, son of Baltus Van Baren. In later years he became a resident of Kansas.

About one-half mile southwest of Straw Town, on the farm then owned by G. Hagens, later the beautiful home farm of our townsman, Nicholas Brand, a large, double log house stood for many years. People did not require as much room as we do today, and this log house for a time served as the home of one of our very first physicians, Dr. J. Roelofzs, and family, as well as for Mr. J. Smeenk and family, who also, in connection with J. H. Wolters, kept the first store there that was opened for business in the colony. Later they removed to Washington street, one block west of the Van Stigt corner, now occupied by the G. Thomassen building. As long as this was the only mercantile house they drove a good trade. There was considerable complaint in regard to the prices charged, but Mr. Wolters generally met this by advising them to "go to my neighbor." This rather unsatisfactory condition lasted until E. F. Grafe opened the second store in Pella. This was in a two-room building located where the residence of Dr. Crew now stands. G. A. Gesman, one of the first carpenters and builders, occupied this house of two rooms and a shed attached. Although five men worked for him and lived in the same two-room house, yet it was found possible to vacate one of the front rooms for Mr. Grafe's store. The five men were, W. H. Wormhoudt, Jan van den Oever, Joh's van Nimwegen, Jan van Driel and Jacob Baay.

The third mercantile establishment to be opened in Pella was a hardware store operated by Mr. D. W. Van Sittert on East Franklin street, on the corner west of the office of the Garden City Feeder Company. In later years Mr. Van Sittert had his store and residence on the west side of the square, in the building now occupied by Mrs. P. Johnson and family.

While our brave pioneers were thus adjusting themselves to the crude conditions found in the new land, many of their relatives and old neighbors back in the fatherland were preparing to join them, with the result that the Pella colony received a material increase in population, and our people were greatly cheered by having so many of their old friends join them in their new home. The following arrivals came in the year 1848:

Baard, van den Jan	Dingemans, Daniel
Baard, van den Jan Mrs.	Dingemans, Cornelia
	Dingemans, Matthys
Broekhuizen, Adolph	
Broekhuizen, A. Mrs.	Jongewaard, Ringert
	Jongewaard, Albert
Die, van Cornelus	Jongewaard, Nicholaas
Die, van Cs. Mrs.	Jongewaard, Arie
Dingemans, Wouter Jan	Kallemijn, Jan
Dingemans, W. J. Mrs.	Kallemijn, Jan Mrs.
Dingemans, Gerrit	
Dingemans, Hendrika	Langstraat, Cornelus
Dingemans, Jan Willem	Langstraat, Cs. Mrs.
Dingemans, Jennike	Langstraat, Pieter

Linden, van der Klaas  
 Linden, van der Klaas Mrs.  
 Linden, van der Lukas  
 Linden, van der Gerrit  
 Linden, van der Gerrit  
 Linden, van der Dirkje  
 Linden, van der Antje  
 Linden, van der Arie N.  
 Linden, van der Pieterrella

Molenaar, Pieter  
 Molenaar, Pieter Mrs.

Muilenburg, Huibert  
 Muilenburg, H. Mrs.  
 Muilenburg, Jannigje  
 Muilenburg, Jan  
 Muilenburg, Jan Mrs.  
 Muilenburg, Jenneke  
 Muilenburg, Willem  
 Muilenburg, Antonie  
 Muilenburg, Cornelia  
 Muilenburg, Pieter

Nieuwenhuizen, van Marunis  
 Nieuwenhuizen, van M. Mrs.

Noordzij, Grietje

Notenboom, Arie  
 Notenboom, Arie Mrs.  
 Notenboom, Pieter  
 Notenboom, Johannes  
 Notenboom, Neeltje  
 Notenboom, Huibertje  
 Notenboom, Adriaantje  
 Notenboom, Gerrit  
 Notenboom, G. Mrs.

Oever, van den Wm.

Sluis, van der Pieter  
 Sluis, van der P. Mrs.  
 Sluis, van der Leendert  
 Sluis, van der Pieter Jr.  
 Sluis, van der Cornelus

Visser, Willem  
 Visser, W. Mrs.  
 Visser, Johannes  
 Visser, Geertje  
 Visser, Maarten  
 Visser, Willem Jr.  
 Visser, Gerrit  
 Visser, Aaltje

Wyk, van Johannes



The old log house which still stands on the O. H. Viersen farm northwest of Pella. Built among the first homes in the community.



# Early Years in Pella

## THE FIRST ELECTION OF TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS HELD IN PELLA

Soon after the settlement of the colony it was deemed necessary to organize some kind of government for judicial purposes, in accordance with the state and general government. As but a few of the Hollanders could speak or understand English, it was indispensable that at least a majority of the township officials should be chosen from among them. In order to make this possible, Rev. Scholte appealed to the General Assembly, and a special enactment resulted, enabling the colonists to elect their own officers as soon as they should take the oath of allegiance, indicating their intention of becoming citizens.

Immediately following this, L. W. Babbit, clerk of the District Court, administered the required oath, and on the first Monday in April, 1848, an election was held in the old log house in the Garden Square. The following men were elected:

	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE	
Green T. Clark		H. P. Scholte
	CONSTABLES	
Stelman Elwell		Cornelus v. d. Berg
	TRUSTEES	
G. Awtry		A. J. Betten
	P. Welle	
	TOWNSHIP CLERK	
	Isaac Overkamp	
	SCHOOL INSPECTOR	
	H. P. Scholte	
	TREASURER	
	J. Roziarsz	
	OVERSEERS OF THE POOR	
Corn's den Hartog		H. Barendrecht
	ROAD SUPERVISORS	
Wellington Nossaman		Cornelus 't Lam
Wm. van Asch		P. van Meveren
G. van der Wilt		Dirk Synhorst
	FENCE VIEWERS	
A. de Visser		Jan Toom

During the first two years the peace officers had very little to do. The settlers were too busy erecting their homes, fencing their garden plots and farm lands, breaking sod and otherwise providing for the present and future production of the necessities of life, to indulge in lawlessness or litigation.

A. P. Koelman and his son, Philippus Koelman, laid out the beautiful English garden for Rev. Scholte, north of the Scholte residence, which became a show

place that people came from long distances to see. They also planted the walnut grove on the same premises and planted the first shade trees in and around the Garden Square.

#### THE STORM OF 1848

We have been unable to learn the exact date of this storm, but know that it occurred some time in the latter part of May. The first winter had been unusually mild and this storm was the first experience our colonists had of the climatic possibilities of Iowa. From all available accounts it must have been one of the most severe wind and electric storms that has ever visited this locality.

Coming about midnight, it caught the people entirely unprepared. Several houses in the course of construction were destroyed. Just east of the American House, where the express office stood in later years, a heavy farm wagon and a buggy had been left out on the street. These were both lifted bodily and carried over a high picket fence into the adjoining yard. On the corner across the street west from the G. Thomassen building on Washington street, Jacob van de Rovaart and A. Veenman had erected what at that time was a large building, which served these men as a wagon factory and cooper shop, and was also used as a residence. Mr. Veenman, who was unmarried at the time, was living with Rovaart and family. This building was entirely destroyed, but fortunately both Veenman and the Rovaart family escaped from the wrecked building without any serious injury.

The family of G. H. Overkamp, discovering the wreck of their neighbor's home, were promptly on hand to help them to escape from the ruins and took them into their own home. In the morning, when the news of the disaster became generally known, people came from all around to offer their help, with the result that a new and better building was erected within a very short time. Thus early in our history we have a manifestation of the helpful, neighborly, community spirit that today remains one of Pella's outstanding characteristics.

#### AMSTERDAM

The original townsite of Pella was platted early in May, 1848, and hardly had this been accomplished, when the hope of improving the transportation facilities of the colony led to the platting of Amsterdam. The townsite was located on the south half of section 20, township 76, range 18. This land later formed part of the farm owned by J. A. Toom.

As the only means of transportation at that time was the old State Road, and all the merchandise as well as the products raised in the colony had to be hauled by wagon a distance of 116 miles to Keokuk, it was considered of great importance to develop water transportation via the Des Moines river. For this reason there was great enthusiasm in regard to the "Port of Amsterdam" that the Hollanders hoped would in time grow into an abridged edition of the Amsterdam of their native land.

In 1850 a store opened at Amsterdam; many people bought lots and built houses; while two brick kilns and a lime kiln gave the appearance and promise of an important future industrial center. But in the midst of this enthusiasm came the memorable floods of the spring of 1851, which convinced the promoters that their dream of an important industrial and shipping point would never be realized.

However, steamboating on the Des Moines river continued to appeal to the pioneers of Iowa, and several boats succeeded for a time in navigating the uncer-

tain channel at different times. But as a permanent and satisfactory means of transportation it proved a complete failure. Mr. A. E. D. Bousquet, one of the most public spirited men among the Hollanders, met with serious reverses in his efforts to further the interests of the colony by making the Des Moines river a suitable outlet and waterway. During the flood year of 1851 he and other Pella merchants conceived the idea of shipping great quantities of corn down stream in flatboats to St. Louis. Their plan was only partially successful and was soon abandoned as impractical.

Two years later Mr. Bousquet organized the Des Moines Steamboat Company, and again met with disappointment. It has been written of him that he "loved the new country in which he had cast his lot," and as he had considerable means he deemed it the better part to spend his money in developing the country rather than in buying great quantities of land to enrich himself by advancing prices. "If I should do this I should be as great a curse to this community as the eastern speculators." He also undertook to lay a plank road from Keokuk to Pella, and is said to have completed from twenty to twenty-five miles.

### THE SECOND WINTER, 1848-49

The first winter was so mild that the Hollanders, thinking this was a sample of the usual Iowa winter, made no preparation for the one that followed; but, as is often the case, they were severely punished for taking too much for granted.

For severe and long-continued cold the winter of 1849-49 broke all records as far as the knowledge and experience of the white settlers was concerned; and the snowfall surpassed anything we have experienced up to the present day. From November, 1848, to May, 1849, the snow averaged from two and one-half to three feet on the level, while along the fences it reached a height above that of the fences; so that it was a common occurrence to walk and ride over the fences without knowing they were there.

The result of this unpreparedness was that a large part of the standing corn in the fields was never gathered. The men who were compelled to engage in outdoor work suffered severely and frozen toes and fingers were the order of the day. One of the chief hardships was that of getting corn meal ground at the Dunkard mill. It was not an uncommon experience for men to lay around the mill for a week, waiting for their turn; that they suffered severely is readily understood.

In those days and for years later, candle-wicking was an important article in the life of the pioneers. Not only did it serve in the making of candles, the only illumination by night, except where the still more primitive tallow-dip was used, but it also furnished the material of which mittens were knit. In those early days ready-made mittens were practically unknown, and besides, the money to buy them with was scarce and hard to obtain.

While "women's rights" had not yet been heard of by our early pioneers, nevertheless it is an historical fact that men had to knit or crochet their own mittens. In later years rag parties became very popular, but in the winter of 1848-49 mitten parties were all the rage. At that time a social event in one of Strawtown's palatial dugouts was something like this: The men would come armed with a goodly supply of candle wicking and a wooden crochet hook (made by themselves). Gathering round the fireplace where a roaring fire of hickory logs fought valiantly against the severe cold which would seep in from the outside, the men would crochet mittens while the women gathered around the table (generally consisting of a wooden box) where they busily engaged in knitting, darning and patching, and incidentally discussing the news of the day. Even

in this early day the chief topic of conversation among the men was that of land. And he who knew of a good eighty or of a quarter section that could be bought at the right price, was sure of an interested audience. While the average American pioneer, being accustomed to an unlimited quantity of cheap land, did not value it highly, the thrifty Hollanders, coming from a country where land was very high and almost unattainable, had a keen sense of its value, and a determination to "git aplenty" while the opportunity was there.

#### THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING

The first church building to be erected in Pella was finished in March, 1848, and was located west of the Star Garage, on the lot now occupied by "The Chapel." Its dimensions were twenty-five by fifty feet and it was built out of native lumber, unplanned. The seats on both sides of the aisles consisted of boards nailed on trestles and in addition there were eight school desks, of the same model used in Holland. For years this building was used for church services, public meetings, and served also as a day school. When we take in consideration the fact that this building was completed within seven or eight months from the time that the first Hollanders arrived, and that many dwellings and other buildings had already been built, besides which a brick kiln, a lime kiln, sawmill, etc., were already in operation, we cannot accuse our pioneers of lacking in ambition and energy.

#### DROWNING OF TWO HOLLANDERS

In the spring of 1849, E. F. Grafe, already mentioned as the second merchant of Pella, was doing an extensive business in a building located just east of the present location of the Pella Motor Company. Owing to a fatal epidemic among cattle, the buying of hides was an important business at that time. In order to secure as large a part of this business as possible, Mr. Grafe sent his clerk, Hendrik Dingemans, into the country to buy hides from the farmers.

On the 22d day of March, 1849, he arrived at Elwell's Mill on the Skunk river. There Pieter Klein (uncle of our townsman, A. T. Klein) started to take Dingemans across the lake in a boat. For some reason Dingemans tried to stand up in the boat, with the result that it capsized and both men were drowned.

## Second Important Emigration to Pella

The largest number of arrivals from Holland came to Pella in the summer and fall of 1849. The fact that these newcomers brought considerable gold with them meant much to the struggling colony, where practically all the money brought in the "Iron Chest" had been expended. Below we give the names of those who arrived in that year:

Andel, van C.	Boer, den Elizabeth
	Boer, den Jan
Baay, Cornelus	Boer, den Cornelia
Baay, Pietje	
Berkhout, J.	Bouman, Adrianus
Berkhout, J. Mrs.	Bouman, Ads. Mrs.
	Bouman, Jacob L.
Bezemer, Arie	Boogaard, Arie
Bezemer, Arie Mrs.	Boogaard, Arie Mrs.
Bezemer, Gerrit	Boogaard, Nicholaas
	Boogaard, Herman
Beuzemkum, van	
Bergsma, Jelle	Bousquet, A. E. Dudok
	Bousquet, Henrietta M. Mrs.
Bikker, Gerrit	Bousquet, Pierre Henri
	Bousquet, John J.
Brandt, H.	Bousquet, Henry L.
	Bousquet, Herman F.
Berge, van den Jan	Bos, van den Cornelus
Berge, van den Jan Mrs.	Bos, van den C. Mrs.
Berge, van den Adrianus	Bos, van den Cornelus Jr.
Berge, van den Jacobus	Bos, van den Dirk
Berge, van den Pieter	Bos, van den Antje
Berge, van den Willem	
Berge, van den Mijntje	Colet, Jacobus
	Colet, Jacobus Mrs.
Blanke, Hein	Colet, Mietje
Blanke, Hein Mrs.	Colet, Kaatje
	Colet, Antje
Bok, de Mrs.	
Bok, de Dingeman	Dam, van Herman
	Dam, van Antontje
Boot, Arie Jr.	Dam, van Herman D.
Boer, den Pieter	Elschot, Jan
Boer, den P. Mrs.	
Boer, den Geertrui	Gorkom, van Isaac Jr.
Boer, den Susanna	Gorkom, van I. Mrs.
Boer, den Leendert	Gorkom, van Maria
	Gorkom, van Antonella

Grundman, Hendrik	Jelsma, Gaardske
Grundman, Antje	Jelsma, Egbert
	Jelsma, Egbert Mrs.
Gorkom, van Sophia Wilhelmina	Jelsma, Jelle
Gorkom, van Antonetta	
	Jot, Gerrit
Gorp, van Frans	
Gorp, van Frans Mrs.	Kamerik, Martinus
Gorp, van Pieter	
Gorp, van P. Mrs.	Kallemijn, Maria
Gorp, van Maaïke	
	Klein, Antonie
Hartog, den Antje	Klein, Antonie Mrs.
Haan, de Hendrik	Koolbeek, Jan
Haan, de Hoeke	Koolbeek, Jan Mrs.
Haan, de Hoeke Mrs.	Koolbeek, Jacob
Haan, de Jacob	Koolbeek, Gerrit
Haan, de Pietje	Koolbeek, Jofian
Haan, de Cornelia	
Haan, de Teunis	Kolk, van der W. W.
Haan, de Dingeman	Kolk, van der W. W. Mrs.
Haan, de Rogina	Kolk, van der Wigert
Haan, de Cornelus	Kolk, van der Sip
Haan, de Mattheus	Kolk, van der Burti
Hittenga, Anna	Kuyper, A. C.
	Kuyper, A. C. Mrs.
Houten, van H.	Kuyper, Arie
Houten, van H. Mrs.	Kuyper, Hugo
Houten, van Neeltje	Kuyper, Jacob
Houten, van Eilko	Kuyper, Pieter
Houten, van Jaantje	Kuyper, Maaïke
Houten, van Ipe	Kuyper, Aagje
Houten, van Willem	Kuyper, Simon
	Kuyper, Johannes
Hospers, John	Kuyper, Jan
Hospers, John Mrs.	Kuyper, Maria
Hospers, Maaïke	Kuyper, Cornelus
Hospers, Cornelia Geertrui	Kuyper, Cs. Mrs.
Hospers, Nicholaas	
Hospers, Teunis de Gelder	Ley, van der Pieter
Hospers, Eva E.	Ley, van der P. Mrs.
Hospers, Willem H.	Ley, van der Rogina
Hospers, Pieter	Ley, van der Johannes
	Ley, van der Adrianus
Jelsma, J. Y.	Ley, van der Hannis
Jelsma, J. Y. Mrs.	
Jelsma, Ible	Leeuw, de Geertruida
Jelsma, Zacharias	Leeuw, de Adriana
Jelsma, Otto	
Jelsma, Sietse	Loon, van Gideon
Jelsma, Mijntje	Loon, van G. Mrs.
	Loon, van Christina

Loon, van Maria Jacoba	Roolvink, Eelze
Loon, van Hendriana	
Maasdam, Jacob	Rozendaal, Eimerd
Maasdam, J. Mrs.	Rozendaal, E. Mrs.
Maasdam, Leendert	Rozendaal, Aafje
Maasdam, Jacob	Rozendaal, Aaltje
Maasdam, Elizabeth	Spruit, Peter
Meulen, van der A. G.	Vark, van Willem Jr.
Meulen, van der A. G. Mrs.	Vark, van Willem Mrs.
Meulen, van der Geurt	Vark, van Matje
Meulen, van der Henry	
Middlekoop, Klaas	Veen, Dirk
Middlekoop, Klaas Mrs.	Versteeg, Gerrit
Middlekoop, Sygie	Versteeg, Jan
Middlekoop, Gerrit	
Meer, van der Isaac	Vogelaar, Jan
Meer, van der I. Mrs.	Vos, Klaas
Meer, van der Jan	Vos, Klaas Mrs.
Meer, van der Jannetje	Vos, Rokus
Meer, van der Dirk	Vos, Pieter
Meer, van der Leendert	Vos, Adrianus
Meer, van der Antje	Vos, Joseph
Meer, van der Neeltje	
Meer, van der Isaac	Velder, de Jan
Meer, van der Frans	Velder, de Jan Mrs.
Meer, van der Alida	Velder, de Johanna
Meulen, van der Bonne	Velder, de Cornelia
Meulen, van der B. Mrs.	Velder, de Jan
Meulen, van der Egbert	Verwers, Jan
Meulen, van der Aartje	
Meulen, van der Jacob	Wieringen, van Cornelus
Meulen, van der Tenske	Witzemburg, Maarten
Meulen, van der Gaardske	Witzemburg, M. Mrs.
Meulen, van der Arie	Witzemburg, Berendtje
Molendijk, Bastiaan	Witzemburg, Jelle
Molendijk, B. Mrs.	
Nieremeyer, Jan	Zwart, Marinus
Nieremeyer, Jan Mrs.	Zwart, M. Mrs.
Nieremeyer, Johannes	
Nieremeyer, Simon	Zeeuw, de Cornelus
Nieremeyer, Jan	Zeeuw, de Cs. Mrs.
Nieremeyer, Jacob	Zeeuw, de Leeëndert
Nieuwland, Phillipus	Zeeuw, de Johanna
Overheem, Willem	Zeeuw, de Cornelia
Overheem, Willem Mrs.	Zeeuw, de Cornelus
	Zeeuw, de Maria
	Zeeuw, de Jannigje

From a diary of the journey we learn that the emigrants of 1849 did not escape the hardships suffered on the ocean voyage by those who had preceded them in 1847.

The following extracts from the diary, which is too long to give in full, will give present day readers some idea of the sacrifices made and the hardships suffered by the brave men and women who were ready to give up all the comforts and associations of their native land, in order to secure civil and religious liberty for themselves and their children.

John Hospers, the writer of the diary, was born at Amsterdam on the 30th of August, 1801. He taught school from an early age until he emigrated with his family and scores of other Hollanders to the state of Iowa. In the winter of 1848-49 Mr. Hospers, A. C. Kuyper and J. Maasdam united to act as a committee to promote a second exodus to North America. Kuyper had Rotterdam and vicinity, Maasdam took Utrecht and North Holland, and Hospers had charge of South Holland, North Brabant and Gelderland.

#### BEGINNING OF THE OCEAN VOYAGE

“Saturday, May 5.—At 3:30 this morning the ‘Franziska’ set sail. The voyagers were summoned early to appear on deck, and there at the captain’s request I read to them the ship’s regulations for the preservation of order and cleanliness. We sailed with an east wind, slowly at first, but we soon lost sight of Holland. The wind grew stronger and we sailed three or four hours in one hour. At about 11 o’clock p. m. we could see the lights of England and France. Very few people free from seasickness.

“Wednesday, May 16. Making good headway. There is much preaching from God’s word. Religious exercises every day as proposed are sometimes hindered by the wind and cold rains. To the prevailing seasickness one person has fallen a victim; a two-year-old child died last night at 11 o’clock. First, Maaik van Gorp.

“Friday, May 18. At 4 o’clock in the morning died Cornelius Louwe, second, of Goeree, 34 years of age. At 7 o’clock the passengers come out on deck; the first mate fastens the child’s body to a canvas sack filled with stones and places the corpse on a board, which lies with one end resting on a cask and the other extending overboard. The captain stands at one end near the cask, reads solemnly in high German, then commands the seamen who stand on opposite sides of the board to let the corpse slide into the water. All stand with uncovered heads. At the captain’s word Maasdam announces the singing of Psalm 103:8 and 9. The solemnity is impressive. Storm in the evening; much commotion in the ship.

“Saturday, May 19. Strong west wind. Mighty waves, one of which comes to make us a visit in the ship. The captain notifies me to let the body of C. Louwe overboard at half-past two o’clock, and asks me for a prayer book. After consultation with Maasdam and Kuyper we suggest to the captain that he read the 90th Psalm at the ceremony. The captain asks me to do so after the corpse is let down into the sea. The people are gathered on deck; the seamen are lined up on both sides of the plank which bears the body; the captain reads high German; and then the corpse is delivered to the waves. Hospers then reads Psalm 90, and announces the singing of Psalm 89:19. Storm from the northwest.

“Saturday, May 20. Northwest storm. Numerous waves enter the ship; the rolling and pitching is violent; everything rumbles and jolts and tosses and breaks. Prayer meeting in two groups. Great dejection reigns. Nothing can be cooked—only cold things to drink. Never in our life a more wretched Sunday. The



storm increases its fury as the darkness comes on. Sailors run on deck with knives in their hands to cut the ropes in case of necessity.

"Tuesday, May 22. Strong west wind. Since Saturday, May 12th, the barber has not dared to shave us on account of the ship's rolling. At about 5 o'clock an English ship is hailed. The wind grows fiercer and fiercer. A. C. Kuyper wakens us all in the night on account of the heavy storm, whereupon a general awakening takes place in the ship. Kuyper offers up prayer in the midst of his family.

"Wednesday, May 23. Storm. The captain, who has made fifty voyages to America, declares it noteworthy that we should meet with so many storms this time. We earnestly desire to find more contrition among the passengers. Klaas Vos, of Dcn Hitzerd, fifty-four years of age, dies. There are still sick people on board. Light cases of scarlet fever prevail, manifested especially in sore throats.

"Thursday, May 31. Last night a child of Anthony Klein died at the age of eighteen months. I told the mate, who had the body brought on deck by a sailor. Favorable north winds—good progress.

"Friday, June 1. Nice, calm weather. The ocean is smooth and shiny as a mirror. The little body was let overboard at 2:30—ceremony as usual. I read Revelations 20, and we sang Psalm 89:19. Maasdam closed with prayer."

The limited scope of this history does not permit us to continue the account of the hardships experienced by the emigrants of 1849, in detail. On June 5th a little child of W. Van Vark died. On June 7th the death of Maaikc Hospers occurred; on June 8th, Gerrit Bezemer, aged five, and Adriana Klein, aged seven, and on June 9th, Hendrik Obertop, aged seven, died.

On Wednesday, June 13th, the ship arrived at New York after being at sea about five weeks. On Saturday, June 23d, the seven-year-old son of A. C. Kuyper died in Albany, and was buried there in Rev. Wyckhoff's churchyard. June 25th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a child of Nahuis was buried in Rev. Wyckhoff's churchyard and in the evening at 8 o'clock the death occurred of Cornelia Gertrude Hospers, aged sixteen years.

Owing to so much sickness in their families Hospers and Kuyper met with so much delay that they did not reach Pella until July 25th, making the duration of the trip two months and twenty days.

The arrival of this large number of emigrants in 1849 not only meant much to the little colony because of the money brought into circulation, but also because among these emigrants were some of the most highly educated and gifted men who ever came to this country from Holland. Some of them became leaders and men of great influence for good to this community, and their descendants are among our best citizens.

#### EFFECTS OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMIGRANTS OF 1849

As has already been mentioned, the money brought by the first colonists in 1847 had been exhausted and business and development in the colony had become stagnant, so that the arrival of so many able and well financed men had a decidedly stimulating effect.

With the exception of some of the Vriezlanders who bought farms west of Pella, and J. Hospers, J. De Haan, A. C. Kuyper, van der Linden and a few others,

by far the greatest number located in the town of Pella. The result was a number of new residence and business buildings were erected, new stores started and a general revival of industry took place.

A large store building was erected by H. Van Dam, which was the third important business building constructed in Pella. Here Mr. Van Dam and his sons conducted an extensive mercantile business for a number of years.

J. Berkhout conducted a very successful general store for many years on Washington street, on the corner afterwards occupied by Arie Boogaards as a residence.

A. G. van der Meulen opened a jewelry store on West Washington street on the corner that in later years became the residence of L. Stegeman and family. This was the beginning of the mercantile firm that afterwards became known as one of the largest and most successful business concerns in central Iowa, and is still doing an extensive business under the firm name of Van der Meulen & Company.

On Franklin street, on the corner west of the Garden City Feeder Factory, H. Kuyper opened a jewelry store that in later years developed into a general merchandise establishment that was conducted for many years on the corner where the Bell clothing store is now located, and up to recent years in the store room now occupied by Doedyn & Son.

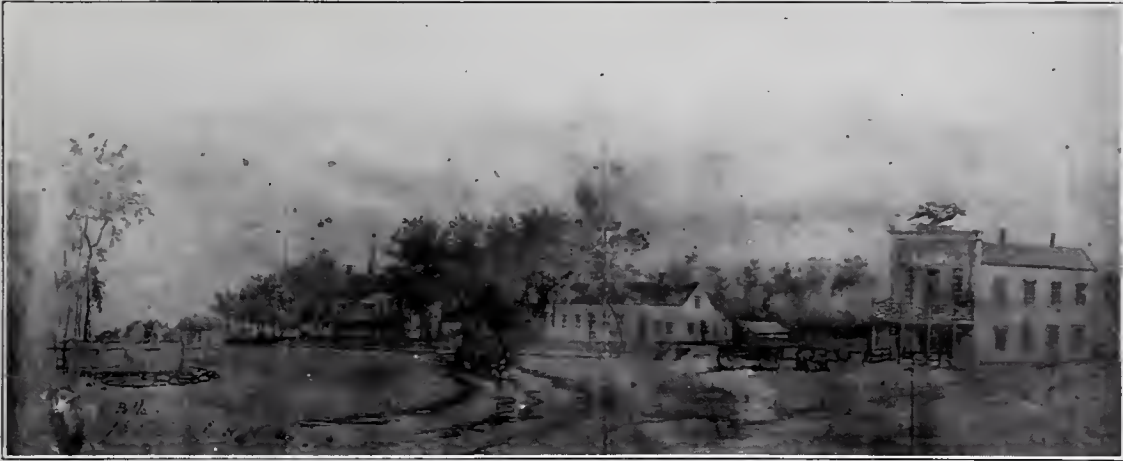
In the block on Franklin street, west of the Garden City Feeder Factory, the Van Spanckeren Brothers had established a shoe shop, and Dikker & Van Gorkom a blacksmith shop. In the early years the mercantile business was scattered over Pella from the extreme east limits of the city to the west end of Washington street. For a long time B. H. Van Spanckeren, Sr., had a bakery on East 3d street, about two blocks south of the East Market Square.

At that time the main thoroughfare came up from the south through East 3d street to the southeast corner of the East Market, then cut across the Market to the J. J. Bousquet corner, thence north to Franklin street, west to Main, north to Washington and thence west to the city limits. For many years the business of Pella was located along this route, and Washington street was the most important business street of Pella.

Among the most prominent of the arrivals in 1849 was Mr. A. E. Dudok Bousquet. Not only was he a man of education and culture, but for those days he was a man of means, and being full of public spirit, he became an important factor in the commercial development of the community and a leader in all that made for the moral and educational improvement of Pella. Mention has already been made of his unselfish efforts to provide Pella with better transportation facilities. In addition to this he associated himself with Pella's first mercantile firm, Wolters & Smeenk. The financial strength which he added to the firm enabled it to carry a much larger stock of merchandise than any Pella had before, and also made it possible for the firm to erect the largest store building in the town, being the first two-story business block built in Pella. This was one block west of the northwest corner of the Square, on the corner known to the present generation as the G. Thomassen corner. Here, in the old "Pella Store," this enterprising firm carried on one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in Pella.

It was during these years that the first hog packing business had its beginning. In 1852 the firm of Bousquet, Wolters & Smeenk slaughtered and packed 500 hogs.

In 1852 Mr. Wolters was appointed postmaster and the office was located in the store. From this time on the business development was rapid for a number of years. New stores were opened by De Booy & Barendregt, Geurt Thomassen, A. J. Betten, James Muntingh and others.



North side of Square in 1856, showing Pella National Bank and Gazette Office on second floor.

#### ARRIVALS FROM HOLLAND IN 1850

While the emigration of 1849 was the greatest and most important to the colony of any year in our history, except that of 1847, the following year (1850) proved the contrary. Only the two families whose names we give below, came in that year:

Preesman, Pieter	Reus, de Arie Mrs.
Preesman, P. Mrs.	Reus, de Arie Jr.
Preesman, Anna	Reus, de Pieter
	Reus, de Nelis
Reus, de Arie	Reus, de Marinus

#### THE GOLD RUSH TO CALIFORNIA

Even more stimulating to the financial and business conditions of Pella, than the coming of the Hollanders in '49, was the mad scramble for the California gold fields. In the fall of 1848 the report of gold in California spread like wildfire over the land. In the spring of '49 the great rush for the gold fields commenced, and for some three or four months caravans of covered wagons passed through Pella in almost unbroken succession. And after the gold fever had subsided, for a number of years a more or less steady stream of emigrants continued to pass through Pella, some in search of gold in California and Colorado, and others, like the Mormons, to build homes in Utah and Oregon.

From a Hollander, an eye witness, we have the following description of the gold seekers' rush through Pella.

"They came in all sorts of ways. Many wagons were drawn by six, eight or ten yoke of oxen. Some were drawn by cows; most people had two teams

of horses or mules hitched to their decorated covered wagons, which were generally provided with stoves, and no one lacked firearms except the man who undertook the journey with a wheelbarrow whereon he bore his supplies. If we had not seen it with our own eyes, we should have doubted the truth of this. He had his place in the long train of wagons and made way for no one.

"We noticed later that the wheelbarrow man arrived in California. The train of wagons was often so long drawn out as to fill the entire street from east to west. The number of well-behaved persons among the trekkers was very small; most of them were coarse and disorderly."

Those who were not stampeded by the gold excitement, but remained on their farms, sold food and other articles to the gold seekers at immense profit to themselves. A Holland farmer who lived on the route of travel, stated:

"We sold the trekkers to California all we had, and bought up more from our neighbors who lived farther from the road. We sold a bushel of corn for one dollar, a bushel of oats for one dollar, a bushel of wheat for one dollar, 100 pounds of hay for one dollar, everything for one dollar; that was easy to remember. A yoke of oxen brought from \$50 to \$55; a cow from \$20 to \$25. The trekkers, however, could stand it. Some had cooks and negro servants. A man from Davenport came with 350 head of cattle. He has two more herds of the same size, altogether 1,000 head, on the way."

Thus it will be seen how the spirit and energy of our colonists was renewed by the emigrants from Holland and the "forty-niners" from the eastern states. The former not only brought much needed capital, but also the industry and ambition to make the most of the wonderful opportunities offered by the new country.

While the improvement in Pella was great, it was exceeded by the development in the farming communities. It was often remarked at that time that the town of Pella did not keep up with the progress of the surrounding country. We are glad to state that this is no longer true, and that Pella is known far and wide as one of the most beautiful, progressive and modern little cities in the great Mississippi Valley.

In the year 1850, E. F. Grafe and Dingeman de Haan Jr. opened a general store in Amsterdam. In anticipation of the importance this embryo village would attain when the Des Moines river should have been made navigable for traffic, many people had purchased lots there. J. A. Toom had started a brick kiln to which he later added a lime kiln. The unprecedented flood conditions of 1851, however, permanently discouraged the attempt to build an industrial center and shipping port at that place.

The flood conditions of 1851 are still known as the most destructive ever experienced in this locality. What added to the damage wrought was the fact that the floods came in the month of June, when growing crops gave promise of a rich harvest. As practically all fences were made of rails in those days, it is readily understood that many miles of fencing disappeared entirely. In that year there was a great surplus of corn in the colony, and Bousquet, Wolters & Smeenk, and H. Van Dam and Berkhout undertook the construction of a number of flat boats with which they hoped to carry this corn to the market at St. Louis. This would have been of great benefit to the entire colony. Everything was carefully figured out in advance, and on paper the project promised sure success. There were men like Mr. Kramer and Gerrit Jot, who had been experienced water traffic men in the Netherlands, and it was expected that they would have no difficulty in handling a fleet of flat boats. Unfortunately for the promoters as well as for

the colony, the plans did not work out successfully. Some of the boats were stranded on sand bars in the Des Moines river, others were wrecked in the Mississippi, and only a part ever reached their destination. Fortunately, while there was considerable financial loss, no loss of life was involved in the undertaking.

There was one case of death by drowning that year, but not in connection with the flat boat project. On the 12th day of September, 1851, Dirk Den Hartog, 35 years old, who was employed by Rev. H. P. Scholte, was drowned while swimming in the Des Moines river. He left a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

The emigration from Holland was almost negligible in 1851, the only arrivals of record being the following:

Breen, Frans	Also	Rubertus, Herman D. Dr.
Breen, Pieter		Rubertus, Antonetta Jatina
		Rubertus, Herman D.

#### GERMANS WHO LOCATED IN PELLA

An important addition to the citizenship of Pella, and a material factor in the growth and development of the community, consisted of a number of Germans who came to Pella in the early days. Some of them took a leading part in the commercial and industrial affairs of the town, and a number of their descendants are among our honored citizens today. Below we give the names of those found recorded in Van Stigt's History of Pella:

E. F. Grafe	Edward de Borde
C. R. Frowein	Heinrich von Ramming
F. W. Waechter	Carl Bergck
George Henckler	Mrs. Kalb
Carl Schmidt	Guido Kalb
Fritz Schmidt	Hermina Kalb
Philip Mathes	Andrew Kroedel
Fritz Mathes	John Shafer
Valentine Mathes	Daniel Shafer
G. H. Hoening	F. W. Brinkhoff
Wm. Karel Kruger	C. A. Gieseler
H. Holst	Geert Laug
Wm. Herbig	John Ulrich
E. H. Shubring	J. B. H. Steinkamp
John Schlosser	Johann Traub
George M. Blattner	Mrs. Rosina Kraft
Wm. Lust	Mrs. Wm. van Asch

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL IN PELLA

One of the causes that led up to the emigration movement was that the government in Holland interfered with the religious instruction in the schools. That the Holland people believe in education is evident from the fact that there are less cases of illiteracy among them than of any other class of foreigners that come to America.

One of the first things taken up by our pioneers was to supply school facilities for their children. Before ever a school building had been erected, I. Overkamp, H. Hospers and James Muntingh gave daily instruction to the youth of the colony.

For some three years J. Muntingh had a day school in his log residence which was located just east of the warehouse on East Washington street, about one-half block east of Wormhoudt's furniture store. Mr. Muntingh also conducted an evening school which was continued long after the day school was given up. The educational work of these men was of inestimable value to the early settlers, especially in the days before regular school facilities had been provided.

What made their system of teaching exceptionally effective was that they taught both the English and Dutch language, so that while the students were mastering the language of their adopted country, they also improved their knowledge of their own language. As they were required to translate the lessons from one language into the other, it greatly added to their proficiency in both languages. While the fundamentals, reading, writing and arithmetic, were emphasized, instruction was also given in geography, history and music. It has often been remarked that the scholars who received their education under these early, pioneer teachers were so thoroughly grounded in the essential studies, that many of them would have been a credit to the best equipped schools of today.

In the instruction of the pioneer youth of Pella, both secular and religious, the work of Mr. Isaac Overkamp was invaluable. He was a man of high learning and a devoted Christian. In the teaching of the catechism to the youth he had no equal; and it has been said of him, that no minister of the gospel had such an important and long continued influence on the Christian training and instruction of the community than did this cultured and devoted servant of God.

#### NAMES OF HOLLANDERS WHO CAME TO PELLA IN 1852

Brandt, Hendrik	Tilma, M. Mrs.
Brandt, Jan	Tilma, Douwe
	Tilma, Machiel
Sleyster, Werner	Tilma, Trintje
Sleyster, W. Mrs.	Tilma, Geertje
	Tilma, Teunis
Tilma, Meindert	Tilma, Willem



An old land mark which was recently razed to make way for a beautiful modern home. It was located on First East Street.



Snow & Huber's Old Elevator and Office



Old Home of H. Neyenesch

# One of the Early Universities in Iowa

## CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

One of the marked characteristics of the early pioneers was their intense desire to secure adequate educational advantages for their children. The Baptists of Iowa did not wait until the state had been admitted to the Union, but early in the fifties took preliminary action that finally led to a meeting which was held in Oskaloosa on the 10th day of November, 1852. At this meeting a commission of fifteen was appointed to consider various offers made by towns and cities in Iowa, among which were those made by Oskaloosa and Pella. This commission met at Pella, June 4, 1853, and decided in favor of locating the school at Pella.

We believe every intelligent citizen of Pella will heartily agree with us when we say that nothing in the history of this community had a more far-reaching effect for good to Pella than the establishing of "Central" here.

In gathering the data for this history, we have been impressed with the fact that some of the best, the most cultured and devout citizens who located in Pella, came here because of Central College. So many American families came here as soon as the school had been established, that by 1860 about one-half of the citizens were native Americans. Not only did this mean much for the moral and intellectual development of the community, but among those who became citizens because of "Central" there were a number of business men who did much to build up the commercial and industrial part of the city.

The work of erecting a suitable building was begun immediately. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. H. P. Scholte, Rev. I. C. Curtis, Rev. Edward O. Towne, Rev. E. Boekenoogen and Dr. Putnam. The land for the campus was donated by Rev. Scholte, who did not stop there, but gave liberally of his means; besides furnishing much of the building material. Of money there was but very little; this made the progress of building slow, but many who could not give money, volunteered work, others gave building material, some hauled this material free of charge, and so, by the united efforts of many, the three-story brick building was erected, to stand for almost seventy years as the visible token of the interest our people had in the higher education of our youth. So great was the desire of the pioneers to provide adequate educational advantages for the community that they did not wait for the completion of the college building, but a two-story brick building was leased, and the work of the Academic Department was commenced. This was in the brick residence building on West Washington street, known to the present generation as the H. De Booy residence.

At this time Rev. Edward O. Towne presented the name of Dr. Emmanuel H. Scarff to the college board as a man suitable for the position of principal of the new school. Dr. Scarff held the pastorate in the Baptist Church at Delphi, Ind. Being afflicted with a type of malaria, quite prevalent in the pioneer days, he found it necessary to seek a change of climate. The board elected Dr. Scarff to the position and it soon became evident that no better choice could have been made. Dr. Scarff has been described by one who knew him intimately, as "a character shining with Christian graces."



He arrived in Pella September 15, 1854, prepared to open school immediately, but on arriving here he found, to his disappointment, that no rooms had been engaged and that the furniture for the school was still growing in the virgin forests surrounding Pella. Dr. Scarff and the board at once went to work. Rooms were secured, trees cut down and hauled to the mill, and carpenters were soon engaged in fashioning seats and desks. In the short space of four weeks so much was accomplished that the school was opened with about forty scholars. Caleb Caldwell and Miss Julia Tolman assisted Dr. Scarff as teachers.

In the autumn of 1856 the east end of the third floor of the new college building was so far completed as to permit the moving of the school there. At this time Dr. Scarff was principal of the college and pastor of the Baptist Church. In 1857 he resigned his place as principal that he might devote his entire time to the work of the ministry. Professor Currier was engaged to take the vacant place. At the general board meeting he was given the chair of Latin. At the same meeting Rev. Joseph K. Hornish settled upon the college an endowment of ten thousand dollars, with the provision that Rev. Elihu H. Gunn be first called to the presidency of the college. But the great panic of 1857 swept over the country, making it impossible to realize on the promised capital. The result was that the new president of the college soon found himself without a salary. In 1858 Dr. Scarff resigned his pastorate and Dr. Gunn took charge of the church, while Dr. Scarff resumed his duties in the school in 1859. Mrs. Stoddard was then at the head of the Ladies' Department.

The new school now began to experience very hard times. Farm products had to be hauled to the Mississippi river, and merchandise brought back on the return trip. Almost the only money in circulation at that time was of the "wild-cat" variety, and its value sometimes failed to exceed that of the paper on which it was printed. The best pork was worth in Pella one dollar and a quarter per hundred; wheat was twenty-five and corn ten cents a bushel; the best butter five cents a pound, and eggs two cents a dozen. Schools sustained by tuition fees alone, of course had to suffer in this state of affairs; but although it was a bitter struggle, the little college bravely held its own, and gathered in new pupils each term. A few years later, when the civil war broke out, the new institution of learning again almost went to pieces. But this time it was patriotism and not lack of funds. It will remain a matter of deep pride as long as one friend or one member of Central's alumni lives, that in the hour of our nation's peril, the entire body of male students (122) enlisted. Dr. Currier as head of Central set the example by leaving the peace of the schoolroom for the strife of the battlefield.

#### FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The first board of trustees, elected when the school was established in 1853, consisted of the following men:

Rev. John Bates	S. C. Conrey
Rev. Wm. H. Turton	Rev. H. P. Scholte
Rev. O. Sperry	G. S. Hampston
Rev. I. C. Ward	B. Goff
Dea. Luce	Ira Kelsey
B. Putman, M. D.	Rev. E. O. Towne
E. Metcalf, M. D.	Rev. Wm. Elliott
C. W. Brand	Rev. D. Jewett
C. Craven	Dea. W. Nossaman
W. Coop	Dea. H. A. Ritner

Rev. J. Currier  
 Rev. W. J. Parkhurst  
 Rev. B. B. Arnold  
 Rev. I. C. Curtis  
 Dea. L. Ayers

O. Stannard  
 J. M. Witherwat  
 J. Smeenk  
 B. F. Miller  
 D. J. Guthridge

#### FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rev. H. P. Scholte, President  
 Dea. W. H. Nossaman, Vice President  
 Rev. I. C. Curtis, Secretary  
 I. C. Conrey  
 Ira Kelsey  
 B. F. Miller

The first graduates of Central University were as follows:

#### THE CLASS OF 1861

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. P. Hampson  
 Alonzo J. Keables  
 Herman F. Bousquet

#### THE CLASS OF 1862

Mrs. Fannie B. Cutler  
 George A. Jewett

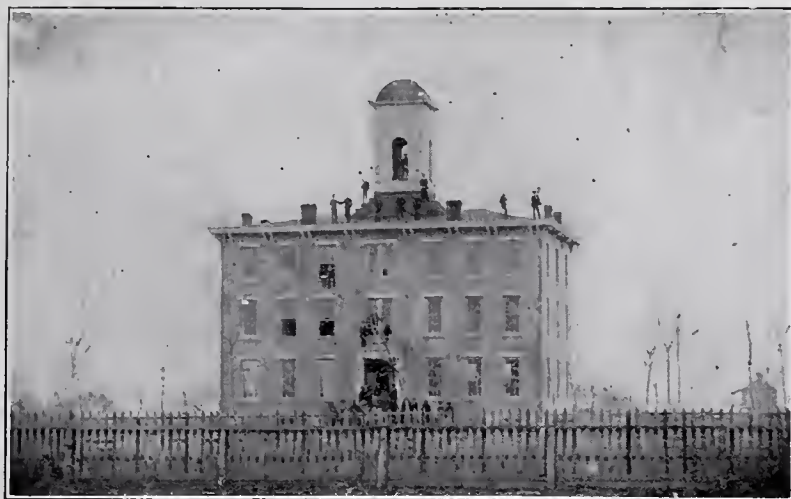
#### THE CLASS OF 1863

Mrs. Aristine Wells Aleot  
 Mrs. Mattie Morgan Paskal

The further history of Central College and of the men and women who labored and sacrificed to sustain the school, will be given in succeeding chapters.



Old Gymnasium destroyed by fire, 1917



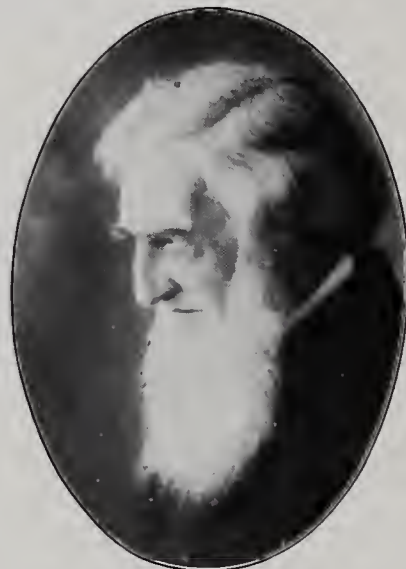
Central University in 1857



Old Central after the destruction of the cupola and bell

## DR. JOHN GILSON HOWELL

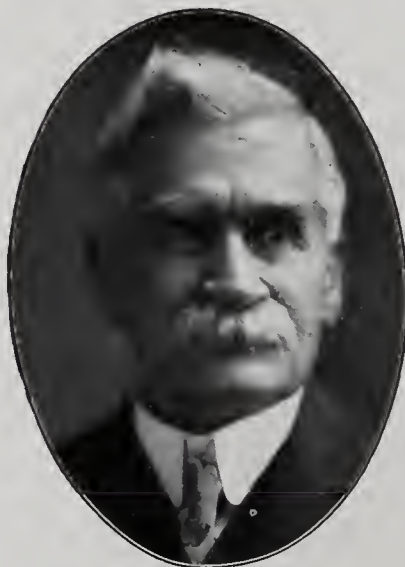
Was born in Clark county, Ohio, May 11, 1808. On October 14th he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ann Henkle, who departed this life February 23, 1854. He was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the class of 1852. In 1855 he moved from his eastern home and located in Pella, where he remained until the time of his death. He was united in marriage to Margaret Stout Goudie of near Brookville, Ind., on March 2, 1856. She departed this life on December 9, 1892. Dr. Howell remained at the old homestead on Main street until the Great Physician called him home, on March 28, 1902. He was a true and self-sacrificing friend of Central University and did much for the school in its days of hardest struggle. His home was always open to the students and there are many living today who remember pleasant times spent there in their student days, and who found in Dr. Howell a true friend and a wise counsellor. There are two daughters still living: Mrs. Anna Howell Clarkson of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. John Howell Stuart, of Monon, Ind.



DR. JOHN GILSON HOWELL

## GEORGE A. JEWETT

Born at Red Rock, Marion county, Iowa, September 9, 1847, Mr. Jewett's parents and grandparents arrived in Henry county, Iowa, from Lake county, Ohio, in 1833, and in 1843 his parents moved to Marion county and located on Lake Prairie and this family was one of those who sold their interests and moved to Red Rock, west of this place about ten miles. He was born at this place in 1847. In 1857 his parents brought him to Pella, where he entered Central College, from which institution he received his education. When he matured into manhood he moved to Des Moines, where he engaged in the lumber business and has been wonderfully successful. During the meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Churches of America held in Pella in June of this year, the degree of B. A. was conferred upon him. He lives in Des Moines and is still in the lumber business.

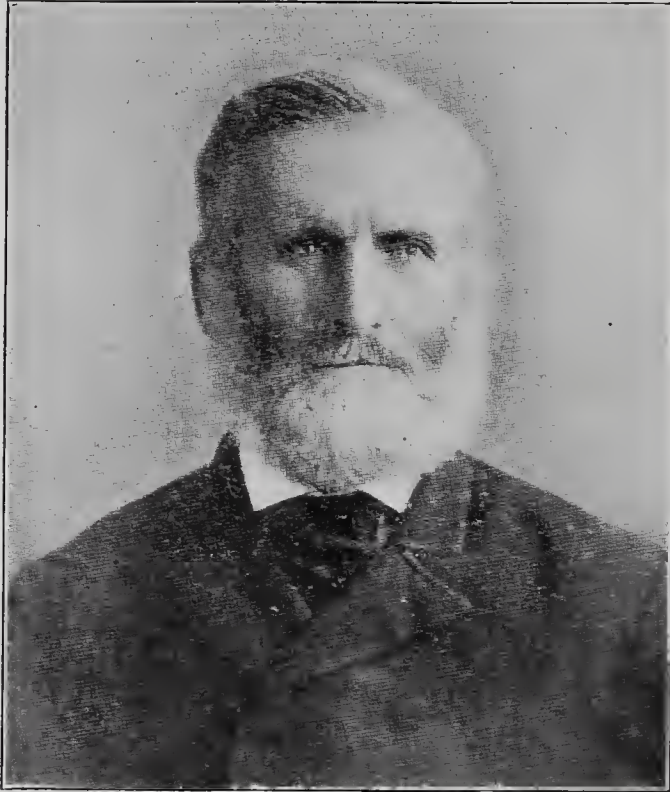


GEORGE A. JEWETT



REV. JOHN STUART, M. A., B. D., M. D., Ph. D. LL. D.

Was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch parents. He received his preparatory training from Toronto University, in the Collegiate Institute, Guelph, Ontario, and in Woodstock College, Ontario. He entered Toronto University as an honor man in Greek and Latin and was graduated as prize man in Hebrew, Chaldee and Syrian. He then took the theological course in the Toronto Baptist College, receiving the B. D. degree therefrom. This was followed by the Ph. D. course. In 1889 Dr. Stuart came to Pella to take the pastorate of the Baptist Church and a chair in the college. In 1890 he was made acting president. In June, 1891, when the board met, he was elected president of "Old Central." For five years he pushed the work of the college steadily. The student body became the largest in its history, the old college building was repaired, Cotton Hall enlarged and the foundation of the Y. M. C. A. building was built, and then on account of overwork he was compelled to resign his position as president and later removed to Monon, Ind., where he, with his splendid wife, Mary Howell Stuart, are living today in comfort and pleasure.



From The Pella Booster, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916.

DEATH OF I. J. STODDARD,  
D. D.

*Former Citizen Passes Away at  
Home of Daughter at  
Plainfield, N. J.*

Rev. Coulston of this city received word Tuesday morning that I. J. Stoddard, D. D., had passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bertha Whitney, at Plainfield, N. J., that morning at the ripe old age of 96 years. The news of this grand old man's death will be received with much regret by many of our citizens, as he played a prominent part in the life of Central College during its existence.

The deceased and his helpmate, who preceded him to the great beyond, had spent a number of years as missionaries in India, and after years of labor they returned to America and settled in Pella.

Their lives in this community were spent in the upbuilding of Central University and the community. It has only been a few years since they left for the East, where they lived with their children.

The body will be sent to this city for burial. The funeral services will be conducted from the Baptist church. The announcements of dates will be made later as well as a biography of his life.



MRS. I. J. STODDARD

Who taught in Central when it was a real sacrifice. She was one of those who sustained Central in its darkest hours and helped to grow and prosper in its infancy.

# The Development of Journalism in Pella

For several years after the arrival of the colonists no newspaper was published in Marion county, but in the latter part of 1854 Rev. H. P. Scholte and Edwin H. Grant started the first newspaper in Marion county.

This was but one of the many evidences of the public spirit and enterprise of Dr. Scholte, who, up to the day of his death, did not cease in his efforts to advance the well being of the community he had founded.

Not only was it necessary to purchase a press and other equipment, all of which had to be hauled by wagon from Keokuk, but first a suitable building had to be erected. This was done in the winter of 1854-55, when a two-story frame building was constructed on the corner of Main and Washington streets. The same building was known to succeeding generations as the Pella National Bank building. In the month of February the first issue of "The Pella Gazette" was published.

## PELLA GAZETTE

Vol. 1.

Independent

No. 1

H. P. Scholte and E. H. Grant, Proprietors

Feb. 1, 1855.

The above is the heading of the first newspaper published in Pella and in Marion county, and what is more, the farthest west of any paper between here and the Missouri river.

### ITEMS TAKEN FROM THE PELLA GAZETTE FILES OF 1857 PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILROAD MEETING

Pursuant to the notice in last week's Gazette, a number of citizens of this place met at the district school house on Monday night last. Mr. W. J. Ellis having called the meeting to order, Dr. B. F. Keables was appointed chairman, and Mr. J. Nollen secretary. Mr. H. P. Scholte thereupon stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the railroad meeting to be held at Knoxville on Thursday, April 30, 1857, and to instruct said delegates as to the line of conduct to be pursued by them.

The motion, that the number of delegates from this place to the Knoxville meeting be five, having been adopted, the following named gentlemen were appointed by a unanimous vote: Rev. H. P. Scholte, Dr. B. F. Keables, P. Barendregt, Rev. I. C. Curtis, and C. D. Caldwell.

It was then resolved that the delegates be instructed to concur in petitioning our county judge to have a vote taken on the question of voting a county subscription to aid in extending the Muscatine and Oskaloosa and the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, provided said subscriptions be equally divided between said roads, and the condition be made that both roads are to run through Marion county—and further, that the delegates report the result of their negotiations in a meeting to be held in this place, at the district school house, on Monday next, the 4th of May, at 7 o'clock p. m.

On motion the meeting was then adjourned.

B. F. Keables, Ch'n.  
J. Nollen, Sec'y.

## THE INDIAN WAR

J. M. Walker, Esq., writes to us from DeMoine as follows:

There is great excitement here in relation to the reported Indian hostilities at Ft. Dodge, and the upper country generally. Some three companies have been raised here today to go to the seat of the war.

“Numerous families have left their homes near Ft. Dodge, and came to this place, for fear of being murdered. Judge McFarland at the head of sixty men marched from Boonsboro for Ft. Dodge on Saturday, and it is said that the whole upper country is up in arms.”

A number of ladies have adopted the fashion of having their hair cut short like the men.

The postmaster general has introduced the English method of perforating the line between the postage stamps, so they may be torn apart without scissors. They have a further advantage in the circumstance that the rough edge thus produced makes them adhere much more readily to the back of a letter.

STARTLING RUMOR.—It was reported here yesterday that about forty white settlers were killed by the Indians in the northwestern part of this state, fifty miles above Ft. Dodge. The cause was said to be the refusal of the settlers to furnish the Indians with victuals.

## MARRIED

On the 26th day of March, 1857, by E. F. Grafe, Esq., Leendert Van der Sluis and Miss Neeltje Versteeg.

On the 28th of April, by the same, Gerrit Van Horsen and Miss Adriana Maria Hasselman.

On the 30th day of April, 1857, by the same, N. B. Hendricks and Miss Sarah E. Riley.

Married by Henry P. Scholte, on the 24th of March, 1857, Mr. Cornelius van Rheenen and Miss Maria Buitendijk, both of Pella.

On the 1st of April by Ernest F. Grafe, Gerrit Kraay and Teuntje Schippers.

On the 2d of April, by the same, Dirk van Os and Cornelia Versteeg.

On the 3d of April by Henry P. Scholte, at Pella, Mr. Cornelius Den Boer and Miss Aaltje den Boest. Both of Pella.

## NEW BREWERY

Our townsman, Mr. Boterman, late from Keokuk, is putting up a capital two-story brick house on the corner of Franklin street and Experience avenue, in which he proposes to commence a brewery. Many of our citizens wish success to the enterprise, in the prospect of soon being enabled to obtain good beer at a moderate price.

Almost a Fire.—The college building came very near burning down on Friday last. The fire from a stove communicated itself to the shavings in the work-room. There was a considerable quantity of shavings in the room, and in an instant the whole mass was in a blaze, rendering the danger, for a moment, very imminent. The men who were at work in the building, timely discovered the fire and succeeded in putting it out before any considerable damage had been done. The destruction by fire of this building, which is now nearly completed, would have been a serious loss to this town.



## MARRIED

On Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1857, Mr. Thomas Houck and Miss Elizabeth Cox, both of this place, were married by Dr. J. V. A. Woods.

FROM THE PELLA GAZETTE OF JULY 2, 1857

## THE FOURTH OF JULY

The eighty-first anniversary of our national independence will be celebrated in the city of Pella in the following manner:

The day will be ushered in by a grand national salute and the ringing of bells.

The procession under the direction of Will Drumhiller, marshal, assisted by John S. Baker, J. L. Wisner, G. R. Ledyard, P. H. Bousquet and O. H. Parrish, city marshal, will form at precisely 9 o'clock, in front of the Gazette office, on Washington street, in the following order:

1. Pella Brass Band.
2. Orator and officers of the day.
3. Deputation representing the states.
4. Clergy.
5. Mayor and city officers.
6. Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of 1812.
7. Associations.
8. Citizens and strangers.

The procession being formed will march to the ground prepared for the oration—in a fine grove just north of the city—when the following exercises will take place:

1. Music by the band.
2. Firing a salute.
3. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. F. H. Scarff, A. M.
4. Music by the band.
5. Reading Declaration of Independence by Dr. A. V. Baldwin.
6. Orations by Rev. I. C. Curtis and Rev. H. P. Scholte.
7. Salutes.
8. Music by the band.
9. Benediction.

The procession will then reform under charge of the marshal and assistants, and march to the grove adjacent to Mr. Scholte's garden, where tables will be spread with a bountiful repast, and appropriate toasts will be given.

Two eloquent speeches delivered on the fourth day of July, 1857, by Rev. I. C. Curtis and Rev. H. P. Scholte, the one a pioneer American, the other a Hollander who had emigrated to America ten years before. We publish these speeches because they show how deeply our pioneer fathers were imbued with the fundamental principles of liberty and justice, on which the American government was founded.

## SPEECH OF REV. I. C. CURTIS

Fellow Citizens:—If the emperor of China was suddenly ushered into this vast concourse, surrounded by a retinue of the nobility, and clad in the habiliments of royalty peculiar to an eastern clime, he might well ask, "What means this coming together? Why has this vast multitude of every age and condition

assembled? Who summoned yonder aged sire, and who invited that dignified matron? Wherefore come these intelligent and stalwart young men, and these delicate and accomplished young ladies? And here we see even the "wee ones," who might be more comfortable in the nursery. And I hear the sound of sweet music and the sound of loud cannon. I see, too, the display of banners and flags, some with plain, and some with deciphered inscriptions and devices. And yonder I behold the substantials and the delicacies, prepared in sumptuous profusion. But what is most attractive, and least within the range of my comprehension, is that splendidly decorated circle of thirty-one accomplished beauties, so tastefully adorned with seemingly appropriate badges! That little boy, whose heart now big with patriotism is ready to laugh the eastern potentate to scorn, could unravel the mystery, and relieve the mind of the royal visitor. Methinks I almost hear him say, with childlike simplicity and eagerness, "Permit me to inform your royal highness that this is the Fourth of July—our national sabbath—the birthday of a nation's freedom—the day on which our ancestors, eighty-one years ago, resolved that they and their posterity would forever be kings and queens of equal dignity."

And now allow us to discourse to you, of the source to which they looked, the principles which they adopted, and the spirit by which they were animated in accomplishing their purpose. Their wisdom is attested by their success; their success, by a nation's dignity. The Declaration just read reveals the fact that our fathers, with an unwavering and confiding faith, looked to the superintendence of an overruling Providence, as taught in the Bible. The principle adopted by them was entire disenthralment of religious thought and action, perfect and unrestrained freedom of conscience in matters of religious concernment, untrammelled by political alliances, and uncontrolled by legislative enactments—otherwise called the "Republicanism of the Bible." The spirit with which they were animated grew from necessity out of the circumstances by which they were surrounded, and that spirit was one of union, equality and harmony, be they ever so many, or few; and hence the adoption of the motto of the United States, "E Pluribus Unum." It was to the recognition of these three great truths, practically illustrated in their lives, that their success, and our freedom and happiness this day, is attributable; it is upon the theoretical and practical recognition and exemplification of these truths by us and our posterity, that the prosperity of our free institutions, the glory of our nation, and the hope of the world for political freedom and religious toleration depends. Hence, the reason is obvious for the abortive efforts of the nations of Europe. They, dazzled by the splendor of our achievements, thirsting for liberty, and intoxicated with the anticipated benefits resulting from the establishment of republican forms of government, rush into revolution and are forced to retire from the battlefield, or fall amid the gleaming of steel and the thunderings of the deep-toned and death-dealing artillery, disgraced, disappointed and destroyed. Is it not true, ye Hollanders by birth, but welcome, thrice welcome, citizens of this great republic by adoption, that though your ancestors waged a successful warfare against proud Spain, that at the very zenith of her glory, so soon as they abandoned these great truths, the great Napoleon was made the instrument in the hands of divine providence, of their subjection, and they now groan under the influence of a monarchial government united with a heretical church. While you, in this, your adopted country, "the home of the brave and the land of the free," bathe in the laver of genuine republicanism, inhale the gentle zephyrs of pure and undefiled religion unrestrained, and drink from the fountain of pure and unadulterated political equality.

Where is France? Some of her sons and daughters are here, participating in the enjoyment of this festive occasion, recognized as, and doubtless feeling like, Americans. But alas! for that great nation—her abandonment of the doctrine of a superintending Providence, and the substitution of an atheistical dogma, that “death is an eternal sleep,” resulted in the “reign of terror”—from which but partially recovered, she with frenzied pertinacity avowed the indissolubility of the church and state, and the inequality of man, and hence, though oceans of blood have been shed, and millions upon millions of treasure expended for liberty, France, polite, proud, noble France is yet enslaved! Once more, the bird of liberty, perched upon the standard of American independence, has long been looking with an eagle eye to the disenthralment of the northern half of this continent; but as yet, the descendants of Spain in the south, and of England and France in the north, fail to appreciate the lesson of history, and realize the secret of our national success.

But, shall we inquire, for the support of our theory, after the opinions and practices of our own statesmen and patriots? Washington prays before he enters the battlefield. Roger Williams proclaims the perpetual divorce of the church from the state. And Jefferson acquires imperishable renown by declaring all to be free and equal. The framers of the constitution of the United States, the palladium of our liberty, six of whom were members of the Continental Congress which adopted the Declaration of Independence, declare “that the people of the United States ordain and establish this constitution, in order (among other things) to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity”—whose posterity we are. But go with me to Mt. Vernon; go to the beloved spot honored with the privilege of holding the remains of the father of our country, who, being dead, yet speaketh in accents of paternal regard; and while you linger around that hallowed tomb, hear him whisper into your ear, “The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you.” It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of external and internal enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should estimate properly the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its safety with a jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that link the various parts. Again, in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other. These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. Go to the Hermitage and lingering around the remains of the “Old Roman,” hear him declare that “The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his

countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen, to the latest generation. For his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events, and warning us of the evils to come." And again, "It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union."

Let us visit Ashland, and converse with the prince of western sages and orators—he who "would rather be right than president"—and receive from his own eloquent lips the declaration that "a warning voice hath come up from the grave of Washington, advising congress to beware, to pause, to reflect, before they lend themselves to any purposes which shall destroy that union which was cemented by his exertion and example. Go, my countrymen, to Marshfield, and hear the great expounder of the constitution declare, 'I range myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the constitution, and perpetuate our glorious Union.'"

Friends, Americans, countrymen, I plead this day the cause of humanity, the cause of untrammelled religious liberty, the cause of constitutional freedom. Let us ever remember the great truths and principles on which our system of government rests; and especially let us teach them to those who shall shortly take our places upon the great theater of human action.

And to you, young ladies, who are the accredited representatives of the thirty-one states of the Union on this interesting occasion, permit me to say, that the several states you have the distinguished honor of representing, are, we trust, and of right ought to be, firmly bound together by all the considerations of a sisterhood cemented by a common ancestry, a common blood, a common language, a common aim and a common destiny; and your influence is invoked for the preservation of this Union. Frown then from the social circle in which you move all who may treasonably suggest its dissolution. And when your hearts are wooed and your hands solicited, contract alliances with none who may have the germ of disloyalty to this Union rankling in their breast, for be assured that he who would disregard the claims of his country, for any cause, would disregard yours; he who would betray his country would betray you; he who would neglect his country's interests, would neglect yours; he who would abandon this Union, would abandon you. May your patriotism as exhibited by your attachment to the Union, be equaled only by the elevated tone of your piety and virtue, and the spotless purity of your reputation.

Fellow citizens, let us celebrate this anniversary of American independence as best becomes the descendants of so noble an ancestry, using it for refreshing our memories relative to its cost, for rekindling the fires of freedom (which burned so brilliantly in days of yore) in our hearts, in order that thereby we may be fully prepared to appreciate the sentiment that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And with the recurrence of every anniversary, may our political union be more firmly cemented, and the hearts of the people of this great republic more thoroughly united.

#### SPEECH OF REV. H. P. SCHOLTE DELIVERED JULY 4, 1857

Fellow Citizens:—Though born upon foreign soil I do not hesitate in commemorating the birthday of American independence, upon an equal footing with native citizens. I am justified by the fact that one-eighth of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Europeans by birth, but Americans in spirit. No, I feel not only justified, but I consider it as a duty of the native of Holland,

whose forefathers, in times long gone by, sustained a struggle of eighty years against Spain—the greatest power of the time—for religious and political liberty, to participate with the native of America in celebrating the grand achievements of the fathers of the revolution, who baffled the giant power of England, and astonished the world by establishing institutions which, while they placed this Union on the same line with Holland and Switzerland, as an independent republic, made it far outstrip either of its illustrious predecessors in the application of genuine popular sovereignty.

It is meet that, on this occasion, we should call to our minds the principles which guided the founders of the magnificent political fabric, which is displaying on this continent its giant dimensions with unprecedented rapidity, and the causes which thus far favored its successful completion. The past is the great storehouse of human actions and ideas, of which history is the inventory, kept for the accommodation of subsequent generations, that they may select for reproduction such facts as have successfully withstood the action of the crucible of time, and leave untouched those which experience has proved to be prejudicious or worthless. A close scrutiny of the past, therefore, is the nearest and safest way to form a proper program for the future.

At the time of the American revolution, there was an agitative power working both in the old and new world, which convulsed nations, shook thrones, and resulted in the destruction of dynasties that had for centuries wielded a despotic power over millions, whom they considered as inferior beings, born to obey. In Europe liberal sentiments in relation to political institutions were generally connected with the atheistical, or, at least, deistical ideas, that characterize French and German philosophy. The weeds were profusely sown with the wheat, and while attempts were made to build up more rational forms of government, vigorous blows were aimed, at the same time, at the very foundation of Christianity; biblical revelation, traditional religion, and what was termed "Priestcraft." Some of the prominent men of this continent, in consequence with the philosophers of the old world, had been infected with the spirit of infidelity. Thomas Jefferson, though one of our best citizens and patriots at that time, whose intimacy with the famous author of "The Age of Reason"—Thomas Payne—is generally known, affords an instance in support of our assertion.

But happily for our country, the people of the colonies had escaped the infection. The seed planted by the Pilgrims and Huguenots had taken deep root and, therefore, in the colonies, the practical idea of civil and religious liberty was not connected, as in Europe, with enmity against revealed truth and religion. Our Declaration of Independence has, in that respect, a memorial and marked feature. The preparation of that document was entrusted to a committee of five, to-wit, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson being chairman, his colleagues assigned to him the task of preparing a draft of the declaration, to be presented to Congress. That ever memorable from the pen of the illustrious Jefferson, though it makes mention of a Creator, a God of nature, and of a Judge of the universe, did not contain a single word alluding to Divine Providence. In the conviction of having right, justice and common sense on his side, the philosophical patriot stood in his own strength in facing the risks of the anticipated revolution. A single and short addition to the original draft gives evidence that the great majority at least of the Continental Congress, notwithstanding they were, as well as Jefferson, deeply convinced of the righteousness of their cause against Britain, felt the necessity of the interposition of a Higher Power. In their hearts their revolt against the King of England was not connected with a feeling of independence from the King of Heaven and Earth. At the close of the declaration, Congress

inserted these few words, "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence." A few years afterward France opened the series of European revolutions with the popular decree, "There is no God, the state is atheist." Divine Providence has protected the American people; but what resulted from the reign of the Godless reason in France and elsewhere? It is true, in Europe they succeeded in dethroning, banishing or murdering their kings, princes and priests, but instead of liberty, the revolution brought the "Reign of Terror," with all its horrors and miseries. Divine Providence made us a free and independent nation, and provided for us a national system of government, consolidating the independent and sovereign states in a democratic commonwealth and making us a people of sovereigns, while that same Providence suffered the nations of the old world to exhaust themselves in fruitless attempts to establish a republic. They scarcely were preparing themselves to bask in the sunshine of liberty, when Napoleon again covered their political sky with the dark cloud of despotism. The retribution for abused power brought the conqueror and lawgiver of modern Europe upon the barren rocks of St. Helena, but did not restore liberty and independence to the nations of Europe. My native country, the once mighty republic of the United Netherlands, threw off the iron yoke of the French autocrat, but it could not recover its former republican government. While such was the fate of Europe, our North American republic gained its independence from and maintained it against proud Britain in two bloody wars. It has twice paid off the national debt, and yet our treasury is full to overflowing. It has bought an immense territory including our own state from France and Spain, extended its boundaries by the annexation of Texas and acquired a vast domain from conquered Mexico, so that at present it occupies one-fourth part of the whole American continent, and it is washed by two oceans. Our internal improvements have been developed with unprecedented rapidity; our merchant ships cover the seas in every portion of the globe. Our navy is feared and respected in all parts of the world; and as a nation we rank among the great powers of the world. Thus, firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence was crowned with evidence of our gratitude, and what is the impression that our present course gives to the nations of the old world, and to their despotic rulers, whose jealous eye eagerly watches our ever growing republic?

This is not a day or occasion to wound the feelings of any citizen, and I have no desire now to tread the path of political controversy. I am not animated by party spirit; but if the remembrance of the Declaration of Independence, and our present celebration of the birthday of our independence, shall be no mere form or social mockery—if it is really our wish, our hope and our prayer to perpetuate for our posterity our national independence and happiness, we must know our danger and remember our duty. We have grown in numbers, in territory, in wealth, in power and influence; have we grown in piety and reliance upon Divine Providence, and in good will towards men, embracing the depressed and oppressed of foreign nations? Thus acted the signers of the Declaration of Independence. We have already demonstrated the first, and we have evidence from the same source of the second. One of the principal and first mentioned griefs against the King of Britain was: "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for the purpose of obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither." Fellow citizens, the independent United States removed these obstructions, and we are here, in the far West, native and naturalized citizens, but in law and in rights, members of one great prosperous American democratic republic. Our danger is that forgetting the real history of the Declaration of Independence, we should

lose the spirit which animated its framers. Has not the history of the last years given, at least, occasion to the presumption that in these United States, Americanism, republicanism and democracy are three different elements, inimical and destructive to each other? No disinterested observer can come to a different conclusion. This is wrong and we should endeavor to propagate the faith in the unity and indissolubility of that political trio. We cannot separate these elements without demolishing the superstructure of which they are the foundation. The hallowed names of Americanism, republicanism and democracy, should never have been applied to hostile purposes. Their use as labels as political parties is disgusting to others and ruinous to ourselves. Nay, it is a criminal denial of the fathers who suffered and bled for the Declaration of Independence, and whose solemn voice speaks through history, and admonishes us to preserve as a sacred patrimony that which Divine Providence allowed them to bequeath to us. We have before us a long and glorious future, provided we perform our duty, and keep sacred the memory of the birthday of our national independence. Monuments and statues can preserve the memory of the acts of the illustrious founders of our republic; but if their spirit is not ours, we are hypocrites. Every citizen ought to bear their image, and be a living monument to them. That is our duty.

Fellow citizens, we have again heard the pledge made upon the birthday of our national existence by the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Let us, who reap the benefits of the fulfillment of that pledge, in the solemn presence of the Ruler of the Universe, follow in their footsteps, and for the continuance and maintenance of their work, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, and transfer to our posterity an unsullied faith. United we stand, divided we fall. United now and forever.

Mothers and maidens, we call on you on this important day. The spirit which animated our revolutionary heroes was mainly due, next to Divine Providence, to the patriotic conduct and instructions of wives and mothers. I know by the experience gathered in early youth how, in the darkest hours of national oppression, a liberty loving mother can implant and foster in the breast of her offspring the spirit of national independence, and prepare them for the moment when an outraged people will rise to throw off the yoke of bondage. Mothers and maidens of America, you have an example of Mary and Martha Washington, and of so many other illustrious wives and mothers. Follow in their footsteps and let the remembrance of this day create in you the determination to sustain your husbands in the maintenance of our Union, liberty and independence, and teach your children from their earliest days to look up to Divine Providence for the preservation of our glorious national inheritance.

I would particularly, on this memorable day, invite the young and growing generation under my hearing never to forget that next to Divine Providence they are the hope of the good and brave men of the land. It is your privilege now peacefully to enjoy the results of the revolution, sealed and cemented in your ancestors' blood. But the time may come when your arm will be needed in the defense of your inheritance, and you ought to be prepared for such an emergency. And if, during your lifetime, our nation may escape the terrors of war, you still have duties to perform to your country and your God. At the time of your majority you will take your place as active peers of the republic. The highest station in our government is not out of reach of anyone among you. Look to Divine Providence in discharging your sacred duties towards your country. Prepare yourselves, under His fostering care, for the highest office, and yet strive to be content with the humblest station. Behave yourselves as American free-

men; try to govern yourselves so that no act of yours may prove you unworthy of the name of American citizens. Let the pride of young America consist in becoming worthy of those illustrious men who shone with never dying brilliancy, at the time of the American revolution. You have the well wishes and prayers of your friend, and may you experience the benediction of a kind and gracious Divine Providence.

And should I forget you, fair young ladies, who showed today your willingness to share in the celebration of our national independence? No man, however advanced in age, becomes indifferent to fairness and beauty. No care or toil can make us forget that you will be companions for life of our successors; the mothers and nurses of a new generation. Remember that upon you rests a great responsibility in regard to our future national independence, greatness and happiness. You will be wooed and won, but nevertheless you will exert a powerful influence and control over your victors. Let me entreat you to use your attractions for a higher aim than to be praised or flattered for that which fades away with growing age. The blossom of maiden youth and beauty often captivated and bewilders the sense of men; but only goodness of heart, kindness of disposition, industry and economy secure to you the continuance of affection. A good and kind Providence causes the luxurious blossoms to fall off, but he takes care of the ripening fruit. May Providence grant you lovely and beloved blossoms of our nation, to cheer our hearts, and if need be, to strengthen our arms in defense of our country.

Fellow citizens, old and young, native and naturalized, we must finish our exercises, and we will partake in genuine American, republican, democratic simplicity, of a frugal repast, prepared by the fair hands of our promising youth. May the partaking of the same food, at the same table, put us in remembrance of our national Union, and when our band strikes the national anthem, let us rejoice and feel happy. Music is a heavenly exercise, joy is a heavenly passion, happiness is a heavenly sentiment; let our exercises, passions and sentiment be sanctified by gratitude to Divine Providence for His bountiful blessings. May our American republican, democratic government overcome every internal or external foe, and stand as a testimony of providential favor, till the day comes when a nation of independent and united sovereigns shall hail the ushering in of a new dispensation, and sing anthems of praise at the revelation of a kingdom which will not fade away. May Providence grant that our national independence, celebrated this day, may be preserved until our national existence will be blended the glorious millennium!

#### CHOLERA

In the summer of 1854, which was one of the hottest seasons ever experienced in our history, an epidemic of cholera prevailed in Pella and vicinity, and sixteen people in this community died of that dread sickness. Many others were stricken, but fortunately recovered. One of the most impressive funeral ceremonies ever held in Pella, was that of September 1st, when two adult children of Jacob Van Vliet, both cholera victims, were consigned to the grave. Dr. A. J. Betten delivered a sermon on the occasion that made a deep impression on all those present.

In most of the fatal cases death came very suddenly, often on the same day that the patient was stricken. This was the case with Dr. H. D. Rubertus, who was stricken while driving along the street, on his return from calling on some of his patients. He lived only a few hours after reaching his home. This was a serious loss to the community, as Dr. Rubertus had proved himself as an able physician, and his services were in constant demand.



## Arrivals from Holland 1853-1855

The years 1853-54-55 brought many additions to the population. There was a strong emigration from Holland during those years and much building and other development in Pella and vicinity. Below we give the names of the arrivals in those years:

Bennink, Henrietta	Myer, Jacob
Boot, Arie Sr.	Myer, Jacob Mrs.
Boot, Arie Mrs.	Myer, Nancy
Boot, Trintje	Myer, Christianus
Boot, Jacob	Schippers, Klaas
Boot, Franz	Schippers, Arie
Boot, Jan	Stavast, Hendrik
Boot, Jannigje	Stegeman, G. F.
Bruin, de Jan	Stegeman, G. F. Mrs.
Geelhoed, Marinus	Schrijvers, Mrs.
Gilst, van Aaltje	Schrijvers, Jacobus
Helden, van Arie	Schrijvers, Susanna
Helden, van Arie Mrs.	Schrijvers, Hilletje
Helden, van Arie Jr.	Versteeg, Jacob
Helden, van Katalina	Versteeg, Jacob Mrs.
Helden, van Jaapje	Versteeg, Jantje
Helden, van Cornelis	Versteeg, Klaas
Heemstra, Fijke S.	Versteeg, Arie
Hoogenakker, Mina	Versteeg, Gysbert
Horsen, van Pieter	Versteeg, Jannigje
Horsen, van Pieter Mrs.	Versteeg, Cornelis
Horsen, van Gerrit	Versteeg, C. Mrs.
Horsen, van Arike	Versteeg, Klaas
Horsen, van Arike	Versteeg, K. Mrs.
Horsen, van Daniel	Versteeg, Krijn
Kornegoor, Antonia	Versteeg, Cornelis
Linden, van der Lukas Mrs.	Versteeg, Klaas
Linden, van der Gysbert	Versteeg, Neeltje
Linden, van der G. Mrs.	Versteeg, Arie
Linden, van der Jansje	Verploegh, Hendrik
Linden, van der Antje	Verploegh, H. Mrs.
Linden, van der Sientje	Verploegh, Jacobus
Linden, van der Susanna	Verploegh, Cornelis
Linden, van der Lukas	Verploegh, Koenraad
Linden, van der Klaas	Verploegh, Govert
Linden, van der Aantje	Verploegh, Hendrik
Linden, van der Gysbert Jr.	Verploegh, Jaantje
	Walraven, Arie
	Walraven, Arie Mrs.
	Walraven, Jan

Walraven, Jan Mrs.	Windhorst, H. Mrs.
Walraven, Joosje	
Walraven, Klaas	Zante, van A. B.
Walraven, Hermanus	Zante, van A. B. Mrs.
Walraven, Gysbert	Zante, van Dieles
Walraven, Maaïke	Zante, van Antonie
Walraven, Maarten	Zante, van Dirkje
	Zante, van Geertje
Wolters, Gerrit	Zante, van Maaïke
Windhorst, Hendrik	Zee, van Engle

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NAMES OF THE ARRIVALS FROM HOLLAND IN 1854

Bakker, Jan	Eersel, van Gerrit
Ballegooyen, van Jan	Eersel, van G. Mrs.
Ballegooyen, van Jan Mrs.	Engelsma, Jitse
Ballegooyen, van Hendrik	Engelsma, J. Mrs.
Ballegooyen, van Daniel	Engelsma, Aukje
	Engelsma, Maarten
Bezemer, Jacob	
Berg, van den Johannes	Eysink, H.
Berg, van den J. Mrs.	Eysink, H. Mrs.
Berg, van den Wilhelmina	Eysink, Cornelia
Berg, van den Nicholaas	Eysink, Johan
Berg, van den Maria	Eysink, Johanna
Berg, van den J. H.	Eysink, Lubert A.
	Eysink, Hendrika
	Eysink, H. W.
Brand, Nicholaas	
Brand, Jacob	Gorkom, van Isaac Sr.
Breure, Leendert	Gorkom, van I. Mrs.
Breure, L. Mrs.	Gorkom, van Anna Christina
	Gorkom, van Jacob
Blom, Jan	Gorkom, van Maria
Blom, Ruth	Gorkom, van Theodora Sophia
Bomgaars, Arie	Hoogenakker, G. J.
Bomgaars, Joris	Hoogenakker, G. J. Mrs.
Bomgaars, Willem	Hoogenakker, Johanna
Bomgaars, Marinus	Hoogenakker, Jacoba
Bomgaars, Adriana	Hoogenakker, Hein
	Hoogenakker, Arie
Bruin, de Krijn	
Bruin, de Johanna	Hemert, van Marselus
Doedyns, Jannigje	Halen, van Albert
Doedyns, Geertruida	Halen, van A. Mrs.
Doedyns, Arnoldus	
Doedyns, Christina	Haaften, van Arie
Droppers, Hendrik Jan	Kock, de Peter
Droppers, Gerrit Jan	Kock, de Dirk
	Kock, de Dirk Mrs.

Kock, de Peter	Nollen, Aleida
Kock, de Leendert	Nollen, Henry
	Nollen, Gezina
Koek, Stephanus	Nollen, Zwaantje
Koek, S. Mrs.	Nollen, Herman
Koek, Anna	
	Pelt, van Albertus
Kraan, van der Adrianus	
	Prins, Jan
Kempkes, Aaltje	
	Penning, de Jan
Kranendonk, Hendrik	Penning, de Jan Mrs.
	Penning, de Jannigje
Kamp, Jacob	Penning, de Grietje
Kamp, J. Mrs.	Penning, de Adriaantje
	Penning, de Wilhelmina
Linden, van der Daniel	Penning, de Willem
Linden, van der D. Mrs.	Penning, de Leendert
Linden, van der Jan	Penning, de L. Mrs.
Linden, van der Leendert	Penning, de Jacob
Linden, van der L. Mrs.	Penning, de Wouter
Linden, van der Johannes	Penning, de Maria
Linden, van der J. Mrs.	
Linden, van der Jan	Rees, van Leendert
Linden, van der Jan Mrs.	Rees, van L. Mrs.
Linden, van der Lukas	
Linden, van der Arie	Regt, Adriaantje
Linden, van der Klaas	Roorda, Isaac
Linden, van der Hannah	
	Schelven, van Adrianus
Ley, van der Jan	
Ley, van der Jan Mrs.	Steenbergen, van Cornelis
	Steenbergen, van C. Mrs.
Luyendyk, Pieter	Steenbergen, van Dirkje
Luyendyk, P. Mrs.	Steenbergen, van Neeltje
	Steenbergen, van Leendert
Luymes, H. J.	Steenbergen, van Wilhelmina
Luymes, H. J. Mrs.	Steenbergen, van Krijn
Luymes, Robert	Steenbergen, van Maria
Luymes, Dirk	Steenbergen, van Trintje
Myden, van der Philippus	Snyders, H. J.
Myden, van der P. Mrs.	Snyders, H. J. Mrs.
	Snyders, Lubertus
Monster, Leendert	Snyders, Wilhelmina
Monster, L. Mrs.	Snyders, Grada Elizabeth
Monster, Grietje	Snyders, Ida
Monster, Jacob	
Monster, Willem	Steenbergen, van Adriana
Nollen, Hendricus	Steenhoek, Jan
Nollen, H. Mrs.	Steenhoek, Jan Mrs.
Nollen, Jan	Steenhoek, Teuntje
Nollen, Gerrit H.	Steenhoek, Adrianus

Vos, de Isaac	Wel, van Hendrik
Vos, de I. Mrs.	Zante, van Dieles Hkz.
Vark, van Willem	Zante, van Dieles
Vark, van W. Mrs.	Zante, van D. Mrs.
Vark, van Jacob	Zante, van Dieles Jr.
Vark, van Johannes	Zante, van Marie
Vark, van Lena	Zante, van Gerrit
Vark, van Berdina	Zante, van G. Mrs.
Vark, van Mina	Zante, van Dirkje
Vark, van Martha	Zante, van Teunis
Vliet, van Cornelis	Zante, van Dieles
Vliet, van C. Mrs.	Zante, van Betje
Vliet, van Gysbert	Zante, van Herman
Vliet, van Aartje	Zee, van Pieter
Wisse, Abraham	Zee, van P. Mrs.
Werkhoven, Arnoldus	Zee, van Neeltje
Werkhoven, A. Mrs.	Zee, van Gerrit
Werkhoven, Cornelia	Zee, van Krijn
Werkhoven, Arie	Zee, van Cornelis
	Zee, van Maria
	Zee, van Cornelis

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NAMES OF THE ARRIVALS FROM HOLLAND IN 1855

Bennink, Jan	Bruinsma, Bruin
Bennink, Wilhelmina	Bruinsma, Tietsje
	Bruinsma, Sietske
Berkenbosch, Maarten	Burger, den Arie
Boest, den Heintje	Burger, den Maria
Boest, den Aaltje	Burger, den Willem
Boest, den Jan	Burger, den Godert
Boest, den Dirk	Cuperus, Jan
Brouwer, Wieber	Cuperus, Jan Mrs.
Brouwer, Foppe	Cuperus, Blitske
Brouwer, Trintje	Cuperus, Geertje
Brouwer, Tjeerd	Cuperus, Griteje
Brouwer, Nanne	Dykstra, Cornelis
Breuklander, Hendrik	Graaf, de Jan
Breuklander, H. Mrs.	Graaf, de Jan Mrs.
Breuklander, Albert	Geus, de Willem
Breuklander, Heintje	Geus, de W. Mrs.
Breuklander, Maria	Geus, de Cornelis
Bruinsma, Arentje	Geus, de Sya
Bruinsma, Beitske	Geus, de Eva
Bruinsma, Hendrika	

- Heemert, van Cornelis  
 Heemert, van C. Mrs.  
 Heemert, van Jan  
 Heemert, van Grietje  
 Heemert, van Grietje  
  
 Hoekstra, Teunis  
 Hoekstra, Pieter  
  
 Hersberger, ———  
 Hersberger, Mrs.  
 Hersberger, Jan  
 Hersberger, Rijntje  
 Hersberger, Grietje  
 Hersberger, Samuel  
 Hersberger, Cornelia  
  
 Horsen, van Lukas  
 Horsen, van Lukas  
 Horsen, van Hendrik  
 Horsen, van Geertje  
 Horsen, van Pieter Jr.  
 Horsen, van Pieter Mrs.  
 Horsen, van Pieter  
 Horsen, van Arike  
 Horsen, van Klaas  
 Horsen, van Gerrit  
 Horsen, van Huibert  
  
 Hartog, den Jan  
 Hartog, den Jan Mrs.  
 Hartog, den Heime  
 Hartog, den Hendrik  
 Hartog, den Huibert  
 Hartog, den Hendrika  
 Hartog, den Teuntje  
 Hartog, den Gerrit  
  
 Jansma, Jauke  
 Jansma, Hiltje  
 Jansma, Ane  
  
 Jong, de Adrianus  
 Jong, de A. Mrs.  
 Jong, de Hendrik  
 Jong, de Gerrit  
 Jong, de Pieter  
 Jong, de Floris  
 Jong, de Neeltje  
 Jong, de Grietje  
 Jong, de Katalina  
 Jong, de Marrigje  
 Jong, de Dirk  
  
 Jong, de Cornelis  
 Jong, de Jan  
 Jong, de Koenraad  
  
 Kornegoor, G. J.  
 Kornegoor, G. J. Mrs.  
 Kornegoor, Willem  
 Kornegoor, Hein  
 Kornegoor, Jansje  
 Kornegoor, Jetje  
 Kornegoor, Rynier  
 Kornegoor, Gerritje  
 Kornegoor, Dina  
 Kornegoor, Arent  
 Kornegoor, Antonia  
  
 Koopmas, Cornelis  
  
 Kraai, de Wouter  
 Kraai, de Bessel  
 Kraai, de Grietje  
  
 Klein, Adrianus  
 Klein, A. Mrs.  
 Klein, Cornelis  
 Klein, Trintje  
  
 Kempkes, Mattheus  
 Kempkes, M. Mrs.  
 Kempkes, Teunis  
 Kempkes, Jacob  
 Kempkes, Cornelia  
 Kempkes, Bastiaan  
  
 Kruidenier, Daniel  
 Kruidenier, D. Mrs.  
 Kruidenier, Pieter  
 Kruidenier, Maria  
 Kruidenier, Dina  
 Kruidenier, Leendert  
 Kruidenier, Dirk  
 Kruidenier, Albertus  
 Kruidenier, Adriana  
  
 Kiep, de Willem  
 Kiep, de W. Mrs.  
  
 Muilenburg, Cornelis  
 Muilenburg, C. Mrs.  
 Muilenburg, Jan  
 Muilenburg, Albert  
 Muilenburg, Jennike  
 Muilenburg, Gysbertje  
 Muilenburg, Jan

Meulen, van der Bastiaan	Roorda, Wiger
Meulen, van der B. Mrs.	Roorda, Anne
Meulen, van der Christina	
Meulen, van der Maaïke	Rysdam, Arie
Meulen, van der Maria	Rysdam, Arie Mrs.
Meulen, van der Jan	Rysdam, Wijntje
Meulen, van der Adrianus	Rysdam, Neeltje
Meulen, van der Leentje	Rysdam, Elizabeth
Meulen, van der Sophia	Rysdam, Hendrika
	Rysdam, Geertruida
Meer, van der Jan	Rysdam, Weinert
Meer, van der Jan Mrs.	Rysdam, Gerrit
And four children	
	Rhynsburger, Dirk
Molenaar, Pieter	Rhynsburger, D. Mrs.
Molenaar, Maaïke	Rhynsburger, Janna
Molenaar, Ritje	Rhynsburger, Cornelis
	Rhynsburger, Adrianus J.
Neyenesch, Herman	Rhynsburger, Marinus
Neyenesch, H. Mrs.	Rhynsburger, Maria
Neyenesch, Henrietta	Rhynsburger, Dirk
	Rhynsburger, Henry
Nultenbok, Adrianus	
Nultenbok, A. Mrs.	Reuvers, Dirk
	Reuvers, Dirk Mrs.
Nimwegen, van Isaac Mrs.	Reuvers, Neeltje
Nimwegen, van Bastiaan	Reuvers, Hendrina
Nimwegen, van Neeltje	Reuvers, Johanna
	Reuvers, Johannes
Pelt, van Leendert	Reuvers, Jan
Pelt, van L. Mrs.	
Pelt, van Dirk	Schippers, Johannes
Pelt, van Andries	Schippers, J. Mrs.
Pelt, Albertus	Schippers, Jan Willemse
Pelt, van Maria Adriana	Schippers, Teuntje
	Schippers, Arnold Josua
Pallas, Antje	Schippers, Aartje
	Schippers, Louisa Alberta
Peyer, Hendrik	Schippers, Jacob
	Schippers, Judith
Pelmulder, J.	Schippers, Adriaan Antonie
Pelmulder, J. Mrs.	Schippers, Neeltje
Pelmulder, Finke	
Pelmulder, Martha	Smorenburg, Teunis
Pelmulder, Dina	Smorenburg, T. Mrs.
Pelmulder, Jan	Smorenburg, Cornelis
	Smorenburg, Aaltje
Rossum, van Gysbert	
Rossum, van G. Mrs.	Syden, van der Huibert
Rossum, van Dirk	Syden, van der H. Mrs.
Rossum, van Jan	
Rossum, van Gerrit	Schoor, van der Jan
Rossum, van Dirkje	Schoor, van der Jan Mrs.
Rossum, van Hendrika	

Schoor, van der Lybert	Wolvers, Cornelis
Schoor, van der Pleuntje	Wolvers, Anna
Schoor, van der Neeltje	
	Weyers, Aart
Terlouw, Hendrik	
Terlouw, Jan	Waal, van der Arie
	Waal, van der Arie Mrs.
Vlasblom, Willem	Waal, van der Aart
Vlasblom, W. Mrs.	
	Willemse, Elias
Vries, de Broer	Willemse, Elias Mrs.
	Willemse, Sygie
Veenschoten, Teunis	Willemse, Gerritje
Veenschoten, T. Mrs.	
Veenschoten, Hendrik	Wyngaarden, van Johannes
Veenschoten, Evert	Wyngaarden, van J. Mrs.
Veenschoten, Jan	Wyngaarden, van Johannes Jr.
Veenschoten, Willem	Wyngaarden, van Marinus
Veenschoten, Evertje	Wyngaarden, van Maaïke
Veenschoten, Johanna	Wyngaarden, van Sientje
Veenschoten, Jantje	Wyngaarden, van Jan
Veenschoten, Catharina	Wyngaarden, van Willem
	Wyngaarden, van Maria
Verhoef, Herman	Wyngaarden, van Gerrit
Verhoef, H. Mrs.	
Verhoef, Wouter	't Zelfde, van Adrianus
Verhoef, Trintje	

#### FRENCH FAMILIES WHO SETTLED IN AND NEAR PELLA

In the years 1853 to 1860 a number of French families came to the colony, many of them to remain and become permanent and valued citizens of Pella and vicinity.

Below we give a list of these arrivals in the order that they are recorded in Van Stigt's History:

Peters, J. P.	Renaud, Frederick
Peters, J. P. Mrs.	Renaud, Frederick Mrs.
Peters, Julius M. A.	Renaud, Frederick
Peters, Paul	Renaud, Ama
Peters, Victor	Renaud, Eingenus
Peters, Marie	
Peters, Anna	
	Renaud, Charles
Renaud, Jacob	Renaud, Charles Mrs.
Renaud, Jacob Mrs.	Renaud, Charles Jr.
Renaud, Louis	Renaud, Fr�derick
	Renaud, Louise
Renaud, Louis	Renaud, Louis
Renaud, Louis Mrs.	Renaud, Edmand
	Renaud, Paul
Mobile, Charles	Renaud, Eingenus
Mobile, Charles Mrs.	

In 1861 Frederick Renaud, Sr., was instantly killed by being thrown from a wagon during a runaway.

## CHARACTER OF EMIGRANTS OF THE FIFTIES

The years 1853-54 and '55 brought not less than 600 emigrants to this colony from the Netherlands. Probably seventy-five per cent of these were agriculturalists who later developed into some of our leading farmers and land owners. Of the others there were a number of men who had been engaged in mercantile pursuits in their native land, and these did much to help develop the business of the community.

But that which especially marked the emigration of this period was the large number of men who had the advantage of higher education. We do not exaggerate in stating that few if any localities in this country had a larger percentage of men of advanced learning in those early days, than this community. The results of this are still manifest today in the deep interest taken by our people in all that pertains to education.

In the list of emigrants of 1854 we find the names of Eysink and Nollen. Both of these were men of advanced learning, and experienced instructors. John Nollen, the oldest son of the family, was a graduate of Leyden University, one of the highest rank of the educational institutions of Europe. Before coming to America Dr. Nollen was professor of philosophy in a leading university. His brother, G. H. Nollen, was a talented artist who did much to develop the artistic character of the community. Henry Nollen, the third son, was also an experienced instructor. Herman, the youngest son of the family, had not yet chosen his calling, but became one of our leading farmers.

In 1855 two more men who had followed the profession of teaching in Holland, Bastiaan Vermeulen and Pelmulder, came to Pella. Vandermeulen taught a private school in Pella for many years. Pelmulder taught for a short time north of town and then took up farming.

H. Neyenesch was another educator of experience who as teacher in Central University and later in the public schools did much for the early education of our young pioneers. Mention of J. Hospers, James Muntingh, A. C. Kuyper and others has already been made. When we consider that added to this large number of men of education, Pella early in its history secured the location of Central University, it becomes evident that we were unusually equipped to develop the minds of our youth. May the day never come when the citizens of Pella will take a backward step in supporting all that makes for a high standard of education.



# Historical Incidents and Arrivals from Holland, 1854-1857

The rapid increase in population soon indicated that the original plat of Pella would not long be sufficient for the needs of the community and several new additions were laid out in the year 1854.

The first was in October, 1854, when the brothers, G. H. Overkamp and I. Overkamp, platted a part of their farm lying at the southeast corner of the original plat of Pella. At about the same time Jacob De Haan added an addition to the south, known on the maps as De Haan's Addition. A. E. Dudok Bousquêt laid out 140 lots to the west of the city. Not only were many of these lots sold, but new houses were soon in course of construction and Pella took on the appearance of a booming little city.

As the lots in the original plat were unusually large (100 by 200) there was ample room for the development of extensive gardens. That our thrifty pioneers took advantage of this is evident from the fact that Pella soon became known by the title of "Garden City."

Mention has been made in former chapters of the fact that the location of Central University brought many native American citizens to Pella, who materially assisted in the development of our little city and added much that was valuable to our community life. Below we give a list of those who settled here from the beginning and up to the year 1860:

Aikins, J. H.  
Anderson, R. S.  
Adams, Josiah  
Alden, J. S.  
Adair, Robert  
  
Bowen, B. G.  
Baldwin, Dr.  
Baker, Alfred  
Baker, John  
Baston, W. L.  
Breckenridge, S.  
Baldwin's  
Baker, Milton  
Baxter, Dr.  
Botsford, T. E.  
Bartlett, Wm. A.  
Butt, Mark  
Bogue, John  
  
Clark, A. M.  
Chase, A.  
Chesem, Henry  
Chesem, James  
Clark, W. D.  
Cowles, E.

Cox, Wm.  
Cassatt, E. R.  
Campbell, D. C.  
Cathcart, J. M.  
Cory, C. C.  
Clutter, S.  
Core, I. N.  
Caldwell  
Coplea, James  
Canine, Peter  
Culley, Robert  
  
Davenport's  
Dearing, J.  
Dearing, N.  
Dearing, Wm.  
Dearing, M.  
Dearing, J. Jr.  
Dearing, Jared  
Dewey, Ephraim  
Downing, J. L.  
Daniels, R.  
Daniels, Uriah  
  
Earp, N.  
Earp, L. D.

- Ellis, W. J.  
 Eastman, B.  
  
 Fisher, William  
 Forker, John  
 Flaugh, Elisha  
 Fisk, H. C.  
 Finarty, Joseph  
 Frazier, Wm.  
  
 George, Wm. S.  
 Greenwood, James  
 George, William  
 Gibbons, Levi M.  
  
 Hopson, P. P.  
 Havelin, George  
 Howell, J. G. Dr.  
 Huntsman, H. C. Dr.  
 Houck, Thomas  
 Hyland, Lewis  
 Hammond, G. M.  
 Honnold's  
 Haven, J. C.  
  
 Jarnagin, H. A.  
 Jenkins  
  
 Keables, B. F. Dr.  
 Keables, M.  
 Keables, E. A.  
 Keables, James  
 Keables, Alonzo  
 Keables, Henry Dr.  
 Keeler, W. B.  
 Kelsey, Ira  
  
 LeGrand, J. W.  
 Liter, John  
 Liter, Samuel Sr.  
 Liter, Jonas  
 Liter, Samuel Jr.  
 Lundy, Edmund  
  
 Mangum, S. S.  
 Matthews, Wm.  
 Mitchel, Thomas  
 McDowell, O.  
 McClatchy, C. M.  
 McKeage, Wm.  
 Markel, Jacob  
 McAdoo, S. C.  
 McMillen  
  
 Millisson  
 McKeaver, Isaac  
 McMichael, Allen  
 Mather, William  
  
 Nutt, W. L.  
 Nutter, George  
  
 Price, William  
 Prosser, A.  
 Parish, O. H.  
 Philbrick, Dr.  
 Perfect, Washington  
 Prouty, S. F.  
  
 Rosborough, T.  
 Ribble, John  
 Ridgeway  
 Richards, Nathan  
 Roberts, M.  
  
 Sell, Martin  
 Smith, Wm.  
 Stallard, Luke  
 Schank, T.  
 Sperry, O.  
 Smothers, Wm. B.  
 Shehey, Patrick  
 Snodgrass, Gerrit  
  
 Towne, E. O.  
 Tice, Hardin  
 Tice, Madison  
 Templeton, A.  
 Talbot, Josiah  
 Twible, Elijah M.  
  
 Voorhees, John  
 Voorhees, E.  
 Voorhees, Wm.  
 Vineyard, Wm.  
  
 Whipple, T. W.  
 Webb's  
 Woody's  
 White, Robert  
 Wood, John  
 Webster, Hiram  
 Weber  
 Wheeler, Herman  
 Wright, E. R.  
 Willis, Hiram  
  
 Youkum, Isaac  
 Yowell, M. W.  
 Yowell, J. V.

## INCORPORATION OF PELLA

At a called election held June 27, 1855, for the purpose of deciding on the question of incorporating the city of Pella, the result was as follows: For, 135; against, 22. Thereupon the county judge set the 9th day of July, 1855, as the time when an election should be held to elect a commission of three men to draw up a charter (articles of incorporation) of the city of Pella. The election was held with the following results:

H. C. Huntsman received 72 votes.

Isaac Overkamp, 70 votes.

Pieter Barendreght, 64 votes.

August 20th the charter drawn up by this commission was submitted to the voters. The judges and clerks who officiated at the election were:

Judges: E. F. Grafe, W. J. Ellis, A. Van Stigt.

Clerks: Isaac Overkamp, H. Hospers.

The charter was adopted and the 10th day of September designated as the time to hold an election of the first city administration. The following officers were elected:

For mayor, W. J. Ellis; recorder, G. Boekenoogen; treasurer, Isaac Overkamp; marshal, A. Stoutenberg; aldermen first ward, T. Rosborough, Mozes A. Clark; aldermen second ward, J. E. Streng, H. Hospers; aldermen third ward, O. McDowell, J. Berkhout.

On August 20, 1847, the first colonists from Holland arrived at the present location of Pella, and in 1855, only eight years later, the little settlement had developed into a prosperous and growing town, and one of the important business and trading points of central Iowa. Considering that the nearest railroad and shipping point was at Keokuk, distant 116 miles, it is not too much to say that this rapid growth was another evidence that our fathers had come here filled with the determination to hew out from the wilderness a permanent home for themselves and their posterity, that would be a credit to their name and a valuable addition to the new country which they loved.

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COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF PELLA IN 1855  
GENERAL STORES

E. F. Grafe	Bousquet & Botsford
H. Van Dam	James Muntingh
H. De Booy	J. Thomassen & Son
J. Berkhout	D. Earl & Co.
Caldwell & Jenkins	G. F. Stegeman
J. H. H. Van Spankeren	

HARDWARE

D. W. Van Sittert

STOVES AND TINWARE

George Henckler

DRUG STORES

J. H. Wolters	B. F. Keables
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## FURNITURE

Leendert Verhoef

F. Waechter

E. A. Keables

## JEWELERS

A. G. Van der Meulen

H. Kuyper

## BOOK STORE

C. R. Frowein

Of such industries as blacksmiths, wagon makers, coopers, shoemakers, tailors, etc., there were enough to supply all the needs of the growing settlement.

## WASHINGTON MILL

This was an industry that meant much to Pella and the surrounding country. It was one of the two or three well-equipped flour mills that for many years, and up to comparatively recent times, brought much trade to Pella from far outlying territory. E. F. Grafe and George Henckler were the enterprising men who had the courage and capital to establish the second large mill in Pella in 1856. For many years this mill was located on East First street, just across the street from the present residence of Charlie Dykstra. Before the mill was completed F. W. Waechter took a third interest in the business, thereby greatly adding to its financial strength and making it possible to complete what was at that time one of the largest and best equipped mills in Iowa.

In addition to supplying the local market, much flour was shipped to other towns in Iowa, and even found a ready market in St. Louis. This demanded many barrels for shipping purposes and B. Ten Broek was for a long term of years the leader in supplying this demand. So great was the demand for coopers' work, not only on the part of the mills, but also from the merchants who bought and slaughtered the hogs and shipped the cured meat in barrels, that Ten Broek was often compelled to work almost day and night. For years the mills run in day and night shifts.

## ARRIVALS FROM HOLLAND IN 1856

Beurkens, Jacobus

Es, van Gerrit

Beurkens, J. Mrs.

Es, van Gerrit Mrs.

Beurkens, Barend

Freeke, Dirk

Bentum, van Mijntje

Freeke, Dirk Mrs.

Bentum, van Grietje

Freeke, Jan

Breuklander, Wm.

Gezel, Willem

Breuklander, Wm. Mrs.

Gezel, Wm. Mrs.

Breuklander, Huibertje

Gezel, Jiles

Breuklander, Albertje

Gezel, Isaac

Breuklander, Willem Hz.

Groenewoud, Andries

Bruggeman, Grietje

Gerritsen, H. J.

Blom, Jan

Gerritsen, H. J. Mrs.

Barnhart, Teunis

Gerritsen, Adrianus

Gerritsen, Anna

- Gerritsen, Hendrika  
 Gerritsen, Hendrik  
 Gerritsen, Gerrit  
  
 Gelder, de Mattheus  
 Gelder, de M. Mrs.  
 Gelder, de Gozina  
 Gelder, de Dirk  
 Gelder, de Helena  
 Gelder, de Gerrit  
  
 Genderen, van Jan Mrs.  
 Genderen, van Jan  
 Genderen, van Cornelis  
 Genderen, van Maria  
 Genderen, van Gerrit  
 Genderen, van G. Mrs.  
 Genderen, van Lina  
 Genderen, van Cornelia  
  
 Haar, van der Arie  
 Haar, van der Arie Mrs.  
 Haar, van der Cornelis  
 Haar, van der Gerrit  
 Haar, van der Evertje  
 Haar, van der Elizabeth  
 Haar, van der Mina  
 Haar, van der Eliza  
 Haar, van der Gerritje  
 Haar, van der Adriana  
 Haar, van der Willem  
  
 Haaften, van Jan  
 Haaften, van Jan Mrs.  
  
 Haze, H. P.  
 Haze, H. P. Mrs.  
 Haze, Peter Joan  
 Haze, Peternella Arnolda  
 Haze, Jannetje  
 Haze, Adriana  
 Haze, Andreas  
 Haze, Cornelia Arnolda  
 Haze, Everdina  
 Haze, Aart  
  
 Horst, van der Wm.  
 Horst, van der Wm. Mrs.  
 Horst, van der Pieter  
 Horst, van der Wouter  
 Horst, van der Wm. Jr.
- Hoog, de Cornelis  
 Hoog, de C. Mrs.  
 Hoog, de Leendert  
 Hoog, de Maria  
  
 Hart, van der Gerrit  
 Hart, van der G. Mrs.  
 Hart, van der Evert  
 Hart, van der Wouter  
 Hart, van der Maria  
 Hart, van der Govert  
  
 Heer, de Jan  
 Heer, de Jan Mrs.  
 Heer, de Elizabeth  
 Heer, de Alewijn  
 Heer, de Meyer  
 Heer, de Aart  
  
 Hartman, Pieter  
 Hartman, P. Mrs.  
 Hartman, Jan  
 Hartman, Jannigje  
  
 Hol, Lambertus  
 Hol, L. Mrs.  
 Hol, Martinus Gerrit  
 Hol, Gerrit Martinus  
 Hol, Willem  
 Hol, Bartje  
 Hol, Dirkje  
  
 Hees, van Lukas  
 Hees, van L. Mrs.  
 Hees, van Neeltje  
 Hees, van Dirkje  
 Hees, van Cornelis  
  
 Jong, de Arie  
 Jong, de Arie Mrs.  
 Jong, de Anna  
 Jong, de Elizabeth  
 Jong, de Teuntje  
 Jong, de Arie  
 Jong, de Pietertje  
 Jong, de Alieda Jakoba  
 Jong, de Martinus  
 Jong, de M. Mrs.  
 Jong, de Gerritje  
 Jong, de Daniel  
 Jong, de Gysbert

Jabaay, Arie	Klyn, Hendrika
Jong, de Pieter	Klyn, Adrianus
Jong, de Maria	Klyn, Jana
Iperen, van Koenraad	Kolenbrander, Jan
Iperen, van K. Mrs.	Kolenbrander, Jan Mrs.
Jansen, Willem	Kolenbrander, Dirkje
Jansen, Wm. Mrs.	Kolenbrander, Jannetje
Jansen, Pieter	Kolenbrander, Rikje
	Kolenbrander, Hermanus
	Kolenbrander, Jenneke
Kreek, van der Mattheus	Lankelma, P. C.
Kreek, van der M. Mrs.	Lankelma, P. C. Mrs.
Kreek, van der Wouter	Leeuwen, van Cornelis
Korver, Geertje	Leeuwen, van Adriana
Korver, Stijntje	Leeuwen, van Pieterrella
Korver, Woutje	Leeuwen, van Jacob
Korver, Simon	Leeuwen, van Cornelia
Korver, Willem	
Korver, Gerrit	Messemaker, Willem
Kock, de Jan	Messemaker, Wm. Mrs.
Kock, de Jan Mrs.	Messemaker, Jetje
Kock, de Pietje	Messemaker, Adriaantje
Kock, de Stephanus	Messemaker, Cornelis
Kock, de Frederick	Messemaker, Andries
Kock, de Jan	
Kock, de Antonia	Meyer, Pieter
	Meyer, P. Mrs.
	Meyer, Jannigje
Kuyper, Dirk	Meyer, Pieter Jr.
Kuyper, Dirk Mrs.	Meyer, Jacob
	Meyer, Cornelis
Kock, de Jaantje	Meyer, Aagje
	Meyer, Pieterrella
Klop, E.	
Kleinendorst, Cornelis	Mast, van der Wouter
Kleinendorst, C. Mrs.	Mast, van der W. Mrs.
Kleinendorst, Tennis	Mast, van der Johannes
Kleinendorst, Cornelis	Mast, van der Eliza
	Mast, van der Eliezer
Kamp, Arie	
Kamp, Arie Mrs.	Monster, Jacob
Kamp, Jacob	Monster, J. Mrs.
Kamp, Willem	Monster, Jacob Jr.
Kamp, Grietje	Monster, Corstianus
Kamp, Arie	Monster, Adrianus
Klyn, Arie A.	
Klyn, Arie A. Mrs.	Muilenburg, Dirk
Klyn, Gerrit	Muilenburg, Dirk Mrs.
Klyn, Arie	
	Meer, van der H. G.

McLean, Willem	Schijf, Adrianus
McLean, W. Mrs.	
Poel, van der Andries	Sederel, Corstiaan
Poel, van der A. Mrs.	Sederel, Corstiaan Mrs.
Poel, van der Jaecob	Sederel, Corstiaan Jr.
Poel, van der J. Mrs.	Sederel, Hendrik
Poel, van der Maria	
Poel, van der Arie	Steenhoek, Gysbert
Paardekooper, M.	Schakel, Mennekes
Paardekooper, M. Mrs.	Schakel, M. Mrs.
Paardekooper, Gerrit	Schakel, Leendert
Paardekooper, Willem	Schakel, Bastiaantje
Paardekooper, Pieterrella	Schakel, Jan
Paardekooper, Aantje	Schakel, Teuntje
Paardekooper, Jaantje	Schakel, Arie
Paardekooper, Matthijs	Schakel, Geertje
Paardekooper, Geertje	Schakel, Lukas
Pas, Jan en Zoon	Stoep, van der Andries
	Stoep, van der A. Mrs.
Penning, de Willem	
Penning, de W. Mrs.	Scharf, Willem
Pluimer, Jannigje	Scharf, Wm. Mrs.
	Scharf, Arie
Pothoven, Otto	Scharf, Helena
	Scharf, Engeltje
Peursum, van Peter	Scharf, Wilhelmina
Peursum, van P. Mrs.	Scharf, Maria
Peursum, van George	Scharf, Adriana
Peursum, van Jannigje	
Peursum, van Gerritje	Simons, Simon
Peursum, van Willem	Simons, S. Mrs.
Peursum, van Wilhelmina	Simons, Lijntje
Peursum, van Aart	Simons, Lijbert
Peursum, van Neeltje	Simons, Jan
	Simons, Volkje
Quartel, Koenraad Jacob	Simons, Lena
Quartel, Koenraad J. Mrs.	Simons, Huigje
Rouwert, Jacob	Thomas, Thomas K.
Rouwert, J. Mrs.	
Rouwert, Jaantje	Vos, Abraham Kz.
Rouwert, Willem	
Rouwert, Jannigje	Veenstra, Jan
	Veenstra, Jan Mrs.
Rooijen, van Wouter	Veenstra, Hendrik
	Veenstra, Grietje
Stravers, Dirk	Veenstra, Aart
Stravers, Dirk Mrs.	Veenstra, Herman
	Veenstra, Annie

Veenstra, Mijndert	Wegman, Pieter
Veenstra, Tjitske	Wegman, Dirk
Vogelaar, Willem	Weyerse, Hermanus
Vogelaar, Wm. Mrs.	Weyerse, H. Mrs.
Vogelaar, Teunis	Weyerse, Souverijn
Vogelaar, Leendert	Weyerse, Hermanus Jr.
Vogelaar, Jacob	Weyerse, Maarten
Vogelaar, Willem Jr.	Weyerse, Leendert
Vogelaar, Jannigje	
Vogelaar, Cornelis	Westerlaken, Gysbert
Veldhoen, Aart	Wild, de Jan
Vermeer, Brandt	Wild, de Jan Mrs.
Vermeer, B. Mrs.	Wild, de Trijntje
Vermeer, Gerrit	Wild, de Hendrik
Vermeer, Antonie	Wild, de Albert
Vermeer, Hendrik	Wild, de Peter
Vos, Klaas A. Zs.	Weeda, Arie
Vos, Klaas Mrs.	Weeda, Arie Mrs.
Vos, Andries	Weeda, Arie Jr.
Vos, Adam	Weeda, Johanna
Wegman, Cornelis	Zyl, van der Bart
Wegman, Cs. Mrs.	Zyl, van der B. Mrs.
Wegman, Dina	t'Zelfde, van Adrianus

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#### SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN 1856

As often happens, just when the business development of Pella was at its height, there came a visitation that not only interfered with the growth of the town, but which for a long period of time caused an almost complete stagnation of business.

This was the outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox, in a serious form, and that spread over the entire settlement, both in town and the outlying territory. So great was the fear of this dread sickness that many people would drive miles out of their way to avoid passing through or even near the town. Business that was tributary to Pella sought other trading points. While the fatalities were not numerous, the damage to business was extreme. This was greatly aggravated by the fact that many people still continued to avoid the town months after the last appearance of the sickness. As is often supposed to be the case, misfortunes for Pella did not come singly. For, just when the business affairs were somewhat recovering from the paralyzing effects of the smallpox, came the panic of 1857, which again did much to check the rapid growth which was so marked in the early fifties.

Among many other changes that took place in the various business affairs and institutions of the town in the early years, not the least in number were those of the post office. The first occasion for this was the death of J. Smeenk, who



had served with entire satisfaction for five or six years. He kept the post office in the "Old Pella Store," which for years was located on Washington street, one block west of the Van Stigt corner. His successor was W. L. Baston, who moved the office to the present location of C. Cole's flour store, just west of the American House. In 1856 P. Barendregt received the appointment and kept the office on West Franklin street about two-thirds of a block west of the square and on the south side of the street. On the resignation of Barendregt in 1861 J. M. Huiskamp was appointed and he moved the office to the east side of the square, at about the same location of the present office.

#### THE FIRST BANK IN PELLA

Another important development was that of banking facilities which commenced in the years 1855-56, when Rev. Scholte, who had brought the first printing press to Pella, now also provided the first banking accommodations for the needs of the community. In 1855, under the firm name of Scholte & Grant, he established an exchange office, where some of the purposes of a bank were offered to the business concerns of Pella.

It was not until 1857, however, that a regular banking institution was organized. This was known as the "Central Exchange & Land Office," organized and managed by H. P. Scholte, P. H. Bousquet and John Nollen. After a short time the name of this institution was changed to the "Pella Savings Institution," incorporated under the laws of Iowa by P. H. Bousquet and John Nollen.

Starting in a year of great panic and business depression, with bank failures almost a daily occurrence, it is to the credit of this institution, and because of the absolute faith of the entire community in the ability and integrity of Cashier John Nollen, that this young financial institution weathered the storms that shipwrecked so many older and richer banks. The confidence thus shown in Mr. Nollen by the entire community was not misplaced and never suffered a moment's change throughout his long career as a leading banker of Pella. That he was a tower of strength to the financial interests of Pella and one of the chief factors in building up the old "Pella National Bank" is a tradition in this community.

From the humble beginning in 1857 of the "Central Exchange & Land Office" was developed the solid and important banking concern, known as the Pella National Bank, which after 67 years of continuous and successful business is still known as the oldest and one of the leading banking institutions of Pella.

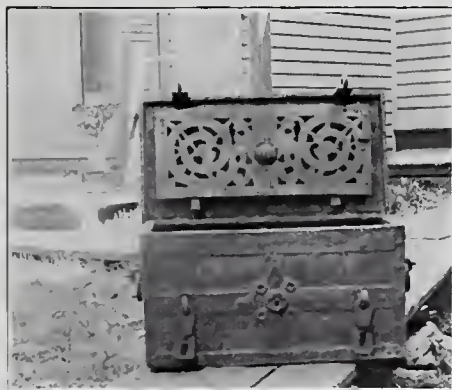
Through the courtesy of the present officials of the bank we are enabled to give below a statement of the first day's banking done in Pella.

#### TRANSCRIPT OF FIRST DAY'S BANKING DONE IN PELLA Deposit & Check Book, No. 1

Central Iowa Exchange, Land & Collecting Agency			
May 15, 1857		May 15, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
James Muntingh	204.40 Cy.	H. P. Scholte	219.75 Cy.
Parker's Express	32.25	Gazette Office	40.09
Henekle & Co., per		By Balance	280.20
J. Nollen	231.45 Cy.		
J. Nollen	46.94		
J. Muntingh	25.00 Cy.		
	<u>540.04</u>		<u>540.04</u>

May 16, 1857		May 16, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
P. H. Bousquet	375.00	J. Nollen	.40
“ “	8.00	Henckle & Co., per	
Henckle & Co., per		J. Nollen	58.10 Cy.
J. Nollen	100.00 Cy.	Gazette Office	9.25
J. Muntingh	27.00 Cy.	P. H. Bousquet	8.00 Cy.
		By Balance	434.25
	<u>510.00</u>		<u>510.00</u>
	<u><u>510.00</u></u>		<u><u>510.00</u></u>
May 18, 1857		May 18, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
H. P. Scholte	7.00	H. P. Scholte	12.00 Cy.
J. Nollen	5.00	Gazette Office	21.00
H. P. Scholte	5.00	H. P. Scholte	200.00
To Balance	261.95	Henckle & Co., per	
		J. Nollen	45.25
		J. Nollen	.70
	<u>278.95</u>		<u>278.95</u>
	<u><u>278.95</u></u>		<u><u>278.95</u></u>
May 19, 1857		May 19, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
L. H. Van Spanckeren	151.00	H. P. Scholte	8.00 Cy.
J. Muntingh	10.00	J. Nollen	5.00 “
Parker's Express	.25	Parker's Express	4.50 “
Gazette Office	.50	Henckle & Co., per	
		J. Nollen	63.25
		By Balance	81.00
	<u>161.75</u>		<u>161.75</u>
	<u><u>161.75</u></u>		<u><u>161.75</u></u>
May 20, 1857		May 20, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
J. Muntingh	5.00 Cy.	J. Muntingh	200.00 Cy.
Pella Brass Band	70.00 Cy.	Pella Brass Band	.50
H. P. Scholte	200.00	Henckle & Co., per	
		J. Nollen	8.50
		By Balance	66.00
	<u>275.00</u>		<u>275.00</u>
	<u><u>275.00</u></u>		<u><u>275.00</u></u>
May 21, 1857		May 21, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
B. F. Keables	25.00 Cy.	H. P. Scholte	62.00 Cy.
J. Muntingh	20.00 “	“ “	38.00
To Balance	55.00		
	<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>
	<u><u>100.00</u></u>		<u><u>100.00</u></u>

May 22, 1857		May 22, 1857	
Deposits		Checks	
P. H. Bousquet, ck. on N. Y.	25.00	Henckle & Co., per	
H. Van Houten	50.00 Cy.	J. Nollen	7.30
J. Nollen	10.00	Gazette Office	.75
Gazette Office	24.50	“ “	5.00
“ “	10.00	J. Nollen	.15
		By Balance	106.30
	119.50		119.50
	119.50		119.50



The transit box of the Dutch which conveyed their gold and valuables to America.

The iron chest or strong box, in which the money of the colonists was brought over from the Netherlands, is still preserved in the Pella National Bank. It was handmade by Dutch blacksmiths in the old country, and is an ingenious piece of work.

In the front of the box is a keyhole, into which the great iron key fits perfectly, but upon turning the key the box fails to unlock. That keyhole is a “blind,” the real one being in the center of the lid, concealed by what appears to be the head of one of the large rivets. A smart tap on the side of this rivet head caused it to turn on a pivot, revealing the true keyhole. One turn of the key moves eight bolts—three on each side and one at each end—that fit in sockets in the wall of the chest. This old box is one of the highly prized relics of Marion County.

# FIRST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION



PELLA NATIONAL BANK IN 1872



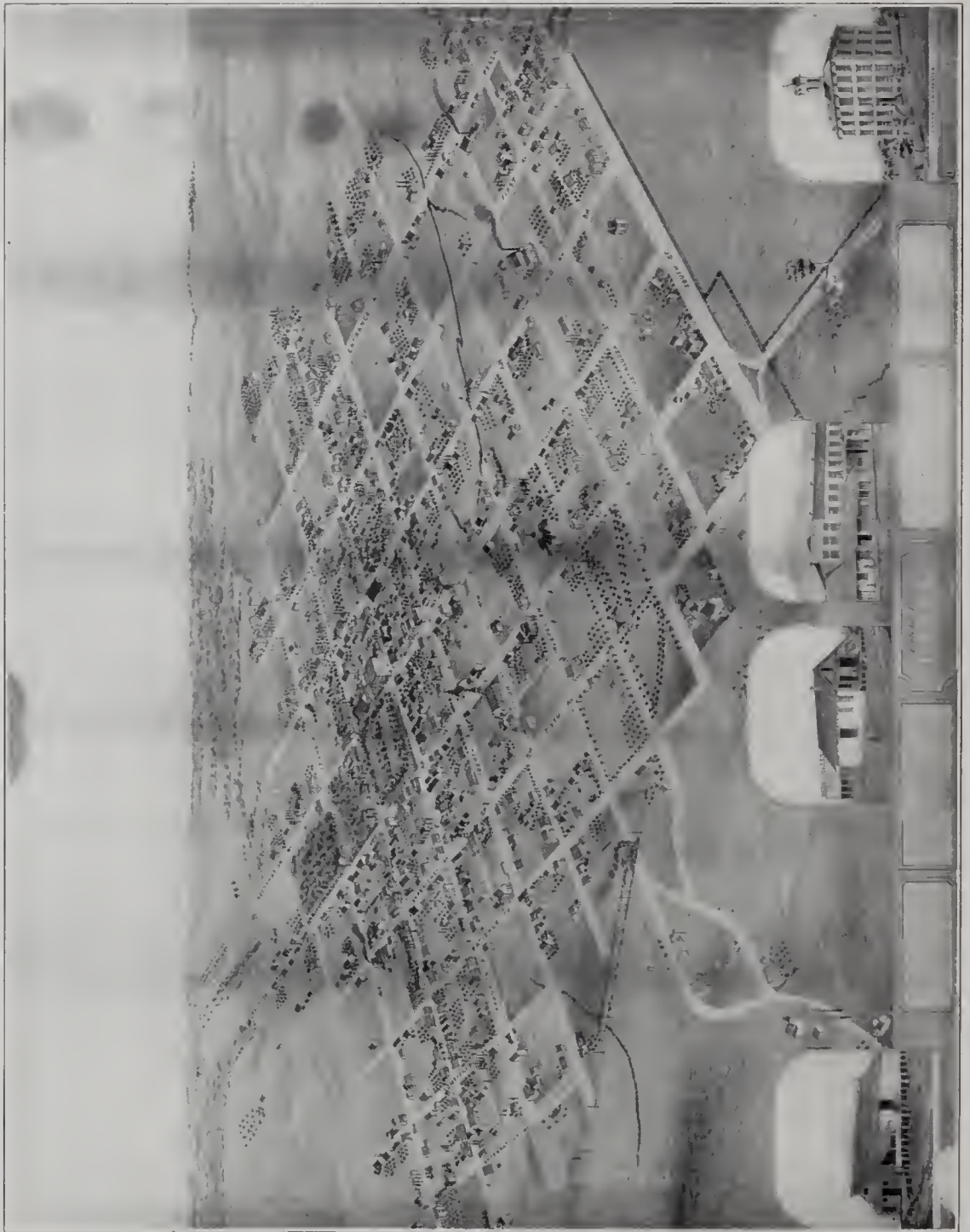
FOUNDERS OF THE PELLA NATIONAL BANK, PELLA, IOWA, 1872



A. N. Kuyher's First Lumber Yard



Blommer's Roller Mills



Birdseye View of Pella in 1857

## ARRIVALS FROM HOLLAND IN 1857

Bruin, de Jacob	Ginkel, van Aagje
Bruin, de J. Mrs.	Ginkel, van Heintje
Bruin, de Jan	Ginkel, van Evertje
Bruin, de Maartje	Ginkel, van Grietje
Bruin, de Cornelis	Ginkel, van Jan
Bruin, de Aaltje	Ginkel, van Gerrit
Bruin, de Heintje	Ginkel, van Ennetje
Bruin, de Joost	Ginkel, van Klaas
	Ginkel, van Willem
Bruinekool, Cornelis	Ginkel, van Albert
Bruinekool, Cs. Mrs.	Ginkel, van Elizabeth
Bruinekool, Hendrik	
Bruinekool, Jacoba	Haan, de Hendrik
Bruinekool, Trijntje	Haan, de H. Mrs.
Bruinekool, Jannigje	Haan, de Jeintje
Bruinekool, Hendrika	Haan, de Frank
Bruinekool, Jan	
Bruinekool, Pieter	Kous, de Frederick
Byer, Hart	Kamp, van der Willem
Byer, Heintje	Kamp, van der Maria Mrs.
Beyer, Gerrit	Kamp, van der Wouter
Beyer, Gysbert	Kamp, van der Gerrit
Beyer, Evertje	Kamp, van der Jan
Bouma, Aart	Myden, van der Gerrit
Bouma, Aart Mrs.	
Bouma, Catharina	Middendorp, Otto
	Middendorp, Willem
Bieshaar, Koendert	Middendorp, Wm. Mrs.
Bieshaar, K. Mrs.	Middendorp, Nennetje
Bieshaar, Jansje	Middendorp, Besseltje
Bieshaar, Evertje	
Bieshaar, Teunis	Nieuwerf, Nicholas
Brake, van der Gerrit	Prenger, de Cornelis
Brake, van der G. Mrs.	Prenger, de Cs. Mrs.
Brake, van der Evertje	Prenger, de Jan
Brake, van der Hannis	Prenger, de Pleuntje
Brake, van der Aartje	
	Plette, Evert
Es, van Albertus	Plette, Evert Mrs.
Es, van Ruth	Plette, Lubertus
Gorter, Jacob	Ploeg, van der Dirk
Gorter, J. Mrs.	Ploeg, van der D. Mrs.
Gorter, Jitske	Ploeg, van der Ruurd
	Ploeg, van der Teerde
	Ploeg, van der Sibbeltje
Ginkel, van Aalt	Peyer, Albert
Ginkel, van Aalt Mrs.	Peyer, Albert Mrs.
Ginkel, van Dirk	Peyer, Hendrik

Polen, van Melis	Stomphorst, Hendrik
Polen, van M. Mrs.	Stomphorst, H. Mrs.
	Stomphorst, Trintje
Roorda, Epke A.	Stomphorst, Jannigje
Roorda, Epke A. Mrs.	Stomphorst, Bessie
Roorda, Hendrik	Stomphorse, Hendrik Wz.
Roorda, Gerrit	
Roorda, Henke	Steeg, van der Gerrit
Roorda, Ruert	Steeg, van der G. Mrs.
	Steeg, van der Jan
Roekel, van Willem	Steeg, van der Aaltje
	Steeg, van der Jansje
	Steeg, van der Gerrit
	Steeg, van der Jacoba
Stuirop, Luig	
Stuirop, Luig Mrs.	Steenbergen, van Wm.
Stuirop, Aaltje	Steenbergen, van Wm. Mrs.
Stuirop, Matje	Steenbergen, van Jannigje
Stuirop, Hendrik	Steenbergen, van Aaltje
Stuirop, Gerritje	Steenbergen, van Willem
Stuirop, Gerrit	Steenbergen, van Aartje
	Steenbergen, van Hendrik
Sneller, Ryer	
Sneller, Aartje	Wal, van der Peter
Sneller, Klaas	Wal, van der Peter Mrs.
Sneller, Christiaan	
	Wild, de Albert
Schakel, Arie	Wild, de Albert Mrs.
	Wild, de Hendrik
Steenhoek, Arie	
Steenhoek, Arie Mrs.	Zahn, G. P. H.



## Leading Events of the Period from 1858-1866

Before the close of the year 1856, five men, who, because of their character and ability, had taken leading parts in the life of the community, were called to their reward.

The death of H. Barendregt and of J. Smeenk has already been mentioned. That of A. E. Dudok occurred on the 8th day of September, 1856. On the 14th day of October, 1858, J. E. Streng died at the early age of forty-one years. Jacob Maasdam, a gifted and devout leader in the religious life of the community, was called home.

These men had all taken a prominent part in the religious, educational and business life of the colony, and their loss was severely felt and sincerely mourned for many years.

While the great panic of 1857, the political unrest that preceded the civil war, and the titanic struggle that followed, naturally had a detrimental effect on the development of the community, yet there was a slow but steady growth during the period.

The two-story brick building still standing on the corner of Franklin street, one block west of the square, was built by F. Botterman and used as a brewery and vinegar works. The brothers, Dirk and Levi Beintema, started a pottery works on the lot now occupied by the B. Buerkens home. Across the street from Beintema Bros., the Mathes Brothers had a stone cutting plant. In 1859 C. M. McClatchy built and operated a large and well-equipped woolen mills, the first industry of the kind in Marion county and, for that matter, in central Iowa. About the same time LeCocq Bros. started a cigar factory on West Washington street, in the location occupied for many years for the same purpose by J. F. LeCocq, Sr. In addition to the plow and wagon shop run by Schif & Veenman from the first beginning of the settlement, Hendrik De Haan and J. H. Markus started a similar factory on East Franklin street. Jan Barneveld carried on an extensive business in stoves, tinware, etc. Mattheus De Haan had bought out George Henkelar, and carried a full line of stoves and tinware. He was located just east of the C. Rhynsburger store. Barneveld was on the corner now occupied by the Van der Meiden blacksmith shop.

In addition to the mercantile establishments that were doing business in 1855, a list of which is found in preceding chapters, the following business concerns had been started:

### GENERAL STORES

J. A. Napjus

P. van der Ley

E. Cowles

Downing & Baker

G. M. Taal

J. E. Alexander

Willem Slob

## OTHER LINES OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS

L. Bach, clothing store	C. Van Stigt, boots and shoes
H. Holst, harness factory	G. H. Hoening, furniture
J. M. Huiskamp, boots and shoes	Doedyns & Koop, furniture

The trades were also well represented. The Schmidt Brothers, Carl and Fritz, opened a cabinetmaking shop and operated a turning lathe. The latter was a great help to the builders. They were located in a one-story frame house on the corner where the John Neiberg residence stands.

One of the leading carpenters and builders of those days was A. G. Gesman, who generally had several carpenters working with him. Of the painters in the first years, Hieronijmus Van Nimwegen was easily the leader.

Not only was steady progress noticeable in the town, but also in the surrounding territory. Here many new farm homes were built and much timber land was cleared and made to produce food for the colonists. East of Pella Teunis Veenschoten had a barley mill, which furnished a cheap and wholesome article of food for the pioneers. In the first year's issue of the Pella's Weekblad we find the following announcement:

"Pearl Barley.—A fine quality of pearl barley can be had at the low price of five cents per pound, at the Veenschoten farm, or at Van Peursum and at G. Ver Steeg's in Pella."

In addition to the lime kiln run by J. A. Toom, another was operated by Jacob Colyn in connection with his brick kiln. This plant was located southwest of town. By the year 1861 there were nine country school houses in the territory around Pella.

Even in those early days the great "Iowa hog" had established his importance as a leading factor in commerce. To give the present generation some idea of the extent to which the raising of hogs had already developed, we give below an article found in the Pella's Weekblad of December 12, 1861:

"In order to give our readers some idea of the large number of hogs slaughtered in Pella, we herewith give the number which some of our merchants have slaughtered in the past week."

G. F. Steegeman.....	70	Jan Napjus.....	150
J. Berkhout.....	150	Baker & Co.....	165
H. De Booy.....	200	H. Van Spankeren.....	125
Geurt Thomassen.....	225	G. M. Taal.....	100
P. van der Ley.....	150	Grafe & Co.....	350
James Muntingh.....	317		
		Total.....	2,002

## MARKET REPORTS

Flour, per 100 lbs., \$1.50@2.00	Potatoes, per bushel, 20@30c
Bacon, smoked, per 100 lbs., \$6.00	Onions, per bushel, 50@60c
Bacon, dry, salt, per 100 lbs., \$3.25	Eggs, per dozen, 6½c
Wheat, per bushel, 39c	Butter, per pound, 8@10c
Corn, per bushel, 15@16c	Hogs, per hundred, \$2.00
Oats, per bushel, 12½@15c	

## COMING OF THE RAILROAD IN 1866

Undoubtedly no event of more far reaching effect on the life and commerce of Pella and vicinity has occurred than the completion of the Des Moines Valley Railroad. For six years the terminus of this road had been at Eddyville, but in 1866 it was completed to Des Moines.

The result was that Pella became the distributing point for a large territory including all of Marion, the greater part of Jasper and the western part of Mahaska counties. For nine years, or up to 1875 when a railroad came to Knoxville, Pella was one of the leading shipping and commercial centers of this part of Iowa. To give present day citizens some idea of the scope of the business done her, we give a summary of th goods handled by the railroad in 1873.

## BUSINESS DONE BY RAILROAD AT PELLA DURING THE YEAR 1873

	Pounds
11 cars of horses.....	220,000
143 cars of cattle.....	2,516,000
476 cars of hogs.....	6,734,000
13 cars of sheep.....	156,000
Mess pork.....	955
Lard and tallow.....	115,125
Hides.....	86,095
Wool.....	53,770
Wheat.....	3,843,750
Corn.....	120,000
Oats.....	4,659,735
Flour.....	1,093,960
Grass seed.....	46,730
Wool.....	20,000
Potatoes.....	1,982,905
Stone and brick.....	894,070
Agricultural implements.....	115,270
Eggs and butter.....	709,445
Household goods.....	87,420
Merchandise.....	306,570

Money realized by the railroad on above freight, \$40,739.35; money received by the railroad for freight delivered at Pella, \$52,930.91; money received for tickets sold during the year, \$16,860.65; total, \$110,361.31.

By the completion of two other lines of railroad through Marion county, Pella lost a considerable part of this trade. This is shown by the following table of shipments for a later period.

## Shipments from Pella during six months ending November 30, 1879:

	Car Loads
Oats.....	167
Corn.....	35
Wheat.....	53
Butter and eggs.....	40
Potatoes.....	183
Hogs.....	146

Cattle .....	31
Rock .....	17
Merchandise .....	12
Household goods .....	20

This temporary check to the business and growth of the city was scarcely noticeable except in the statistics of the place. Surrounded as it was by so fertile a country and having tributary to it an increasingly large population of industrious and thrifty people, it has continued to remain a place of considerable commercial importance.

#### BUSINESS HOUSES IN 1881

In 1881 there were two exclusive dry goods stores—J. S. Baker was located where the Farmers' National Bank is, and L. Bach where the Model Clothing is now doing business.

There were eleven stores carrying general merchandise with the following named proprietors: G. F. Stegeman, G. Thomassen, William Slob, Kruidenier Brothers, Beard & Scholte, H. De Booy, C. Rhynsburger, B. G. Bowen, John Dykstra, B. H. Van Spanckeren and John D. Gaass.

There were six exclusive grocery stores, two hardware stores, two dealers in stoves and tinware, three harness shops, two furniture stores, three dealers in boots and shoes and four drug and book stores.

There were three grain dealers, two banks, two lumber yards, two grist mills, two woolen mills, one livery stable, two elevators, five hotels, six saloons, three weekly papers.

At that time Pella boasted of one university, three public schools and twelve churches.



The old restaurant formerly conducted by Dena Vander Pol. To the extreme right will be found Mrs. Vander Pol, her son, James, and daughter, Katie, now Mrs. Wagaman, of Prairie City.

# Origin and Development of the Churches

The nature of this book will not permit us to go into all the doctrinal and denominational controversies that marked the early church history of the community. But we would not do justice to the devout and God-fearing pioneers of the early days, if we failed to emphasize the fact, that with all their energy and enthusiasm along the lines of material development, the religious life of the community received first and paramount attention. No other characteristic is so marked in the history of our forefathers, than their devotion to their religious principles; and all the struggles and privations incident to life in the wilderness were not permitted to interfere with the proper exercise and observance of the worship of the God in whom they put their trust.

It has already been stated that before a church building had been erected, services were held each Sabbath day in the home of G. H. Overkamp. Rev. H. P. Scholte led the religious services in the beginning, but owing to doctrinal differences it was not long before several group of worshippers were formed. Prior to 1856 none of these groups were identified with any of the organized denominations, but formed independent congregations with their own laws and regulations.

The leaders of the four groups of which we have a record are, of the first, Rev. H. P. Scholte.

Of the second, Rev. A. J. Betten, J. Maasdam, A. C. Kuyper, K. De Hoog, I. Overkamp and G. H. Overkamp.

Of the third, J. Van den Berge, A. Nultenbok, Oosterling, and W. De Haan.

The fourth group, consisting of about twenty members, met at the house of D. Van Ham.

## THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OF PELLA

The First Reformed Church of Pella, Iowa, is the first Reformed church that was organized in Iowa or anywhere west of the Mississippi river. It is the mother church of the Particular Synod of Iowa. It was organized in 1856 by Dr. A. C. Van Raalte.

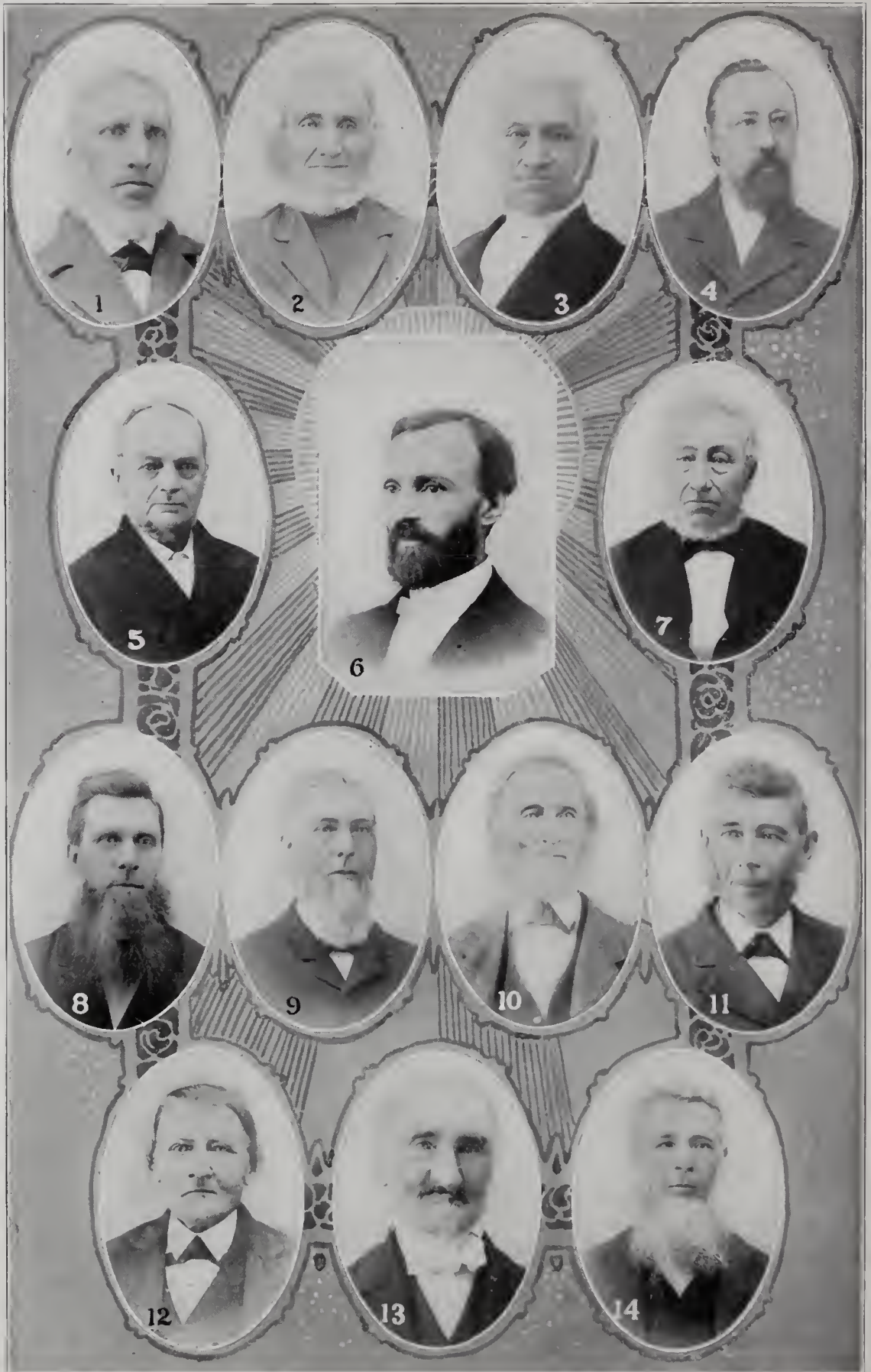
The date of the Holland settlement of which Pella was the center under the leadership of Rev. H. P. Scholte, was in 1847. But the religious interests of the community for the first nine years after its settlement were served by an independent church organization called "De Christelikje Kerk." The causes for the new organization were in the main twofold. First, some misunderstanding that arose between Rev. Scholte and his church. Second, a feeling of the need of fellowship with other Christian churches. So a majority of the membership of "De Christelikje Kerk" determined to seek affiliation with the Reformed churches in Michigan, and consequently invited Dr. A. C. Van Raalte to come to show them the way in which they must proceed. He came as a representative of the Classis of Holland and with power to organize a church.

On September 19, 1856, the organization was effected and the new Consistory was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa. Dr. Van Raalte remained with them for a few weeks, preaching for them



DR. P. J. OGGEL  
1st Minister of First Reformed  
Church

# First Consistory of the First Reformed Church



1. Pieter Preesman. 2. Dirk Synhorst. 3. Isaac Overkamp. 4. Jan Jansma. 5. J. F. LeCocq. 6. Rev. Egbert Winter. 7. G. H. Overkamp. 8. K. Van Stigt. 9. H. Kuyper. 10. A. Van de Roovaart. 11. H. Wormhoudt. 12. A. B. Van Zante. 13. J. Hospers. 14. A. Van Stigt.

on Sunday and doing pastoral work during the week; and his labors were abundantly blessed, many people uniting with the church on confession of their faith. In those days there were meetings of the consistory two or three times every week and at every meeting there were those who desired to unite with the church. The words of Acts 2:47 were literally applicable to the First Church of Pella at that time: "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." On October 7, 1856, the consistory called a fast-and-prayer-day and the members of the church were instructed to beseech the Lord for guidance of the Holy Spirit in the selection of a minister of the Gospel for the church, which selection was to be made at a meeting of the congregation held in the evening of that day. The choice of the congregation was Dr. Van Raalte, and he was called. From correspondence of that time it is known that Dr. Van Raalte was very much inclined to accept the call; but on account of an urgent letter which he received from the secretary of the board of education, stating that his presence could not be spared in Holland, Mich., in connection with the venture of Hope Academy, he declined the call. One can hardly help wondering what would have been the result for the development of the Reformed Church in America in the middle west if Van Raalte had accepted. One result would have been more than probable. Hope College would have been founded at Pella and possibly Central at Holland, Mich.

Now followed three years of fruitless effort to secure a pastor. They issued a second call on Dr. Van Raalte. They further called Dr. Brummelkamp from the Netherlands, as also Dr. Donner from the same country. At last, in the beginning of 1860, Rev. P. J. Oggel accepted a second call from the First Church and he soon after began his work in this field.

The following pastorates have left their marks upon the church: Rev. P. J. Oggel, 1860-63; Dr. Egbert Winter, 1866-83; Dr. William Moerdyk, 1886-89; Dr. Peter De Pree, 1891-96; Dr. Henry J. Veldman, 1888-91; Rev. John Van Westenburg, 1902-95; Rev. S. Van der Werf, 1905-1913; Rev. Wesselink, 1913.

The church at present supports three ministers: Dr. J. Oltmans, missionary in Japan; Rev. John R. Mulder, teacher of Bible and college pastor at Central College; Rev. John Wesselink, in their own pulpit.

The present building is over fifty years old. It was built on the installment plan during the years 1869-72, as they had the money to pay for material and labor. It was completed without aid from the outside and cost originally about \$13,000. The building has been remodeled a few times since that date, especially on the inside, the last change being in the basement, which was equipped for Sunday School work in 1920. But in the main the structure has remained as originally put up.

The congregation at present numbers 675 members in full communion, with a Sunday School enrollment of 659. The total contributions for benevolent purposes in 1921 was \$10,653 and for home support \$11,683.

## THE SECOND REFORMED CHURCH

The congregation of the Second Reformed Church of Pella was organized the 13th day of February, 1863. The first pastor was Rev. Abram Thompson, who served the congregation from 1863 to 1874, with the exception of about one year. In the fall of 1871 the Classis of Illinois called Rev. Thompson to act as stated supply in Pekin, Ill. In December of 1872 he returned to Pella and again took up the work as pastor, in which he continued until April, 1874, when he accepted a call as rector of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

No pastor ever served a congregation in Pella, who was so universally loved and respected as the Rev. Abram Thompson. This feeling was not confined to

the members of his congregation, but included members of every denomination in the city, and people of every walk in life. When it became known to the community that he had accepted the call from Rutgers College, the grief of the entire community was deep and genuine, and when he came to Pella to visit the people whom he loved, in 1882, it was arranged to hold the services in the First Reformed Church building, as no other room in Pella was large enough to hold the vast audience that came to hear him. On Sunday evening, July —, 1882. Dr. Thompson preached his last sermon in Pella, before an audience that crowded the capacity of the First Church.

Four years later, in September, 1886, the entire community was saddened by the news of his death.

The first consistory of the Second Reformed Church chosen at a congregational meeting held the 13th day of February, 1863, was as follows: Elders, Adrianus Kuyper and Teunis Schenk. Deacons, J. Muntingh and J. Napjes.

From the church hand book of June 1, 1919, we give the following:

#### ANNALS

- 1863—February 13, organization of Second Reformed Church.
- 1863—Sunday School organized.
- 1864—First Church building erected.
- 1876—First parsonage bought.
- 1877—Woman's Missionary Society organized.
- 1889—Christian Endeavor Society organized.
- 1900—Second parsonage built.
- 1902—Pipe organ installed.
- 1906—Support of foreign missionary undertaken.
- 1909—Second Church dedicated, April 4, 1909.
- 1909—Pipe organ installed.
- 1913—Mizpah Guild organized.

#### PASTORATES

- Abram Thompson, home missionary, 1863-1870.
- Abram Thompson, pastor, 1870-1875.
- H. R. Schermerhorn, pastor, 1875-1878.
- Cyrus Cort, stated supply, 1881-1882.
- G. Huyser, pastor, 1883-1885.
- A. N. Wykoff, stated supply, 1886-1887.
- G. H. Sharpley, pastor, 1888-1892.
- Ambrose C. Smith, stated supply, 1893-1893.
- James Ossewaarde, pastor, 1894-1898.
- Lawrence Dykstra, pastor, 1899-1901.
- William J. Van Kersen, pastor, 1902-1910.
- B. F. Brinkman, pastor, 1910-1917.
- Henry M. Bruins, pastor, 1917.

The present enrollment shows a church membership of 507.

Members of the consistory: Elders, H. W. Pietenpol, vice president; D. G. Gosseling, treasurer; S. B. Baron, clerk; P. G. Gaass, E. M. Cole, Frank LeCocq and C. Boat.

Deacons: A. T. Klein, H. Veenstra, A. C. Van Houweling, A. B. Van Houweling, M. Vander Linden, E. A. Roorda and A. D. Versteeg.



## SUNDAY SCHOOL

Enrollment, 445. General superintendent, S. B. Baron. Divisional: Adult, A. B. Van Houweling. Young people, Chas. F. Dykstra. Children, Mrs. M. Vander Linden. Secretary and treasurer, Earl Boat. Librarian, S. N. Van Vliet.

## THE THIRD REFORMED CHURCH OF PELLA

The Third Reformed Church was the seventh of that denomination to be organized in Iowa. A committee appointed by the Classis of Illinois met at the Second Reformed Church on Thursday, November 5, 1868. This committee consisted of Rev. E. Winter, Rev. P. De Pree, Rev. Abram Thompson, Elders A. Kuyper and A. Klyn.

At this meeting the organization of the Third congregation was effected and the following officers were chosen: Elders, D. H. De Haan and D. Van Zante; deacons, C. Blom and C. Bieshaar.

At the first congregational meeting held January 1, 1869, it was decided to call a minister and the consistory was authorized to take the necessary action to bring this about. At the second congregational meeting of January 27, 1869, J. De Haan offered to furnish a residence for a parsonage, rent free for one year. It was decided to issue a call on Dr. J. H. van Veen of Groningen, Netherlands, which led to a correspondence lasting nine months. This call was not accepted. A call was then issued to Rev. K. Weiland of Rydott, Ill., and this call was accepted. Rev. Weiland was ordained as pastor May 15, 1870. The Methodist Church building had been purchased March 28, 1870, for the sum of \$2,500.00.

November 21, 1870, a Men's Missionary Society of 32 members was organized. April 8, 1870, was organized and it was decided that all the Sunday School exercises should be in the Holland language.

In the spring of 1875 Rev. Weiland accepted a call to another field. This was preceded by serious misunderstanding between the minister and the consistory which involved the entire congregation and seriously affected the harmony and growth of the young church. Four months later Rev. Zubli, a Presbyterian minister of Kansas, was engaged, at a salary of \$800.00, to take charge of the church for one year. Again the congregation passed through dark days. The conduct of the minister led to much scandal and finally, in July, 1876, he suddenly disappeared and a few days later notified the consistory by letter that he had resigned.

In October, 1876, Rev. F. Rederus, having been called and accepted, took up the work as pastor. From this time on there was great improvement. His work was greatly blessed and many new members joined the church. A larger and better church building was bought in 1870 and entirely paid for. In May, 1882, J. De Haan gave \$600.00 to the church fund, with the understanding that he and his family were to have the exclusive use of a certain seat in the church until 1887. In February, 1887, bought a residence and rented it to the church for a parsonage at \$78 per year. Owing to the condition of his health, Rev. Rederus felt compelled to resign in April, 1886. Less than a month later, May 8, 1886, God called him to his reward. He had served the congregation faithfully for ten years and his work was blessed in the upbuilding of the congregation and the conversion of many.

Rev. Jan Smit accepted a call from the church and took up the work in November, 1886. Under his leadership the congregation again commenced to grow

and many new members were added to it. April 2, 1888, the present parsonage was purchased for \$2,000.00. October 8th, Rev. Smit resigned. A number of calls were issued, but not accepted, and the congregation was without a regular pastor for nearly two years.

In July, 1894, Rev. H. Douwstra was called and accepted the call. He was ordained December 2, 1894, and served the church acceptably until November 25, 1901. Under his leadership the congregation grew and the greatest harmony prevailed in every department. In August, 1900, about \$2,000.00 was raised for the purpose of enlarging the church building. In May, 1903, hymn books in the English language were purchased for the Sunday School. June, 1918, to hold the morning service and the Sunday School service in the English language.

In August, 1902, Rev. H. J. Pietenpol, having accepted a call from the congregation, took up his work and served with great ability and with marked success until August, 1908. In 1904 more than \$2,000.00 was expended in enlarging and modernizing the parsonage. The three years following, from October, 1908, to November, 1911, Rev. P. A. Bouma was the pastor, and under his leadership the work of the congregation was greatly enlarged, both at home and in the foreign field. The mission for India was allotted a yearly sum of \$350.00. In June, 1909, it was decided to support Miss Josephine Ter Winkel as the missionary for the Third Church in India, at a salary of \$650.00 a year, which in 1918 was advanced to \$700.00.

November 8, 1911, a call was issued on Rev. W. Bekkering, which he accepted, and he commenced his work in December, 1911. Because of increasing ill health his pastorate was not of long duration, but was signally blessed. He preached his last sermon on Sunday, September 19, 1915, and went to his reward on the 11th day of October, 1915.

After a second call had been made on Rev. P. Braak, in June, 1916, he accepted and was ordained March 9, 1916. Under his able and devout ministration the congregation grew in power and influence. Twenty-five families were added to the congregation and 85 individual members.

It had long been felt that the increasing number of members required a larger and more modern church building, and under the aggressive leadership of their pastor it was decided in June, 1916, to build if the pledge of \$16,000.00 could be secured from the congregation. The last service in the old church building was held on Sunday, September 10, 1916. The building was sold for \$800.00, and the present commodious and modern building was dedicated May 24, 1917. The building, including the clock and furnishings complete, cost something over \$30,000.00. This sum was all covered by pledges payable on or before January 1, 1919.

In September, 1920, Rev. P. Braak accepted a call to Lansing, Ill. His departure was deeply regretted, not only by the members of the Third Church, but by a host of warm friends in the city.

The present pastor, Rev. George Hankamp, was called in July, 1921, and commenced his work September, 1921. While his pastorate is as yet of short duration, his work has already been marked by a spirit of harmony and enthusiasm in every department of congregational activity, and the promise of a long and fruitful service in this part of God's vineyard is bright. Not only is he popular with the members of the Third Church, but in the short time that he has served in Pella, his able sermons attract many others every Lord's day.

In all these years the work of janitor has been carried on by but three men. Mr. Arie Van Drunen served in this capacity during the first winter. Mr. Teunis

Van Arkel from 1870 to 1890, and since that date, for 28 years the present janitor, Mr. B. Van Ommen, has served to the satisfaction of the entire congregation.

As given in the Church History published in 1918, the church has a membership of 160 families and 400 individual members. The members of the consistory as given in the History of 1918 are: Elders, N. Bogaards, G. B. Kolenbrander, John De Kock, N. Vander Linden, D. De Bruin. Deacons, H. W. Kolenbrander, G. Van Zee, G. Bennink, A. Veldhuizen and John Ter Louw.

### THE FIRST CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

August 2, 1866, a group of 42 persons met and passed a resolution to the effect that they withdrew from membership in the First Reformed Church of Pella and declared their intention of forming a new congregation. On the 5th of August members of the consistory were chosen and on the 12th of the same month the consistory was formally confirmed.

Thus was organized the First Christian Reformed Church, which today is one of the largest congregations in Pella. The first pastor, Rev. H. R. Koopmans, was ordained as minister on October 27, 1867. A commodious brick parsonage was built across the street from the church building.

The second pastor, Rev. J. Noordewier, was ordained as pastor on October 10, 1869. He was a gifted and devout young minister, full of zeal for the work, and under his ministration the young congregation grew in numbers and influence. In August, 1871, Rev. Noordewier accepted a call from Kalamazoo, Mich., to the great sorrow of the people whom he had served so acceptably and faithfully.

The congregation issued a call on Rev. W. Coelingh of Holland, which was accepted, and he was ordained as the third pastor of the church on the 17th day of December, 1871. Here he served well and faithfully and with marked success until 1874, when he accepted a call to Zeeland, Mich.

The fourth pastor, Rev. S. Baron, was ordained as pastor of the church August 13, 1876. He was a devout and earnest minister, but his health was greatly impaired, and while he labored faithfully here, there was more or less friction in the congregation and the growth of the church did not advance. On July 24, 1881, at his own request, and because his failing health did not permit him to continue the arduous work, he laid down the work as pastor. In 1889 God called His faithful servant to his reward.

He was succeeded by Rev. E. Broene, who began his work as pastor August 26, 1883. During his ministry of about three years there was substantial growth in the congregation and renewed harmony and enthusiasm. In 1886 he accepted a call to Drenthe, Mich. He died in Michigan in 1911 and was buried in Grand Rapids.

In October, 1887, Rev. J. B. Hoekstra became the sixth pastor of the church and labored here with great zeal and with blessing on his efforts. Many new members were added to the congregation. He accepted another call in August, 1891.

The seventh pastor, Rev. J. Manni, took up his work here on September 18, 1892. That he was the right man for the responsible place was soon manifested. Not only did the congregation grow in numbers, but under his leadership the following congregations were organized in the vicinity: At Leighton in 1893, at Peoria in 1894 and at Sully in 1896. After five years of faithful and fruitful labor, he accepted a call from Passaic, N. J.

In August, 1898, Rev. J. Keizer arrived in Pella and became the eighth pastor. Although his ministry here lasted less than four years, it was marked by a steady growth in the congregation, and by the addition of several new congregations in the territory surrounding Pella. These were at Galesburg and Otley, and also the Second Christian Reformed congregation at Pella. In April, 1902, Rev. Keizer moved to Kalamazoo, Mich. His faithful service here is remembered with gratitude by the people he served.

Dr. J. Timmerman was the ninth pastor and he was ordained to the work in October, 1902. While his term of service was not of long duration, as he was called to another charge in the summer of 1904, his work and the success he achieved will long be remembered by the members of the church.

The tenth pastor, Rev. T. Van der Ark, came as pastor in April, 1905. He was a preacher of unusual power and his work was greatly blessed, especially among the younger membership of the church. There was a substantial growth in the congregation and a new and modern parsonage was constructed. In March, 1910, he accepted a call to Dretthe, Mich., and left Pella to the deep regret of the entire congregation.

His successor, Rev. C. De Leeuw, was the eleventh pastor and he was ordained July 17, 1910. He served the congregation with zeal, and as he was a man of great talent and fervor his ministry was marked with spiritual growth and the material advancement of the church. He did much in the nine years of his service to place the First Christian Reformed Church in the foreground of the leading congregations of Pella.

The present pastor, Rev. J. De Haan, has served since August, 1920. He is a fearless and eloquent preacher of the word and many people of Pella who are not affiliated with the congregation are often seen at the Sunday services, drawn by the power of sermons. It is the hope of the church and of many others in Pella that the two years of his sojourn thus far are but the beginning of many years of faithful service here in Pella.

The present enrollment given is as follows: Families connected with the church, 200. Individual members, 420. Sunday School, 200. Catechistical Class, 200. Young Men's Society, 19. Ladies' Aid, 66. Young Ladies' Society, 17. Girls' Society, 40.

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#### THE PELLA BAPTIST CHURCH

The first church organization was effected about six miles south of Pella at the home of Israer C. Curtis, in December, 1844, with six members, and was known as the Aurora Missionary Baptist Church. In 1858 they voted to move the organization to the village of Pella.

The first church building was erected in 1857, but owing to a division of the membership, a second church was organized, and the building of the first church was sold to pay indebtedness. The membership dwindled, and in 1863 they disbanded.

Soon after this a group of Baptists, who had not belonged to either of the churches, consummated a new organization and worshipped in the College Chapel.

The present house of worship was erected in 1874, but not till 1887 was the auditorium completed, this being made possible then by the second church disposing of their property and uniting in a common effort. In 1907 the building was remodeled and the pipe organ installed.

## LIST OF PASTORS

1844-54—Occasional monthly preaching.	1889-90—Rev. John Stewart.
1854-58—Rev. E. H. Scarff.	1891-93—Rev. J. D. Burr.
1861-69—Rev. E. H. Searff.	1894-97—Rev. C. E. Farr.
1870-72—Rev. J. R. Shanafelt.	1898-99—Rev. F. E. Butler.
1872-74—Rev. E. C. Spinney.	1900-05—Rev. G. C. Peck.
1875-76—Rev. T. W. Powell.	1905-06—Rev. Z. H. Lewis.
1876-78—Rev. H. R. Mitchell.	1906-10—Rev. A. LeGrand.
1878-80—Rev. Charles Payne.	1910-14—Rev. J. W. Bailey.
1880-81—Rev. L. A. Dunn.	1914-16—Rev. J. W. Coulston.
1881-85—Rev. F. F. Thickstun.	1917-20—Robert Carroll.
1885-86—Rev. W. H. Dorward.	1920 —A. C. Droz.
1886-89—Rev. F. E. Britten.	

## THE ORGANIZATION

Mrs. R. H. Van Spanekeren, Clerk.	Sunday School
P. H. Stubenrauch, Financial Secretary.	
A. C. Kuyper, Treasurer.	H. H. Vander Ploeg, Superintendent.
Miss J. M. Mouie, Benevolence Treasurer.	J. H. Chochrane, Chorister.
E. J. Van Gorp, Chairman Social Com.	Lueile Choehrane, Pianist.
John Braafhart, Chairman Ushers Com.	
Board of Trustees	Board of Deacons
H. P. Van Gorp,	
H. H. Sadler,	H. J. Vanden Berg,
R. A. Awtry,	F. M. Frush,
Henry Bruinekool,	J. F. Mourie,
F. R. Gambell,	B. A. Awtry.
A. P. De Reus.	

## THE LADIES AID SOCIETY

Visiting Committee	Floral Committee
Mrs. J. M. Cox,	Mrs. A. P. De Reus,
Mrs. E. Dennis,	Mrs. R. A. Awtry.
Mrs. N. Firth,	
Mrs. G. Van Houten,	Linen Committee
Mrs. J. Van Zante,	Miss Dirkie Hoogland.
Mrs. Mourie.	

## BAPTIST ORGANIZATIONS AND OUR RELATIONS TO THEM

The Pella Baptist Church is associated with seventeen others to form the Oskaloosa Baptist Association. This Association holds an annual meeting of delegates from the various churches for the discussion of matters of common interest to the churches.

This church is also a part of the Iowa Baptist State Convention, which includes all the Baptist Churches of Iowa. The Convention holds an annual meeting for discussion of matters of importance to the Baptists of the state as a whole.

We also belong to the constituency of the Northern Baptist Convention, which is the largest organization of the Baptists of the north part of the United States. This convention holds an annual meeting in the interest of our great denominational activities and enterprises. It is our greatest annual gathering.

The General Convention of the Baptists of North America holds a meeting every three years. It is designed to bring together representatives of all the

Baptists of the continent, in the interests of good-fellowship and mutual inspiration.

The Baptist World Alliance represents the Baptists of the whole world and especially of the United States, Canada and England. It holds a meeting every five years which is intended to be mainly inspirational.

#### THE SECOND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

In the year 1897, Rev. R. Van der Kieft, an Evangelist, arrived in Pella from Holland. At that time the Fourth Reformed Congregation was without a regular Pastor and they engaged Rev. Van der Kieft to preach for them. Later it was the desire, both of the congregation and of Rev. Van der Kieft, that he should be ordained as a minister of the Reformed Church, and he made an application to be examined and ordained. This was not granted and a number of the present members of the 2nd Christian Reformed Congregation organized that Congregation under the leadership of Rev. Van der Kieft, who was ordained as a Minister of that denomination, and the congregation was received in full fellowship.

For a time services were held in the old City Hall, but a few weeks later the church building was purchased, where the Congregation still worships.

The first members of the Consistory were: Elders, James Muntingh, W. J. Midendorp, W. den Hartog. Deacons, Herman Bogaard, Jan Bloem, H. Ryken.

Rev. R. Van der Kieft served the Congregation as Pastor for ten years. His work was greatly blessed and he enjoyed the earnest support and loyal co-operation of the entire membership. When, at the end of this period, he accepted a call to Michigan, it was a matter of sincere regret to the Congregation.

A call was then made to Rev. Van der Berg, of Nebraska, which was accepted. He served the Congregation for four years during which the Church grew in membership under his devoted leadership. When he accepted a call from the Reformed Church in Kilduff, Iowa, it again left the 2nd Church without a Pastor.

At a congregational meeting it was decided to issue a call on Rev. Fles, which was accepted. He served the congregation with ability and devotion for a period of four years, during which the greatest harmony prevailed and the Church was built up and strengthened under his Pastorate.

Owing to the failing health of Mrs. Fles and the advanced age of the Pastor, he was compelled to ask for his release, which was granted. His departure was the occasion for deep regret on the part of the entire Congregation.

The following five years after the departure of Rev. Fles, the Congregation was ably and acceptably served by the Rev. G. G. Haan. At the end of five years as Pastor he accepted a call from the Reformed Congregation of Bethel.

From July, 1921, the Congregation has been under the leadership of the present Pastor, Rev. Walkotten. While he has served but a short time, the Congregation is greatly pleased with his work and the greatest harmony and goodwill prevails in every department of the Church. It is the earnest hope of the membership that the Congregation will enjoy the leadership of the Rev. Walkotten for many years to come.

The Church is free from debt and own the modern parsonage on East First street, and the church building.

The present Consistory is composed of the following members: Elders, Hendrikus van der Kieft, Wm. Huiser, T. Zylstra, Nickolaas Booi. Deacons, Merijn Van Gorp, Leendert Wielaard, Jacob Kuyk, Teunis Van Dyke. Superintendent of Sunday School, L. Braam.

## HISTORICAL RECORD OF M. E. CHURCH OF PELLA, IOWA

The articles of incorporation of Methodist Episcopal church of Pella, Iowa, are dated May 21, 1855. They are gotten up in the form prescribed by the church discipline, and are signed by the following named church trustees: Green T. Clark, N. L. Baston, J. F. Woodside, R. G. Hamilton, John B. Hamilton, Horace Strickland and J. Greenwood, and countersigned by Joseph Brooks, presiding elder of Ottumwa district. They bear the following indorsement: "Filed for record June 4, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M. and recorded June 7, 1855, Book 'F,' page No. 489. D. Stanfield, recorder of Marion county, Iowa." Also as follows: "Received in church and recorded on page No. 16. R. G. Hamilton, recording steward."

The church at this early date was designated as "Pella Circuit," with as many as seven places for preaching, as follows: Six Mile, Ramey, Pella, Hamilton, Centre, Rochester, Prairie College.

The second quarterly conference was held at Pella, Iowa, January 7, 1865, for "Pella Circuit" at which meeting Jack Ramey was appointed secretary, with the following official members in attendance: E. R. Frost, preacher in charge of circuit; Henry Richardson, C. S.; George Bennett, C. S.; Jack Ramey, C. S.; B. F. Van Leuven, L. P.

At this meeting the preacher in charge makes the following report: "I have visited eighty-five families the past quarter, conversed with them on the subject of religion, instructed the children, and offered prayer in every family, except two or three. I have also received twelve probationers and have received by letter: Jacob Reynolds, Miss S. C. Reynolds, Daniel Satchel, Maria Satchell, Rev. B. F. Van Leuven and Julia A. Van Leuven; also Nancy Riggen. Dismissed by letter: J. L. Correll, Joanna Correll, R. Dawson and M. A. Dawson."

Of course these are not all of the minutes of the second quarterly conference, and there are many more names that could be given that would at once be recognized and recollected by the older people of our community. When or where the first quarterly meeting of the conference year 1865 was held, the records do not show, or they have been lost or misplaced, but it is quite evident that between 1855, the date of the articles of incorporation, and the year 1865 there were different presiding elders, as well as many changes of preachers in charge, but as near as we can ascertain with any degree of certainty, a meeting or conference was held at Oskaloosa, January 1, 1853, at which time the appointments already named, were located, embracing all the territory lying between the Des Moines river and Skunk river, from Monroe to Oskaloosa, Monroe being formerly called "Tools Point" and known as such in the early years of the Methodist Church. At this meeting of January 1, 1853, the presiding elder was Rev. John Hayden, and the preacher in charge was D. T. Sweem. In the conference year of 1854 and 1855, the preacher in charge was Rev. G. H. Clark, and the presiding elder was Rev. Wm. Simpson. At the quarterly conference held in Pella, March 15, 1856, authority was given the trustees to erect a suitable church building in Pella, as it was considered that the membership of this particular appointment was amply sufficient to justify such proceeding, the presiding elder, the Rev. Wm. Simpson, giving his endorsement to such movement, so that a building committee, consisting of John Greenwood, R. G. Hamilton and Luke Stallard was appointed and ordered to at once proceed to plan and carry to completion such enterprise. The Rev. T. T. Henderson was the preacher in charge, having been appointed by the district conference in 1856 to succeed G. H. Clark. In the intervening time the building committee had secured a suitable lot on which to build, and a subscription of some considerable amount of money, and built the church to com-

pletion in 1857. The building was located on the west side of Lot No. 8, Block No. 70, across the alley, east of the present public school building named Webster.

Happily the building committee was made up of two of the most experienced carpenters known in all the country roundabout, namely, Greenwood and Hamilton. The responsibility, however, of planning and leading in the work was thrown upon Mr. R. G. Hamilton, and the foundation was done by Mr. Luke Stallard, a native of England, who had learned his trade in that country, working at it for many years before coming to America, so that no better workmen could be employed, from the foundation to roof, than this committee, a full guarantee for as substantial a building as could at all be erected.

So the first Methodist Episcopal church in Pella was ordered, provided for, and built and occupied in the year 1857, just about ten years subsequent to the time of the arrival of the Hollanders from the Netherlands, and their landing on a spot they named "Pella." The exact date of the dedication of the completed church is not mentioned, but evidently it must have been near the middle part, or towards the latter part of the year 1857. The building thus erected was a frame construction, 30 feet east and 40 feet north and south, with double front door in the south end, fronting on "Peace Street," with sundry windows on the east and west sides, and two also in the north end, all for light and ventilation. The customary brick flue, extending from the overhead ceiling, through the attic and roof, was also provided for the usual stove heating arrangement incident to those days. A series of neat and rather ornamental small shelves, one foot long by six inches wide, supported by fancy sawed brackets, were placed on the wooden ceiling along both sides and ends, on which to place the candle holder, with tallow candle each, to be lighted to furnish sufficient light to see to read the old fashioned "Buckwheat" notes during night service.

Those were days somewhat prior to the introduction of kerosene lamps, and certainly a great while prior to the introduction of the more modern electric manner of our present day churches, whose choir leader and pipe organ operator must be provided with forty candle power lamps in order to enable him to see to properly manipulate his double keyboard and forty-four piped great pipe organ, with which to properly lead his high toned great choir of trained masters of music, as they perform wonderful anthems of praise for the entertainment of their discriminating audience. A great difference existing between seventy years ago and the present.

This church building of the long ago times was built entirely of "native lumber" procured from a nearby sawmill, operated by an enterprising Hollander, some four or five miles north of Pella, in the vicinity of Skunk river, and consisted of white oak, elm and black walnut, principally the latter, as that was the finest as well as apparently the most plentiful that grew along the rivers, and was the best for buildings of any description, and could be had at no more price than any of the others, so this little church building was constructed largely of material, which if existing at the present time, would be of a value that would enrich the membership of the present Methodist church of Pella to such an extent as to enable them to erect a cathedral, and then justify them for putting in same a pipe organ equal to any in New York City or Brooklyn, and to allow their minister a princely salary, compared to what was paid him at that time, or perhaps now.

This new building was beautifully lined all inside, over head, sides and ends with this black walnut lumber cut from the choicest of that species of timber, and all the other inside finish as well as all the seats or pews were furnished in the same, also the pulpit and platform, window and door frames. The floor was made of the best white oak that the mill could produce. There was no market for black



walnut lumber at that time, so it was used lavishly in this building, and the Methodists of the present day can say, and can easily affirm having builded the most expensive church building that was ever erected in so small a village as the Pella settlement represented. The Rev. Wm. Simpson was still presiding elder at the time of the first occupancy of this new church, with the Rev. J. M. Davidson, preacher in charge, having succeeded T. T. Henderson.

Afer one year's service, J. M. Davidson was followed by Rev. D. W. Robinson as "Circuit Rider" for what was known as "Pella Circuit," serving the different preaching appointments already named and still known as the Methodist church and included in the "Pella Circuit." Robinson held the position for one year, and was then succeeded by the Rev. P. P. Brezee, who remained the preacher in charge for two successive years. These two years were in 1861 and 1862 at the expiration of which time, according to the Itinerancy plan of the church, very much practiced in former days, the Rev. J. J. Stewart then followed for one year, after whom came the Rev. B. Barnard, succeeded by the Rev. B. Holland, under whose administration the church building and lot was sold for reasons not stated, just about five years after its completion and at a time when the society had a good strong membership, and was enjoying a season of great prosperity.

This left the church without a building, and also without a preacher, as the Rev. Holland resigned the pastorate when the sale of the recently built church was completed, so that the membership became somewhat scattered and disorganized, although under the care of Rev. E. R. Frost, a supply pastor sent temporarily by the presiding elder of the district, a goodly number of the members were kept together and managed to maintain an organized force sufficient by a combined effort to provide a meeting place and make plans for another building and future regular services, so that Lot No. 1 in Block 50 was either purchased or leased, and a building placed on it sufficient for temporary use, but entirely too small for anything like permanency, still it was better than nothing and made to answer present requirements until such time as other arrangements could be considered and carried into effect. The Rev. E. R. Frost labored under many difficulties and discouragements, but with great patience and great trust he succeeded in at least partially holding the church together and getting it upon firmer ground until such time as might seem convenient for the district conference to take the case in hand by sending a leader who would reorganize the entire society, and by appointing and installing such measures as would lead to the restoration of the church to its proper and permanent standing, which they did at the district conference in 1865 by appointing Rev. Ira O. Kimble to take charge of the Pella church and put it upon its feet again, and immediately upon his arrival and a survey of the capabilities of the now partially organized membership, it was considered of vital importance that a church building of sufficient capacity, as well as of a permanent character be provided at once, and with this object in view, the Rev. Kimble went to work as soon as possible and in a short space of time had what was thought to be ample means provided or promised to meet the expense of a very fair sized frame construction, built to accommodate as large an audience as was thought could ordinarily be called out upon any occasion.

The contract for the material and work of this building was given to parties that were thought to be perfectly responsible and trustworthy, besides being mechanics and builders of more than ordinary ability, but in their failure to follow the plans and specifications furnished them, they easily expended all the funds that the church trustees had agreed to pay them, and yet the building was a considerable ways from being finished when these contractors threw up the job, and entirely withdrew from the work, when they foreshadowed a financial loss in case they continued to a finish. This left the trustees in a bad predicament,

largely in debt, besides a building on hand that would require at least fifteen hundred dollars to finish. Then commenced a fierce struggle with days and weeks of constant thought and planning as to what course to pursue out of the dilemma, when, it would seem providentially, there was an offer from another society in the city to buy the unfinished church for a certain amount, cash in hand, which the trustees wisely accepted, paid off all their debts, including one of some three hundred dollars that turned up in a rather unlooked for manner, dating back some years, yet a debt that the church felt as though it was anyhow half responsible for, so they paid it rather than to have any contention about it and with the balance that was still remaining, along with what could be raised on a new and more suitable building, the trustees purchased the north fifty-five feet of Lot No. Two (2) in Block Eighty-four (84) and proceeded to build the church which they now occupy and succeeded in finishing it up in every respect, clear of debt, seated, lighted, painted and furnished. About this time the Rev. Kimble was removed by the conference to some other appointment, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. B. Clark, who remained on the charge for two years, succeeded by a number of other ministers, down to the present time.

The membership has varied greatly in the years gone by. A number of deaths have occurred, many have come and many have gone, many ministers have been very successful in adding to the membership, while others have not had so much success either financially or socially, but taking all in all through the long series of years since the beginning of the church in 1853, a period of almost seventy years, while the membership and ministry has undergone greater changes than perhaps any of the other church societies it is still proud of its existence through times of adversity as well as prosperity. Early in 1900, we may add, the church building was remodeled and practically rebuilt, under the administration of the Rev. D. C. Smith, and has been kept in good repair. In the year 1870 a neat, well built, and convenient parsonage was placed on the same lot in the rear of the church, but large enough for any ordinary family, so that any minister that may be sent to this appointment will always find a pleasant and comfortable home ready for him, with all modern up-to-date attachments such as electric light in every room, a good hot water system of heating throughout, bath room and sewer connection, a good garage for any make of car, and city water. The membership, of course, is small compared to that of some of the other societies, but they are loyal and sociable, always paying their debts, and their financial standing is as good as any in the community and no minister can truly say that he ever left the charge without receiving the full amount of salary that was allotted him when he first came to the work. In speaking of the finances we must add that the entire amount of money expended upon the church building from the time of completion and occupancy down to the present date, including the rebuilding and all other repairs, additions and alterations, covering also the cost of a new furnace in the church, and the entire water system in the parsonage, insurance on both buildings, street paving, painting at sundry times, the entire cost of the parsonage, with its sundry repairs from time to time, with ministers' salaries, presiding elders' salaries, janitors, fuel, lights, and all other claims and expenses of whatever kind or character, in all these years, amount to \$175,000 dollars, to say nothing of missionary money, donations of sundry kinds, help to the poor, and all else of this nature, we may have some slight conception of what difficulties this small branch of the Methodist church has encountered during its years of existence, of a financial character, laying aside the many worries about internal as well as external matters incident to all associations wherever they may be, regardless of name or nature.

We might, perhaps, have some slight idea in regard to vexatious incidents of a financial character, judging from observation or otherwise, but will name but one or two, and leave all the rest to conjecture. In the year, or rather in the winter of 1871 and 1872 the east end of the church building was blown almost entirely out by a severe storm, so as to cost quite an expense to repair it, just at a time when money was most difficult to obtain, and when it was almost impossible to do the work, both discouraging factors. Then in 1919 a fire occurred in the parsonage, which burned the entire roof and second story, causing quite a loss of over one thousand dollars covered by insurance, but still something to worry over. During the number of years already named there have been fifteen different presiding elders on the district, the first Rev. John Hayden, and the last the present incumbent, Rev. J. M. Brown, whose names would probably not be recognized unless it would be that of T. B. Hughes, D. C. Smith, Geo. Minear or Rev. John B. Hill. The different ministers from first to last are as follows and their time of service:

D. T. Sweem.....1853 to 1855	F. A. Piper.....1884 “ 1886
George H. Clark.....1855 “ 1857	W. F. Mair.....1886 “ 1887
J. M. Dawson.....1857 “ 1858	W. N. Groom.....1887 “ 1889
D. W. Robinson.....1858 “ 1859	John Hanks .....1889 “ 1891
P. P. Brezee.....1859 “ 1860	S. F. Bishop.....1891 “ 1892
J. J. Stewart.....1860 “ 1861	A. W. Haines.....1892 “ 1893
B. Barnhard .....1861 “ 1862	J. H. Armacost.....1893 “ 1895
B. Holland .....1861 “ 1863	W. H. Westfall.....1895 “ 1898
E. R. Frost.....1863 “ 1864	J. C. Kendrick.....1898 “ 1901
I. O. Kimble.....1864 “ 1867	H. F. Pugh.....1901 “ 1902
C. B. Clark.....1868 “ 1869	D. C. Smith.....1902 “ 1905
John Burgess .....1870 “ 1871	A. C. Edwards.....1905 “ 1906
J. G. Thompson.....1871 “ 1873	George E. Monkman.....1906 “ 1911
U. B. Smith.....1874 “ 1875	O. L. Pettett.....1911 “ 1912
W. A. Presson.....1875 “ 1876	J. C. Coughlin.....1912 “ 1913
J. W. Robinson.....1876 “ 1879	J. A. Monkman.....1913 “ 1916
W. G. Thorne.....1879 “ 1880	J. H. Dillon.....1916 “ 1917
J. S. Freeland.....1880 “ 1881	J. E. Ward.....1917 “ 1919
J. M. Coates.....1881 “ 1883	R. E. Hayes.....1919
A. C. Keeler.....1883 “ 1884	



First Reformed Church



First Reformed Parsonage



BUILDING COMMITTEE OF NEW SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.

Sitting—K. Ver Hey, Rev. Van Kersen, Herman Rietveid.  
Standing—J. H. Reuvers, A. N. Kuyper, Isaac Le Cocq.



New Second Reformed Church



Baptist Church



Park Scenes



The old Scholte Church, built shortly after the Hollanders arrived. It has been destroyed to make room for the homes built on that street in late years.



The Old Second Reformed Church



The Scholte Home After the War



Top row, left to right—J. M. Cox, Prof. Van Haverskirk, Wm. Sheesley, Ross Luiben, M. Luiben, S. Sypkens. Second row—Wm. Andrews, Joe Slavata, John A. Pos, Gerrit Lobrecht, L. Reerink, A. W. De Bruin, Antonie Pos. Third row—Neal Veenman, W. Riddle, Isaac LeCocq, Frank Fuller, Chris Ver Hey, Henry Held, Moses Clark.



A Photo of the Central Park Taken in 1907. The Band Stand in the Center



## Pella in the Civil War

When the dark and sinister clouds of internecine strife hovered over our country, the citizens of Pella and Lake Prairie township, native Americans and those who but a few years before had landed on our shores from the Netherlands, responded to the call for defenders of the integrity of the Union, with a spirit of loyalty and devotion that constitutes one of the proudest chapters in our history.

From the first call for volunteers on the 12th day of April, 1861, to the close of the war in 1865, Marion county and the colony of Pella and vicinity furnished its full quota of troops. In fact, when the draft came Lake Prairie township was not included because enough men had volunteered to fill the full quota.

It is impossible in the restricted scope of this history to give anything like a full account of the part taken by our people in the great struggle to preserve the Union. The records of the time show that our citizens had learned to love the country of their adoption and that they were ready to defend it with their lives. Not only was this true of the men, but the following article taken from the Pella's Weekblad of December 12, 1861, shows that the women were no less devoted:

"PELLA'S PATRIOTISM APPRECIATED.—The letter given below was received by Dr. B. F. Keables. It shows that the war work of our loyal women is highly appreciated, and that Pella is not the least in the cities of Iowa in the way citizens are responding to the needs of our country:

"Dear Sir:

"Your letters of November 12th were referred to me. It affords me sincere pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of the box of hospital supplies sent by W. Olney. It is now in the hands of the mother of the hospital, as a gift from the loyal citizens of your town. We assure you that the contents will be used for the purpose of alleviating the suffering of our sick boys.

"Those in the administration of affairs are doing everything possible for the army; nevertheless, much remains undone. But thanks be to God, our needs are being supplied from many sources; and from none with more liberal hand than from the state of Iowa, and with greater generosity than from the beautiful little city of Pella.

"You ask for a list of the things we are most in need of, and promise to send canned fruits, etc. There is nothing you could send that would be more welcome or that is more needed by our sick ones, and the only source of supply is such free will offerings as you are sending. Many grateful and suffering hearts here are filled with gratitude to your loyal women and hope that God will reward them for taking the place of the mothers and sisters from whom they are separated. We will ever remember with gratitude your generous efforts to help us and also the spirit manifested in your letter. We can only say from a full heart: God bless you and yours. May Heaven pour out on you all, her richest blessings, and may you all enjoy a happy and blessed Christmas time.

"T. O. EDWARDS, *Surgeon-in-Chief.*"

## CIVIL WAR VOLUNTEERS OF LAKE PRAIRIE AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS

Awtry, Simon	Fisk, Hezekiah
Bousquet, John J.	Fisk, Harvey
Bousquet, Herman F.	Frazier, William
Bauman, Hendrik	Frazier, Thomas B.
Bruin, De Kryn	Graham, Samuel
Bouman, J. L.	George, Fountain
Beacon	George, Wilson
Black, John	Garrison, John
Black, Samuel C.	Groen, John
Bramey, Solomon	Hutchinson, Daniel
Blattner, Jacob	Herbert, Henry C.
Brink, Gerrit	Henry, John
Canine, Cornelius	Howard, Charles M.
Cox, J. M.	Honnold, Newton C.
Carr, John	Haven, John Q.
Cory, Lewis P.	Howell, Sylvester
Clark, William	Hamilton, William
Chrisman, James	Hobbs, Albert
Carter, Cornelius	Haze, Peter
Aikins, Henry D.	Hol, Gerrit
Bousquet, Henry L.	Croll, Daniel
Baston, W. L.	Cox, Joshua
Beard, William E.	Cole, Andrew
Baldwin, S. A.	Davenport, James
Barker, Wm. H. H.	Day, Henry
Bivans, Simon	Deweese, Charles
Black, George W.	Downing, Harry
Botsford, A. B.	Dungan, J. W.
Burnham, George A.	Duinink, Cornelis
Blockland, Van Teunis	Dingemans, Daniel
Blom, Gelder	Earp, Virgil
Carson, George	Engelsma, Martin
Cox, Thomas	Fisk, Henry
Carr, James	Forsyth, Thomas H.
Currier, A. N.	Frazier, Benjamin
Chrisman, David	Fidler, Jacob
Chrisman, Leonard	George, James
Cluttler, William	George, Abraham
Croll, Henry J.	George, Jacob
Cole, C. C.	Griffith, Levi
Cox, John	Grafe, Fritz
Dunaway, Thomas B.	Hutchinson, Arnold
Dunnington, Orville R.	Horn, Lewis P.
Day, Hiram C.	Howard, Peter
Downs, Oscar	Howard, Jackson
Dearinger, T. R.	Herbert, William
Durham, George A.	Hamrick, Allen
Dingemans, Jan W.	Hutch, Samuel
Downs, Wm. O.	Hamilton, Joseph
Earp, Newton J.	Honnold, James W.
Earp, William	Hol, Martinus

Hagen, Ten Peter  
Hesseling, Henry J.  
Jaquias, Charles  
Keables, B. F. Dr.  
Klyn, Cornelius  
Kamp, van der Gerrit  
Kock, de Stephanus  
Koolbeek, Johan  
Hansall, Samuel  
Jarnagin, Henry A.  
Keables, Alonzo  
Klyn, John C.  
Kegel, Jacob  
Koolbeek, Jacob A.  
Kolk, van der Wiggert  
Ledyard, George R.  
Lemons, Jacob  
Langerak, William  
Lust, William  
Leeuw, de Cornelius  
Linden, van der Lukas  
Ley, van der John  
Metz, John  
Moore, Alkan  
Martin, Larkin  
McLoide, John  
Martin, Levi  
Moss, De Thomas  
McLead, Fred  
Meyers, Dillin  
McCullough, Wm. S.  
Mathes, Valentine  
Marele, van Arie  
Moore, Nathan  
Mozier, William  
McCabe, William  
Miller, Jacob  
Morgan, John H.  
Moss, De Franklin  
Meyers, Hall  
McMichael, D.  
McCullough, Andrew  
Meer, van der Isaac  
Myer, Jacob  
Molen, van der S. S.  
Nelson, Frank  
Nutter, Francis  
Nieremeyer, John Sr.  
Nieremeyer, Simon  
Nealey, Henry  
Nutter, Thomas  
Nieremeyer, John Jr.  
Olney, William  
Owen, John W.  
Pruit, Francis  
Peters, Julius M. A.  
Petty, Samuel  
Parish, William  
Pendroy, John M.  
Paardekooper, Wm.  
Prouty, Flavius  
Price, Gilman  
Parish, Orson  
Pendroy, William  
Paardekooper, Gerrit  
Parsons, Jacob  
Richardson, George C.  
Ritner, Isaac  
Roberts, Charles  
Rysdam, Gidius  
Rubertus, H. D.  
Rhynsburger, A. J.  
Roelofsz, Peter  
Rice, Daniel  
Richardson, Nathan  
Reynolds, Lucien  
Roorda, Henry  
Rhynsburger, Dirk  
Rhynsburger, Marinus  
Rooyen, van Peter  
Rips, van D.  
Smith, James S.  
Smith, George C.  
Stem, Jacob  
Sperry, C.  
Smiley, Wm. P.  
Shull, Henry  
Shull, Charles  
Simpson, John W.  
Scheffers, Govert  
Sleyster, Warnerus  
Steenwijk, van Jan  
Steenhoek, Gysbert  
Sipma, Sjoerd  
Soetens, John  
Swain, Henry  
Schooley, John W. Dr.  
Sperry, A. F.  
Stallard, Lukas  
Sherman, Charles  
Shull, Dick  
Sheeler, Isaiah  
Stegeman, D.  
Schell, Gerrit  
Steenwijk, van Wm.  
Steenwijk, van Gerard

Simons, Lybert	Verhoef, Leendert
Schippers, Nicholas	Vermeulen, John
Steadman, Benjamin T.	Vermeulen, James Adz.
Steadman, Robert H.	Veenschoten, Evert
Tilma, Myndert	Ward, Benjamin F.
Thomas, Wm. H.	White, Thomas
Towne, George N.	Whaley, Wilson
Templeton, Amaziah	Whaley, Warren
Thomas, Theodore	Woods, John H.
Taylor, Jacob	Whipple, L. P.
Tol, Dirk	Wren, Edmand
Ulsch, Henry J.	Watkins, Joseph
Ulsch, Daniel G.	Walraven, Maarten
Vannes, Daniel	Woods, Enos M.
Vinyard, Lamrick	Wijkhoff, John W.
Vinyard, Thomas	Wallace, Thomas
Vogelaar, Leendert	Weaver, Solomon
Vos, John Adz.	Wizer, Daniel
Verwers, Jan	Williamson, Thomas
Voorhees, Wm.	Wheeler, Herman
Vinyard, Oliver	Waa, van der H. J.
Voorhees, Sanford	Wolver, Cornelis
Vos, Joseph	Yearns, Mordecai
Versteeg, Gysbert	Zeeuw, de Cornelis

#### NAMES OF OUR CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS KILLED OR FATALLY WOUNDED

Blokland, van Teunis	Kolenbrander, Herman
Carter, L.	Miller, Jacob
Carson, George	Nieremeyer, Jan Sr.
Cox, Joshua	Ritner, Isaac W.
Dungan, Joseph W.	Roorda, Henry
Earp, William	Smiley, S. M.
Henry, John	Schippers, Nicholas
Hobbs, Albert	Towne, George W.
Koolbeek, Jacob J.	Vogelaar, Jacob
Kolk, van der Wiggert	Wizer, Daniel

While there were many who died from sickness and disease contracted through exposure, confinement in prisons and campaigning in swamps, there were several others who literally died from homesickness. These were: Cornelius Klyn, Isaac van der Meer, Charles Roberts and Cornelius De Zeeuw.

In reference to the death of De Zeeuw and Vogelaar, the Weekblad of June 9, 1863, has the following:

“Two more sacrifices! Hardly had the sad news been received that our fellow townsman, Jacob Vogelaar, volunteer in the 17th Iowa Regiment, had been killed in the battle at Jackson, Miss., when the community was again shocked to learn that the body of our young friend, Cornelius De Zeeuw, had arrived at the home of his parents. The blow to the family was increased because of the fact that they had received a letter the evening before in which there was nothing to prepare them for the sad event. The deceased, who was deservedly popular with the entire community, died in the hospital at Keokuk. The sorrow and sympathy

is universal. May the stricken parents and family find strength to bear their great loss, in Him Who alone can comfort in the hour of bereavement."

When the news came in the spring of 1865 that the war was over, there was great rejoicing in Pella, as there was all over the land. Once more our citizens commenced to plan for the future development of the colony and by increasing effort to overcome the effects of the long war.

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NAMES OF OUR CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS WHO WERE WOUNDED

Awtry, Simon P.	Rhynsburger, Dirk
Bousquet, John J.	Rhynsburger, Marinus
Black, John	Rysdam, Gidius
Bauman, Hendrik	Reynolds, Lucien
Currier, A. N.	Rooijen, van Pieter
Croll, Henry	Sherman, Charles
Croll, Daniel	Shull, Dick
Curtis, Henry C.	Shull, Henry
Downs, Oscar	Steenhoek, Gysbert
Griffith, William	Stallard, Luke
Howell, Sylvester	Schell, Gerrit
Hurlbut, William	Simons, Lybert
Kock, de Stephanus	Taylor, Jacob
Ley, van der John	Tol, Dirk
Ledger, George	Thomas, Theodore
Metz, John	Voorhees, Sanford
Marelen, van Arie	Vermeulen, John
Pruit, Flavius	Verhoef, Leendert
Paardekooper, Gerrit	Walraven, Maarten
Parish, Orson	Woods, Enos
Price, Charles	Wolvers, Cornelis
Rips, van Daniel	Wallace, Thomas

## Arrivals from Holland 1858-1876

1858

Lendering, Hendrik  
Lendering, H. Mrs.  
Lendering, Hendrik J.

Loene, van H.  
Loene, van H. Mrs.  
Loene, van Alberdina  
Loene, van Pieterrella  
Loene, van Elizabeth Maria

Steenhoek, Arie  
Steenhoek, Arie Mrs.  
Steenhoek, Arie Jr.

Ven, van der Herman P.  
Ven, van der Jan

Wit, de Hendrik  
Wit, de H. Mrs.  
Wit, de Adriaantje  
Wit, de Jan  
Wit, de Johannes  
Wit, de Nicholas

1859

Haaften, van Jan  
Haaften, van Jan Mrs.

Roekel, van Hendrik

1860

Gaass, Johann H.  
Gaass, Pieter B.  
Gaass, P. B. Mrs.  
Gaass, Johann Dirk  
Gaass, Dirk Willem  
Gaass, Pieter Gerrit

1861

Domselaar, van Jacob  
Domselaar, van Albertus  
Domselaar, van Maas

Kuyper, Cornelis Mrs.  
Kuyper, Adrianus  
Kuyper, Ads. Mrs.

Kuyper, Maria  
Kuyper, Willempje  
Kuyper, Aagje Cornelia  
Kuyper, Arie

Tysseling, Hermanus P.  
Tysseling, H. P. Mrs.  
Tysseling, Albertus Teunis  
Tysseling, Evert  
Tysseling, Teunis  
Tysseling, Willem  
Tysseling, Arie  
Tysseling, Antonia  
Tysseling, Willempje

Zeeuw, de Arie  
Zeeuw, de Huibertje

1863

Tysseling, Antonie  
Tysseling, Antonie Gerarda  
Tysseling, Gerarda Alyda  
Tysseling, Gerrit Teunis  
Tysseling, Alberta Cecilia

1864

Domselaar, van Pieter  
Domselaar, van Hendrik  
Domselaar, van Dirk

Bosch, ten Nicholaas  
Bosch, ten N. Mrs.  
Bosch, ten Rikje  
Bosch, ten Engelina  
Bosch, ten Anna

Muilenburg, Jan Cs.  
Muilenburg, Cornelis  
Muilenburg, Joost  
Muilenburg, J. Mrs.

1865

Dalen, van Dirk  
Dalen, van D. Mrs.  
Dalen, van Jacob

Kaldenberg, Aart  
Kaldenberg, A. Mrs.

Kaldenberg, Hendrikus  
 Kaldenberg, Hendrikus Jan  
 Kaldenberg, Gerrit  
 Kaldenberg, Wilhelmina M.

Koch, de Hendrik

Labatt, Abraham Jacob

Rees, van Hendrik  
 Rees, van H. Mrs.  
 Rees, van Pieter  
 Rees, van Leendert  
 Rees, van Bastiaan  
 Rees, van Jan

Steenis, van Huibert  
 Steenis, van H. Mrs.  
 Steenis, van Willem  
 Steenis, van Kaatje  
 Steenis, van Pieterrella

Tollenaar, Jan  
 Tollenaar, Jan Mrs.  
 Tollenaar, Dirk  
 Tollenaar, Jannigje  
 Tollenaar, Hendrik  
 Tollenaar, Marinus

Zante, van Jacob  
 Zante, van J. Mrs.  
 Zante, van Dielis  
 Zante, van Frederick  
 Zante, van Dirk

1866

Brugge, van Maarten  
 Brugge, van M. Mrs.

Jong, de Pieter  
 Jong, de P. Mrs.  
 Jong, de Marinus  
 Jong, de Egje  
 Jong, de Pietertje  
 Jong, de Gysbertje  
 Jong, de Martinus  
 Jong, de M. Mrs.  
 Jong, de Pieter

Kaldenberg, Hendrik  
 Kaldenberg, H. Mrs.  
 Kaldenberg, Jan  
 Kaldenberg, Matthijs

Kaldenberg, M. Mrs.  
 Kaldenberg, Hendrik

Lukas, Pieter  
 Lukas, P. Mrs.  
 Lukas, Jan  
 Lukas, Cornelia  
 Lukas, Aagje  
 Lukas, Hermanus  
 Lukas, Neeltje

Olivier, Pieter  
 Olivier, Johannes  
 Olivier, Matthijs  
 Olivier, Philippus  
 Olivier, Anna M. C.  
 Olivier, Willem

Pelicaan, Bart

Ryswyk, van Dirk  
 Ryswyk, van D. Mrs.  
 Ryswyk, van Pieter  
 Ryswyk, van Dirk Jan

Zyl, van der Geike G.  
 Zyl, van der G. G. Mrs.  
 Zyl, van der Geike G.  
 Zyl, van der Minje  
 Zyl, van der Dientje  
 Zyl, van der Simon G.  
 Zyl, van der Boukje  
 Zyl, van der Jantje

1867

Blom, Hendrik  
 Blom, Hendrik Mrs.  
 Blom, Grietje  
 Blom, Dirkje

Bie, de Willem Mrs.  
 Bie, de Gerrit  
 Bie, de Arnoldus  
 Bie, de Huibert

Blommers, Jan

Boer, de Jan

Boef, de Hendrik  
 Boef, de H. Mrs.  
 Boef, de Nicholaas

- Driesem, van Jan  
 Driesem, van Jan Mrs.
- Dykstra, Tiemen  
 Dykstra, T. Mrs.  
 Dykstra, Johannes  
 Dykstra, Jan  
 Dykstra, Ible  
 Dykstra, Elizabeth  
 Dykstra, Jan Dirk
- Elsloo, Foeke  
 Elsloo, F. Mrs.  
 Elsloo, Anne
- Jansma, Jan  
 Jansma, Jan Mrs.
- Jong, de Albert J.  
 Jong, de Albert J. Mrs.  
 Jong, de Sprikje
- Korteweg, Jacob  
 Korteweg, Maria  
 Korteweg, Helena
- Knook, Leendert  
 Knook, Ldt. Mrs.
- Kolk, van der Doeije  
 Kolk, van der D. Mrs.
- Maris, Cornelis
- Mulder, J. J.  
 Mulder, J. J. Mrs.
- Muilenburg, Jan
- Niemandsverdriet, Leendert  
 Niemandsverdriet, L. Mrs.  
 Niemandsverdriet, Geertrui  
 Niemandsverdriet, Pieterrella  
 Niemandsverdriet, Adriaantje  
 Niemandsverdriet, Paulus
- Niewaal, van Teunis  
 Niewaal, van T. Mrs.  
 Niewaal, van Pietertje  
 Niewaal, van Yzebrand T.  
 Niewaal, van Pieter  
 Niewaal, van Maeheltje
- Otte, Koop  
 Otte, Koop Mrs.  
 Otte, Berend
- Smits, Bodes  
 Smits, Bodes Mrs.
- Sehalekamp, Dirk  
 Sehalekamp, D. Mrs.
- Valkenburg, J.
- Varenkamp, Eduard C.
- Verwers, Willem Az.
- Verbeek, Ivo Mrs.  
 Verbeek, Magdalena  
 Verbeek, Teunis  
 Verbeek, Adriana  
 Verbeek, Jolianna  
 Verbeek, Johannes
- Berends, Lukas
- Blom, Willempje
- Ekeren, van Hendrik  
 Ekeren, van H. Mrs.  
 Ekeren, van Pieterrella  
 Ekeren, van Maria
- Engberts, A.
- Hoed, den Gerrit  
 Hoed, den Jacob  
 Hoed, den Arie Jan  
 Hoed, den Gerrit Jr.  
 Hoed, den Bastiaan  
 Hoed, den Grietje
- Hoogendoorn, Gerrit
- Leest, van de Jacob  
 Leest, van de J. Mrs.  
 Leest, van de Gerber  
 Leest, van der Eelke
- Meppelink, Herman  
 Meppelink, Jan
- Nieuwpoort, van Frans  
 Nieuwpoort, van F. Mrs.



Nieuwpoort, van Janna	Brolsma, Jacob
Nieuwpoort, van Rijkje	Brolsma, Gerrit
Nieuwpoort, van Peter	Brolsma, Gosse
Nieuwpoort, van Jan	
Nieuwpoort, van Jenneke	Bartlema, Cornelis
	Bartlema, Cs. Mrs.
Overbergen, Lambertus	Bartlema, Sjoerd
Overbergen, L. Mrs.	Bartlema, Maria
Overbergen, Mina	
Overbergen, Jantje	Beek, van Willem
Overbergen, Hendrika	Beek, van Wm. Mrs.
Overbergen, Hendrik	Beek, van Hendrikus
	Beek, van Dirkje
Rempe, Jan	
Rempe, Jan Mrs.	Hessing, Dirk
Rempe, Geertje	Hessing, D. Mrs.
Rempe, Jan Jr.	Hessing, Pieter
Rempe, Hendrik	Hessing, Nelis
Rempe, Elizabeth	
	Hiemstra, Ulbe
Torn, van Aart	Hiemstra, U. Mrs.
Torn, van A. Mrs.	Hiemstra, Sikke
Torn, van Adam	Hiemstra, Abe
	Hiemstra, Jan
Vries, de Arie	Hiemstra, Maaike
Wesseling, Johannes	Hellinga, Ane J.
	Hellinga, A. J. Mrs.
Wilt, van der Gerrit	Hellinga, Ane J. Jr.
Wilt, van der G. Mrs.	
Wilt, van der Gerrit Jr.	Hoogland, Bensing
Wilt, van der Figie	Hoogland, B. Mrs.
Wilt, van der Gerrit G.	
Wilt, van der Hendrik	Kolk, van der Tjaling
Wilt, van der Neeltje	Kolk, van der T. Mrs.
Wilt, van der Sygie	Kolk, van der Ettje
Wilt, van der Cornelia	Kolk, van der Rinske
1869	Lautenbach, R.
Biesma, Beinardus	Lautenbach, R. Mrs.
Biesma, B. Mrs.	Lautenbach, Lambertus
Biesma, Hilke	Lautenbach, Dooitske
	Lautenbach, Catharina
Bootsma, Teunis	
Bootsma, T. Mrs.	Laverman, Klaas
Bootsma, Jeltje	Laverman, K. Mrs.
Bootsma, Jetske	Laverman, Pietje
Bootsma, Jonke	Laverman, Dirkje
Bootsma, Teunia	Laverman, Dora
Bootsma, Teunis	
	Meinardi, J.
Bakker, Gerrit	
	Ploeg, van der Anne

Ploeg, van der Geertje	Voort, van der Cornelia
Ploeg, van der Dirk	Voort, van der Jan
Popma, P. A.	Vries, de Aukje
Popma, P. A. Mrs.	Vries, de Hendrik
Popma, Albert	Vries, de Vrouwkje
Popma, Frans	
Popma, Leendert	Veen, van der Cornelis
Popma, Gerber	Veen, van der Cs. Mrs.
Popma, Catherina	
Popma, Vrouwkje	Willemstijn, Frans
	Willemstijn, F. Mrs.
Ryswyk, van Jan	
	Walraven, Jan
Ploeg, van der Jetsje	Walraven, Jan Mrs.
Ploeg, van der Ruurd	Walraven, Gerrit
Ploeg, van der Ipe	Walraven, Cornelia Maria
Ploeg, van der Levi	Walraven, Neeltje
Ploeg, van der Geeltje	
	Zondervan, Pieter
Ross, A. J.	Zondervan, P. Mrs.
Ross, A. J. Mrs.	Zondervan, Karel
Ross, Johanna C.	Zondervan, Karel Mrs.
Ross, Arndina	
Ross, Ferolina E.	1870
Ross, Hendrika	Braam, Johannes
Ross, Jan Andries	Braam, J. Mrs.
Ross, Hendrikus J.	
	Bakker, Frans
Rhynsburger, Johannes	
Rhynsburger, J. Mrs.	Bootsma, Hille
Rhynsburger, Maria	
Rhynsburger, Jan	Engel, Pieter
Rhynsburger, Cornelis	
Rhynsburger, Dirk	Koelman, Jan
Rhynsburger, Adriana	
	Kock, de Jan
Starkenburger, Sjoerd	
Starkenburger, S. Mrs.	Koningsveld, van Jan
Starkenburger, Eelke	Koningsveld, van Jan. Mrs.
	Koningsveld, van Sietske
Veldhuizen, van Jacob	Koningsveld, van Trijntje
Veldhuizen, van J. Mrs.	Koningsveld, van Willem
Veldhuizen, van Betje	Koningsveld, van Alida
Veldhuizen, van Hendrik Jan	
Veldhuizen, van Hendrikus	Langewisch, Lodewijk G.
Veldhuizen, van Jan	Langewisch, L. G. Mrs.
Voort, van der Willem	Peursen, van Wouter
Voort, van der Wm. Mrs.	Peursen, van W. Mrs.
Voort, van der Hendrik	Peursen, van George
Voort, van der Jannigje	Peursen, van Gerritje
	Peursen, van Mina

Peursen, van Jacoba  
Peursen, van Wouter

Sille, Willem  
Sille, Wm. Mrs.  
Sille, Cornelia  
Sille, Maria

Stek, Adriaantje  
Stek, Jan  
Stek, Cornelia

Tukker, Jan  
Tukker, Jan Mrs.  
Tukker, Cornelis

Vaze, Marinus

Vos, Ferdinand  
Vos, F. Mrs.  
Vos, Baldewijn  
Vos, B. Mrs.  
Vos, Johannes  
Vos, Jantje  
Vos, Sygie

Vries, de Herman  
Vries, de Evert  
Vries, de Pieier

Walraven, Jan  
Walraven, Jan Jr.

Wynia, Ulbe  
Wynia, Ulbe Mrs.  
Wynia, Jan  
Wynia, Doris  
Wynia, Gerbrig  
Wynia, Jeltje  
Wynia, Hendrik  
Wynia, Boukje  
Wynia, Aagje  
Wynia, Betzje  
Wynia, Teunis  
Wynia, Foeke  
Wynia, Jan  
Wynia, Klaas  
Wynia, Jannigje  
Wynia, Pier  
Wynia, Gerber  
Wynia, Boukje

Zeeuw, de Pleun  
Zeeuw, de P. Mrs.  
Zeeuw, de Jan  
Zeeuw, de Pleun Arie  
Zeeuw, de Arie

## 1871

Dalen, van Frederick  
Dalen, van F. Mrs.  
Dalen, van Wessel  
Dalen, van Jannigje  
Dalen, van Antje  
Dalen, van Sygie  
Dalen, van Jaantje

Gorp, van Gerrit  
Gorp, van G. Mrs.  
Gorp, van Jacob  
Gorp, van J. Mrs.  
Gorp, van Matthijs  
Gorp, van Frans  
Gorp, van Maaïke  
Gorp, van Marinus  
Gorp, van Antje

Goor, van der Antonie  
Goor, van der Ant. Mrs.  
Goor, van der Mina  
Goor, van der Teunis

Hoed, den Arie  
Hoed, den Arie Mrs.  
Hoed, den Jacoba  
Hoed, den Jacob

Haai, de Cornelis  
Haai, de C. Mrs.  
Haai, de Dirk  
Haai, de Pieter  
Haai, de Evert Johannes  
Haai, de Barbera  
Haai, de Pietronella

Heiting, Marinus

Langedoen, Maria

Masch, Paul H. G.  
Masch, P. H. G. Mrs.  
Masch, Wesselbina  
Masch, Paul J. G.

Masch, Anna M. G.  
Masch, Pierre J. J.

Vaze, Marinus  
Vaze, Marinus Mrs.  
Vaze, Jan  
Vaze, Johannes

1872

Bakker, T. T.  
Bakker, T. T. Mrs.

Scheffers, Marinus  
Scheffers, M. Mrs.  
Scheffers, Geertje  
Scheffers, Dirkje  
Scheffers, Jan



C. Rhynsburger's Old Store

## Biographies

### J. H. WOLTERS



J. H. WOLTERS

As has already appeared in this history, Mr. Wolters had the distinction of being the first merchant of Pella. Wolters & Smeenk had a small stock of merchandise in a log house that stood where the beautiful Van Zee home is located, just west of town on the Brand farm. Later they moved to the G. Thomassen corner, one block west of the Square, on Washington street. Here they conducted one of the leading stores for several years. We have been unable to secure any definite data as to Mr. Wolters' later activities.

### A. WIGNY

In K. Van Stigt's history of Pella, Mr. Wigny is mentioned as one of the leaders of the colonization movement. He was a member of the Executive Committee chosen by the colonists in Holland when the movement was yet in its formative stage. He was one of the two men who had charge of affairs on the ship, the Nagasaki. Mr. Wigny was a man of earnest religious convictions, a faithful member of the Reformed Church, and during the years of his residence in Pella he had the respect and confidence of the entire community. He was called to his reward the 22nd day of December, 1869.



A. WIGNY

### G. P. H. ZAHN

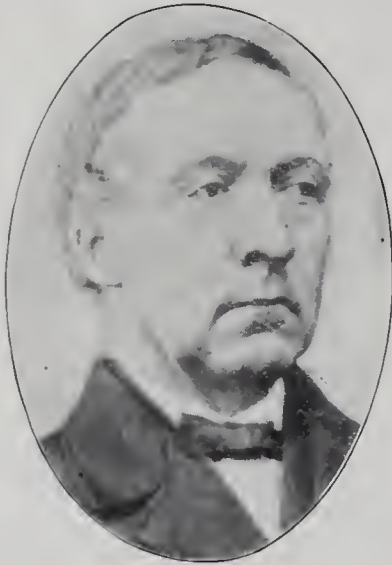


G. P. H. ZAHN

All the older residents of Pella will remember Mr. Zahn as a quiet, unassuming man, yet possessed of a cultured mind and a high character. For many years he was a Notary and engaged in the insurance business. He had his office on the west side, on the north part of the lot now occupied by the Public Library. During the years he lived in Pella he made his home with the P. C. Lankelma family.

## REV. A. J. BETTEN

Long before the ships that brought our fathers to America had sailed from Holland, an organization had been formed of which Rev. H. P. Scholte was the President and Rev. A. J. Betten the Vice-president. Later he was one of the two men who had charge of the colonists affairs on board the good ship, "The Nagasaki." After their arrival here, in 1847, Mr. Betten bought the farm which is well known to the present generation as the John Boot home farm, located some miles northwest of Pella. In 1849 he removed to Pella and entered the mercantile business. While he did not follow his calling as a Minister during his life in Pella, to the extent of taking regular charge of one of the congregations, yet for many years he was one of the leaders in the religious life of the community, and before the regular denominational congregations were established in Pella, he preached for the Hollanders for a long time. Some years after the planting of the colony in Sioux County, he removed there and made his home with his son, Antonie Betten, in Orange City, until the time of his death.



REV. A. J. BETTEN

## A. G. VAN DER MEULEN

Was born in the Netherlands in 1821 and came to Pella in 1849. Here he engaged in the watch and clock business, starting one of the first stores in that line in Pella. This business was continued in later years by his sons and enlarged by the addition of hardware and implements, until it was one of the most important retail establishments in Central Iowa. At one time the firm of Van der Meulen & Co., sold farm implements for a radius of fifty miles around Pella, even carrying their sales to within a few miles of Des Moines. The firm is still doing an extensive business under the same name, (Van der Meulen & Co.), in the same location where A. G. Van der Meulin Sr., started his watch and clock store in the early days. The present members of the firm are: J. H. De Vries, H. J. Boland, John F. Dykstra and H. P. Van der Meulen. The latter is a grandson of the original founder of the business.



A. G. VAN DER MEULEN

## DR. J. ROELOFSZ

The colonists of '47 were fortunate in the fact that from the beginning of their life in Pella, they had as their first and for a considerable time, their only physician, Dr. Roelofs. While he had none of the modern appliances of the present time, it is a matter of common knowledge among the older residents that he was one of the ablest and most skillful doctors we ever had in this community. As a diagnostician he had few, if any, superiors, and in several cases where he differed with other physicians, a post-mortem generally proved him to have been right. He lived to a ripe old age in this community and his death was felt as a personal loss to many who had learned his great worth as a friend and physician. His death occurred April 28, 1888.



DR. J. ROELOFSZ



MR. F. W. WAECHTER



MRS. F. W. WAECHTER

F. W. WAECHTER was born in Germany, August 27, 1821. He emigrated to America in 1847, via New Orleans, and came to St. Louis. Here he worked at the Cabinet trade until 1852, when he removed to Pella. While living in St. Louis he was married to Miss Christiana Berghoever, of that city. The wedding occurring in July of the year 1850. In Pella he engaged in the making of furniture for a few years, but was so unfortunate as to lose building and entire stock by fire. He later owned and operated a saw mill for several years, and for six years was engaged with E. F. Grafe in running the Washington Flour Mill. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber business in which he continued until he retired on account of old age. The same business is still carried on by his son, A. Waechter, and his grandson, G. H. Waechter, under the firm name of Waechter Lumber Co. F. W. Waechter died November 22, 1880.



J. H. H. VAN SPANCKEREN

## J. H. H. VAN SPANCKEREN

Was born in the Netherlands and came to Pella in the early days. He was prominently connected with the early business development of Pella, and for a number of years engaged in the merchant tailor business. He was a man of sterling character and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to the day of his death.

## A. G. GESMAN

The subject of this sketch was born in Rotterdam, Holland, September 8, 1810. When a young man he served in the Cavalry of Holland through the war with Belgium. He came to America with the first colonists in 1847, worked in St. Louis at his trade of carpenter and builder until the spring of '49, when he came to Pella. Here he was one of the leading contractors and builders for years, and built many of the older residence and business buildings of Pella. He was a member of the First Reformed Church, and during the early days an organization of men often met at his home for the discussion of religious subjects. The older residents of Pella remember him as a man of genial and optimistic temper who never failed to have a pleasant word or jest with which to greet his many friends. He died in September, 1887.



A. G. GESMAN

## JACOB GRANDIA

Was born in Schravendalen, Province of Gelderland, Netherlands, in 1826. At the youthful age of nineteen he emigrated to America in the spring of 1847 and was among the very first to arrive in this community. He was a lad with ambition and usefulness. He with Henry Hospers, assisted the surveyors in platting the town of Pella, the name of the town meaning "The Place of Refuge" had been decided on before they left Holland. He was united in marriage to Miss Marie Colyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leendert Colyn. To this union were born six sons: Jellis, Anthonie, Leonard, John, Jacob and Abraham, and three girls, Marie, Trintje and Elizabeth. The above mentioned were intermarried into the families of Yongewaard, Van Zee, Brant, Van Zante, Adair, Liter and Nieuwendorp, respectively. Their descendants numbering something like one hundred and forty, who are now residing in Marion, Mahaska and Jasper counties, some which are residing in Minnesota. Mr. Grandia died in June, 1868.



## N. J. GESMAN, SR.

Was born in Charlois, Holland, December 17, 1835. He came to this country with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gesman, with the first colonists in 1847. The family remained in St. Louis until early in 1849, when they moved to Pella. At



N. J. GESMAN, SR.

a very early age he joined his father in the carpenter shop and learned that trade. From his youth up he was a student and when his health unfitted him for the hard labor of carpenter work, he fitted himself by home study, for the profession of school teacher. He commenced teaching in 1861 and continued for four years. He taught the school near Amsterdam, later the Vos school near the Skunk river, and also in the Pella schools. In 1867 he became editor of the Pella Gazette and continued in this work for about one year. About this time he took up the study of law. At that time the family consisted of six members, and Mr. Gesman had to provide for the family while studying to qualify for the bar. It was no uncommon thing for him to work all day and then study until two A. M. In this way he succeeded to qualify for that profession in a little more than six months, and became a member of the law firm of Curtis & Gesman. Later, when Mr. Gesman removed from Pella, the firm was known as Gesman & Prouty. The

junior member at that time being S. F. Prouty, now of Des Moines. Mr. Gesman was an earnest and devout Christian from his early youth, and the ministry would have been his choice if it had been possible for him to obtain the schooling necessary for this calling. After having practiced law for more than twenty years, his desire to devote the remainder of his life to religious work became so strong that he took an examination and was ordained as Minister in the Reformed Church. He then accepted a call from the Reformed Congregation in Leighton, for whom he had acted as supply for several years previous, and continued as the Pastor of that congregation until his death, which occurred November 3, 1894. Mr. Gesman was one of the organizers of the Second Reformed Congregation in Pella, and for many years served as Elder and also as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was elected mayor of Pella in 1882, and served as City Attorney for a number of years. Few men of his generation did more for the moral development of the community. Many men and women still living, will testify to his unusual ability as teacher and expounder of God's word, during the many years that he taught a large adult class in the Sunday School of the Second Reformed Church.

## REV. JACOB CORNELIUS

Born in Coshocton, Ohio, 1838, died in Galena, Kansas, August 1, 1897. His parents emigrated from the city of Amsterdam, Holland, settling in New York and were known as one of the Knickerbocker families in the early days. He became a minister in the Baptist church in 1862. He was an architect in his early life and considered very proficient in his profession. He enlisted in the Civil war and at the close received an honorable discharge, and from that time on, he became a pioneer minister. His work began in Indiana and followed up in Illinois, Iowa

and Kansas. Twenty-seven Baptist churches were erected and dedicated free of debt during his lifetime, the work of which was accomplished by his special efforts. He moved to Pella in 1892 in order that his children might profit by the advantages of Central University and particularly to receive a Christian college training.

#### DIRK STUBENRAUCH



DIRK STUBENRAUCH

Born in Kerk Driel, Province of Gelderland, Netherlands, February 21st, 1810. He was married to Miss Everdina Schotveld on or about 1839. To this union was born one son, John H. Stuhendrauch, on October 8th, 1842. He with his family arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A., on December 24th, 1846, and was living in Baltimore when the Dutch Colony arrived in this country in 1847. They moved to Albany, New York, and from there to Buffalo, New York. In 1849 he with his family moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and lived there during the great fire and cholera epidemic. On the 8th day of April, 1851, they moved to Pella, Iowa, and on June 28th, 1852, he became a naturalized citizen. He was one of the men who aided greatly in building up the business and social part of Pella. For years he followed the tailoring business. His death occurred January 12th, 1892, aged 82 years.

#### HENRY VAN MAREN

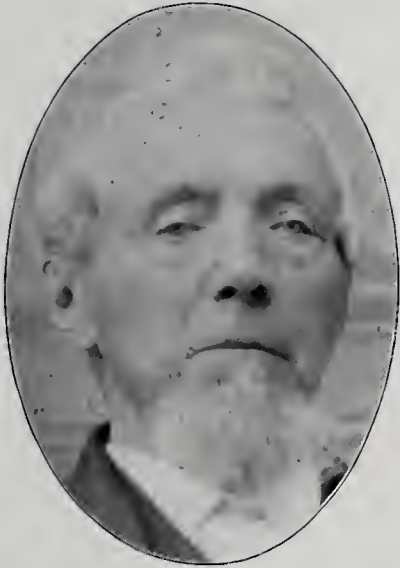
Born in the Netherlands on May 15th, 1835. He came to America with his parents on the good ship Pieter Floris and settled in Marion county. His father engaged in the manufacture of brick, which was at that time made exclusively by hand, and Henry was engaged in this business and farming until twenty-three years of age, when he took up the trade of blacksmithing. After working at his trade for two years he engaged in business for himself. This venture was extraordinary at this particular time as he was without means, his capital being his trade, his good health his greatest asset. He worked his way up in this business and when he retired October 21st, 1918, he was considered one of the leading business men in farm machinery and vehicle business. He was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Dunninck in 1859. She was born in the Netherlands June 26th, 1859, and died June 26th, 1910. To this union were born three sons and three daughters. Arie and John are deceased, Newton still lives in this city. The eldest daughter also passed away in early life and the two, Henrietta and Mary, remain at home and are making his life comfortable in declining years.



HENRY VAN MAREN

## JAMES MUNTINGH

Born in the Netherlands on the fourteenth day of November, 1820, and was raised there. He was a man who had received excellent educational advantages in his youth and when the first colony came to America in 1847, he came with them and contributed his full share toward the building up of the colony. He followed teaching for the first three years after which he engaged in the mercantile business, and at that time he was considered the most able business man in the colony and he was very successful. He always manifested a great interest in the community and municipal affairs and was at one time town clerk and also served in the capacity of member of the town council and his services were valuable. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Miss Christine Anbert. She was born in Prussia. He was the first Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Reformed Church and did excellent work. In later years he became affiliated with the Second Reformed Church of this city and was a member when he died.



JAMES MUNTINGH

## FREDERICK C. MATHES

*The Man Who Cut All the Stone for  
Central College*

Was born in Capelle, Germany, in 1834, and came to Pella in 1854. The occasion of his coming to Pella was principally to cut the stone for "Central College," but Pella suited him so well that he established a stone-cutting shop and operated a rock saw for a number of years. During that time he cut much of the stone work that went into the buildings of Pella. He afterwards bought a farm north of Pella, where he died on July 28, 1895.



FREDERICK C. MATHES

## ISAAC OVERKAMP

If there is one character in the history of the past generation that stands pre-eminent for great service and leadership in all that was best in the spiritual and educational life of the community, that pre-eminence justly belongs to Mr. Overkamp. Equipped with exceptional educational advantages and a high standard of Christian character, his influence for good cannot be measured in words. He was appointed as the first schoolmaster by the Rev. H. P. Scholte, with Henry Hospers as reserve teacher. Instruction was given in both the English and Dutch languages. Mr. Overkamp taught the pupils those principles of the Christian faith and character that made his own life a beacon light for good in the community.

He was born in the Netherlands February 26, 1810. He received unusual educational advantages in his youth and chose the profession of teaching as his life work. From the beginning of the colonizing movement in Holland he was one of the chosen and trusted leaders, and after coming to Pella in 1847, up to his retirement from active work because of advanced age, he filled many positions of trust, both in civil and religious activities of the community. He held the position of city treasurer from the incorporation of Pella until his voluntary retirement, with the exception of two terms when he filled the position of mayor. He had charge of a parochial school opened in 1861, was elder of the First Reformed Church for many years, and was invaluable as a Bible teacher of the youth of the community. No man connected with the history of Pella is remembered with greater respect and if the title of "Grand old man of Pella" had ever been created, we know of no one more justly entitled to the honor.



ISAAC OVERKAMP



H. VAN GORKOM

## H. VAN GORKOM

We have been unable to obtain any data as to the time and place of Mr. Van Gorkom's birth, or the time of his death. He came here in the early days and filled an important place in the community, as he was one of the first blacksmiths of Pella, in a time when this was one of the most important industries. He continued in this work for a long period of time and had his shop and home on Franklin street, just west of the Jacob Plender home.

## K. VAN STIGT

One of "Old Guard" who took a leading part in the educational and religious life of the community. Was born on the 8th of August, 1837, in Westmaas, South Holland, and lived there until ten years of age, attending school some five years. In 1847 he came to America with his parents in the first Holland colony. They resided in St. Louis nine months and then came to Pella. His father started a shoe shop and Kommer attended school here. At the age of twelve he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade and worked at it ten years and then entered into partnership with his father. They dealt in boots and shoes, leather, findings, etc. This partnership lasted until January, 1865, when his father was called to his final rest, and Kommer conducted the business in his own name until June of the same year. His brother, A. Van Stigt, then purchased an interest. On the 1st of February, 1878, Kommer opened a boot and shoe store and in October, 1880, he retired from the partnership with his brother, and gave his entire attention to his own store. He married Miss Johanna de Zeeuw, a native of Holland, born on the 19th of May, 1837. Their marriage occurred on the 23d of September, 1859. By this union there were five children: Cornelius, Anna, Jane, Christena and Sarah. Lost two. They were members of the First Reformed Church, in which Mr. Van Stigt long held the office of deacon and superintendent of the Sunday School, and up to the day of his death took a leading part in all the activities of the church. He held the office of alderman of the third ward for a number of years. As the author of a history of Pella and vicinity, published in the Holland language, in 1897, Mr. Van Stigt performed invaluable service to the community. This is the only complete history of the colonization movement and the early life and development of the Holland colony.



A. H. VIERSEN



MRS. A. H. VIERSEN

## A. H. VIERSEN

Was born in the Netherlands March 26, 1831, and lived there until 1847, when he came to America with his parents, and settled on a farm near Pella, the Viersen family being among the original colonists. He had a mercantile experience of twenty years. In 1858 he was elected city treasurer at the time that Isaac Overkamp was mayor. From 1861 until 1862 he was county treasurer and recorder. He also held the offices of city clerk, township clerk and was a member

of the city council. In 1872 he was appointed as postmaster, a position which he held until a democratic administration was elected in the eighties. Mr. Viersen was a prominent and faithful member of the First Baptist congregation, a warm friend of Central College, and he took a deep interest in the religious and educational life of the community. The writer remembers few if any former citizens of Pella who were so universally loved and respected as was Mr. Viersen during his long and useful life. If it can be said of any man that he never had an enemy, this could be said of Mr. Viersen. In 1857 he was married to Miss Henrietta F. Roelofs, daughter of Dr. Roelofs. Their family consisted of twelve children: Joost, Lillie, Mary, Auke, Henrietta, Lulu, Lydia, Josie, Benjamin, Ype, Andrew and Birdie.



A. VAN STIGT



MRS. A. VAN STIGT

## A. VAN STIGT

There are individuals in every community who, though modest and unassuming, are possessed of such pronounced ability and excellence of character that they command the universal respect and love of all their fellow citizens. The good that such individuals do and the influence they exert extends far beyond the limits of the community in which they live, and continue to affect the lives and characters of others long after they are gone. Of this class our esteemed townsman, Mr. A. Van Stigt, is a shining example. He was born in Westmaas, South Holland, August 6, 1832, where he passed his youth and received his education. In 1847, when not quite fifteen years old, he came to America with his parents. They arrived in Pella in the spring of 1848 and engaged in shoemaking. From 1855 to 1865 Mr. Van Stigt was in business for himself, after which he formed a partnership with his brother, K. Van Stigt, which continued up to 1880, when his brother retired and Mr. A. conducted it until he retired from active life on account of advanced age. He married Miss Teentje Den Hartog on the 18th of April, 1855. She was a native of the same province as her husband and was born on the 19th of October, 1836. They had no children of their own, but adopted a child, Sygie Vander Wilt, who lived with them until her marriage. So high was the esteem in which Mr. Van Stigt was held by the entire community, that had he not rather sought retirement than public recognition, he would have been called upon to fill public office the greater part of his adult years. He was

a member of the school board and held the office of township trustee for a number of years. As an elder of the First Reformed Church and an untiring and devoted worker in every department of church life, he was one of the leaders to whom large credit is due for the great development and present strength of that congregation.

In 1848 Mr. Van Stigt and Kuindert Van Klootwyk organized the first Sunday School in Pella. This was the seed from which, in later years, grew the present First Reformed Church Sunday School, the largest in Marion county, if not in the state. From the beginning in 1848, up to the present time, Mr. Van Stigt has an unbroken record as a successful teacher in the same Sunday School, and at the age of ninety he still conducts a large adult class of women. He has the proud record of never having missed attendance except in case of severe sickness.

#### DINGEMAN DE HAAN

Was a son of Jacob De Haan and was born February 21, 1831, at Heerjansdam, Netherland. He came to America with his father in 1849, at the age of seventeen years. He received his education in the common schools in Holland and continued his education in Pella in the English language in Central University of Iowa.

At the age of twenty-four he returned to Holland and in the following year he married Grietje Nugteren and returned to America by way of New Orleans, sailing up the Mississippi river to Keokuk, and from there took the stage to Oskaloosa, where the horses gave out on account of the bad roads and they were obliged to continue their journey on foot to Pella. He was engaged in farming all his life, partly retiring for the last 18 years of his life. He died in the old homestead his father built in 1849 and on May 19, 1909, at the age of 78 years. Mrs. D. De Haan died the year following on December 31, 1910.

They raised a family of seven children, namely: Heiltje, now Mrs. Teunis Verros; Simon; Jacob; Floris; Catherine M., now Mrs. A. Leatart, and Margaret, now Mrs. Simon Douwstra. All of which reside at Pella, Iowa, except Cornelia and Floris, who reside in California.



DINGEMAN DE HAAN

#### W. RIETVELD

Was born in Holland February 21, 1829, where he lived until eighteen years old, when he came to Pella with his parents in 1847. His father, John Rietveld, was one of the leaders of the Holland colony, and a man who took a prominent part in the colonization movement and in the later development of the community.

The subject of our sketch was one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock raisers in this part of Iowa, and at one time owned over nine hundred acres of valuable farm land. He married Miss Annie Grundman July 1, 1858. She was born in the Netherlands and came to America in 1849.



H. KUYPER



MRS. H. KUYPER

#### H. KUYPER

Was born at Charlois, Netherlands, August 5, 1833. He came to Pella, Iowa, with his parents in the year 1849 and in the same year opened a watchmaker's shop, which trade he had learned in Holland, and continued this business until 1861. Then, in company with an older brother, he started a general merchandise store, which business he continued until he retired from active work in November, 1911.

He held his first public office in 1854, when he was elected to the office of township clerk. He served as alderman from 1860 to 1865, as treasurer of the school board twenty years in succession, and as secretary twenty-eight years. He was elected mayor of the city in 1883 and served seven terms.

#### MRS. H. KUYPER

Was born at Utrecht, Netherlands, April 6, 1836. She was a daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Betten, who were among the pioneer settlers that came to Pella in 1847. She was married to H. Kuypers in 1847 and died December 9, 1916.

#### BANNER G. BOWEN

Dealer in general merchandise. Mr. Bowen was one of Pella's leading merchants. He was born near Dayton, Ohio, on the 31st day of January, 1832. His youth was divided between attending school and assisting in the management of the farm. He followed farming until twenty-two years of age and then emigrated to Iowa and stopped for a short time at Oskaloosa, and thence to Pella. After working for a short time at the carpenter trade he entered the mercantile business. For some time he was a member of the leading firm of Munting & Bowen, also of Bowen & Aikens, and for several years conducted a store under the name of Banner G. Bowen. He was elected to represent his district in the state legislature in 1868, and was a diligent and faithful representative. He was a member of the Baptist Church and one of its most active workers and a liberal contributor.



The older citizens of Pella remember him as a worthy and public-spirited citizen who enjoyed the full confidence of the community. He married Miss Alice J. Lindsey in 1857. She was born in Pennsylvania. At the time this was written (1881) they had four children: Arazella I., Inez Josephine, John B. and Alice Pearl. Lost five.

#### JACOB DE HAAN

Was born January 4, 1803. The place of his birth was Hendrik Ido Ambacht, Netherland. In his native land he was engaged in raising flax and preparing same for the manufacture of linen cloth.

Not being allowed his religious freedom, he turned his thoughts to America, America with his family of four children, namely: Pieterella, later Mrs. Jacob Colyn; Cornelia, later Mrs. P. J. Koelman; Teunis, and Dingeman, the oldest son, Mathew, remaining in Holland, and his wife having died several years previous.



JACOB DE HAAN

After a long voyage upon the sea they reached America and traveled to Baltimore by train and from there by tug boats on water and stage coach on land, and arrived at Pella, the city of refuge, on the 24th day of June, 1849.

Their friends who had settled here two years previous received them with open arms and kindly housed them for a few weeks until he could locate himself a place for a home. He soon purchased a large tract of land adjoining what was then laid out as the town of Pella, on the south side. Later he laid out that part of Pella south of University street and west of East Third street, and known as the De Haan Addition, and containing what is known as the South Pella Square, which he donated to the city for a future park.

After purchasing the land, he immediately made plans for building a substantial home, and his boys, Teunis and Dingeman, then aged seventeen and eighteen years, were set to work hauling sand, brick and lumber with ox teams, the brick being hauled from a yard near what is now Howell Station, and made by the Hollanders, who thoroughly understood the making of brick, and the lumber being hauled from the sawmill. Carpenters and masons were employed and the home was completed the same year.

This homestead, of which we give an illustration, still stands as a landmark after a period of seventy-three years, and is still in good repair. The old picket fence shown in the illustration was sawed from native walnut lumber and enclosed a large garden and is still in its original place. The first wall paper brought to Pella was put in this house, and the first single harness made in Pella by Van Stigt was purchased by Jacob De Haan.

Jacob De Haan was a man very highly respected among the early settlers and was one of those men who took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the people of Pella and surrounding country. During his life in Pella he was connected with the First Reformed Church, and served as elder for a number of years and later helped to organize the Third Reformed Church, where he again served as elder until the time of his death, which came on the 20th of November, 1891, at the age of eighty-eight years.

## B. TEN BROEK



B. TEN BROEK

Cooper. Was born on the 18th of January, 1830, in the city of Wageningen, Gelderland. He was raised in that province until fourteen years of age, and received a common school education, and at nine years of age commenced to learn the cooper trade with his father. In the fall of 1846 he crossed the ocean with his father and brothers. They landed at New Orleans and came up the river to St. Louis, where they settled. His father died the same year and the boys went to work at their trades. Our subject worked here some eight years and then came to Pella. In 1854 he opened a shop. Himself and son made 8,500 barrels for B. S. Schermerhorn & Co. in 1880, besides doing considerable repair work. He married Gertrude Van Os on the 9th of October, 1854. She was a native of Gelderland and was born on the 27th of January, 1828. There were four children, Henry, Annie, Aart and Elisabeth.

## B. H. VAN SPANCKEREN, SR.

For many years one of the leading merchants of Pella. Was born in Amsterdam, Holland, October 15, 1826, where he was raised and received his education. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the baker's trade, at which he worked for five years. In 1846 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, where he remained one year, working at his trade. He emigrated to St. Louis, spent one year there working at his trade, and came to Pella in 1848. Here he conducted a bakery until 1873, when he opened a general merchandise store and continued in that business until he retired on account of advanced age, after which the store was in charge of B. H., Jr., for many years, and was known as one of the leading business concerns of Pella. He married Miss Dirkje Versteeg in 1851. She was born on the 8th of July, 1832. By this union there were four children: B. H., Carrie, Dora and John. Mr. Van Spanckeren died on the 18th day of December, 1914.



B. H. VAN SPANKEREN, SR.

## MRS. ENGELTJE VAN ZEE

Was born in the Netherlands on July 4, 1837. She came to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koenraad van Zee, in the fall of 1847. She was united in marriage to Peter De Kock, who came from the Netherlands, in 1854. In 1868 they purchased a farm southeast of Pella, where they lived until the death of the husband February 15, 1893. To this union there were born seven children: Antonia, Mattie, John P., Conrad, Elizabeth, Engeline and Ira P. Antonia died in 1892. The other children, with their mother, are living in this vicinity.



MRS. ENGELTJE VAN ZEE

## STEPHEN DE KOCK

Was born in Herwynen, Province of Gelderland, Netherlands, in 1838. He came to America with his parents in 1856 and located in Pella. He became affiliated with the First Reformed Church in 1858 and served as a deacon for several years. In August, 1862, he volunteered in the service of the civil war and was wounded while in action on April 30, 1864. He served his country almost three years and received an honorable discharge. After arriving home he engaged in farming south of Pella. On January 1, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Engeltje Marie van Zee, who was born October 20, 1847, and departed this life on September 10, 1916. To this union were born eleven children, seven still remaining, three having died in infancy. Aantana (Mrs. E. De Geest) died January 1, 1916. Cornelia Marie (Mrs. C. Muller) died February 2, 1917.



STEPHEN DE KOCK

## N. NIEUWERF

Was born in Holland on the 8th of August, 1839, where he received his education. In 1857 he crossed the ocean with his parents and settled in Buffalo, New York, and engaged in the nursery business. He came to Pella in 1860 and clerked for G. Dingemans about two years after which he held a position with Snow & Huber for twelve years. Later he had a grocery store on the west side, about where the Weekblad office now stands. He was a member of the first Pella band. After conducting the store here for many years he moved with his family to Winterset, Iowa.



ENGLE VAN ZEE

Born in Heerwynen, Providence of Gelderland, Netherlands, in 1775. Died in 1868 at the age of ninety-three years. He was of noble birth. His grandfather, Frederick van Zee, was born in 1695 and was a member of a prominent Dutch family who used a coat of arms consisting of a double eagle with a background of gold. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Roose, a member of a Spanish family whose members were driven from Spain for a religious cause in 1522. Engle van Zee's descendants, Koenraad, wife and three children, and Stephen, wife and two sons, Gerrit and Engel, arrived in America in 1847. Gerrit still remains in this community. Engle, the brother, died in 1849. Five years later Mrs. H. ver Ploeg and five children arrived in Pella to make their future home. The above mentioned were members of that courageous band who came from the Netherlands under the leadership of Rev. H. P. Scholte and were among the first settlers to colonize the territory surrounding the city of Pella. Just before the band left the Netherlands in 1847, Mr. van Zee wrote a chronology of the Zee families, extending from 1695. There are now eight generations, numbering about four hundred and seventy-five. Many of these descendants live in Pella and vicinity and have aided in the development of the great farm industry which has made this territory what it is today.



HENDRICK WORMHOUDT

MRS. HENDRICK WORM-  
HOUDT

## HENDRICK WORMHOUDT

Born in the city of Rotterdam, Netherlands, in 1825. A young man of twenty years of age he emigrated to America in 1847 and located in Pella. He came to this country with J. Kegel, who acted as his guardian on the trip, which was made on the ship Maasstrom. Having received a good education in Holland, he was well fitted for the life he selected. Upon his arrival here he engaged in the carpenter business and conducted a saw mill until 1872 when he engaged in the lumber business as agent for F. F. Baldwin, which position he filled until 1875 when he engaged in the retail business which was known as Waechter & Wormhoudt, and as long as this firm continued they enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the public. He died on February 9th, 1907, at the ripe age of 81 years. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Education in the early days of the public schools and served as a member of the First Reformed Church Consistory until the time of his death. His children are H. D., of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Effie Kuyper, of Chicago, Ill.; John, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Isaac, of Eddyville; Edward, of Kahoka, Mo., and Dominicus, of Newton, Iowa.

## FRANK C. GARLICK

received his education. In 1865 he went to New York City, where he spent five years in clerical work. He then accepted a position as advertising agent for the Mac Eboys New Hibernian. In March, 1875, he settled in Pella and engaged in the mercantile business. He was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Schoonmaker of New York City on July 27, 1876, and he grieved by her death on September 8, 1877. On November 26, 1879, he was united in wedlock to Miss Jennie Mortimore of Monroe, Iowa. To this union two children were born: Leo Cole of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company at Bradentown, Fla., and Harold Lynne, deceased. Mr. Garlick died in September, 1909. His widow, Jennie M., now resides in Des Moines, Iowa.



GERRIT VAN HORSEN

## GERRIT VAN HORSEN

Came to Pella with his parents in 1853. He was married to Miss Adriana Maria Hasselman, on the 28th day of March, 1857.



STEVEN VAN ZEE



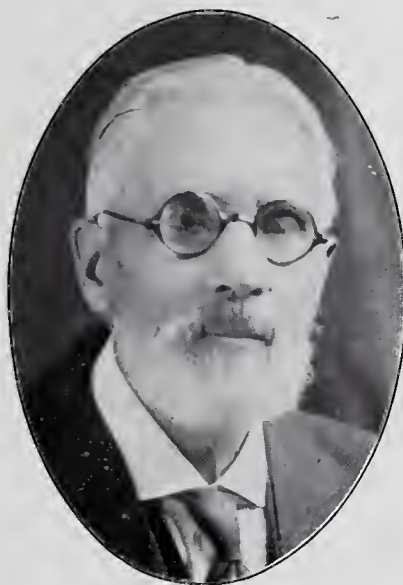
MRS. STEVEN VAN ZEE

## STEVEN VAN ZEE

Was born in Heerewench, Netherlands, on February 12, 1817. Died January 21, 1905. Mrs. Judith van Zee, his wife, was born November 30, 1820; died June 23, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Van Zee were among the first arrivals of the Hollanders in America and settled in Pella. He worked as a farmhand for several years, when he became the possessor of a farm about two miles south of Pella, where he and his helpmeet fought the pioneer life, growing with the community as it prospered. In 1900 he retired and moved to Pella, where they resided up to the time of their death. There were thirteen children born to this union, seven of whom are living, Gerrit S. van Zee of this place being the oldest, and is now eighty years of age. The advancement of the farming community in this township is due largely to such as the subjects of this sketch.

## GERRIT S. VAN ZEE

Was born at Herwijnen, Netherlands, the third day of April, 1842, and came to Pella with his parents in 1847. The family settled on the farm and Mr. Van Zee worked there until his majority. March 1, 1865, he was married to Dirkje Van Zante, who was born in Holland, January 5, 1843. She died the 20th day of April, 1904. There were seven children in the family, four of whom are still living. Mr. Van Zee lived on the farm until he retired on account of advancing age, when he became a citizen of Pella. He was so successful that he amassed a considerable fortune. He is a member of the Third Reformed Church of Pella, and takes a prominent part in the work of that Congregation.



GERRIT S. VAN ZEE



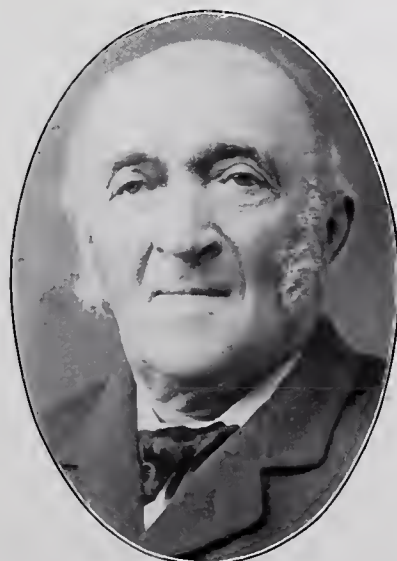
GEORGE HENCKLER

## GEORGE HENCKLER

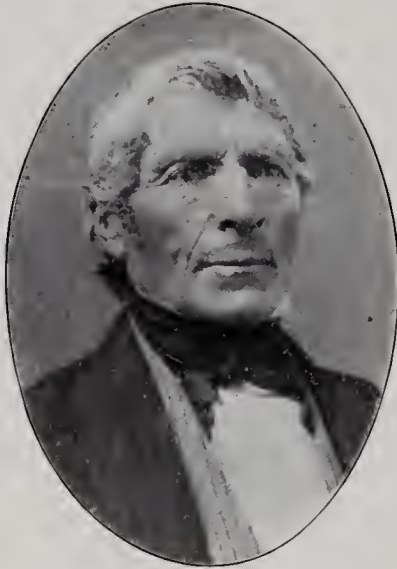
Was born in Weisparde, Germany, and came to Pella in 1853. In connection with E. F. Grafe, he built and operated the Washington Roller Mills, which was one of the first and best equipped mills of that period in Central Iowa. He later engaged in the stove and tinware business here for a number of years. We have been unable to obtain the date of his death.

## CORNELIUS WELLE

Born in South Holland September 13, 1828. He learned the bakery business with his father and worked with him in the shop until they emigrated to America in 1847. Upon arriving in this country the family located on a farm where he helped his father and in spare moments acquired the English language which he mastered quite successfully. When twenty-eight years of age he settled on a farm just west of Pella which he occupied until the time of his death which occurred February 9, 1880, aged eighty-two years. At the time of his death he owned four hundred acres of land as a legacy to this family consisting of his wife, two sons, Henry and Peter, of Sully, Iowa, and Misses Daisy and Sarah who still remain in this city.



CORNELIUS WELLE



PETER KRAMER



MRS. PETER KRAMER

## PETER KRAMER

Born in Edam, the Netherlands, February 7, 1811. He was united in marriage to Miss Welmoet Pos in 1839. In 1847 he with his family sailed for America on the ship Nagasaki and arrived at Baltimore, they making the trip to St. Louis and thence to Pella. He was connected with the Merchant Marine in Holland, but when he came to America he did all kinds of work, especially in the carpentering business. He lived about three and a half miles northwest of Pella on the Jno. Antonio Pos farm. When his property and home was destroyed by fire they made their home in a dugout, but this was not all roses, as in January there was a thaw and they were compelled to carry the water out of their home in buckets before it was ready for occupancy again. They moved in with the father of Theo. and John LeCocq, Sr., one mile west of town and later they purchased four acres of ground near Oakwood cemetery and built a log house on it where they lived until January 17, 1890, when Mr. Kramer died.



F. LeCOCQ, SR.

## F. LeCOCQ, SR.

Born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1805. He came to America in 1847 and was one of the leaders of the organization of the Holland Colony. He was appointed as commander of the sail ship Pieter Floris by Rev. H. P. Scholte and was financial adviser and leader of the emigrants. He was born in the business world in his native country, but upon his arrival in this country started farming. He died in Pella in 1888 at the age of 83 years.



MRS. G. H. OVERKAMP



MRS. C. H. OVERKAMP

Aaafje Kruyt was born in the Netherlands in the city of Heukelom, September 6, 1804, and was married to G. H. Overkamp, January 3, 1830, and emigrated to Pella, Iowa, with the first colonists in 1847. Seven children, five daughters and two sons, blessed this wedlock; the youngest son died in St. Louis, July 27, 1847.

She was an earnest, devoted Christian woman, well versed in church history and in the Scriptures. Up to her 98th birthday she enjoyed a clear mind and often entertained her relatives and friends with interesting accounts of days long past. When a girl she saw Napoleon Bonaparte ride through the streets of The Hague, in Holland.

At the end of 64 years of happy married life, her husband died on the 11th day of August, 1894, after which she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. H. Wormhoudt, her only surviving child.

Here she lived in that peace and contentment which is the priceless possession of those who, looking back over a long life of faithful endeavor, also look forward in faith to a better life beyond. The call to join her loved ones came on the 20th day of April, 1903, at the ripe old age of 98 years, 7 months and 20 days.



MR. TEUNIS KLEIN



MRS. TEUNIS KLEIN

TEUNIS H. KLEIN

Was born in Leerdam, South Holland, and came to America with his parents with the first colonists in 1847, settling on a farm about three miles west of Pella. Here he helped his father until his majority. He was married to Miss Gertrude De Leeuw and they lived on a farm about two miles west of Pella until Mr. Klein's death in 1887. There were twelve children born to this wedlock, eight of whom, five sons and three daughters, are still living. Mr. Klein was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Pella, and was known as a man of earnest religious convictions. At the death of her husband Mrs. Klein removed to Pella, where she lived until her death, which occurred on the 18th day of December, 1913.

## ALBERT VAN HOUWELINGEN



ALBERT VAN HOUWELINGEN

Was born in the Netherlands, October 2, 1841. He came to Pella with his parents who settled on a farm near Pella, where Albert lived until his marriage, with Annigje Klein, which occurred on the 14th day of August, 1865. After his marriage he continued to farm, first as a renter near Pella and later on land he bought about seven and a half miles northwest of Pella. He was one of the few men who even in the early days, when land was almost without market value, had the foresight to see that it was sure to grow in value with the inevitable development of the country. The result was that while he started as a renter, when he died at the age of 51, he was one of the largest land owners in the entire Holland colony.

An incident that shows the determined character that marked all his activities in life was that at the age of twelve, he made the trip to Keokuk alone, driving two ox teams the entire distance of 120 miles.

Mr. Van Houwelingen continued actively in the agricultural business until the day of his death, which occurred on the home farm on the 18th day of October, 1892.

## OEBELE HEERKES VIERSEN

Born in the city of Driesum, Province of Friesland, Kingdom of the Netherlands, June 10, 1835. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1847 and landed in Pella on or about August 25, 1847. He has lived on the old homestead about a mile and a half northwest of this city, known as the Hy. Viersen farm all of his life, seventy-five years, being twelve years of age upon his arrival here. He with his brother, S. H. Viersen, were engaged in the mercantile business for about three years. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Renaud. To this union four children were born: Harry, Lottie, Mary and Freddie, the two latter having passed to the Great Beyond in their early life, when a very dark cloud covered the home with sorrow. On Saturday evening, April 13, 1907, the wife and mother was called to her reward by the Lord Jesus whom she loved in spirit and in truth, but truly their loss was her gain, for of a truth of her it could be said, "Asleep in Jesus, Oh, How Sweet," from which none shall ever awake to weep. And now at this, his great old age, he enjoys life and good health at the hearthside of son, Harry, and his esteemed wife, Dora Lautenbach Viersen, on the old homestead and who are doing all they can to make the evening shades of his life journey bright and pleasant. He enjoys every moment of his life as the days go by.



O. H. VIERSEN

## F. LeCOCQ

Born in Amsterdam, Holland, July 14, 1828, and received a liberal education in the schools of that renowned city. In 1847 he came to the United States with his parents and in company with the first emigrants, under the leadership of Rev. H. P. Scholte. The ship of the flotilla on which he sailed was the Pieter Floris. After an eventful trip they landed at Baltimore, Md., and came by canal boat to Keokuk, Iowa, from whence they traveled in wagons to their destination, 120 miles distance, to "Pella to be" or the famous "Strooi Stadt," a cluster of straw thatched huts that made up the first settlement at Pella. May 22, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Van Gorkom, from which union six children were born. From 1856 until 1872 he was engaged in a successful general mercantile business in this city. In 1872 he moved to Orange City, Iowa, being among the early pioneers of that settlement, where he served four years as deputy county treasurer and four more years as county recorder. He also served several years as deacon of the First Reformed Church at Orange City. In 1883 he had the courage to pioneer it once more, this time in Douglas county, South Dakota, where he started a bank in company with his son. He served as elder in the First Reformed Church from its organization and was the efficient secretary until he died, May 26, 1907. His son, Frank, lives in Lynden, Washington, and his daughter, Cornelia, is a resident of this city.



F. LeCOCQ



MAARTEN KLEIN

## MAARTEN KLEIN

Was born in Leerdam, South Holland, in 1836, and emigrated to Pella with his parents in 1847. He lived on the farm about three miles west of Pella until his majority, helping his father with the farm work. Married Johanna Hoogenaaker in March, 1855. Later he moved to Eastern Nebraska until the time of his death, which occurred about twelve years ago.

## HUIBRECHT DE BOOY

Born in Noordeloos, in the Netherlands, January 22, 1825. He came to America with his parents, three brothers and two sisters on the sail boat "Catharina Jackson," one of the four boats carrying the



HUIBRECHT DE BOOY

Scholte colonists to their new home and country. On the 25th of August he was united in marriage to Miss Anna van der Linden. To this union were born ten children, five of whom are living. Early in the '50's he formed a partnership with Pieter Barendrecht, opening a general store on the corner now occupied by the Garden City Feeder works. A few years later Mr. de Booy built the brick store room on West Washington street, later purchasing the brick room adjoining his building, which was owned by Mr. van Asch and in which what is now "Central College" had its beginning. Mr. de Booy was a member of the First Reformed church of this city from its founding, holding the office of deacon for many years, also the office of Secretary of the Consistory. He served several terms at different periods as a member of the city council and throughout his entire life was a public spirited and active man and citizen. Less than one month

before he reached his eighty-seventh milestone he was called to his reward. The end came on the 26th of December, 1911—quietly and peacefully as his life had been, dying in the home where he and his faithful wife had raised their family—the home around which clings many sacred memories for the remaining children. Mrs. de Booy passed to the Great Beyond in 1922.

## MISS SEBRIETJE H. VIERSEN

Was born in the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the city of Driesum, Province of Friesland, January 8, 1830. She emigrated from her native country with her parents in 1847, when she was seventeen years of age. The family located in Pella and she grew up in this community. From her childhood she showed an unusual disposition toward thrift and as the years passed she gradually accumulated desirable property in the city. In 1905 or 1906 she decided to modernize her business property and erected three nice business blocks. Later, she felt that she would like to leave something for posterity and she visited Andrew Carnegie and between them Pella now enjoys a beautiful library building which is filled with the most desirable literature. Little did she know how well she had builded her monument in the community in which she lived and loved. She died August 25, 1910.



MISS S. H. VIERSEN



MR. CORNELIUS VER PLOEG



MRS. CORNELIUS VER PLOEG

## CORNELIUS VER PLOEG

Born in the Netherlands December 7, 1832. He came to America in 1853 and located in Pella with his parents and one sister and four brothers. It took them 53 days to make the trip across the ocean and during this time he lost his father and one sister by death. A contagious disease broke out on the boat and it became necessary to leave an uncle on an island. The family landed at New Orleans and from there they traveled up the Mississippi river to Keokuk and thence by team and covered wagon to Pella, their future home. They landed here July 1, 1853. On March 8, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Van Zee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Koenrad Van Zee. To this union were born two sons and seven daughters. The mother died on February 3, 1890. Mr. Ver Ploeg passed away July 26, 1904, at the ripe old age of seventy-two. He was considered to be one of the most prosperous farmers in this community. His son, C. R. Ver Ploeg, lives on the old homestead, Henry having died several years ago.



M. DE REUS

## M. DE REUS

Was born in Beicland, South Holland, in May, 1811, and emigrated to Pella in 1847. Here he became a successful farmer, and continued in that industry until his death, which occurred in July of 1896. He was a man of generous and genial disposition, who made friends by the score and had no enemies, because he never gave cause for enmity.

## ISRAEL COLEMAN CURTIS

Was born July 21, 1813, near Fort Adams, Wilkinson county, Mississippi. He was the son of William Curtis and Mary Barfield, his wife. When he was three years old the family removed to a farm near Rodney, Mississippi, and there Israel lived until he attained manhood.

He became a member of the Baptist church while residing at Amora, Indiana, on the 8th day of January, 1843, and in the autumn of the same year he was ordained as a Baptist minister. On the death of his father in 1833 he had entered Miami University intending to fit himself for the legal profession, but complications in his father's estate interrupted his college course. He then entered the mercantile business but the financial crisis of 1837 and the years which followed left him scarcely enough property to satisfy his creditors. This misfortune again turned his attention to the law. He pursued his studies vigorously and was admitted to the bar in 1841.



ISRAEL C. CURTIS

In 1844 Mr. Curtis, with his family, removed to Iowa and settled on the Des Moines river near Pella. Here for a time he devoted himself to agriculture, but his great talents as a minister and a lawyer were not to be buried in the seclusion of a country home. He soon returned to the work of the ministry, and in a few years resumed the practice of law.

He was largely instrumental in securing the founding of Central University at Pella. During all the years of his residence in Iowa he showed a deep and abiding love for this institution, and his recognized ability as an orator and in debate, led to his being chosen to represent "Central" in the fight to secure the coveted prize of acceptance by the different Baptist organizations. So great was his talent and energy for this work that he coped successfully with such gifted men as Dr. J. A. Nash, representing Des Moines University, and with Dr. George J. Johnson, who labored in behalf of the Burlington institution. "Central" secured the endorsement of every Baptist institution save one.

Mr. Curtis was District Attorney of Marion county and represented the county in the legislature from 1857 to 1860. In 1860 he was a member of the joint legislative committee which revised the laws of Iowa, and whose work culminated in the adoption of the state code.

He was conceded by his friends and opponents to have made the most profound constitutional argument of the legislative session.

In 1864 he concluded to emigrate to California. There were no railroads in those days and the weary journey of more than two thousand miles had to be made with teams. The way was bordered by hardships and dangers. Twice the little caravan was attacked by Indians, and many times the travelers were threatened with extermination and some perished by drinking poisoned waters. On the third day of October, 1883, he died at his home in Los Angeles county, California.

## HERMAN NOLLEN

The youngest of the four Nollen brothers who came to Pella in 1854. He was born in the family home in Diedam, Holland, on the 7th day of December, 1842, and settled on the farm, where he continued to live until a short time ago, when he made his home with his children, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ver Meer. Mr. Nollen lived on the same farm about three miles west of Pella for 68 years. He was eminently successful in his chosen work, being known as one of Marion county's progressive farmers and stock raisers. Like his brothers, he is a man of deep religious conviction and has always stood for those things that made for the best moral interests of the community.



HERMAN NOLLEN

## HENRY NOLLEN

Was born in Diedam, the Netherlands, on the 6th day of October, 1833, and came to Pella with his parents in 1854. He remained on the farm with his parents for ten years, after which he entered the law office of P. H. Bousquet, where he served as bookkeeper and notary public and carried on an extensive insurance business. He was an earnest Christian and one of the early members of the Second Reformed Church. He took an active part in the upbuilding of this congregation, serving for many years as a member of the Consistory, and taking a leading part in the Sunday School. Hundreds of our people will remember him best as the organist of the church, as he served for many years in this capacity. His death, which occurred on the 7th day of February, 1920, was mourned by the entire community.



HENRY NOLLEN



GYSBERT VAN HOUWELINGEN

## GYSBERT VAN HOUWELINGEN

Born January 2, 1813, at Niewland, Netherlands. His wife, Margie Kappelyn van Houwelingen, was born at Binschap, Netherlands, March 6, 1813. Mr. and Mrs. van Houwelingen came to America on the ship Maastrom in 1847 and arrived in this place in the fall of that year. Mr. van Houwelingen started the first dairy and butcher shop that Pella ever had and conducted the business for the first eight years. In the fall of 1853 they moved onto a farm southwest of town, where they remained until Mr. van Houwelingen died, on November 12, 1874.



CHARLES RENAUD

## CHARLES RENAUD

Was born in France, December 29, 1825. With others of the Renaud family he came to America and settled near Pella in 1860. Those who knew him during the years that he lived in this vicinity remember him as a man of warm heart and generous impulses, a good neighbor who was always ready and willing to help in time of need, and his death was recognized as a great loss to the community. He died March 1, 1908.



GERRIT NOLLEN

## GERRIT NOLLEN

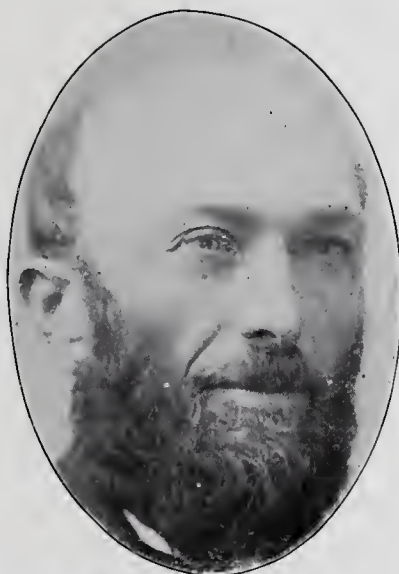
Was born in Diedam, Province of Gelderland, Holland, March 6, 1830. In 1854 he came to Pella with his parents and after a year in town the family moved to the farm. He lived in Pella until the beginning of the Civil war, when he took up his residence in Keokuk, then one of the leading cities of Iowa. Here he followed his chosen profession of landscape and portrait artist. Later he came back to Pella and engaged in the same line of work. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Kramer.

He was an artist of unusual ability and in addition to doing art work he taught a number of pupils. He was a man of earnest religious convictions and blameless life. He died in Pella on the 1st day of April, 1901.



## NICKOLAAS HOSPERS

Was born in Hoog Blokland, Holland, on the 4th day of March, 1836, and in the spring of 1849 came to Pella with his parents and lived with them on a farm about three miles northwest of Pella. Later he farmed for himself in the same locality and followed this vocation until he retired to Pella on account of advancing age. In May, 1883, he was married to Pietronella van Leeuwen, who died in July, 1900. To this marriage three daughters were born, who still survive: Henrietta (Mrs. Ed. Cook), Cornelia and Jennette (Mrs. S. Van Vliet).



NICKOLAAS HOSPERS



WILLIAM H. HOSPERS

## WILLIAM HENDRIK HOSPERS

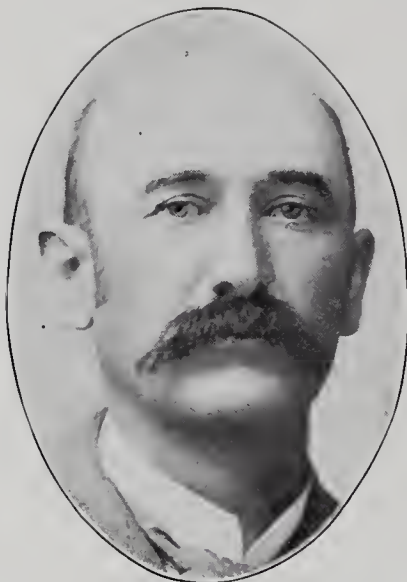
Born in Hoog Blokland, Holland, August 19, 1844, and came to Pella with his parents in the spring of 1849. Here he lived on the farm with his parents until his majority. He emigrated to Sioux county in 1870, and was prominently connected with the development of that prosperous Holland colony until his death, which occurred about seven years ago. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Cornelis under the firm name of Hospers Brothers.

## J. DE GELDER HOSPERS

Was born in Hoog Blokland, Holland, the 22d day of September, 1838, and came to Pella with his parents in 1849. They settled on a farm northwest of Pella, where Gelder learned farming and worked for his father until he commenced for himself. He followed this farming until 1911, when he retired to Pella with his family. He was married to Miss Johanna Margaret Wormhoudt on the 28th day of November, 1878. All the children, three sons and three daughters, are still living. Mr. Hospers is an Elder of the First Reformed Church, an office he has filled for years with faithfulness and ability.



J. DE GELDER HOSPERS



CORNELIUS HOSPERS

## CORNELIS HOSPERS

Was born in Pella the 13th day of April, 1851. Here he received his education and as a boy worked with his father on the farm. In 1870 he joined the Holland emigrants to Sioux County, Iowa, and became a leading factor in the upbuilding of that large and flourishing colony. He is still living in Orange City and is at the head of the mercantile establishment started years ago in connection with his brother William and now owned by Cornelis and his son. Like all the sons of John Hospers, Cornelis is a man who takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the moral and educational development of the community in which he lives.

## MRS. EVA C. BARON

(Eva C. Hospers) was born in Hoog Blokland, the Netherlands, and came to America and settled on the farm with her parents in 1849. She was married to Dr. H. S. Baron in 1879. She lost her husband the 20th day of September, 1914, his death occurring at the home on East Second street in Pella. Mrs. Baron continues to make her home in Pella among the many friends who know and esteem her for her kind and Christian character.



MRS. EVA C. BARON



PETER LUBBERDEN

## PETER LUBBERDEN

Born in Straw Town (Strooi Stadt), Lake Prairie township, October 19, 1847. When a young man he taught school, but at the age of 29 years he died.

## H. NEYENESCH

Among the Hollanders who came to Pella in the year 1855, few if any took a more prominent part or proved of greater value in the work of building up this community, than did H. Neyenesch. He was born in the Netherlands on the 25th day of October, 1823. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth and for some years was an instructor in his native country. He was one of the first teachers Pella had and filled an important place in the educational life of the community. He taught here for some fifteen years, part of the time in Central University and also in the public schools. In 1870 he became the editor of the *Weekblad* and later added the *Pella Blade*, published in the English language. For a time he also published a religious paper known as the *Christian Herald*. He continued in the publishing business for about thirty-one years and his papers did much to encourage the development of the community.



H. NEYENESCH

He was intimately identified with public affairs and held the position of city recorder for eleven years and was elected as mayor in 1874. He held this office for five terms and was justice of the peace for eleven years.

## KOENRAD VAN ZEE

And wife came to America with the first Hollanders in 1847. He purchased a farm in 1850 where he remained until his death. He was united in marriage to Miss Mattie de Kock in 1837. He followed farm life and was considered one of the most successful farmers in this vicinity. He held many offices of trust and honor in the community during his life and he had a great part in the making of it.



KOENRAD VAN ZEE



JOHN VAN DER LEY

## JOHN VAN DER LEY

Was a brother of Mrs. C. Rhynsburger. He volunteered for the defense of his country in the Civil war. Died in 1920.



MR. AND MRS. A. VAN DE ROOVAART

A. van de Roovaart was born in the Netherlands, May 30, 1837. He came to America in 1847. He followed farming for many years and was successful with his calling. He was united in marriage, April 9, 1861, to Miss Mary Kats. She was born May 30, 1837. Mr. van de Roovaart died December 3, 1919. Mrs. van de Roovaart died July 31, 1920.

#### H. H. BARKER

One of the pioneer settlers of Marion county came to Pella in 1865, and conducted a dental office here until 1881. For a period of sixteen years he was a well-known and popular citizen of our city, and took a deep interest in the educational and business development of the town. When he retired from practice and moved to another locality, his departure was regretted by a host of friends who had learned to value him as a friend and fellow citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are now residents of Harvey, Iowa.



H. H. BARKER

## GYSBERT BEYER

Was born in Veenendaal, Holland, July 8, 1823. He came to Pella, Iowa, with the immigration in 1847 and remained for one year. He then returned to St. Louis, Mo., and was engaged in business for five years. He then returned to Pella and bought a farm and was engaged in that occupation the remainder of his life. On March 28, 1855, he was married to Roelfina Dounbos, who was born in Delfzyl, Holland, May 30, 1839, and came to Pella with her parents in 1847. He started the first country Sunday school, which later developed into the Bethel Church, and later when removed to Lynnville Township, Jasper County, he and his wife became charter members of the Bethany Reformed Church, he being elected as Senior Elder of the Consistory. Both were active in Christian work and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community.

Mr. Beyer died July 27, 1912. Mrs. Beyer died March 17, 1918. Six children survived them, viz.: Rev. Evert G., John, Henry and Simon Beyer, and Mrs. Hubert Versteegh and Mrs. Arie Elscott.



GYSBERT BEYER  
AND WIFE



JOHN ULRICH

## JOHN ULRICH

Was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, August 8, 1847. When a young man he decided to cast his lot with America and arrived in this country in 1867 and worked in New York for one year, after which he moved to Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. Hearing of the golden opportunities of the western prairies, he came to Pella in 1869. Being thrifty, he started making the bologna that has made Pella famous from north to south and east to west. He began in a small way, peddling his product in a basket from door to door. This he continued for eleven years. He then started in the butcher business. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha van der Zyl. To this union two children were born. Mrs. Ulrich died in 1876. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Rhynsburger and to this union there were five children born, three of whom are living in the city. Mr. Ulrich retired from active business about three years ago and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors.



DEREUS BROTHERS

ARIE DEREUS was born in the Netherlands on April 8, 1836. He has ten children, ninety-six grand children and twenty-eight great-grandchildren. He came to this country in 1850.

PETER DEREUS was born September 29, 1839. He has nine children and fifteen grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He has been a resident of this community since 1850.

M. DEREUS is the father of nine children, has forty-nine grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. He was born December 9, 1842, and has been a resident of this community since 1850.

N. DEREUS was born on August 18, 1845, and is the father of nine children, has sixteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

All have followed the vocation of farming with the exception of Peter and all have retired on account of advanced age, and are living in this community.

## DR. I. J. STODDARD

Few if any events in the history of Pella had a greater or more beneficent effect on the spiritual and intellectual development of the community than the coming of this cultured and devoted servant of God. Inspired by the highest ideal of Christian service, possessed of great natural ability and a thorough education, he was eminently fitted to lead a pioneer people in everything that made for a high standard of Christian citizenship.

He was born in Eden, Erie county, N. Y., in 1820, being one of a family of nine children. His father and mother were reared in Vermont, and moved to New York, four hundred miles away, traveling on horseback, and settled near the city of Buffalo in 1819. They were Baptists and their children were well grounded in that faith. Ira Childs Stoddard, the father, was a minister of the gospel, and preached for fifty-seven years, being eighty-four when he preached his last sermon. He lived two years after that time, then passed away to his reward. The mother, Charlotte Joy Stoddard, lived to be ninety-one years old, and died in 1886.

Dr. Stoddard lived on a farm until he was about nineteen, attending the country school in the neighborhood with his brothers and sisters. Young Ira Joy was sent from home at nineteen to fit for college, and went through his college course at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in 1845. In 1847 he was graduated at the Theological Seminary of the same college, and was ordained a minister of the gospel in September of that year. In the same year, after marrying Drusilla Allen, he sailed from Boston for Calcutta, under the appointment of the Baptist Missionary Union.

Ten years Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard held to their work, teaching and preaching, caring for the sick and needy among their charges, both spiritually and morally. The deadly climate told on them, and they were obliged to return to America. Upon their return to New York physicians advised them to go to Iowa. It is questionable if Central College would have lived if Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard had not been providentially guided to cast their lot in Pella just at the time when our college needed strong, self-sacrificing friends. The climate of Iowa soon restored them to health, and Dr. Stoddard commenced to drive over the prairies in his light buggy, to sow the seeds of missionary interest.

In 1861 he attempted to serve his country in the field by enlisting at Knoxville, Iowa, but was rejected by the surgeon's examination. Failing in this, he next took up the work of helping to clear up the college indebtedness. This was accomplished by 1865. The campus was fenced, walks were laid out, and trees were planted. It was then felt that the school was on the high road to prosperity. Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard, feeling that the college was now well on its feet, and their own health in a measure regained, once more turned their faces to the rising sun, and left in 1886 for India. The grief felt in the community was great. After years of arduous and fruitful work in parts of India where no missionaries had ever penetrated before, they were again driven from their post by the dreaded fever, which almost completed the work it had begun years before. Having returned to Iowa, they again regained their health, and so wedded were they to their mission in the foreign field that in 1881 they tried once more, and for the last time, to return to India. Coming as far as New York the examining board decided that their strength would not hold out for another term. Bitterly disappointed, they were obliged to turn back. From that time, until God called them to their reward, they lived here, a blessing to the community and a tower of strength to Central College, for which they not only worked and sacrificed, but to the support of which they contributed to the full extent of their financial ability. The ground on which Memorial Hall stands was one of their gifts to Central.



*B. F. Keables*

Few if any citizens of a past generation were held in higher esteem than the late Dr. B. F. Keables. Coming here in 1852, when Pella was a small, struggling, frontier village, he identified himself with every phase of progress and development and contributed notably to the upbuilding of all that was best in the life of the community.

From the first he was a true and valuable friend of Central University and belonged to that small coterie of faithful men and women who, in the weak and struggling days of that institution, literally saved it from extinction.

He was born in Genesee county, New York, November 30, 1828, of Michael Keables and Nancy Bromley Keables. Following the completion of his school education in Michigan, where he had been raised and taught one term of school, Dr. Keables went on foot to Oswego, Ill., where he had been tendered the position of teacher in the schools. Upon his arrival the directors concluded he was too young to take charge of so many large and unruly young men, and he was obliged to work at the carpenter trade during the summer. Later, when many teachers had failed with the school, the directors again sought him to take charge of it, which he did, with entire success. Concluding to embrace the profession of



medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Willis Danforth, where he remained for some time. In 1850 he entered the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, which had been located at Keokuk, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1852, and at once started on foot for Pella, with \$35.00 in his pocket, a loan from his father, which was the only assistance he received after leaving home. His shingle was swung in the breezes of Pella for two months before his professional services were called for, and the first fee was fifty cents.

In 1853, as president of the school board, he was largely instrumental in securing a favorable vote for a tax to build a schoolhouse, which was one of the first brick schoolhouses erected in that part of the state. February 24, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah J., eldest daughter of Rev. H. P. Scholte, founder of the colony of Hollanders at Pella. At the breaking out of the civil war he tendered his services to Governor Kirkwood and was commissioned surgeon of the Third Iowa Infantry. The day following his arrival at Corinth, the regimental surgeon was sent home sick. This left Dr. Keables in sole charge, a trying position considering that he was an entire stranger to the rules and regulations of the army. In the terrible engagement at Hatchie Dr. Keables played a conspicuous and daring part. A few days after the battle the colonel of the regiment handed the doctor a letter, which was intended for Governor Kirkwood, and signed by the three principal officers in command. It read:

"Governor: Please promote Dr. Keables at once. He has earned it well."

The commission came by return mail, and in remembrance of the affair at the battle of Hatchie, Adjutant General Baker wrote across the discharge papers of the doctor, in his peculiar style, "A brave man."

Dr. Keables was a representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and was a member of the extra session which adopted the 1870 code. He was re-elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1872, but in 1882, when again a candidate, he was defeated, as were many republicans, because of the prohibition plank in the platform. He was a member of the pension examining board under President Harrison, after which time he retired from active practice.

The doctor was a member of the Army of the Tennessee and the Grand Army of the Republic. In February, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley to be postmaster at Pella. His death occurred on the 8th day of May, 1911.

#### A. C. KUYPER

Was born in Pella August 25, 1867, and received a public school education. In 1892 he entered the general merchandise business with his father, under the firm name of Kuyper & Son, and continued the business until 1912.

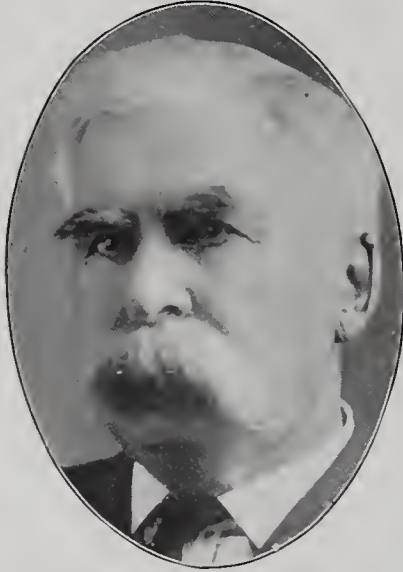
Was elected to the office of City Clerk of Pella in 1900, and served in that capacity continuously ever since. In 1912, when the work of Municipal Water and Light Departments was added to the office, it was required that he devote all his time to this work. For a number of years he has made a thorough study of the laws relating to Municipal governments, especially to those laws relating to the procedure required in street improvements and in the issuing and selling of city bonds. Mr. Kuyper is an active member and official of the Baptist Church of Pella, and in all matters that pertain to the advancement of the community, is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel.



A. C. KUYPER

## PETER G. GAASS

Was born in Zwolle, Netherlands, in 1850. In 1860, when a boy of ten years, he came to America with his parents and settled in Pella. In 1869, when a young man of nineteen years, he decided that the mercantile business should be his future vocation. In 1876 he went to Keokuk, where he took charge of the business of Wm. Blom. He remained with Mr. Blom until 1880, when he was offered a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Kellogg Berge & Co. He remained with this firm until 1893, when he returned to Pella and formed a partnership with A. M. Vander Linden in the retail shoe business. Seven years later he retired from active business. During his residence in Pella, he has been honored to the positions of alderman and a member of the board of education. In 1883 he was elected chancellor of Central University and has served in the capacity of a member of the general board of that institution ever since and still holds the position. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church and enjoys the honor of being one of the elders of that Christian institution.



PETER G. GAASS

## CORNELIUS BONGERS

Was born in the Netherlands March 29, 1843. Came to America in 1848 and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he lived until 1864, when he came to Pella to cast his lot with his countrymen. Upon his arrival here he was employed as a clerk for Mrs. Carson for a few months, after which he associated himself with a Mr. Wilsey in the drug business at Monroe, Iowa. After a time he returned to Pella, where he associated himself with Major Post in the hotel business in the hostelry known as the American House. In 1872 he purchased the interest of his partner in the business and took the entire responsibility. His hostelry was known from one end of the state to the other for its hospitality and service. On May 5, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Angie Mortimore of Monroe, Iowa, and to them were born five sons, three of which are living: Fred M., now residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Bernard N. and J. Guy, residing with their mother in Des Moines.



CORNELIUS BONGERS

## S. VAN DER ZYL

Was born in the Netherlands August 24, 1851, and came to this country with his parents in 1866. He may be said to have been literally raised in the butcher business. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Lena Homer who was born in Ohio. In the early lives of Mr. Van der Zyl and his brother, G. G. Van der Zyl, they took over the butcher business of their father and from time to time added the grain and livestock business. They erected a fine elevator just a short time before their death which remains standing today and the sons of S. Van der Zyl, Paul and Simon, conducted the business until 1921 when they disposed of it to the Farmers' Co-operative Society. G. G. Van der Zyl, the senior member of the firm of Van der Zyl Bros., was born in the Netherlands April 10, 1843. When he came to this country he was raised a farmer until he engaged in the above mentioned business. Both men enjoyed every confidence of the community and S. Van der Zyl was at one time Mayor of the city and held the office of councilman for two or three terms. He was also School treasurer for many years and kept his trusts with the people inviolate.



S. VAN DER ZYL

## R. R. BEARD

Was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 4, 1846. He came to Pella as a young man in 1870, and from the beginning became prominently identified with every movement having for its purpose the betterment of the community. He was a director and later the president of the Pella National Bank, and his conservative attitude and judgment in financial affairs had much to do with maintaining the reputation of that institution as one of the safest banks in Iowa.

Mr. Beard took a deep interest in educational matters and was a firm and valued friend of Central University, and for years filled the important position of Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Trustees.

But Mr. Beard will be best remembered for his zeal in religious work. By precept and example he lived the life of a true christian, and a day seldom passed that he did not speak with someone in regard to his religious obligations and duties. He was a gifted and eloquent speaker, a thorough Bible student, and took an active part in the religious work of the community. His death occurred at the Mercy Hospital, in Des Moines, October 31, 1920.



R. R. BEARD

## H. RHYSNBURGER

Was born in the Netherlands and came to America with his parents in 1855. They landed at New Orleans and from there came to Keokuk, Iowa, on a boat that was at that time running between New Orleans and Keokuk on the Mississippi



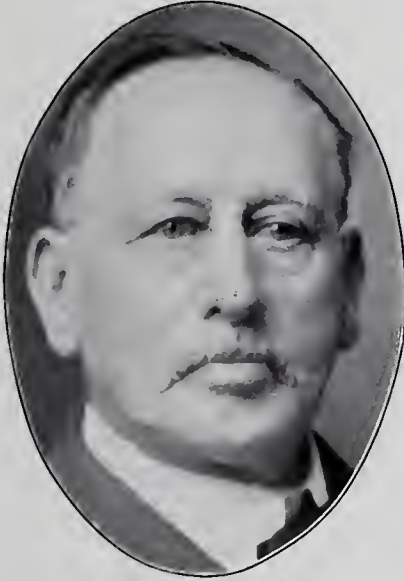
H. RHYSNBURGER

river. From Keokuk they came to Pella in a wagon drawn by horses. The family consisted of D. Rhynsburger and wife, five sons and two sisters. The father having followed the butcher business in their native country, he naturally followed that profession in America until the Civil war broke out, then under the call of President Lincoln, he, with his son, Marinus, joined the 15th Iowa Regiment, Co. A, and a short time another son, A. J. Rhynsburger, joined the 33d Iowa Volunteers in Co. G. All came back home, but the father was wounded in the head at the battle of Shiloh and later was wounded for the second time. He died on December 20, 1900. H. Rhynsburger started in the butter and egg business in 1872 in company with R. P. Brown. A few years later Brown sold his interests to B. S. Schermerhorn and Elko Van Houten and Mr. Rhynsburger. Later J. J. Bousquet purchased the Van Houten interest, then the firm name became Schermerhorn, Bousquet &

Rhynsburger. Shortly after this the firm purchased the egg business of H. A. Noble, of Des Moines, Pella being then the parent home of the various branches located at Knoxville and Grinnell. Later this firm dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. Schermerhorn taking over the Des Moines plant, Bousquet & Rhynsburger taking the Pella plant. The next change was made when J. J. Bousquet retained the Pella creamery, the egg and butter business being taken over by the Pella Produce Co., Inc. This company sold to H. Rhynsburger who conducted the produce business and conducted it until 1915 when he sold to the present owners, the Pella Produce Co. Mr. Rhynsburger, from 1872 until 1915, was continually in the produce business, a matter of forty-three years. In 1914 he organized the Iowa Butter, Egg and Poultry Association of Iowa, with thirty-six members and was made president of the organization and held that responsible position for nineteen years. The association has grown from thirty-six members to an organization of over four hundred. He was recognized as authority by all the leading trades papers and members of that body. In 1915, when he sold out, he connected himself with one of the largest commission houses in New York and became the representative in the west. The W. W. Elzea firm is known throughout all the west as well as eastern states. He travels for this firm throughout Iowa, part of Missouri and the state of Tennessee. His two sons, Harvey and Dick, are both in the produce business, the latter in Sully, and are both doing a big business. Mr. Rhynsburger has been elected as councilman of Pella a number of times and has helped to make Pella what it is today.

## PETER C. LANKELMA, SR.

Born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 5, 1832. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Barnaveldt, of Gouda, Netherlands. In 1856, accompanied



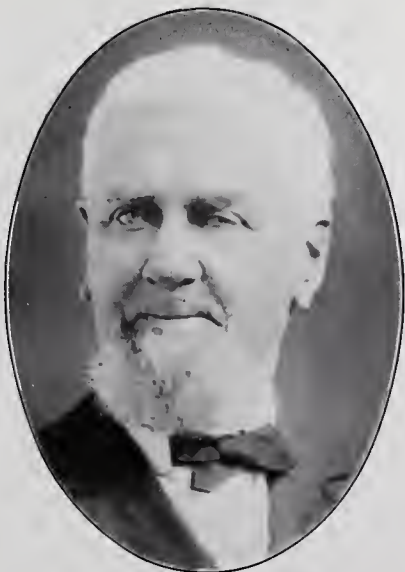
PETER C. LANKELMA, SR.

by his young bride he emigrated to America to make his future home with his countrymen. The fact that he was able to speak the English language made his arrival something of more than importance in the colony, as interpreters were a scarce article, and the fact of his educational advantages were heralded throughout the entire colony. Upon his arrival, he being a well educated young man in the Dutch, French, German and English languages, he was engaged in teaching. This he followed for a number of years after which he embarked in the mercantile business. He followed the mercantile life for a number of years after which he became employed as salesman in the hardware store of H. F. Bosquet for a number of years. When this business was closed by Mr. Bousquet, Mr. Lankelma acted as accountant for H. Rhynsburger in the egg and butter business, later he was engaged as accountant in the People's Savings Bank conducted by Herman Rietveld and re-

mained with that institution to within a short time of its failure. His life was one of pleasure and comfort, having retired several years before his death, which occurred on July 18, 1916, his loving wife having preceded him several years before. He left a family of thirteen children, one, Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, having died in 1921.

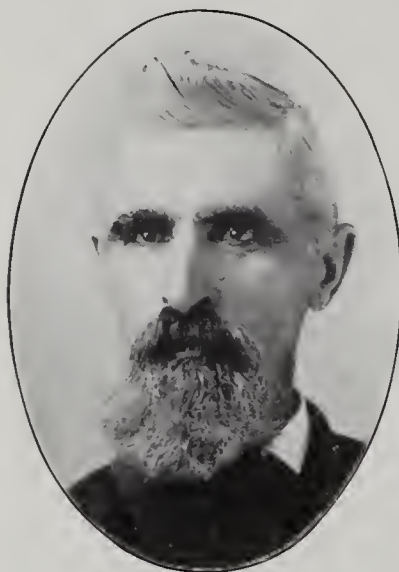
## PETER KRUIDENIER

Came to America with his parents in 1856. He engaged in the carpenter business until 1870, when he engaged in the furniture business, which business he followed until 1900, when he retired from active work. He played a prominent part in the business building of Pella during his life and is today enjoying the fruits of his labors. Out of four daughters, Mrs. A. C. Kuyper is the only child living.



PETER KRUIDENIER

## WM. LUBBERDEN



WM. LUBBERDEN

Was born in Alsmeer, the Netherlands, October 7, 1838. He came to America in 1847, arriving at Pella before the building of "Strooistad" (Straw Town).

He was united in marriage to Jane Stomphorst in the spring of 1867 and settled on a farm three miles southeast of town. Of this union six children were born. The wife and mother died in 1896. Mr. Lubberden remained on the farm until 1907. Since that time he made his home with his children in Pella, until the time of his death which occurred the 6th day of July, 1922. He was a man of strong Christian character, modest and unassuming in his ways, yet always ready to do his part in anything that made for the well being and advancement of the community. During his long life here he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

## JOHN DYKSTRA

Born in Nylander, Province of Friesland, Netherlands, November 13, 1845, and was raised there until he reached manhood when he came to America with his parents in 1867 and located in Jasper county. In the spring of 1874 he came to Pella and engaged in business with Van Spanckeren & Stubenrauch, in the general merchandising business. This partnership continued until August, 1897, when he started in business for himself. He had a limited amount of capital, but gradually worked himself up to where he was considered the leading merchant of his time. In the spring of 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss J. Terpstra. She was a native of New York and born December 8, 1853. During his lifetime in the community he was considered one of the progressive citizens of the community and assisted greatly in the building up of the city which he lived to enjoy until 1921.



JOHN DYKSTRA

WM. VANDER LINDEN

Born in Scravendaal, Netherlands, June 14, 1843. In 1847 he came with his parents with the Holland Colony when a boy of four years of age. On June 9, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Jenneka Kolenbrauder. They spent their early life on a farm near Amsterdam, south of this city. In 1877 he moved his family to Pella and engaged in business and was very successful in his new calling. He was Secretary of the Board of Education for a number of years and was, for several years a silent partner of F. W. Brinkhoff in the drug business. In 1886 the firm dissolved partnership and he started in the book and stationery business which he conducted until in later years he engaged in the banking business, being one of the promoters of the Security Bank of this city, of which he was made President, which position he held at the time of his death, on November 11, 1903. He had been associated with the Second Reformed Church of this city from the time of its organization and during his membership served in the capacity of deacon and elder. He was the father of six sons and three daughters, three of the sons having died in early infancy; three, John, of Des Moines; Marinus, of Pella, and Herman, of Leighton, survive him; also three daughters, Miss Lizzie, Mrs. Jennie Schaalekamp, of Sioux Center, Iowa, and Mrs. Minnie....., of .....



WM. VANDER LINDEN

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRINKHOFF

Was born in Germany and when a boy of seventeen years he came to America, which country he adopted as his future home. He located in Pella the night before Abraham Lincoln was first elected as President of the United States. Upon his arrival in this city he accepted a position with Esquire Graefe, who was at that time engaged in the mercantile business. He worked for Mr. Graefe for several years, which business he virtually conducted alone. After the war he started in the mercantile business with H. F. Bosquet. It was some years after that he formed a partnership with W. D. Forsyth in the drug business, later purchasing the interest of Mr. Forsyth, taking over the entire business which he conducted until 1897 when he sold the business to Allen & Stubenrauch, retiring at this time. He with his family left the same year for England where he represented several American manufacturers in that country, and was very successful. In 1912 he turned the business over to his son-in-law, Wm. Sellers, who with his wife, Sarah Brinkhoff Sellers, are still in the business in that country. During his life in Pella he showed his great progressive spirit in the community movements and was the father of the planting of the present trees that we are enjoying. He erected two very fine busi-



FREDERICK WILLIAM BRINKHOFF

ness blocks in the city during his life and two other business buildings on South Main street. These structures remain as monuments to his most unselfish life. He was elected to the position of alderman of the city and held the office of member of the Board of Education for many years. Those who knew him best and had business dealings with him are better for his having lived. Even after he had moved from this place he showed his loyalty to the city and the people by advocating the first paving that was laid here. Such men as these have a place in the hearts of those who knew them which only the hand of death will ever remove. He was called to his reward at his home in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, July 9, 1919. His remains rest in peace in Oakwood cemetery in this city.

#### H. M. VAN VLIET

Was born in the Netherlands on the 16th day of September, 1840, and came to the United States with his parents in 1847. They lived in St. Louis one year and came to Pella in 1848. He married Miss W. Van Vark in 1862. She was born in the Netherlands. Their family consisted of five children: Henry, Mattie M., Willie, Joseph and Minnie.



H. M. VAN VLIET



T. A. TYSSELING

#### TEUNIS ALBERT TYSSELING

Born in Ede, Province of Gelderland, in the Netherlands, November 30, 1845; he came to Pella with his parents April 7, 1861. In 1868 he started farming three and a half miles east of Pella, where he lived until the year 1901. Was married to Miss Egje De Jong, daughter of Peter De Jong, April 7, 1868. There are four children living: Mrs. Brandt Ver Meer, Mrs. Stephen S. De Cook, Peter and Herman Tysseling. Four children died. Since 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Tysseling have made their home in Pella. He is a prominent member of the First Reformed Church. Mr. Tysseling has three brothers living: Teunis of Knoxville, Iowa; William of Elkton, Minn., and Arie, living in Pella, and one sister, Mrs. Aart van der Waal, living in Erskine, Minn.



## CYRENUS COLE

Was born on a farm near Pella in 1863, and was educated in the public schools of Pella and in Central University, now Central College, at Pella. From 1887 to 1898 he was connected with the Des Moines Register as reporter, city editor and associate editor. From 1898 to 1921 he was connected with the Cedar Rapids Republican and the Evening Times as owner and editor. He was elected to congress on July 19, 1921, in a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James W. Good.



CYRENUS COLE

As a journalist of many years' experience he is intimately acquainted with the history and development of his native state, and not the least important of his activities has been the writing of "A History of the People of Iowa," an unusually complete and intimate story of the building up of the Hawkeye state, and a number of sketches, all more or less historical, and of decided merit and literary charm.

Mr. Cole's success is attributable to a genius for hard work combined with a clear, logical mentality and an abiding faith in the destiny of his state and country. The citizens of Pella are proud of his past attainments and look forward with confidence for yet greater things.

## C. RHYNSBURGER

Born in the Netherlands on the 8th day of January, 1839, and lived in his native country until he was sixteen years of age. In 1855 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Lake Prairie township where he followed farming until 1861, when he commenced his mercantile career. In his business life he built up a business from his integrity and honesty with his fellowmen. He served for nine years on the school board of this District and was always interested in educational work. At one time he was a member of the State Board of Emigration. He was united in marriage to Miss R. Vander Ley in 1863 and to this union were born eight children: Willie, Jennie, Nellie, Pieter, Cornelia, Henry J., and Amelia E. Pieter died January 25th, 1890; Willie died October 18th of the same year.



C. RYNSBURGER



LOUIS RENAUD

## LOUIS RENAUD

Was born in France and came to Pella with his wife and other members of the Renaud families in 1854. He settled on a farm a few miles north of Pella. He lived there to a good old age, and enjoyed the respect and friendship of all his neighbors and associates. The farm is now owned and occupied by his son Henry Renaud. We have been unable to learn the date of Mr. Renaud's death.



P. J. KOELMAN

## P. J. KOELMAN

One of Marion county's most successful farmers was born in Utrecht, South Holland, February 1, 1829. In the spring of 1847 his father and two children crossed the ocean and arrived at Pella in August of that year. P. J. helped Mr. Scholte to lay out the town and survey the land in the vicinity; he planted the first shade tree in the Garden Square and the grove on the Scholte place and with his father laid out the beautiful English gardens for Scholte, that in the early days, attracted wide attention. He married Miss Cornelia De Haan in 1852. She was a native of Heergansdam, Holland, and came to Pella in 1849. As a farmer and stock raiser Mr. Koelman was so successful that when he retired to his handsome home in Pella, he was the owner of five valuable farms. He was a consistent church member and served as Elder for a number of years. He died at his home on North Broadway street, March 31, 1901.

## CORNELIS DE GEUS

Was born in Maasdam, South Holland, July 26, 1836. He came to Pella in 1855, and up to a few years ago, when advancing age caused him to retire, he was engaged in farming. The home farm is located about four or five miles northeast of Pella. November 11, 1863, he married Miss Nellie Van Vliet, daughter of Jacob Van Vliet. To this marriage fourteen children were born, eleven of whom survive. Mrs. De Geus died the 26th day of April, 1920. A few years ago Mr. De Geus built a modern home on West Franklin street, where he still lives. At the advanced age of eighty-six years, he is hale and hearty, and his many friends hope that he will be spared for many years.



CORNELIS DE GEUS

## G. G. THOMASSEN

Was one of Pella's oldest merchants. He was born in Gelderland December 23, 1840, and came to this country with his parents with the first Holland colony in 1847. He received his education here and at the age of sixteen years he commenced buying and selling stock for his brother, and followed that until he entered the mercantile business for himself. In 1874 he started a meat market and in 1877 branched out into general merchandise, in which business he engaged until his death, which occurred December 24, 1919. Few if any merchants of Pella have a record of longer continuous application in business. He was a man of exemplary character, great industry, and was universally esteemed in the community. He was a member of the First Reformed Church at the time of his death. He was married to Miss Maggie van Wyn-garden in March, 1864. She died leaving five children: Dina, Janie, Minnie, Johannes and John. Lost two. In 1876 he married Miss Elizabeth Den Berger. She was born on the 19th of April, 1857. By this marriage there were eight children: Margaret, Josephine, Herman, May, Cora, Edward, Lewis, Paul and Harold.



G. G. THOMASSEN

## THOMAS W. COX

Was born in Fulton county, Ohio, July 21, 1849. When about six years of age he came to Pella with his parents and was educated in the public schools of that city.



THOMAS W. COX

When the Civil war threatened the very existence of our government, Tom, although only twelve years and about six months old, enlisted as a drummer boy and served throughout the war, not even coming home on a furlough.

He was granted a furlough at one time but generously had it transferred to a comrade who had a very urgent reason for wanting to visit his home. To those who knew "Tom" this incident will be recognized as an outstanding indication of his character. On the 11th day of September, 1882, he married Miss Betsy Hayward at Creston, Iowa. After his return from the war he attended Central University, and later learned telegraphy. For the greater part of his active life he followed this work until failing health caused him to resign. He purchased the American House at Pella from Mrs. C. Bongers, and continued as manager and landlord until his death, which occurred in 1909. Few men have ever lived in this community who had more warm friends than Tom Cox.

## JOHANNA SCHOLTE



JOHANNA SCHOLTE

Youngest daughter of Domine Scholte, was born in Utrecht, Holland, June 5, 1842. She celebrated her fifth birthday in New York City, when her father's colony was on their way to Iowa. The family traveled from New York to Keokuk by rail, and thence to Pella by carriage. When the travelers finally drew up beside a little inn and two or three small shacks, Mrs. Scholte looked out over the vast expanse of uninhabited prairie and exclaimed, "But where is Pella?"

The family lived in a little log cabin in the middle of the town square until the Scholte house could be built and made ready for habitation.

In the early days Pella offered practically no educational advantages so that Johanna's education was picked up at home and in a small private school conducted by Miss Coleman.

In 1864 Johanna Scholte was married to John Nollen, who was then assisting Mr. Scholte in the bank and in the publication of the Pella Gazette. Their five children, Henry, John, Sara, Gerard, and Hanna still survive. Mrs. Nollen lived in Pella until the death of her husband, May, 1914, which occurred only a month after the celebration of their golden wedding. Since her husband's death she has made her home in Des Moines. There are four grandchildren, Anna and Emelene, daughters of John, and Johanna and Cara, daughters of Gerard.

## CAPTAIN J. MURRAY COX



CAPT. J. M. COX



MRS. J. M. COX

Was born in Fulton county, Ohio, March 23, 1845. He came to Pella with his parents when ten years of age and later he accepted a position with Van Dam Bros., as clerk on Saturdays, the remainder of the week he attended school and received his education in this manner. When sixteen years he enlisted in the

Union army in 1862 in Company G, 17th Iowa Volunteers and served until the war closed. He was made a prisoner at Hollow Springs, Mississippi, and placed in prison and again later he was made a prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia, and placed in Andersonville prison. He was given an honorable discharge on April 30, 1865, and immediately began his career as a railroad man. His first position was as agent of the Des Moines Valley railroad at Bonaparte. Afterward he was transferred to Monroe, Prairie City, and finally to Des Moines. His last move was to Pella where he served forty consecutive years of his forty-eight years in the service. During his residence here he took a great pride in organizing a band



WM. COX



CHARITY COX

which he at one time perfected and held the distinction of being one of the best musical organizations in the state. During the present summer the Park Commission erected a very beautiful and substantial band stand in Central Park and it was dedicated to him as an honor for his untiring efforts in the line of music during his life as a citizen here. He still lives here and it is hoped will be with us for many years. He was united in marriage to Miss Luella Keables on September 21, 1871, at Thayer, Kansas. To this union were born six children: William and Murray A. died early in life. Those who are living are Mrs. Carrie Vander Ploeg, of Knoxville; Mrs. Hattie Van Cleave, of California; Mrs. Libbie Cloz, of Muskegon, Mich., and Henry Given, of Omaha, Nebraska.

## DAVID WELLE



DAVID WELLE

Born in the City of Gorengem, South Holland, where he lived and received his education. He came to Pella with his parents in 1847, and settled with them on a farm. Mr. Welle will be best remembered by the older residents as the agent for the United Express Company, and a partner in the livery business, conducted for many years under the firm name of Wheeler & Welle. This firm deserves great credit for being the pioneers in improving the breed of draft horses in this part of Iowa, they being the first to ship in pedigreed Norman horses for breeding. Mr. Welle was a man of genial disposition, who counted his friends by the score. He was a public spirited citizen, always ready to encourage any movement that was for the improvement of the community. His death occurred September 1, 1902.

## J. T. VAN ZANTE

Since J. T. moved to Pella from a farm near Monroe some years ago, he has become known as one of our most popular and successful auctioneers and dealers in real estate. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Baptist Church. A few years ago he built a beautiful home south of the East Market Square, and it is the hope of his large host of friends that he and his estimable family will remain as permanent citizens of Pella.



J. T. VAN ZANTE

## JOHN WELLE



JOHN WELLE

The youngest son of the Welle family, came to Pella with his parents in 1847, and settled on the farm. He was born in Gorengem, South Holland. After his marriage he lived for many years on the farm, about three miles west of Pella, now owned by Walter Nollen. Here he was known as one of our most progressive and successful farmers and stock raisers. A number of years ago he moved to Jasper county, where he bought a large farm and became one of the noted farmers and stock raisers of that county. Later he retired from active life and moved to Newton, where he and his wife still reside.

J. H. STUBENRAUCH

Was born in the Netherlands, October 8, 1842. Came to America with his parents in 1846, and to Pella in 1851. Few men have been more prominently and usefully connected with the development and upbuilding of Pella, and it is the hope of their many friends that he and his estimable wife will be spared for many years.



J. H. STUBENRAUCH

NICK BOLAND

Son of Gerrit Boland, was born in Pella, August 5, 1867. He was united in marriage to Miss Gertie Schakel in 1893. To this union were born two sons, Gerrit Edward and John Edward, the former having died at the age of three years and six months, the latter now living with his mother in this city. Mr. Boland had engaged in farming until 1906 when he moved to this city to engage in the auctioneering and real estate business which he followed until the time of his death which occurred November 8, 1921, aged 55 years.



NICK BOLAND

ALBERTUS SYNHORST

The honor of being the first child born in the colony belongs to the subject of this sketch. Albertus, or as he was better known in later life, Bart Synhorst, the son of Jan Synhorst, was born on the 26th day of August, 1847. The place of his birth was the farm one mile west of Pella, known as the Reinier Dieleman farm. We have been unable to obtain the data of his life, but hundreds of the present residents of Pella and vicinity will best recall him as the efficient Marshal of the city, in which capacity he served for a long time. Later he removed to Sioux County, where he became a prosperous farmer. He died in Sioux County, but we have not been able to get the date when his death occurred.



A. SYNHORST



DIRK VER STEEG

## DIRK VER STEEG

Born in the Netherlands November 17, 1839. He came to America among the early settlers with his parents and located in Pella. During the Civil war he moved to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for a time, afterwards returning to Pella, where he made his home up to the time of his death, May 12, 1919. He was united in marriage to Miss Martha Henckler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henckler, in 1864. Mr. Ver Steeg was a consistent member of the Second Reformed church and followed the monument business in the later part of his life. Mrs. Ver Steeg is living at the old homestead in this city and enjoys very good health.

## B. H. VAN SPANCKEREN, JR.

Was born in Pella on the 2nd day of September, 1860, a son of B. H. and Dirkie (Ver Steeg) Van Spanckeren, both natives of Holland. His father owned the first bakery in Pella, which he conducted until about 1871, when he became the proprietor of one of Pella's leading dry-goods stores until 1892, when the subject of our sketch became the sole owner and managed it so successfully that it was known as one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city until he sold it in 1908. From that date he devoted all his energies to the banking business. As cashier of the Citizens National Bank, he met with the same success that had marked his career as a merchant, and under his able management this institution was built up until it was one of the leading banking institutions of Marion county. Mr. Van Spanckeren always took great interest in the development of Pella, and being a man of unusual force of character and possessed of executive ability of a very high order, he was always in the forefront of those movements that made for the upbuilding of the community. He was a member of the Baptist Church and did much for the support of that institution. His death, which occurred on the 24th day of May, 1918, deprived Pella of one of her most able and progressive citizens.



B. H. VAN SPANCKEREN, JR.



## N. J. GESMAN, JR.



N. J. GESMAN, JR.

Was born in Pella the first day of November, 1865. He received a common school education and after leaving school, clerked in Pella stores for a number of years. In 1888 he removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he clerked for several years and then moved to Des Moines, where he clerked in a clothing store for about four years and later had charge of the Smith Premier Typewriter business. He came back to Pella in 1900 and made a home for his mother, who was a widow, and entered the real estate business, which he has followed up to the present time. In 1909 he was elected mayor of Pella, and was re-elected in 1911. It was during that period that the water, light and sewer plants were installed and the preliminary steps taken to pave the streets. N. J. is the candidate for representative of Marion county, on the democratic ticket, for the election to be held in November, 1922.



G. A. VAN DER MEULEN



MRS. G. A. VAN DER MEULEN

## G. A. VAN DER MEULEN

Was born in Bergom, Netherlands, April 15, 1845. He came to Pella with his parents in 1849 and received his education in the public schools. On the 13th day of May, 1874, he was married to Miss Petronella Kramer, who survives him and is living in California. In 1881 G. A. and his brother, Harry H., started the store that later developed into one of the largest retail concerns in this part of the state. G. A. was a man of keen business judgment and he possessed the courage to back it. In addition to the mercantile business he invested largely in land and other real estate, and a considerable part of the fortune he made was due to wise investments. In 1906 he retired from active participation in the mercantile business and removed to California, where he died December 12, 1916.



#### FIRST GIRL BORN IN PELLA

This distinction belongs to Mrs. G. A. Vander Meulen (Nellie Kramer), daughter of Peter Kramer and Mrs. Peter Kramer (Welmoed Pos). Mrs. Vander Meulen was born in a log cabin on the LeCocq farm, adjoining the limits of Pella on the southwest, on the 7th day of February, 1848. She spent her girlhood days in Pella, and after her marriage to G. A. Vander Meulen May 13, 1874, she continued to live here until 1906, when the family took up their residence in Los Angeles, California. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Vander Meulen continues to make her home in the land of sunshine. One of her sons, Henry, still resides in Pella and is a member of the firm of Vander Meulen & Co.

#### LOUIS WHEELER

Was one of the first men to drive a stage coach from Des Moines to Keokuk. He finally located in Pella and engaged in the livery business with David Welle, who looked after the express business of the firm. The firm of Wheeler & Welle remained in business for many years and the old barns that were once occupied by their business still remain on Franklin street. Mr. Welle died and the business of the express company was taken over by his son, Peter, who later passed away. After Mr. Wheeler's death, January 17, 1899, his sons, Ellsworth and Edward, took over his business and conducted it for several years afterward. Edward G. lives in Sibley, Iowa; Bert lives in Los Angeles, California; the other three sons, Ellsworth, Henry and Lonnie, have gone to their reward.



LOUIS WHEELER

## A. WAECHTER



A. WAECHTER

Born in Pella, January 11, 1857, where he received his education and started to work for his father in the lumber business in the spring of 1871. After the retirement of his father he carried on the same business, later taking his son, G. H. Waechter, into the firm and has continued up to the present time. While Mr. Waechter has been eminently successful as a business man, he has found time to devote his ability in public affairs. He served on the school board for four terms and two years on the City Council, being elected in 1909 as Councilman from the First Ward, and re-elected in 1911. It was during this time that the Municipal Water and Light plants were installed, the Sewer system established, and the preliminary steps taken for the paving of the streets. Mr. Waechter's judgment and business experience were invaluable to the city in carrying out these important improvements. He has been a member of the First Reformed Church for many years and since 1887 has served that congregation as Deacon.

## BARNEY BUERKENS

Wagon manufacturer, was born on the 24th day of July, 1842, in the Netherlands, and lived there until the age of twelve. In 1854 he came to America with his parents, and settled on a farm near Burlington, Iowa. Here he lived for five years, when he commenced to learn the wagon-making trade, with Jedia Bennett, of Burlington. In the spring of 1865 he came to Pella and opened a shop, and soon afterward took in Abraham Wisse, as a partner. He was one of the organizers of the Pella Manufacturing Co., and took eighty-five shares of the stock. In August, 1880, he traded his stock for a farm of 120 acres in Mahaska county. The same year he started a wagon shop on East First street, which he run successfully until 1902 or 1903, when he purchased the plant of the Pella Manufacturing Co., which was then in the hands of a receiver. He was at the head of this factory until his death, which occurred March 7, 1922. The factory is still running under the name of the Buerkens Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Buerkens' son-in-law, Art Ver Steeg, as manager.



BARNEY BUERKENS

## JAMES B. SEXTON

Was born in Virginia, August 3, 1838. When a boy he moved with his parents to Leesburg, Ohio, where he was raised until young manhood; he came to Iowa in the early 50's and when the North called for men in the Civil War, he enlisted



JAMES B. SEXTON

in Co. I, 6th Iowa Volunteers, from Burlington, Iowa, and served twenty-two months, when he was discharged on account of his health. In 1865 he came to Pella and became a member of the Burlington Manufacturing Company and acted as traveling salesman for the Company. While with this concern he invented a cultivator which met with ready sales. In 1876 the Pella Manufacturing Co. was organized and he became a member, traveling for this firm for a number of years. It was while he was connected with this Company that he perfected the Sexton Wagon Brake, one of the best brakes ever manufactured and is still being used on wagons. After the disposal of this plant in later years, Mr. Sexton accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Kelly, Moss & Co., wholesalers of heavy hardware, and held that position for twenty-six years. At one time he was alderman of the First Ward in this city for several years and was considered a progressive citizen. He died April 2, 1912. Three sons survive him,

Walter, of this city; James O., dentist, of Washington, Iowa, and Elisha, of California. Four preceded him to the Great Beyond: Charley, in 1907; F. M., in 1908; Mrs. Alice M. Hunt and Mrs. Mamie J. Baker, in 1909.

## G. H. OVERKAMP

Was born in De Hague, Holland, February 15, 1808, and was taken from there by his parents to Leerdam when two years of age. There he received his education and later learned the painter's trade and at the age of twenty-one he opened



G. H. OVERKAMP

a shop and worked at his trade until 1847, when he came to Pella with the first Holland colony. He was the first Hollander to erect a house in Pella, where for some time the first religious services were held. In 1850 his second son, Isaac, started a furniture factory, continuing that business until 1857, when he died. Mr. Overkamp, in company with G. H. Wormhoudt, was his successor, and they conducted the business until 1880, when Mr. Overkamp retired. He married Miss Aafje Kruyt on the 2d day of January, 1830. She was born on the 6th day of September, 1804, in Holland. By this union there were five daughters: Aafje (Mrs. G. H. Dingeman), Hendrina (Mrs. Henry Hospers), Aartje (formerly Mrs. H. Wormhoudt), Antje (Mrs. H. Wormhoudt), and Marie (Mrs. J. Vos). Of these all have died except Mrs. H. Wormhoudt.

## PETER H. VAN GORP



P. H. VAN GORP

To a remarkable degree the history of P. H. Van Gorp's phenomenal rise from an humble beginning to his present high place in the financial and industrial affairs of Pella and of Iowa is a concrete exemplification of the fact that opportunity is not beyond the horizon, but right here at home.

He was born in Pella in 1860 and helped his father to earn a living for the family when still in his boyhood. At the age of twenty-one the best he could do, working with a team, was to make \$1.50 per day. This meant starting out before daylight on cold winter mornings and working often until long after dark. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Nellie Pos, the daughter of another of Pella's pioneer settlers. Until he was thirty-five, Mr. Van Gorp's experience was that of most young men of the time. He tried many things with but indifferent success, but he was learning, in the school of hard knocks, the

lessons that later fitted him to build up and develop, from a small beginning, the chief industry of Pella, and one of the leading ones of the state.

Together with some others the idea was conceived of manufacturing an automatic straw stacker for threshing machines. A small company with a capital of \$3,000 was organized and Mr. Van Gorp was chosen manager of the enterprise. This did not prove a great success, but the company continued the grim struggle for three years, often threatened with complete failure by lack of sufficient capital. About that time Mr. A. C. Van Houweling, now president of the Garden City Feeder Company, invented and patented a self-feeder for threshing machines. The stacker was consequently discontinued, and the Garden City Feeder Company, of which Mr. Van Gorp was the promoter and organizer, has concentrated on these feeders, and is today the largest independent feeder manufacturer in the world, with branch houses scattered over the grain-growing states of this country and Canada, and doing a business of over a million dollars annually.

Mr. Van Gorp is the secretary, treasurer and manager of the company, and with two sons owns more than half the stock, which paid a stock dividend of fifty per cent about eight years ago, and has paid from fifteen to twenty per cent cash dividends annually on its stock since. Even in 1921, when most companies took a heavy loss, this dividend was paid, and its surplus today equals twice its capitalization.

Twenty years ago Mr. Van Gorp was practically without means, but now besides his holdings in banks and other concerns, he owns over one thousand acres of good Iowa land and a dozen city properties.

He is a stockholder, director and vice president of the Farmers National Bank of Pella, a stockholder and director of the Des Moines Life & Annuity Company, and is interested in a score of other enterprises. He is a public spirited man, always in the forefront of any movement for the betterment of the community, was fuel administrator during the war, has served on the city council, and is one of the leaders in the Chamber of Commerce.

## G. A. STOUT, THE PUBLISHER

Mr. Stout is not a native son, but since coming to Pella he has been so closely identified with every important movement and project that had to do with the modernizing and upbuilding of the city that the community has adopted George into full and complete membership in the family circle.



G. A. STOUT

Real, one hundred per cent boosters are born, not made; and we do not hesitate to place G. A. at the head of the list of those who for thirty years have boosted, worked and sacrificed in order to make Pella what she is today—a clean, beautiful, modern city of homes, where each succeeding year the citizens take an increasing pride in making their town a desirable place to live.

Mr. Stout started in the newspaper business in 1892, when he commenced to publish the Advertiser. He sold this publication in 1893, to A. P. Heald, who conducted the paper for two years. In 1904 G. A. engaged in the job printing business, and in the same year purchased the Weekblad and the Pella Blade, consolidating the latter with the Chronicle, which he had launched at about the same time. In 1905 he sold the Chronicle to Rev. R. R. Sadler. In the winter of 1907 he started the Booster Press and has steadily built up this paper until it has the largest circulation of any in Marion county. During the years of his residence here he

has been the direct cause of initiating some of the most important improvements made in the city. He inaugurated the campaign for replacing the old board walks with modern and permanent cement walks. There was considerable opposition at first, but no one will now question that G. A. had the right idea.

He carried on an extensive propaganda in favor of paving, municipal water and light, and was one of the leaders in the work of securing the location here of the canning factory. In fact there has been no proposition for the betterment of the community that he has not enthusiastically supported.

He not only conceived the project of publishing this book, but he was probably the only citizen in Pella possessed of the courage and initiative to finance a proposition that required a considerable outlay of capital and involved an immense amount of labor. In this he was not actuated by a desire for financial gain, but rather to show his appreciation of the many years of residence here, during which he has come to look upon Pella as his permanent home, and her citizens as his personal friends.

While the brief time which it was possible to give to the work of compiling the history did not permit of any attempt at literary excellence, yet we feel that when it is in the hands of those who love Pella and take a pride in her worthy past, the judgment will be that this is the crowning work of all the many things that Editor Stout has accomplished for her.

THE HISTORIAN.

There were many photographs of former Pella citizens that were brought to us too late to secure any definite data of the lives of the subjects. Some of these were of men and women who filled an important place in the life of our community. While it was impossible to give exact facts in these cases, we have given a general account of their activities during the years they lived in Pella or vicinity.



REV. H. P. SCHOLTE AND MRS. SCHOLTE



CHARLES NIEUWERF  
AND WIFE



JAN VAN MAREN  
AND WIFE



DEACON SMITH



MRS. SMITH



GRADUS HAGENS



MRS. GRADUS HAGENS





MR. AND MRS. JOHN VAN STEENWYK



A. E. D. BOUSQUET, SR.



HERMAN F. BOUSQUET



JOHN J. BOUSQUET



HENRY BOUSQUET



MR. AND MRS. OSTERLING



PETER JOHNSON



DAVID HUBER



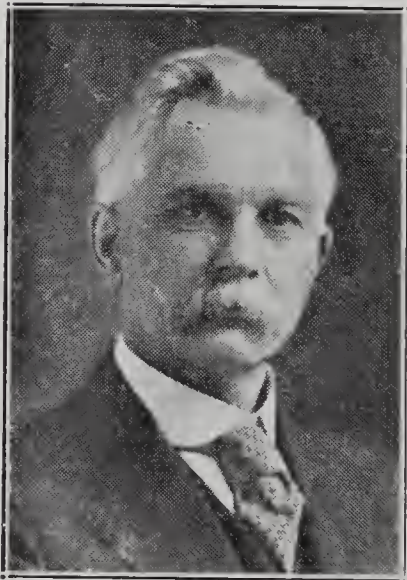
H. H. GEELHOED



L. STEGEMAN



MRS. JACOB TODD  
(See page 30.)



H. F. JOHNSON



F. R. STUBENRAUCH  
"Smilin' Through"



DR. GUTHRIE



A. P. VANDER MEIDEN



P. H. STUBENRAUCH



D. W. VAN SITTERT



C. VERRIPS



H. VANDEN OEVER



W. C. VER PLOEG



THOMAS HOLCK



JACOB DE GORTER  
AND WIFE





THE HOME OF THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK  
PELLA, IOWA

*“The Bank for All the People”*

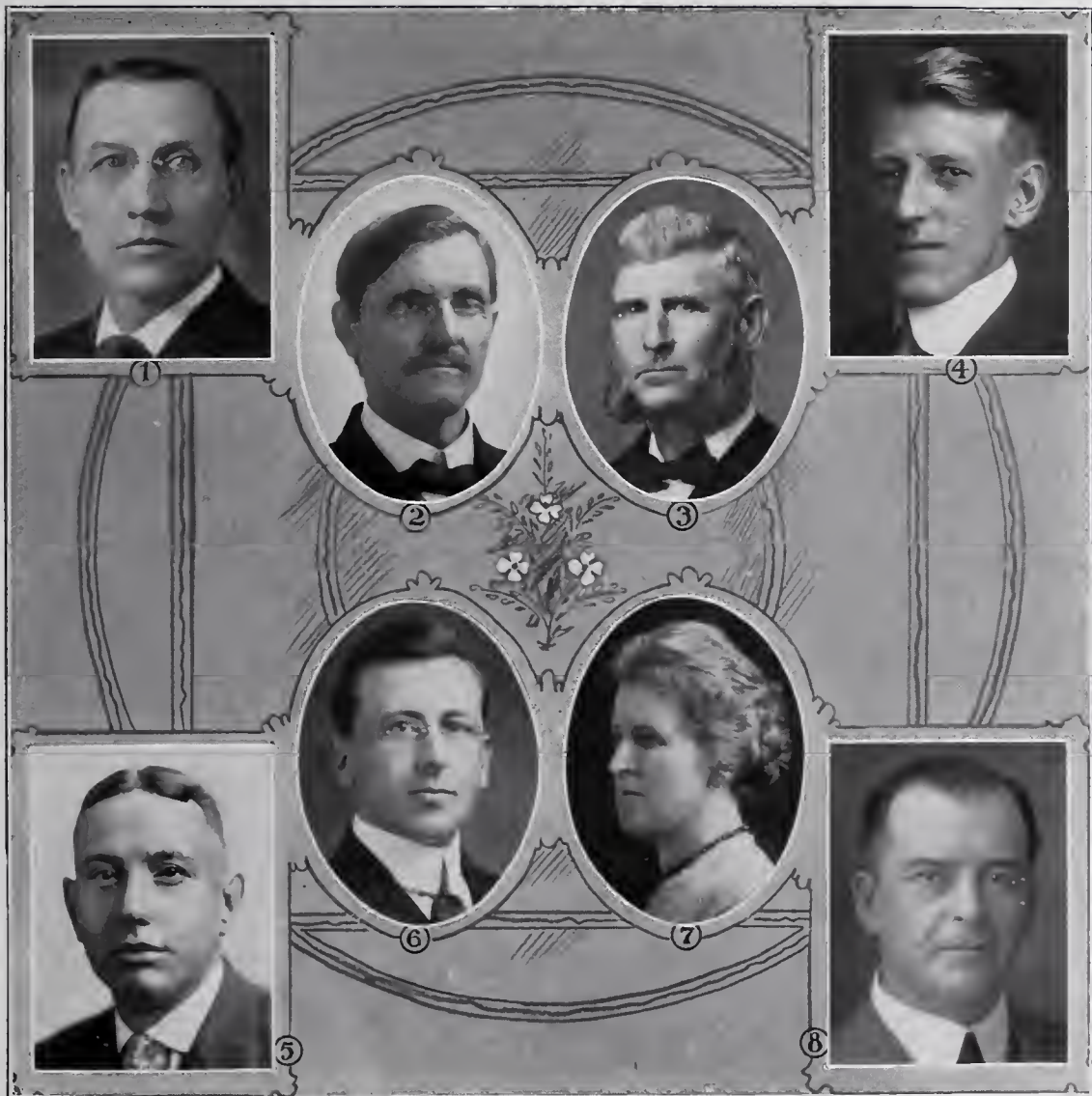


R. VAN DER PLOEG  
1837—1920

Founder of the FARMERS NATIONAL  
BANK and a resident of this com-  
munity for sixty-five years.



# OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK



1. P. H. Van Gorp, Vice President. 2. A. C. VanHouweling, Vice President. 3. G. H. Wormhoudt, Director. 4. W. G. Vanderploeg, Director. 5. H. P. Van Gorp, Director. 6. W. H. Vanderploeg, Cashier. 7. Anna VanSpanckeren, Vice President. 8. J. H. Cochrane, President.

The FARMERS NATIONAL BANK believes that it owes an obligation to this community, as well as to its shareholders. During the recent financial stringency, the shareholders voted unanimously to maintain a six per cent rate to its customers, when practically every other bank in the state had raised their rates to seven and eight per cent. This action saved the people of Pella and vicinity thousands of dollars in interest paid.

The officers and directors of this bank have always been interested in every movement for the welfare of this community and have given liberally of their time and means to the up-building of Pella and vicinity. The directors, being safe, conservative, successful business men, are giving to the affairs of this bank, the same careful attention that has made their own business a success. They pledge present and prospective customers every accommodation consistent with sound banking principles.



## Developments from 1870-1922

It was our original intention to give an unbroken account of the commercial and industrial development of Pella from the beginning in 1847 up to the present time. But the fact that no newspaper files or other recorded history from 1870 to 1911 were available, we were compelled to forego our first intention, and to cover that period by a brief narrative in which we have tried to give the most important events from memory, and from information furnished by some of our older residents.

One of the most important business buildings erected in the earlier years was the three-story business block at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. Part of this was recently torn down and replaced by the new Farmers' National bank building. For many years this was known as Fisher's Block, it having been built in 1866 by Wm. Fisher, better known to old residents as "Squire Fisher."

On the 18th day of April, 1871, a destructive fire occurred which totally destroyed the large warehouse of Snow & Huber in South Pella. The same year was marked by one of the most severe storms that ever visited Pella. This occurred on Sunday evening, June 18, 1871. Tom Wray at that time lived at the corner of Liberty and East First street, in the house now occupied by Nick Van Haaften. He had just built a new barn where Arie Weelard's garage was recently destroyed by fire. This new building was blown to kindling wood. Many other buildings were more or less damaged and great havoc wrought to shade trees, fences, etc. A few miles east of town a dwelling was lifted from its foundation and set down in a nearby cornfield.

In January, 1872, a destructive fire totally destroyed all the frame business buildings on Franklin street, from the C. Rhynsburger store to the present location of the Farmers' National Bank. The fire started in the building just west of Rhynsburger's, where H. H. Klinne had a general store. Others who lost their property and business in this fire were: C. Bongers, H. Holst, H. Van Vliet, Stubenrauch & Gaass, Ads. Gerritson, H. Synhorst, and G. Vander Zyl.



An early scene on East Franklin Street now occupied by fine brick structures. The young man standing against the post, is P. G. Gaass.



Another and Later View Looking South from Geelhoed's Corner



Showing a Portion of the East End of East Franklin Street  
Between Main and East First Streets

Owing to the location of the depot in the extreme part of what is now the Fourth Ward, South Pella had been built up rapidly and the citizens petitioned the Pella Council that the South Addition be incorporated in the city proper. This was submitted to a vote of the people on the 12th day of September, 1870, and carried. Hence the Famous Fourth Ward came into existence on that date.

The year 1871 was also marked by several serious accidents, two of which had fatal consequences. On July 21 Willem Van den Oever—father of our townsman, Henry Van den Oever—was so severely injured in a runaway that he died two days later.

On the 17th day of September, Hugo Synhorst and his brother Fred were driving a team that became unmanageable and in the runaway that resulted, the youngest child of Hugo Synhorst was instantly killed.

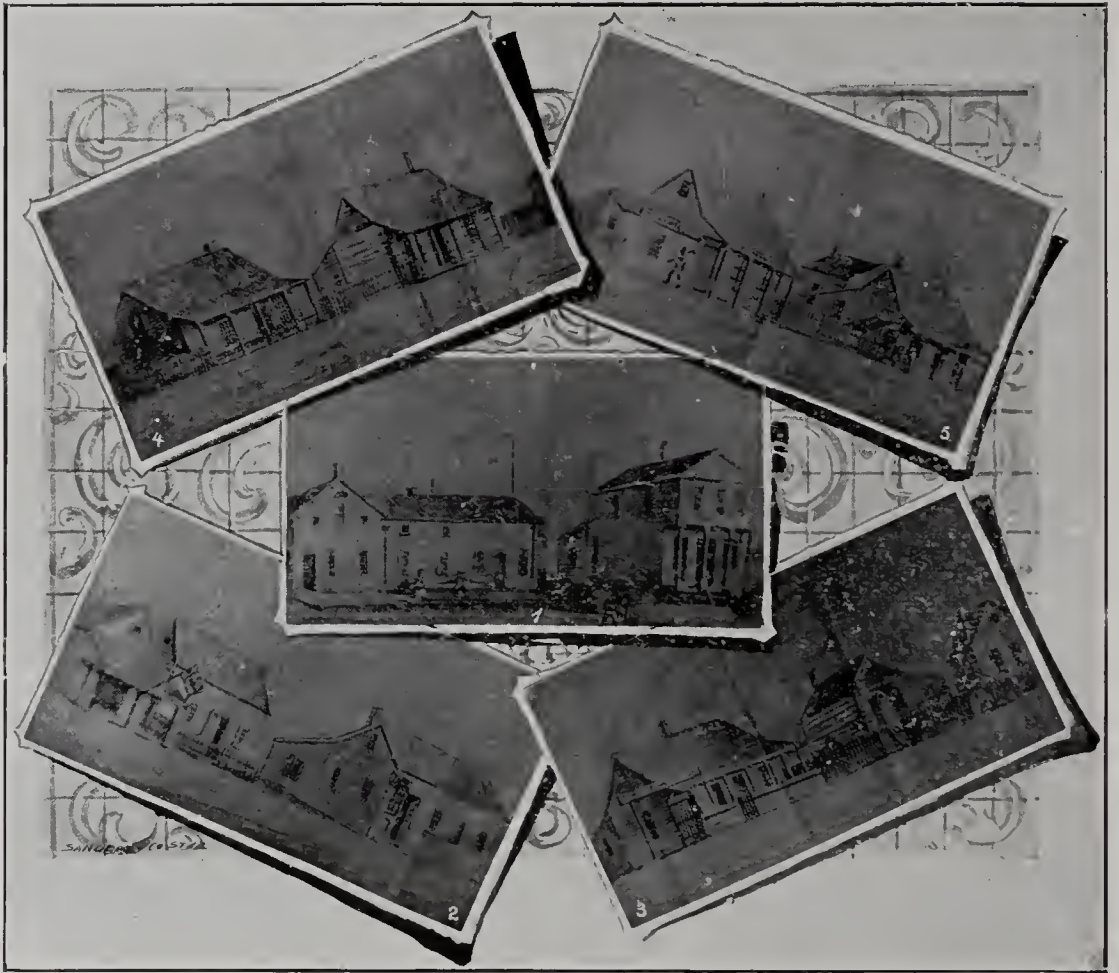
In the spring of 1872 the business of Beurkens & Co. had grown to such proportions that their wagons were shipped in carload lots to various parts of the country. The first carload was shipped from Pella to the west on the 24th day of February. In the week following two carloads were shipped north and one south. At the same time Snow & Huber placed orders for the entire output over and above the demand of the outside market.

Not only did Beurkens & Co. do a large business at that time, but by the year 1872 Henry Van Maren was doing an extensive business in farm implements and other machinery.

One of the leading mercantile firms of Pella in the seventies was that of Kruidenier Bros. For a number of years they were located on the north side, immediately west of the Pella National Bank. Here they carried on a very successful business until 1881, when they moved into a new building they had erected on the southwest corner, where the Star garage is now located. In this location they continued the business until January 23, 1897, when their building and stock was destroyed by fire.



West Side of Garden Square



Buildings on Franklin Street in the early history of Pella. The center building is the old Franklin Hotel which was conducted by the Cox family, afterward destroyed by fire.



A scene from the square looking south on Main Street from where Geelhoed's store now stands. This was fifty-six years ago.

## TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

In February, 1880, a fire destroyed every building from the corner building, now occupied by the Geelhoed store, south to the alley. At that time A. H. Viersen had both the Postoffice and his residence in the building on the corner, and this was saved. We could not secure a complete list of those who were doing business in the district destroyed, but from memory we believe that the principal losers were Banner G. Bowen, merchant; Van der Zyl Bros., meat market; Wm. DeBruin, saloon, and John R. Johnson, blacksmith shop.

In April, 1881, the East side was swept by a fire that totally destroyed all the buildings from the three-story building on the corner of Main and Franklin streets, north to the Van der Meulen alley. The merchants whose business was destroyed, counting from the north, were: H. Bomgaars, shoe shop; L. Bakker, bakery and groceries; H. Roelofs, bakery and groceries; L. Bach, drygoods and clothing; Van Der Meulen Bros., hardware.

The drug store of F. W. Brinkhoff, across the alley north from Van Der Meulen's, was also seriously damaged when the north wall of the Van Der Meulen building, in falling, knocked a hole in the south wall of the drug store, that to the best of our recollection was not less than twenty feet wide.



Showing the West End of Franklin Street, South Side the Square

#### IMPORTANT MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS OF PELLA WHO HELPED BUILD UP THE CITY

Snow & Huber, Schermerhorn & Rhynsburger, Voorhees & Bousquet, H. De Booy, Overkamp & Wormhoudt, Wm. Slob, C. Rhynsburger, J. D. Gaass, B. H. Van Spanckeren, John Dykstra, F. W. Brinkhoff, B. F. Keables, H. Van de Ven, P. Kruidenier, G. Wormhoudt & Co., U. A. Van Der Meulen & Co., A. N. Van der Linden, Kruidenier Bros., Slob Bros., Ver Steeg Bros., Kuyper & Son, Aikins &



HENRY HOSPERS



Stegman, Ten Hagen Bros., Dekker & Klein, C. Boat, H. Jaarsma, F. & I. Lecocq, Y. T. Van Neeuwaal, D. Van der Pol & Son, Allen & Steubenrauch, Van der Waal & De Boer, Sybenga's Bakery, Van Vliet & Rhynsburger, John Van der Ploeg, M. D. Vries, A. Van der Zee, Cole's Seed Store, Van den Oever & Van den Berg, Stegeman & Gosselink, Lecocq & Bruinekool, Van der Linden's Bazar, F. C. Warner, L. Popma, Faassen & Den Adel, H. D. Wormhoudt, H. H. Geelhoed, Van Gorp & Klyn, Plette & Van der Linden, John Ulrich, Langerak Bros., Beard & Scholte.

#### COLONIZATION MOVEMENT FROM PELLA TO SIOUX COUNTY

After the railroad came to Pella in 1866 the price of land in this vicinity became so high that some of the more enterprising Hollanders commenced to inquire as to the possibility of finding a location to start a second colonization movement

As early as 1867-68 Jelle Pelmulder entered into correspondence with land officers and in other ways secured much valuable information in regard to lands in Iowa that were still available for colonization purposes. He was an energetic man and entered into the emigration plan with great zeal. Because of this he has been called the originator of the plan to purchase land for a colony in northwestern Iowa.

So strong was the emigration spirit among our pioneers that an association was formed scarcely more than twenty years after the first colonists had left Holland in 1847. A committee of three was appointed to visit Texas, while a second association took steps to form a colony and locate in Kansas. The three committeemen who were sent to investigate conditions in Texas fell into the hands of a sharper in New Orleans and were relieved of all their money. They came back with nothing to show for their trip, and nothing to relate except a tale of woe and trouble. A few families invested their money in the dry part of Kansas, but most of these were glad to return to good old Iowa, having learned that which hundreds have learned since, that from an agricultural standpoint, Iowa is the "Seek no further state." Others went to Nebraska and Oregon with the same result.

Henry John van der Waa had in the meantime been in correspondence with land agents at Storm Lake, and having learned that there were enough homesteads for himself and a number of his friends, decided to sell his property here. When this came to the knowledge of Henry Hospers, at that time editor of Pella's Weekblad, he became interested and took up correspondence with the same agent at Storm Lake. Upon receipt of a favorable reply Hospers and van der Waa called a meeting a few weeks later for the purpose of organizing a colony.

Through the columns of his paper Hospers soon succeeded in arousing great interest in the new project and at the fourth meeting held in Pella a resolution was passed to the effect that immediate steps should be inaugurated to find a suitable location.

On Monday, April 26, 1889, four men, Sjoerd Aukes Sipma, Jelle Pelmulder, Hubert Muilenburg, Sr., and Henry John van der Waa, having fitted up a "prairie schooner," started for the northwestern part of the state. The route traveled by the committee was by the way of Newton, Iowa Center, Story City and Webster City. At that place they joined a long train of emigrant wagons following the line of the Illinois Central Railroad to Fort Dodge. A few days spent in Fort Dodge convinced the committee that the land in that locality was unfit for the purpose of a Holland colony. Their original intention had been to go to Emmet, Palo Alto and Kossuth counties; but learning that homesteads were scarce and the country devoid of timber, they went westward to Storm Lake through Calhoun and Pocahontas counties, then only very sparsely settled.

Almost the entire stretch of country from Fort Dodge to Storm Lake was virgin land without roads and with a few scattering settlers. Finding the land north of Storm Lake of excellent quality but already taken by homesteaders, they proceeded to Cherokee by way of an old government road. This part of their trip was through an expanse of treeless prairie land, practically without inhabitants. The whole population of Cherokee county at that time numbered only four hundred and fifty-nine people, and the city of Cherokee consisted of one store, a group of small, primitive houses and a stockade where soldiers had been stationed. The storekeeper was very friendly and hospitable to the Hollanders, and they soon discovered that he, like most people they met, was also a land agent.

From Cherokee to Melbourne in Plymouth county the party passed through a stretch of beautiful prairie country for about forty miles. In that entire distance they did not see one homestead or house. Having carefully examined the soil, drainage and water west of Cherokee, and finding everything satisfactory, they decided to report on this as the best site for a colony, provided that one or more townships of land could be obtained.

On Sunday, the 9th day of May, the committee rested near Melbourne, in the midst of a prosperous farming community of about one hundred and eighty persons in the Floyd river valley. Here they attended services in a German church, but being Hollanders they did not understand the sermon to which they listened.

Two weeks from the time they left Pella the landseekers arrived at the booming western town of Sioux City, which already in that early day gave promise of becoming one of the prominent commercial centers of the northwest. Without loss of time they inquired about the land situation, but the throng of landseekers was so great that it was at least three hours before the great crowd at the doors gave them a chance to speak with the officers in charge of the land office. In the desire to be first in applying for choice homesteads, there were many exciting foot races and fights were of frequent occurrence.

When the purpose of the committee to find a location for a large colonization project became known, special arrangements were made whereby they entered the land office by way of a back door. The men in charge were greatly interested and did all in their power to influence the committee to choose a location in the neighborhood of Sioux City; but they were not authorized to make a definite decision, and having secured all the available and necessary information, they started back to Pella, where they arrived after a wagon journey of nearly five hundred and fifty miles.

On the first day of June they made their report to a meeting attended by some two hundred enthusiastic Hollanders who listened eagerly to the glowing reports on the beauty of the lands in northwestern Iowa. At another meeting later in the month of June, many prospective homesteaders made their first declaration before the county clerk and signed applications for homesteads. They authorized the distribution of homesteads by lot and subscribed for sixty ten-dollar shares in a townsite. It was decided to call the proposed new town "New Holland," and to allow Henry Hospers one-third of the land on the townsite. It was decided to send a second committee to the site of the proposed settlement and to pay Henry John van der Waa \$2.50 per day for the use of his mule team. Eighty-six farmers signified their desire to obtain homesteads and thirteen others were prepared to buy from eighty to four hundred and eighty acres of land outright. Several thousand acres were subscribed for at this meeting.

The second committee, which was appointed late in the month of June, 1869, consisted of the following men: Leen van der Meer, Dirk van den Bos, Henry John van der Waa and Henry Hospers. The three first mentioned made the trip to Sioux City with mule team and Hospers went by rail by way of Des Moines

and Council Bluffs in order to secure all the necessary information at the land offices. He wrote that his "train was loaded with emigrants thirsting for land, land, land."

On their arrival at Sioux City they learned, much to their disappointment, that the land west of Cherokee had all been gobbled up by speculators, with the hope of selling it to the Hollanders at a handsome profit. As the Hollanders desired a large area of land exclusively for themselves at government prices, they decided to pass up the speculators and examine the lands in Sioux and Lyons counties.

They at once engaged the services of a surveyor, loaded up with provisions to last for about three weeks, and set out to explore the northwest counties. They passed through Junction City (now called Le Mars). Here they found only one small store building. They followed the banks of the Floyd river for about fifteen miles, which took them to the southern boundary of Sioux county. With the exception of three or four pioneer cabins, they saw no other signs of settlement, only a succession of gently rolling prairie, beautiful in its wealth of waving grass and wild flowers.

So impressed were they with the appearance of Sioux county early in the month of July, that, unanimously and without hesitation, they declared here is the place. A decision, the wisdom of which has been justified by the wonderful growth, development and prosperity of the colony in later years.

Corner stakes were immediately sought, two townships measured off and a townsite selected six miles north of the Plymouth county line. The name of "Holland" was given to the locality and they took possession of thirty-eight sections of land. Returning to Sioux City they apportioned the land among the prospective colonists in the following manner: Section numbers and names of homesteaders were written on slips of paper and placed in separate boxes; for each section number a name was drawn, and the drawer became entitled to the northwest quarter of the section and also to the choice of relatives whom he wished to have settle on the adjoining quarter sections. After this the three members of the committee returned to Pella, while Henry Hospers remained at Sioux City to make sure that the necessary papers were prepared and legally filed.

According to the homestead law of that day a duly qualified person could obtain either eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of government land according as it lay within or without a railroad land grant. Who would have thought or even dreamed that this land which was at that time free to those who would qualify by five years' residence, would within fifty years sell as high as five hundred dollars per acre? In fact, during the boom period of 1919, much higher prices than this were paid; and in a few cases as high as \$1,000.00 per acre was paid for small farms of exceptional location.

Shortly after the committee had returned to Pella and reported, the emigrants prepared to make a preliminary visit to their homesteads in the northwest. Early in September, 1869, seventy-five men in eighteen wagons, with three surveyors and sufficient provisions, made the three hundred mile trip to their future farms. There they spent a few weeks in surveying, plowing and otherwise complying with the requirements of the homestead law, and then returned to their homes to prepare for a permanent move in the following spring.

It is not the purpose of this book to give a detailed history of the Sioux County Colony, but as it was the direct outgrowth of the original movement of our forebears from Holland to Pella in 1847, and because of the intimate and friendly relationship that has always existed and that is maintained today, between the mother colony of Pella and her oldest daughter colony in Sioux county, we deem it fitting to give as much space to this important and far-reaching event, as the scope of this publication permits.

Below we give the names of those who, with their families, left Pella for their new home in Sioux county. Most of them left here in April or May of the year 1870:

Beyer, Gerrit	Jong, de K. Kz.
Bos, van den Dirk	Steenwyk, van Abraham
Boersma, H.	Sipma, J.
Brinks, J.	Sinnema, J.
Dieleman, Pieter	Verheul, Maarten
Groen, Jan	Waa, van der H. J.
Haan, de Wopke	Werkhoven, Arie
Hartog, den Hyme	Wynia, Ulbe
Iperen, van I.	Zante, van D. Hz.
Jong, de P. Kz.	Zeeuw, de G.
Jongewaard, Cornelis	Jong, de O.
Klein, Johannes	Lakeman, Cornelis
Luymes, H. J.	Logterman, J.
Lenderink, A.	Meer, van der J.
Meer, van der Ldt.	Meer, van der Dirk
Marele, van Arie	Meide, van der Arie
Muilenburg, Jacob	Notenboom, Arie
Nieuwendorp, Christian	Pelmulder, Jelle
Pas, Huibert	Ploeg, van der Ipe
Pool, S.	Pelt, van der Dirk
Pelt, Van Leendert	Rooijen, van Wouter
Raad, de Arie	Ruisch, de D.
Rysdam, W.	Rysdam, G.
Brouwer, Tjeerd	Schippers, A.
Beukelman, Mrs.	Steeg, van der Gerrit
Boersma, L.	Talsma, Ryn.
Berge, van den Ads.	Versteeg, Arie
Fennema, J.	Wyk, van Johannes
Gorter, J.	Windhorst, J.
Horsen, van Pieter	Wieringa, K.
Heemstra, T.	Zyl, van der Bart
Jansma, Ane	Zalm, van der Wm.

We would like to devote more space to the history of the wonderful growth, development and prosperity, that, after the first hard years, has distinguished the Holland colony in Sioux county; but this would make a history by itself. The same energy, thrift and ability that has made the Pella colony one of the richest and most prosperous communities in America, has also marked the history of our people in the northwest. The small group of some sixty-four families that left here in 1870 has grown into one of the largest, or rather the largest colony of people of Holland antecedents, west of Michigan.

It occupies a large part of Sioux and several adjoining counties. For a number of years Sioux county has led in the average price of Iowa farm lands. The bare, windswept prairies that our Pella pioneers found in Sioux county a little more than fifty years ago, are now covered with up-to-date, growing towns and cities, and prosperous farm homes, and there are a number of settlements in Minnesota and the Dakotas that have sprung from the colony in Sioux county. Here we have a wonderful demonstration of how a small movement may continue to grow and expand until its effect and influence extends far beyond that con-

templated by those who inaugurated the original project. We are confident that Rev. H. P. Scholte, although he was a man of keen brain and large vision, never thought or dreamed that the small acorn of colonization which he planted seventy-five years ago would continue to grow and expand into a mighty oak, that casts its munificent shadow far beyond the borders of our state.

### FOREST FIRES

The late summer of 1871 was unusually dry and there were many destructive forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. The result was a great loss of property and severe suffering on the part of thousands who were left homeless and lost all their worldly possessions. In a way that has long been recognized as characteristic of generous America, steps were immediately taken in all parts of the country to raise money, food and other necessities to relieve the people in the stricken districts. We are proud to chronicle the fact that Pella was neither the last nor the least in her response.

It is fitting that the story of the generosity of our citizens be told by others rather than by the writer. We therefore give an article found in the Pella's Weekblad of October 28, 1871.

"The following article appeared recently in the Des Moines Register :

"**GENEROUS PELLA.**—A few days ago we mentioned the generous gift from the city of Pella to the fire victims of Chicago. Now we learn from the local paper of that place that the citizens have raised the large sum of \$1,362.00 for the fire-stricken districts of Michigan. From all available information it appears that Pella has given considerable more per capita than any other city in the state of Iowa. All honor is due to her generous citizens. Now it seems that the Weekblad has not told the full story; from later information we learn that instead of eight hundred dollars for Chicago, the amount raised for that city was approximately fifteen hundred, and for Michigan the amount will reach not less than twenty-five hundred."

In this connection the writer takes great pride in recalling that Pella was given credit by the papers of Des Moines for having actually given more to the sufferers in the Johnstown flood than any city in the state, irrespective of population; and when the news came that San Francisco had been almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, again the generous hearts of our people responded, and we raised more than three times the amount given by any other city of equal population.

This is perhaps an opportune time and place to speak of a characteristic peculiarity of our citizens, and especially of those of Holland blood, that is often misunderstood and not infrequently leads to a misconception of their true character. Because they are not as ready to part with their money for every trifling show or so-called entertainment that offers, and prefer to save their money for more sensible and useful purposes, superficial observers often use the expression of tightwads. Yet it is due to this trait in the character of our people that Pella has more beautiful homes, less cases of bankruptcy, and greater per capita wealth than most cities of much larger population. And what is more important, it is just because our people as a class refuse to spend their money for every frivolous purpose that they always have the means to respond when others need help.



The old DeHaan home located just south of the College. It is one of the oldest homes in Pella and is in good preservation. It was erected by Jacob DeHaan, Sr.



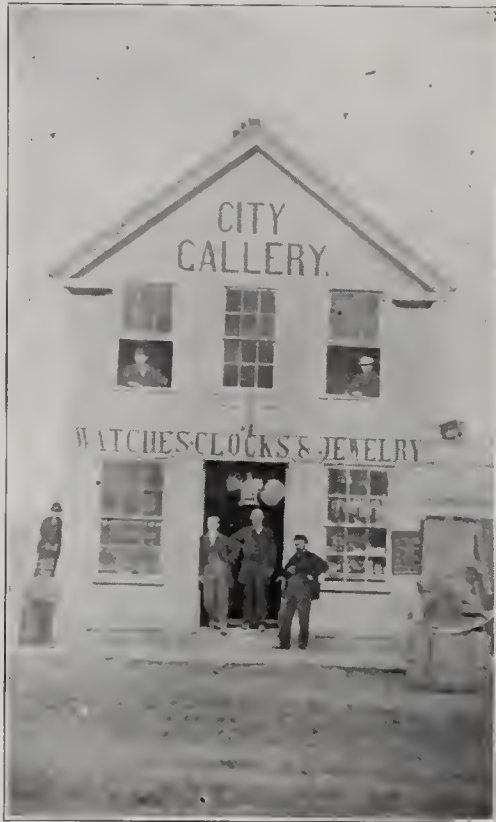
The A. H. Viersen home on north Main Street. One of the oldest homes in the city. It is still standing and is occupied by Miss Lily Viersen.



The old Scholte home on the north side of the square a few years after it had been finished. At that time it was considered a palace.



The four grandchildren of Reverend Scholte. Taken in 1907. Left to right: Miss Bess Scholte Gaass, Miss May Keables Smith, Miss Sarah Nollen and Mrs. Marie Bousquet-Wills.



H. P. Vandermeulen's Jewelry Store, the first one in Pella. The Vandermeulen hardware store now occupies the ground it stood on.



Showing a portion of Central Park when it was populated with big cottonwood trees.



The old Bruinekool blacksmith shop on the west side of the square. A fine brick now occupies its place.





A fine business house in the '60's. It stood on the east side of the square where the Right Price store now stands.



Central Park looking south showing the clearing of the old trees and getting the place in readiness for a new era.



ONE OF THE EARLY BANDS  
 J. B. Sexton, Tuba; Orange Post, Baritone; G. A. Vandermeulen, Tenor; Jno. D. Gaass, Alto; Charles Neiwerf, Alto; Jno. Russell, Alto;  
 Thos. Cox, Alto; Vandermeulen, Alto; \_\_\_\_\_, Snap Drummer; \_\_\_\_\_, Bass Drummer.

## THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN 1872

Measured by some standards a quarter of a century is a long period of time, but in the building of a civilized community in a virgin country, where farms and homes had literally to be hewn from the forests, twenty-five years is but a very brief span. And yet, be it said to the glory of our pioneers, that although they planted their colony in a strange land, 120 miles from the nearest railroad, and although they were strangers to the customs and even to the language of the new country, yet such was their determination, industry and thrift, that in the brief space of time between 1847 and 1872, they had developed a settlement here that would compare favorably with many that were much older in Iowa.

We believe the facts justify us in stating that in every department of community life, Pella was the peer of any similar settlement in the Mississippi Valley. This was not only true in regard to commerce and in the industries, but it was even more marked in the departments of religion and education. What is true today was true then: that few if any towns of equal population were so well equipped with churches and schools.

We would not be doing justice to our forefathers if we failed in this history, to emphasize at every opportunity, that the men and women who planted this colony, were of exceptional type and peculiarly fitted by character and ability, to lay a broad and enduring foundation for the future development of a cultured and Christian community.

If there is one fact established by a study of the early history of Pella, it is that we have a just cause to remember the sturdy men and women of that time with pride and gratitude. Occasionally we observe an attitude, on the part of the more frivolous of the present generation, indicating that they consider our fathers and grandfathers to have been crude and uncultured, and fitted only for the rough life of the frontier. Nothing is farther from the truth; and if this book will do no more than to dispell this inexcusable ignorance, and to record for all time to come, the fact that the most advanced and prosperous citizens of present day Pella, have no greater cause for proper pride, than is to be found in the character and worth of those who laid the foundation on which later generations are building.

Not only is there just cause for pride in the history of the men and times of which we write, but there is a direct and unescapable challenge to this and future generations to perpetuate the virtues and to emulate the sturdy qualities that more than any material prosperity is the brightest star in Pella's crown.

Much has been said and written of the manifest Providence that marks the history of the discovery, colonization and development of this great country. And we believe that in no other community is the guiding hand of God more clearly visible than in the events that led up to the planting of a colony here under the inspired leadership of the Rev. Henry P. Scholte and the other Godly men who shared the leadership with him.

On the 27th day of July, 1872, a meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of arranging for the proper observance and celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the planting of the colony. A general committee was appointed consisting of the following men:

Isaac Overkamp, Sr.	Jan F. LeCocq	Koenraad van Zee
Ads. Van Stigt	Dirk Synhorst	Hendrik Kars
Phillippus J. Koelman	August Wigny	Pierre H. Bousquet
Antonie J. Betten, Sr.	Brouwer 't Lam	Wiggert Rietveld
Jan Akkerman	Jacob van de Roovaart	Levi Beintema
Auke H. Viersen	Ads. Veenman	Jan Hospers
Gerrit H. Overkamp	Stfanus van Zee	Jacobus Muntingh
Ernest F. Grafc	Pieter O. Viersen	Jacobus Verhey

This committee held a meeting on the 8th of August and elected Isaac Overkamp as president and J. Hospers as secretary. By motion it was decided to hold the celebration on the 28th day of August, commencing at 9:00 A. M., and that the day would be inaugurated by holding a religious service in the new church. Isaac Overkamp, Jacob van de Roovaart and August Wigny were appointed as the committee to arrange the program for this meeting. The committee to arrange for the celebration proper was composed of: P. H. Bousquet, H. P. Scholte, Jr., E. F. Grafe, J. Muntingh and A. Van Stigt.

At a meeting held August 15th, the following men were chosen to act as officers of the day:

P. H. Bousquet, president	J. F. Le Cocq, Sr.
J. Roziersz	D. van der Wilt
K. van Zee	J. Roelofsz
E. F. Grafe	J. A. Toom
Cs. Welle	P. J. Koelman
F. 't Lam	

The heavy rainfall of the evening of August 27th and also during the day of the 28th threatened to spoil the celebration; but notwithstanding this unfavorable condition, when the time arrived for the opening services, a vast throng filled the large audience room of the new First Reformed Church, and after an earnest prayer had been offered by Rev. H. G. Klyn, the audience listened to eloquent addresses by Rev. A. J. Betten, Rev. W. van der Klei, Rev. E. Winter and Rev. K. Weyland. Between the speaking there was congregational singing, in which the vast audience expressed their gratitude to the God of their fathers, who had so signally blessed them in the land of their adoption.

After the services the people were invited to the old church building, one block west, on the corner later occupied by the William Langerak residence. Here four large tables fairly groaned under their load of good things to eat and drink. After doing full justice to this part of the day's proceedings, the participants repaired to the Scholte grove, where the old settlers had charge of a program fitting to the occasion. Here they were entertained with music and listened to a number of short but eloquent speeches. Major H. Post, son of Rev. Mozes Post, was one of the speakers who addressed the audience in the Holland language. Although he was a native American, he had attended school under James Muntingh, and to the end of his life he took great pride in his complete mastery of the Dutch language.

#### THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1897

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the first three days of September, 1897, the city of Pella celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement by the Hollanders. Former residents of the city came from all parts of the state and some from St. Louis, Chicago, and even New York. Henry Hospers, founder of the Holland colony in Sioux county, Iowa, and a former mayor of Pella, came down from Orange City with about three hundred others on a single excursion train. Many came by wagon, one hundred and fifty conveyances, all loaded to their full capacity, coming from Mahaska county. By 9 o'clock Wednesday morning it was estimated that two thousand wagons and carriages had been driven into the city.

Wednesday's feature was a grand procession, which formed at the east square and paraded through the principal streets led by Henry Cox's band of forty-four

pieces. Following the band came seventy girls in their "teens," each dressed in white, with red and blue sashes, and carrying a red, white and blue umbrella. Next came the first settlers, who were young men and boys when the first colonists arrived in 1847. Two of the floats in the procession are thus described by the Knoxville Express:

"On the first were four young ladies, the Misses Marie Bousquet, Sara Nollen, Bessie Scholte and May Keables, grandchildren of Rev. H. P. Scholte, founder of Pella. They were dressed in picturesque Dutch costumes, the helmets of solid gold, covered with lace caps—that is as near as ordinary English can come in describing this headgear. Their faces were pictures framed in gold and lace. The rest of the costumes also were Dutch—girdles, skirts, shoes and sturdy stockings. They represented a Dutch tea party, the tea served in dainty Delft ware, brought from Holland fifty years ago.

"On the second float were the Misses Agnes Bousquet, Julia Bousquet, Annie Wormhoudt, Alice de Pree, Helen Brinkhoff, Bessie van der Linden and Artie van der Linden. They were dressed in costumes very similar to the ones in the first float, except that their head plates were of silver, the silver covered with lace. They represented, in a sense, the industrial women of Holland. They had the old-fashioned spinning wheels and other contrivances of the past. Some of them knitted—but none were idle, for idleness is a vice among them. These two floats were greatly admired and attracted any amount of attention."

One unusual feature of the celebration was that no Dutch flags were displayed. On St. Patrick's day the green flag of Erin is always very much in evidence in the cities of the United States, but the committee on decorations decided to put out no flags except the Stars and Stripes of the American Republic. Individuals were left to exercise their own judgment in the matter of decoration, but the flag of Holland was conspicuous by its absence. This attitude of the residents was partially explained by Rev. J. Ossewarde on Thursday in his address on The Duty of the Young Toward Americanization. Said he, in referring to the founders of the colony:

"They came not for wealth, which they might in later years enjoy in the parent country. They came rather seeking a home of refuge, where civil and religious liberty, denied them in the Netherlands, might be enjoyed, and where those noble principles and virtues, dear to them as life, might be established, and expanded and developed. And when they came here they came to become Americans. In choosing this country as their home and the home of their posterity, they chose also the American institutions. The moment their feet pressed the American soil they became American citizens."

Another parade was given on Thursday, preceding the speech making, and at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the semi-centennial gave way to the reunion of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, in which Marion county was well represented.

The officers in charge of the celebration were: C. Rhynsburger, president; J. H. Stubenrauch, secretary; G. Van Vliet, treasurer; P. H. Bousquet, marshal of the day; D. S. Huber and P. H. Bousquet, committee on invitations.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
Of the Settlement of Pella, Iowa

1847

SEPTEMBER 1ST AND 2ND

1897

And

REUNION SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY

September 1st, 2nd and 3rd

PLACE OF MEETING GARDEN SQUARE

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST

9:30 A. M.—Parade from East Market to Garden Square.

Prayer..... Rev. J. Manni  
Vocal Music.

Address (English)..... Gov. F. M. Drake  
The Immigration as a Factor in the Development of Iowa.

Historian (Dutch)..... Mr. P. H. Bousquet  
Vocal Music.

Address (Dutch)..... Mr. A. Van Stigt  
The Journey from the Netherlands to Iowa in 1847.

Band.

## AFTERNOON

2:00 P. M.—Vocal Music.

Address (English)..... Hon. C. H. Robinson  
Early Dutch Settlers of New York.

Address (Dutch)..... Mr. K. Van Stigt  
Temporary Abode at St. Louis and Exploring Committee.

Address (English)..... Mr. Cyrenus Cole  
Influence of the Dutch in the West.

Address (Dutch)..... Mr. H. Kuyper  
Rev. H. P. Scholte and other members of the executive committee as leaders.

Band.

## EVENING

7:30 to 8:30 P. M.—Concert by Captain Cox's C., R. I. & P. Band.

8:30 to 10:00—Old Soldiers' Campfire, 17th Iowa Regiment.

Address..... Captain J. A. Spielman  
Short addresses by comrades.

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND

9:00 A. M.—Band and Vocal Music.

Prayer..... Rev. C. H. Westfall  
Address (English)..... Mr. J. C. Broeksmit

Influence of the Dutch in the World.

Address (Dutch)..... Hon. Henry Hospers  
Relation Between Pella and Orange City.

Vocal Music.

Address (English)..... Prof. John S. Nollen  
Rise and Progress of Our Educational Facilities.

Band.

Parade.

Band.

Vocal Music.

Address (Dutch)..... M. F. LeCocq  
Our Dakota Colonies.

Address (Dutch)..... Mr. P. J. Koelman  
De Strooijen Stad.

Early Reminiscences—Various Speakers.

Address..... Mayor G. Van Vliet  
Welcome to the Old Soldiers.

Reply..... General D. B. Hillis  
5:00—Dress Parade.

EVENING

7:30—Concert by the Orange City Band.

Lecture.....Corporal W. H. Doan  
Prison Life in Andersonville.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD  
Soldiers' Day

9:00 A. M.—Business Meeting 17th Iowa in City Hall.

AFTERNOON

1:30—Concert by Captain Cox's C., R. I. & P. Band.

Farewell Address.....Major Kinderdine



An Old Residenter. One of the First Trains on the K. D., Also the Old Depot



A Part of the Parade of One of the Semi-centennial  
Events in 1907



Next Day After the Fiftieth Anniversary



## OLD CORNER STONE RAISED

"The old corner stone of the Second Reformed Church was found last Tuesday morning, April 21, 1908, and the box was removed in the presence of a number of citizens and members of the church.

"The box contained a copy of the Christian Intelligencer of October 1, 1863, a copy of the Bible of 1862, a copy of the constitution of the Reformed Church of America, minutes of the June session of Synod of 1863 and a historical sketch of the organization of the church. The documents were almost destroyed by water, the stone having been laid so low that water had seeped in and rusted away one side of the tin box. A number who witnessed the laying of the corner stone were disappointed at not finding the relics in better condition."

## PELLA BECOMES A MODERN CITY

While Pella had not been behind other towns of her class in commercial development and the building of modern homes, up to the year 1909 there had been little done in the way of up-to-date public improvements. The light plant was old and inadequate; the water supply was only fit for street sprinkling; there was neither sewer nor paving.

This was not due to neglect or lack of enterprise on the part of the officials so much as it was to the conservative policy of the citizens. An attempt to vote bonds for a municipal water and light system had been defeated. In the spring of 1909 an administration was elected consisting of new men in practically every department. The tide had turned and the progressives were in the saddle. A short time after the new officers took charge, an election to issue bonds in the amount of \$60,000.00 for water and \$30,000.00 for light was held. The result was that the proposition carried by about 80 per cent in favor of the bond issue. Resolutions of necessity for a complete sewer system were also passed. Later the same administration passed the preliminary resolutions for paving the principal streets; junketing committees were sent to various parts of the country to investigate the different kinds of paving, etc.

As soon as the necessary legal steps could be taken and the contracts let, the work of constructing the water and light system was commenced and pushed to rapid completion. The result was that by 1910 Pella had one of the most modern water, light and sewer systems of any system in the state. We are glad to be able to say that all the dire prophesies of bankruptcy and disaster, made by the opponents of progress, have failed to materialize. The statement which follows, showing the present status of the municipally owned public utilities of Pella, completely vindicates the judgment of our citizens in the action taken by them in the year 1909.

The administration, who had charge of city affairs at the time that this important work of putting Pella on a modern basis took place, was composed of the following men:

Mayor, N. J. Gesman; Treasurer, Wm. Kruger; Assessor, John Bloem; Clerk, A. C. Kuyper. Aldermen at Large, A. N. Kuyper, A. W. De Bruin; First Ward, A. Waechter; second, Jacob Plender; Third, E. J. Faassen; Fourth, L. P. Grundman.

Before the work was completed and accepted by the city, there were some changes in the Council.

On the 17th day of May, 1910, L. P. Grundman removed from the Fourth Ward, and K. van Dusseldorp was elected to fill his unexpired term as alderman for that ward.

On December 10th, 1910, L. P. Grundman was elected Alderman at Large, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman A. N. Kuyper.

From the Pella Booster, June 26, 1909:

**PELLA A PROGRESSIVE CITY—\$90,000 BOND ISSUE CARRIED**  
The Boosters of Pella Have Spoken and We Will Drop Into the Ranks of Progress  
and Prosperity

Pella has once more shown that her citizens are progressive and want to be in the line of progress with her sister cities. For some weeks past our citizens have been busily engaged in the controversy of public improvements and as to whether it would be proper for the people to own their own electric light and water works plant. Discussion waxed warm on all sides and the arguments became somewhat heated on several occasions, and some really believed that it would be a detriment for the city to own its electric light plant, and the matter was threshed out from every standpoint possible. On last Monday evening, City Solicitor B. F. Swisher of Waterloo was invited to come to our city and address the people on the question of municipal ownership of these public utilities. Mr. Swisher addressed fully five hundred people on this question, showing them in plain terms that they should own their lighting plant and all other public utilities. The progressives of the town were at the head of the movement of the city owning and building their plants and made a gallant fight for the propositions. There were a few fighting these measures simply because they did not want to have Pella up to the times with her necessary public improvements, while others were sincere in their belief that it was a wrong move for the city to control these matters, and of course the "mossbacks" helped them in this belief. It was rather doubtful as to whether the questions could be carried as it unfortunately took a two-thirds majority to carry, but the business men were almost a unit on the questions and pulled their coats and made the fight of their life for the advancement of Pella and its best interests, and when the votes were counted it was found that they had made a winning fight by a good safe majority. When the vote was counted out on Tuesday evening it was found that the progressives had carried both propositions by a big majority. The vote was 728 for the propositions and 263 against, making a victory for water of a majority of 80 over two-thirds, and for light 70 over two-thirds. This makes a large majority to overcome especially when there are some that are fighting it for all it is worth.

We feel proud of the ladies who so nobly expressed their sentiments in favor of advancement, for they carried the proposition by a slight majority over the vote of the men, although the men as well as the women carried the propositions with a safe majority over the two-thirds. We hope the ladies will not stop at this point in assisting in the improvements in Pella, as it is as necessary to them that we have these things as it is to the men, and in many instances more so. The vote of the city in wards is as follows:

	Men		Women	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
First Ward .....	112	56	77	26
Second Ward .....	111	44	104	28
Third Ward .....	123	44	86	13
Fourth Ward .....	64	34	61	18
Total.....	410	178	328	85

Totals for light, 738; against, 263. For water, 742; against, 251. Over two-thirds, water, 80; light, 70.

There was only a very few votes lost at this election on account of spoiled ballots, which showed that the people were well posted on the questions before them. The following telegram was received on Thursday morning from B. F. Swisher:

Waterloo, Iowa, June 23, 1909.

Mayor Gesman: I congratulate the voters of Pella and wish the city success.  
B. F. SWISHER.

The great victory was a cause for a rousing celebration and the way the things woke up was not slow. It was not an hour after the returns were in until almost every drygoods box and everything else that could be gotten loose was piled up in the street and the band was out doing its duty, and as the bonfire was in the height of its lighting process, the mayor and other citizens addressed the citizens with praise for their loyalty to the progressive party, or in other words, the boosters of the town, and the booster spirit ran rife for fully three hours.



The old Giesler store in South Pella near the old canning factory site.  
It is one of the old buildings and is still standing on the same spot.



Cox's C. R. I. & P. Band, 1892



This is Two of Pella's Former Band Boys, Will Kruger and Charley Cotton



THE BURLINGTON SHOP FORCE, 1872

Standing—Chas. Andrews, Sylvester Hardesty, Henry Hunt, W. W. Cook, Jno. Schriek, Sitting—J. B. Sexton, J. L. Andrews, Phillip Benner.



West Washington Street looking east from the old store and cigar factory. This street was once the finest in Pella. It is a beautiful street today. Many of the old buildings may still be found on this thoroughfare.

# Advancement of Pella from 1907-1922

Pella Booster, July 24, 1909:

## A LETTER WITH THE RIGHT SPIRIT

The following letter is from a former citizen who owns about as much taxable real estate in Pella today as any man in the city, and he shows the right spirit in our efforts to make Pella something.

London, England, July 8, 1909.

Hon N. J. Gesman, Mayor—My Dear Nick: Nothing has pleased me so much since you carried the election in favor of the new railroad as the news of the result of your late election in favor of municipal water works and electric light plant. I also appreciate very much the determination with which you and the Council have inaugurated the new administration to bring about the much needed reforms and so make our good Pella a healthy, clean and go-ahead city, second to none for its size in the State.

I saw the forerunner of this in the election results for the railroad which I had hoped to be in operation long ere now but for trickery of some kind. What showed me the true spirit of progress though was the way the younger men took hold of the matter in advocating municipal ownership of water works and electric light plant, the thing so much needed, for no city can boast as modern without these commodities or manufacturers.

As in the fight for the railroad I have eagerly watched from week to week the progress you were making and the determination with which you worked to achieve the desired result, and noted also how at the last moment Mr. Swisher of Waterloo came over to make the crowning speech in favor of the proposition. We have just returned from celebrating the glorious Fourth at the reception yearly given to residents and visiting Americans by our good Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Dorchester House, Park Lane, and I could not hardly wait until 9 o'clock, the time we usually receive the Pella papers, for I knew they would give the result.

First my eye fell upon was the Booster's front page in red type; this was enough for me and I felt like going out of doors and shouting "Rah!" but for fear I might be misconstrued by our good neighbors, I desisted, but can assure you that it made me feel good, and then I never stopped until I had finished reading what all three papers had to say on the result. Though a little late, I extend to you and the Pella citizens generally my hearty congratulations on this glorious result and success achieved.

May you and your co-workers, encouraged by this vote of approval, not rest now until you have both plants in working order, and then follow it up with the equally needed sewerage, for without plenty of water and good sewerage you cannot have a healthy city. Then when through tearing up the streets putting in water mains and sewers, gradually follow up the improvements by starting the much talked-of paving around the square and to the old Wheeler & Welle livery barn and down Main street to the new railroad station. By that time I hope and trust that the new railroad will be in full working order and that a new era will dawn upon mother Pella.

I greatly admire the way the good women of Pella took hold of the matter and no doubt greatly attributed to the success and I give three hearty cheers to good old Mother Faassen in coming out to vote, no doubt the first time in her life. May she live to see these works completed and enjoy the benefit of them. When through with these improvements let me call your attention to one matter, of which I have been thinking of a great deal, and that is of a debt of gratitude we

owe. I say we, because I mean and include all who have ever lived in Pella or its neighborhood and settlement. Let us revere and honor the blessed memory of the man, who I verily believe, guided by Providence, led the first settlers to the beautiful garden spot of Iowa and made it what the name "Pella" implies, a veritable "place of refuge" and show at the same time to his yet living children our appreciation of their father's work, by erecting a suitable statue in our fine garden square to the late Rev. Henry P. Scholte.

With best wishes and kindest regards.

Most sincerely yours,

F. W. BRINKHOFF.

From the Souvenir Edition of the Pella Chronicle of December 15, 1910:

ADVANCEMENT IS SHOWN ALL ALONG THE LINE

Pella has been moving forward with leaps and bounds during the past year, both in civic and municipal improvements. A quarter of a million dollars have been expended for public improvements and improvement of properties. This vast amount of money spent, as it was, for the betterment of conditions in our little city, cannot be other than gratifying to the good people of Pella.

Pella during the year went forward in every direction and the figures become interesting as we review the year's work. The work of improvement began with the first warm days of an early spring, and has continued at a lively gait all through the year. There have been twenty-six new houses erected, the greater per cent of which are fitted up with modern conveniences, furnace heat, plumbing, water and light. Below are the figures of the new homes, repairs and additions made during the year, as near as we are able to give them at this time:

P. Bandstra, house.....	\$1,000	Chas. Sipes, remodeling house,	
Tone Brom, house.....	1,200	new barn .....	\$1,500
Henry Brom, house.....	600	C. Visser, house.....	2,000
Citizens National Bank, remodel-		Wm. Kelderman, house.....	1,000
ing .....	2,000	Mrs. D. Hessing, barn.....	300
John Dykstra, house.....	3,200	Gerrit Koopman, house.....	1,500
Albert Colyn, remodeling.....	500	Pella Auto Co., garage.....	3,000
A. Van Duren, barn.....	250	Teunis Plette, house.....	2,500
N. J. Gesman, house.....	3,000	P. A. Sels, house.....	4,500
Harry Hesselink, house.....	2,200	Van der Wal & De Boer, ware-	
Misses Hamilton, house.....	2,000	house .....	1,000
John Hoogenakker, 2 houses.....	2,000	T. Van Dyk, house.....	2,000
Jas. Jelsma, house.....	2,000	H. Westerhoff, house.....	2,500
L. Krudenier, remodeling.....	250	John Van Hemert, barn.....	800
Antone Klein, house.....	4,500	First Reformed Church, remodel-	
Mrs. D. Pos, 2 houses.....	2,600	ing .....	4,000
Jno. A. Pos, house.....	3,000	Arie Bogaards .....	3,000
J. H. Reuvers, remodeling.....	200	Jas. Van Vark, barn.....	300
H. H. Severn, house.....	3,000	H. D. Wormhoudt, remodeling...	600
Star Auto Co., garage.....	3,000	Mrs. H. C. Verploeg, remodeling	
Geo. Thomassen, remodeling....	500	barn .....	500
M. Heiting, house.....	1,000	Mrs. H. Brandt, porch.....	300
Postoffice, new .....	4,000	Mrs. C. Welle, house.....	4,000
Langerak's Drug Store, remodel-		J. P. Klein, house.....	4,000
ing .....	300	Watson Van der Ploeg, house....	3,000
C. Smorenburg, remodeling.....	225		

We are unable to secure a complete report of cement walks laid in the city during the past season as some of the contractors who did a large portion of the work are out of the city at this time. However, we present a list of walks laid which amounts to something like 30,000 square feet, probably about one-half of the total number of square feet of walks laid during the year:

	Square Feet		Square Feet
Peter Vander Werf.....	1,200	Mr. Klein .....	440
John De Wilt.....	500	Peter Sels .....	440
John Vander Wal.....	550	Pella City Crossings.....	9,140
Scholte, Beard and Bousquet.....	3,700	Paul Synhorst .....	900
Pella National Bank.....	600	T. A. Tysseling.....	800
Prof. Groet .....	180	John Akerman .....	400
Pella Steam Laundry.....	150	Pete Van Reese.....	650
Mr. Swambach .....	1,000	Pete Dunnick .....	850
Ad. Woolard .....	1,200	G. Vander Wilt.....	800
Mrs. Overbergen .....	400	Tunis Ver Beek.....	400
Mrs. Hoeven .....	300	John Den Hartog.....	400
Gerrit Smorenburg .....	400	Wm. Velthuisen .....	1,000
John Roorda .....	800	Wm. De Winter.....	400
Mr. Bosveld .....	800	Ira Boogaard .....	1,000
Mrs. Grandia .....	450	Mr. Valkenberg .....	400
Mr. Middelkoop .....	440	Misses Van Zante.....	800

#### FISK BROS. DRAIN TILE DITCHING MACHINE CO.

Fisk Brothers, Wesley, Henry and Harvey F. Fisk, manufactured the first tile in the State of Iowa, about 1870. At that time it was a question whether tile would successfully drain wet lands. About 1888 Fisk Bros. invented the only machine that successfully ditches and lays tile under ground. This machine makes the ditch, lays the tile and covers it all in one operation. Three men with two horses can lay 100 yards per day, four feet deep. H. F. is the only surviving member of the firm. He lives in Pella.

Henry perfected the carrier, H. F. the use of the capstan and Wesley gave his attention to the making of tile.

Those having a knowledge of what tiling has done for the wet lands of the country, will appreciate that the Fisk Bros. deserve great credit for the discovery and development of this important industry.



# Growth of Pella's Public Schools

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

1858, C. T. Chapin; 1859, Warren Olney; 1860, E. D. Morgan; 1861, C. B. Boydston; 1862-1865, F. W. Corliss; 1865-1869, W. D. Forsythe; 1869-1871, W. H. Post; 1871-1886, C. C. Cory; 1886-89, L. J. Hancock; 1890-91, Prof. Aul; 1891-97, Prof. J. H. Garber; 1891-97, Prof. Willard Lyon; 1897-1901, Prof. W. W. Cook; 1902, Prof. W. C. Farmer; 1903-05, Prof. F. M. Frush; 1906-1922.

In the first years of hard struggle with the difficulties incident to pioneer life in a strange land, the school facilities were necessarily crude. The work done in this department by Overkamp, Muntingh and Hospers has already been briefly mentioned.

Up to the year 1856, when the two-story brick building was erected on Franklin street—now used as a feed barn—the buildings used for school purposes were often the residences of the teachers. The early records mention the log cabin that stood in the Garden Square, a frame, one-room building, used both for church and school purposes, that was built on the lot now occupied by the "Chapel," just west of the Star garage building; a brick building on the lot where Theo. Tice has his beautiful home, a log house on East Franklin where Henry Ver Meer now has his residence; a frame building on the corner one block west of the Second Reformed Church building, on the lot where Wm. Cook in later years built a home. There were undoubtedly several others, but the above list is enough to show that the first generation of our boys and girls had to put up with the same crude facilities, in their school life, that was the general lot of all those who came to Iowa in the early days.



This is the first good school building erected in Pella. The new addition had been built to it in the rear. It was some place then.

## THE WEBSTER SCHOOL

To the youth of school age the completion of the Webster building in 1876, at a cost of \$22,000, was an epoch of great importance. It was the first school building with any pretention to modern equipment. Our present beautiful high school building, with everything in the way of conveniences to make school life pleasant, cannot mean any more to those who attend there, than the Webster building did to the youth of the seventies. The writer will never forget the morning when we met for the last time in the old, four-room school house on Franklin street, there to be formed in line, and, accompanied by our teachers, march to the new building that to our eyes looked like a veritable palace. This was really the parting of the ways between the old village, district school, and the more modern grade schools.

We would like to devote many pages of reminiscence to those school days of the past, to recall the old friends and classmates, and to pay a grateful tribute to the faithful teachers who labored so hard to guide us in the paths of learning. But time and space make it impossible to do this.



Old Webster School Building

## PELLA HIGH SCHOOL

In this year 1922 Pella has many beautiful homes and ornate public buildings, but none that her citizens consider with greater pride than our High School building, with everything in the way of modern equipment, and surrounded by its beautiful grounds. This building was erected in 1915 at a total cost of \$52,514.

The board under whose management this important, forward step was taken was composed of the following members: E. M. Cole, P. Van Sittert, J. S. Rhysburger, Simon De Haan and George J. Thomassen. Secretary, D. G. Gosselink.

It is the province of history to give credit where credit is due; and this brief sketch of our High School would be incomplete if we failed to mention Mr. Peter Du Pree, the efficient janitor, to whose untiring and skillful work we owe the fact that the school grounds are the beauty spot of our fair city. There may be public grounds somewhere in the state that are more beautiful; if there are, we have not visited that particular locality. There may be a janitor somewhere in Iowa who takes a greater pride in doing his work well; if there is we have not met him.

The public schools at present are under the supervision of F. M. Frush, who came to Pella in March, 1906, since which time there has been a steady growth and development in keeping with the best ideas of modern school affairs.

He is ably assisted by a corps of twenty to twenty-four teachers, those employed for the school year 1922-23 being as follows:

High School—W. J. Ollivier, Principal; Mrs. C. Richardson, normal training; Henrietta Verheul, mathematics and Latin; E. Jean Bonar, English; Elsie Johnson, history; Theo Hafner, home economics; Estelle Kuyper, commercial; Earl W. Manuel, manual training.

Junior High School—Dora Bootsma, Principal, history and geography; Marie Lautenbach, English; Will Brunia, mathematics.



New High School Building

Webster Grades—Marie Evans, fifth; Mrs. Rose Frush, third and fourth; Mrs. Bessie Brooks, second; Leona Reuvers, first.

Lincoln Grades—Martha Verheul, Principal, sixth; Hattie Neyenesch, fourth and fifth; Kate Verheul, third and second; Lily Viersen, first.

Special Teachers—Jean Throckmorton, music; Mary Renaud, kindergarten; Esther Albright, school nurse.

Janitors—P. De Pree, Head Janitor, High School; Jacob Zeigler, Lincoln School; Sam Verrips, Webster School.

The schools occupy three buildings situated in different parts of the city, located in the midst of commodious playgrounds, which are well shaded and kept in fine condition. The Webster building is the oldest one, being built in 1876. The Lincoln school was built in 1904, and in 1916 the new high school was occupied for the first time. This is a commodious structure approximately 95x100, three stories high, in addition to the gymnasium, which is in the basement. It is well equipped for its purpose, and is used also as a community center in which public meetings, entertainments, games, etc., are held during the winter months.

The course of study provided for the grades is in keeping with that of other towns of the State of Iowa. The High School offers four different courses of study; namely, Latin, English, Commercial and Normal Training, and graduates from the school are received everywhere on their record.

The enrollment for last year was 292 boys and 315 girls, making a total of 607. The high school had 77 boys and 101 girls, or a total of 178.

If there is any one thing in which all the citizens take pride, more than they do in other things, it is their public schools. These schools are the equal of any in the state, for towns of this size, and superior to many.



PETER DU PREE

LINCOLN SCHOOL

In the year 1904, the school enrollment had become so great that it was deemed necessary to increase the accommodations by erecting an additional building. The work was advanced as rapidly as possible and in that year the modern Lincoln school, on North Main street, was finished and equipped, at a cost of \$22,250.

# City Officials 1855-1922

## LIST OF TRUSTEES AND CITY OFFICERS FROM THE EARLIEST ORGANIZATION OF PELLA, DOWN TO THE YEAR 1875\*

1855—W. J. Ellis, Mayor; G. Boekenoogen, Recorder†; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; A. Stoutenburg, Marshal and Collector‡. Aldermen—First Ward, Thos. Rosborough, M. A. Clark; Second Ward, J. E. Streng, H. Hospers; Third Ward, O. McDowell, J. Berkhout.

\*In compiling the roster the records have been carefully searched, and if it is in any particular incomplete, it is the fault of the minutes, rather than of the compiler.

†Resigned May 15th, and succeeded by H. Kuyper.

‡Resigned Feb. 11th, succeeded by J. F. van Nahuis, who resigned June 9th, and was succeeded by D. C. Campbell.

1856—W. J. Ellis, Mayor; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; H. Kuyper, Recorder; D. C. Campbell, Marshal and Collector\*. Aldermen—First Ward, John Blanke, Thos. Rosborough; Second Ward, J. E. Streng, C. D. Caldwell; Third Ward, O. McDowell, J. Berkhout.

1857—R. G. Hamilton, Mayor; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; Peter Barendregt, Recorder; O. H. Parish, Marshal and Collector. Aldermen—First Ward, Thos. Rosborough, J. van Driel; Second Ward, David Reese§, A. J. Betten; Third Ward, O. McDowell, John Berkhout.

1858—I. Overkamp, Sr., Mayor; P. Barendregt, Recorder; A. H. Viersen, Treasurer; Thos. Rosborough, Marshal and Collector. Aldermen—First Ward, G. J. Koop, R. G. Hamilton; Second Ward, J. E. Streng\*, W. Nossaman; Third Ward, O. McDowell, J. Berkhout.

§Resigned Feb. 15th, and succeeded by W. Nossaman.

\*Resigned during summer of 1857, and succeeded by O. H. Parish.

1859—I. Overkamp, Sr., Mayor; P. Barendregt, Recorder; J. Nollen, Treasurer; B. Ten Broek, Marshal and Collector. Aldermen—First Ward, G. J. Koop, J. G. Howell; Second Ward, C. Blom, B. F. Roberts; Third Ward, O. McDowell, J. Berkhout.

1860—John Nollen, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; W. C. Van Vark, Marshal and Collector†. Aldermen—First Ward, G. J. Koop, J. H. Aikin‡; Second Ward, Geo. Henckler, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, K. Van Stigt, H. De Booy.

\*Died, and C. Blom appointed to fill vacancy, Dec. 13th.

†Moved out of the city and O. H. Parish appointed to fill the vacancy in December.

‡Died, and R. G. Hamilton appointed to fill vacancy, July 18, 1861.

1861—John Nollen, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; O. H. Parish, Marshal and Collector\*. Aldermen—First Ward, N. P. Earp†, B. Molendyk; Second Ward, Geo. Henckler, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, K. Van Stigt, O. McDowell.

\*Died, and N. P. Earp appointed to fill vacancy, April 11, 1862.

†Moved out of ward and G. J. Koop appointed to fill vacancy, Nov. 11.

1862—John Nollen, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; N. P. Earp, Marshal and Collector; P. C. Lankelma, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, G. J. Koop, B. Molendyk; Second Ward, A. J. Betten, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, H. Hospers, K. Van Stigt.

1863—John Nollen, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; N. P. Earp, Marshal‡. Aldermen—First Ward, G. J. Koop; B. Molendyk; Second Ward, A. J. Betten, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, K. Van Stigt, W. J. Curtis\*.

‡Resigned April 1, 1864, and succeeded by H. Van Vliet.

\*Resigned, and succeeded by H. Hospers, May 9, 1864.

1864—Wm. Fisher, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; John Van Driel, Marshal; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, G. J. Koop, P. C. Welch†; Second Ward, A. J. Betten, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, H. Hospers, K. Van Stigt.

†Resigned, and succeeded, Dec. 12, by B. Molendyk.

1865—Wm. Fisher, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; Wm. Holbrook, Marshal; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor‡. Aldermen—First Ward, R. G. Hamilton, I. J. Stoddard§; Second Ward, A. J. Betten, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, H. Hospers, K. Van Stigt.

‡Resigned, and succeeded by H. Neyenesch, Dec. 11.

§Resigned, and succeeded by B. Molendyk, July 11, 1866.

1866—Wm. Fisher, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor; H. Kraai, Marshal. Aldermen—First Ward, W. Van Vark, Sr., Ph. Mathes; Second Ward, R. S. Anderson, A. H. Viersen; Third Ward, G. Thomassen, H. Wormhoudt.

1867—H. Hospers, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor; H. Kraai, Marshal. Aldermen—First Ward, O. L. Crittenden, S. Liter; Second Ward, H. Snyders, C. Rhynsburger; Third Ward, G. Thomassen, H. Wormhoudt.

1868—H. Hospers, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor; H. Kraai, Marshal\*. Aldermen—First Ward, W. D. Forsythe, Wm. Brinkhoff; Second Ward, E. H. Keables, Henry Nollen; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen.

\*Resigned, and succeeded by H. Synhorst, Jan. 11, 1869.

1869—H. Hospers, Mayor; H. Neyenesch, Recorder; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor; A. Lee, Marshal. Aldermen—First Ward, G. M. Blattner, J. R. Johnson; Second Ward, E. H. Keables, Henry Nollen; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen.

1870\*—H. Hospers, Mayor†; H. Neyenesch, Clerk‡; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; Thos. Ryan, Solicitor§; J. F. LeCocq, Assessor; A. Lee, Marshal; L. Van Der Sluis, Street Commissioner. Trustees—First Ward, R. H. Lacy, J. B. Sexton; Second Ward, H. Nollen, R. S. Anderson; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen; Fourth Ward, R. G. Hamilton||, T. F. Baldwin||.

\*The City of Pella, this year, abandoned its original charter, and organized under the General Laws of the State; and the boundaries thereof were extended by the addition thereto of the Fourth Ward, composed of South Pella, Southeast Pella and Overkamp's R. R. Addition.

†Resigned, and succeeded by H. Neyenesch, Dec. 2, 1870.

‡Resigned, and succeeded by W. D. Forsythe, Dec. 2, 1870.

§Appointed by city council, Dec. 12, 1870.

||Elected at special election, Nov. 12, 1870.

1871—H. M. McCully, Mayor; W. D. Forsythe, Clerk; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; N. J. Gesman, Solicitor; J. H. Stubenrauch, Assessor; A. Lee, Marshal; L. Van Der Sluis, Street Commissioner. Trustees—First Ward, J. B. Sexton, E. H. Voorhees; Second Ward, R. S. Anderson, W. H. Post; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen; Fourth Ward, R. G. Hamilton, D. C. Mosier.

1872—H. M. McCully, Mayor; A. H. Viersen, Clerk; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; N. J. Gesman, Solicitor; J. H. Stubenrauch, Assessor; A. Lee, Marshal; L. Van Der Sluis, Street Commissioner. Trustees—First Ward, J. B. Sexton, E. H. Voorhees; Second Ward, R. S. Anderson, P. Mathes; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen; Fourth Ward, R. G. Hamilton, D. C. Mosier.

1873—H. M. McCully, Mayor; H. F. Bousquet, Clerk; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; N. J. Gesman, Solicitor; J. H. Stubenrauch, Assessor; A. Lee, Marshal; L. Van Der Sluis, Street Commissioner. Trustees—First Ward, G. M. Blattner, E.

Shaw; Second Ward, James Muntingh, H. Kuyper; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen; Fourth Ward, R. G. Hamilton, D. C. Mosier.

1874—H. Neyenesch, Mayor; H. F. Bousquet, Clerk; I. Overkamp, Sr., Treasurer; N. J. Gesman, Solicitor; J. H. Stubenrauch, Assessor; A. Lee, Marshal; L. Van Der Sluis, Street Commissioner. Trustees—First Ward, G. M. Blattner, E. Shaw; Second Ward, H. Kuyper, James Muntingh; Third Ward, H. Wormhoudt, G. Thomassen; Fourth Ward, D. C. Mosier, C. E. Snow.

#### LIST OF MAYORS WHO SERVED PELLA FROM 1874 TO 1922 INCLUSIVE

It was our intention to give the city administrations in full from the beginning to the present time, but owing to the failure of the copy to reach us in time, we can only give the list of Mayors from 1874 to 1922.

E. F. Grafe, 1875; H. Neyenesch, 1876; H. M. McCully, 1878; N. J. Gesman, Sr., 1882; G. Van Vliet, 1887; H. Kuyper, 1889; G. Van Vliet, 1891; T. J. Edmand, 1895; G. Van Vliet, 1897; J. H. Stubenrauch, appointed in 1900 and elected in 1901; D. S. Huber, 1903; W. L. Allen, 1905; S. G. Van der Zyl, appointed in 1906 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Allen, and elected for a full term in 1907; N. J. Gesman, Jr., 1909; H. J. Van den Berg, appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Gesman, who resigned, 1912; H. F. Johnson, 1913; H. J. Van den Berg, 1917 to 1923.



A group of Pella's young ladies dressed in Holland costume during the Fiftieth Anniversary. Standing—Mrs. Dena DeBooy-Paige, Mrs. Mary Howell-Stuart. Sitting—Mrs. Hattie Bousquet-Eagan, Mrs. Anna Lankelma-Wheeler.

# Incidents of the Last 25 Years

Pella Booster, May 31, 1911:

## G. A. R. MEMORIAL DAY A GRAND SUCCESS

Fully Three Thousand Spectators Witness the Unveiling of the Beautiful Eighteen Foot Monument Erected by the Ladies' Circle, G. A. R., in Honor of the Departed Heroes of '61-'65—Gen. J. B. Weaver of Colfax Delivered the Oration of the Day—Parade Five Blocks Long

Last Tuesday morning commenced with a gray and gloomy sky, but at about 10 o'clock the clouds lifted and the sun came out in all its splendor. In the morning a line of autos filled with the city officials and citizens drove to the morning train to meet the speaker of the day, Jas. B. Weaver of Colfax, and that gentleman was shown the city for about an hour after which he was taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wormhoudt, where he was to be entertained. Early in the morning the business men began to drape their places of business in the Stars and Stripes in honor of the heroes in which the day has been designated and by noon almost every place in the city was beautifully decorated and the American flag played the prominent part. In the morning a committee of old comrades of Major Hobbs Post went to the cemeteries where they appropriately decorated the graves of their deceased comrades with beautiful flowers.

At about 1 o'clock the G. A. R. Post and the Ladies' G. A. R. met the band at the city hall where they formed a line of march to the college where short services were held and the Memorial Slab was decorated in the Stars and Stripes and garlanded with flowers, after which the line of march was formed and the school children and students of the college was formed and the procession, headed by the band, marched to the park, where the program was to be rendered. The unveiling ceremonies consisted of vocal and instrumental music, after which the program was opened by prayer by Rev. Van der Werf, after which the unveiling address was made by Helen Hunt. After the unveiling address Mrs. J. W. Todd, who by the way is one of the first settlers of the community, made the presentation speech in a manner that was touching and was felt by everyone in the large audience. The Mayor then accepted in a very interesting speech in behalf of the citizens and officials. After these preliminary speeches the speaker of the day, Hon. Jas. B. Weaver, was then introduced to the audience and made the speech of the decoration of the monument, which was delivered in a manner that only Jas. B. Weaver can do. In his talk he emulated the hero of those many battles who had passed away as well as those who were among the audience. He also spoke very highly of the patriotism shown by the citizens of Pella in their assistance in erecting such a beautiful token of respect and regard for those who fought and died for the principles of freedom. Many were the tributes paid to those whose honor the day had been devoted to, and how richly they deserved all that the people of America were honoring them with, and that it was only an incentive of patriotism in the causes of the country.

During the day there were many that visited the cemeteries and sprinkled the flowers over the graves of loved ones and the little mounds which covered the remains of many near and dear were made pillows of roses and everybody observed the day.

The beautiful eighteen-foot shaft which decorates the Garden Square is a piece of workmanship that does honor to those who so kindly assisted in giving it a place in our midst, and as the years pass by it will be a daily reminder that



those who so nobly fought and gave their lives for freedom have not been forgotten, and never will as long as these shafts of memory dot the various communities in which we live. Our people should feel proud of their accomplishment as it speaks well for the American spirit shown.

Fully three thousand people witnessed the unveiling ceremonies, and it was the largest crowd that has ever been out on an occasion of this kind in our city. The parade was fully five blocks long and made a very fine appearance.

### HOME FOR THE AGED

One of the institutions of which the citizens of Pella are justly proud, and that has more than justified the judgment of those who were instrumental in its erection, is the Home for the Aged; or as it is commonly named, "The Old People's Home."

From information that we consider reliable, it is evident that the credit for originating the plan that finally led to the building of this splendid and useful addition to the comfort and well being of so many of our citizens, belongs by right to our public spirited townsman, T. T. Bakker. Not only did the thought originate with him, but he took an important part in the preliminary work that is always necessary to promote any improvement of that nature.

The Home is under the control of an organization known as the Christian Benevolent Association, which was incorporated on April 30, 1907. Article three of the articles of incorporation sets forth that:

"The object and purpose of this incorporation shall be to erect and provide a comfortable house, which shall be named 'Home for the Aged,' and to that end it shall have power to raise money by subscription, and to acquire title to real estate and personal property of whatsoever nature, by gift, purchase, bequest or devise, and to hold and dispose of the same for the benefit of the corporation and to borrow money and execute notes and property therefor. The object is



Home for the Aged

also to acquire title to the 'East Market Square' in the City of Pella, Marion County, Iowa, according to the plat thereof recorded June 12, 1848, and to erect a 'Home for the Aged' and other buildings thereon for the use of those who may become its inmates under the provisions of its by-laws."

Title to the East Market Square was acquired and before the close of the year 1907 a building was erected thereon for the "Home," at a cost of \$12,000. Subsequently a \$4,000 addition was built, the money for the original building and for the addition having been raised by subscription. The institution is under the management of a board of twelve directors—eight men and four women—but is under the immediate supervision of a "Father and Mother," who are subject to certain rules and regulations.

The annual election of directors is held on the first Tuesday in May. Every person who contributes one dollar or more annually is entitled to vote. A life membership in the association may be obtained for twenty dollars, and the directors have the power to issue stock, not exceeding \$10,000 at any one time, for the purpose of perpetuating the institution. Persons sixty years of age or older are eligible for admission to the home, upon payment of a certain sum and agreeing to abide by the rules and regulations laid down by the board. The institution has been so popular from the beginning that it has been kept filled to capacity, with a number of applications for admission on file.

The result of this is that the contracts have all been let for the immediate construction of an addition to the present building on the east side. This will be forty by eighty feet in dimension and will furnish room for a hospital, rooms for nurses, the kitchen and other features. This will add materially to the conveniences of the institution and make it possible to accept a number of new inmates, many of whom have had applications filed for some time past. The contracts have all been let, at a total cost of \$24,163.20.

The present officers of the Board of Directors are: John van der Ploeg, President; A. Waechter, Vice President; J. S. Rhynsburger, Secretary; G. H. Wormhoudt, Vice Secretary; N. Van Vliet, Treasurer.

The other members of the board are: N. Boogaards, A. Van Duren, J. Braam, Mrs. J. Braam, Mrs. A. Kempkes, Mrs. A. Boogaards and Mrs. W. Verros.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Blik have been the efficient and devoted "Father and Mother" of the home from its beginning until March, 1922, when Mrs. Blik was compelled to give up her part of the work because of ill health. Mr. Blik is still at the active head and is assisted by Miss Maria Doedyns, in the capacity of matron. The great popularity which this institution has enjoyed from the beginning is largely due to the able, diplomatic and unselfish work of the "Father and Mother," to whom this has been a labor of love.

#### PRINCIPAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS SINCE 1890

Cement walks, thirty miles. Paving, eight miles.	
First water system, constructed in 1892; present water system, constructed in 1909; total cost to date.....	\$150,000
Sewer system, constructed in 1910; cost to date.....	58,300
Electric light plant, installed 1909; cost to date.....	57,000
Municipal office building, purchased 1915; cost to date.....	16,000
Paving put in 1914.....	76,500
Paving put in 1921.....	360,500
Public library building, constructed in 1906, cost.....	18,000
Permanent grading, cost.....	40,000

Park improvement, 1922.....	\$ 10,000
	<u>\$687,000</u>
Total assessment value of real and personal property.....	\$5,270,183
City property—Parks, buildings, fire apparatus, etc.....	378,983
Indebtedness .....	112,000
Moneys on hand.....	40,000
Light department, outstanding bonds.....	6,000
Money on hand to meet obligation.....	13,034
City tax levy for 1922, 66 mills.	



Showing Central Park and the Scholte's home in the '70's. Notice that the park had nothing but small trees. It was at this time that F. W. Brinkhoff became the father of the park. The beginning of his work may be seen by the small trees planted.

# The World War Roster

When the country called for men to resent the insults to America, Pella furnished her full quota. A number are buried in the soil of France. Below we give the list of those who wore the khaki in 1917-18:

Edward Den Adel	Henry Edmand
Frank Den Adel	Carl Van Emmerick
Leonard Den Adel	Fred Faassen
Carl F. Aschenbrenner	Ray Fox
Harry N. Awtry	Paul Grundman
Carl Beyers	Louise Gaass, Nurse
Jacob Bogaards	Wilbur P. Grandia
Henry Van Buren	Alfred McCoombs
Tunis Ver Beek	Jacob De Groot
Miss Marie Bogaards, Nurse	Stephen De Geest
Bertha Brunia, Nurse	Edward Gezel
William A. Den Burger	Henry Gezel
Jerry Bontekoe	Arie De Geest
Will De Bruyn	Leo Van Gorkom
Arie Bloem	George Gosselink
Gerrit H. Vanden Berg	Mathew Van Gilst
Marion Boot	Adrian Goehring
Paul Buwalda	Andrew De Goey
Herman Bogaard	Jacob Van Gorp
Joe Bogaard	Ralph Grundman
John Breuklander	Gerard M. Gosselink
Rube C. Brand	Marion S. Gosselink
Vernie De Bruyn	Antonio W. Gysen
Andrew Brower	Archie Hoke
Joe Boyd	Martin Hoeksema
George Van Buren	J. B. Van Hemert
Henry Burggraf	Harry Van Hemert
Kenneth L. Byram	Martin van der Heiden
Andrew Buwalda	Ed Hoeksema
Peter Bloem	Walter Halbert
Jacob De Bruyn	Wm. C. Den Hartog
Peter Beintema	Joe Van der Heiden
Henry Carson	Henry Den Hartog
Francis Cole	Yelle Heerema
Bernard Croll	Dick Hessing
Ruby Clark, Nurse	Wm. S. Van Hemert
Eugene M. Dennis	Gerrit Van Hemert
Frank Demicolo	Neil Van Hemert
Ward E. Dillon	Andrew Huyser
John W. Van Doorninck	Teunis Hoogenakker
Dick Van Dusseldorp	P. G. Van Houweling
Arthur J. Donai	Gysbert E. Van Houweling
Edward A. Donai	P. W. Hugen
Albert P. Dykstra	Peter Vander Heiden
John Durham	Henry H. Hunziker
Arthur Van Essen	Odell Jackson

Arthur B. De Joode  
Ben Kuyk  
Harry Koopmans  
Gerrit H. Klein  
B. F. Keables  
Gradus G. Klein  
Everett Kruseman  
Teunis Kooiman  
George Kaldenberg  
Louis Kuyper  
J. Van Klootwyk  
Arthur Kaldenberg  
T. Kempkes  
Jay Kempkes  
Henry A. Klyn  
Jacob de Koning  
Jas. Koopmans  
Cornelius Kool  
Henry Kuyper  
Freeman Lankelma  
Dr. George Lankelma  
Robert Lautenbach  
John De Leeuw  
John N. Vander Linden  
Edward L. Vander Linden  
Herman Van Lint  
Wm. J. Lubberden  
Louis B. LeCocq  
Frank L. Vander Linden  
Paul Lautenbach  
Adrian A. Lubberden  
Edward Van Loon  
Cornie Muilenburg  
Barney Mench  
Joseph Milledge  
Mark McWilliams  
Jacob J. Moll  
W. J. Monster  
Elmer Grandia  
Ben Van Nimwegen  
John Nash  
Oren Van Niewaal  
Seth Niemandsvdriet  
Herbert Oostrum  
John Onstine  
Martin Paardekooper  
Dick Vander Ploeg  
W. H. Vander Ploeg  
Nicholas Vander Ploeg  
Peter Pippel  
John Popma  
Leonard Popma  
Joseph Porter

Samuel Van Rheenen  
Fred Rhynsburger  
George W. Reis  
Harry DeReus  
Casey Van Rees  
Gerald Rysdam  
Mark Rillahan  
John Rillahan  
David Van Rees  
Reuben Schakel  
Herndon Sadler  
Arthur J. Renaud  
Chris Rus  
Harold Sack  
Robert Scholte  
John Schakel  
Harriet Siphema, Nurse  
Frank Simonse  
Gerrit A. Van Setten  
Arend Sevenbergen  
Leonard Sevenbergen  
Jerry Stuureman  
Roy A. Van Skike  
John J. Slot  
Samuel Ver Steeg  
Harold Ver Steeg  
Paul Ver Steeg  
George Ver Steeg  
Henry Ver Steeg  
Carl Ver Steeg, Y. M. C. A.  
Raymond Stuureman  
Joe Schippers  
Will Silvanus  
Carl F. Sweigard  
Wm. Van Sittert  
David O. Thomas  
L. A. Thomassen  
Fred Thomassen  
Edward Vos  
Dingeman Van Vark  
George H. Valkenberg  
John Van Veen  
John T. Verros  
Wm. M. Verros  
Carl DeVries  
John Valkenberg  
Phillip DeVries  
Warner Vander Voort  
Cornie Vroom  
Will Vander Voort  
Gary Vogelaar  
James M. Van Vliet  
Lester C. Welle

David Welle	Henry Wittkowski
Joe Vander Werf	Gerrit J. Van Wyk
Gerrit Karl Van Waardhuizen	W. A. Young
Richard Weichart	Wm. Zuidema
Overkamp Wormhoudt	Dick C. Van Zante
Alfred Wormhoudt	Teunis Van Zante
Marion Wormhoudt	Andrew Van Zante
John DeWinter	Rus Van Zante
Paul DeWit	Dr. J. J. Sybenga

#### SOLDIER DEAD

John Van Veen, died of wounds in battle, July 29, 1918.  
 Gerrit Van Hemert, killed in action, Sept. 15, 1918.  
 Freman Lankelma, died in France, influenza, October, 1918.  
 Henry R. Tysseling, died at Ft. Riley, Kans., influenza, Oct. 10, 1918.  
 Herman Van Lint, died in camp, influenza, October, 1918.  
 Gerrit Van Setten, died at Camp Pike, October 4, 1918, influenza.  
 Teunis Ver Beek, died at Camp Dodge, Oct. 12, 1918, influenza.  
 Gerrit De Kock, killed in action, Oct. 6, 1918.  
 Edward Beintema, died of disease in France, Jan. 19, 1919.  
 Harry Koopmans, died of typhoid at Pella, August 3, 1920.  
 Rube C. Brand, died of typhoid at Pella, August 19, 1920.  
 Louis Le Cocq, died in auto accident at Indianapolis, May 30, 1920.  
 Henry Schurer, Cordova, buried in Oakwood cemetery, died 1919 of disease.  
 Sjoerd Van Buren, died March 5, 1921, at Denver, tuberculosis.  
 Jacob De Bruyn, died at Denver, tuberculosis, April 21, 1922.  
 Dick Van Dusseldorp, died at Pella, disease, August 2, 1922.



Franklin Street Looking West from Geelhoed's Corner

# Central College

The recent burning of Old Central Building, virtually the last golden link between the New Central and the Old, makes it all the more imperative that friends of the college remind themselves again and again of the days that are gone. The foundation laid by the fathers, a foundation of sacrifice, prayer, and tears, is largely responsible for what Central is today, and for what she will be tomorrow. Few institutions of learning have a history quite so unique, and therefore it is well that in a volume of this character a few lines should be devoted to Central's history.

Pioneer days call out the best in men, and make the best of men. Still such days are attended with great disadvantages, especially for children and young people. In the days when Iowa was still a territory the Baptists within her borders felt keenly that something had to be done to provide for their children the possibility of a higher Christian education. With none of the modern conveniences for travel it was necessary to educate children, if at all, at or near their homes. In September, 1851, definite action was taken by the Baptist convention by the appointment of a committee, "whose duty it shall be to make investigations, solicit proposals, etc., with reference to the immediate establishment of a denominational university in this state." The committee reported at the meeting in April of the following year, and recommended Burlington as the place for the university, although the proposal was by no means unanimously accepted. A few months later the same convention met at Marion, where the action taken the previous spring was reconsidered. However, no definite conclusion was reached. The following year in June the convention was held at Pella. The delegates were so impressed with the character and prospects of the little town that it was decided to locate the college in the city where for seventy years it has had a friendly home.

Rev. Henry P. Scholte, the recognized leader of the Hollanders, threw his whole soul into the new movement. By donating land for the campus, helping to solicit funds and by inspiring others he made it possible for work on the new building to begin at once. There was little money, so progress was slow at best. However, instruction in the Academic Department was begun at once in a two-story brick building, still standing on Washington street. Dr. Scarff with three assistants was placed in charge of the work. In September, 1856, the school was moved into its own and new home.

The Collegiate Department was opened in 1858. At the June board meeting of that year Dr. Elihu Gunn was elected to the presidency, and Mrs. Stoddard was made principal of the Ladies' Department. In spite of adversities, severe financial trials, the college experienced unexpected growth. By 1860 there were 300 students enrolled, and the faculty had been increased accordingly. Many colleges far older than Central had been unable to weather the financial storm of 1857, but Central's doors were not closed for a single day. However, a still more severe testing time was at hand. In April, 1861, when the first college class was looking forward to graduation in June, the civil war broke out. If such times test the souls of men, they test the soul of a college as well. Every friend of Central knows how the college literally emptied itself of its young manhood. One hundred and twenty-six of Central's sons answered the call to the colors. Twenty-six of those brave lads never returned. Truly Central poured out the last full measure of her devotion.

When the boys were sacrificing all, if need be, on the field of battle, unparalleled sacrifices were made at home to keep the college going. The heroism of those who remained at home was worthy of the heroism of those who went to the front. By 1864 a debt of \$12,000 had accumulated, and the future looked very dark indeed. By efforts that were almost superhuman this debt was paid off in 1866. The war was over, and the college manfully addressed itself to the task of reconstruction, and in the coming years provided for the church and the nation the type of leadership needed in days of crisis.

In 1871 Dr. Scarff was succeeded by Dr. Louis A. Dunn, through whose wise management the college recovered all that was lost during the war. Failing health caused him to retire in 1881, the same year that Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard returned to their loved work in India. The presidency was then tendered to Dr. Gardner, who, because of ill health, was able to give only three years to the work. Prof. Tripp became the acting president for the following year, when Dr. Reed was elected to succeed Dr. Gardner. He remained with the college for only one year. Fortunately, Dr. Dunn was able to take the helm again. He served the college faithfully until the day of his death, which took place on Thanksgiving Day, 1888. His successor was Rev. S. J. Axtell, who resigned in 1890. Dr. Stuart, then pastor of the Pella Baptist Church, followed him, and gave five years of distinguished service to the school. During his first year in office Cotton Hall was built to accommodate the increasing number of students. No sooner was Cotton Hall completed when plans were made for the erection of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. building, which was later generally known as the Auditorium. Owing to financial difficulties it took nearly ten years to complete this building. Dr. Stuart literally wore himself out so that he was obliged to resign in 1895. Dr. Chaffee, as his successor, made a warm place for himself in the life of town and college alike. Upon his resignation in 1899 Prof. Bush was made acting president for one year, when Dr. Garrison took over the work, and held the reins of government successfully for nine years. In 1905 Jordan Hall of Natural Sciences was erected. The following year Dr. Dunn's son honored the memory of his father by erecting Dunn Cottage as a home for the president. Dr. Garrison was followed by Dr. Beyl, whom neither the town or college will soon forget. His successor was Dr. Bailey, who at one of the most critical periods of Central's history showed himself a master of the situation.

Such is the rather cold narrative of events previous to the transfer of the college in 1916. Words at best can never do justice to Central's history. In a brief account like this much of thrilling interest must necessarily be omitted. One would like to mention some of the outstanding teachers by name, recite at great length the heroic work of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and give a list of all the alumni. One must content himself with a bare sketch.

Central has always been stamped by the ideal of Christian service. For that reason primarily her influence has been felt the whole world round. Among her graduates are those who have distinguished themselves in the halls of our state and national legislatures, several court justices, eminent jurists, skilled physicians and surgeons, leaders in the teaching profession, business men of marked ability, bankers, preachers of God's abiding word and missionaries who brought and are still bringing the spirit of Christ and of Central to the ends of the earth.

Much could be written about the various attempts on the part of the Baptists to unify their educational program. It is a pity that such plans could not be carried out without some unpleasant incidents. Suffice it to say that after much debate and prolonged discussion it was decided to centralize their educational work in Iowa at Des Moines, and to offer Central College as a gift to the Reformed Church in America. The proffered gift was gratefully and enthusiastically accepted.





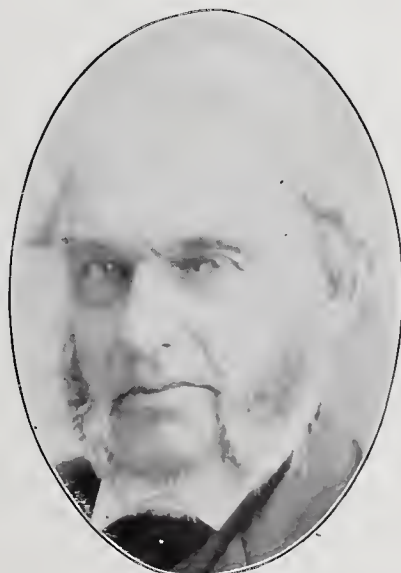
DR. EMMANUEL H. SCARFF

## DR. EMMANUEL H. SCARFF

During twenty-four history-making years, Dr. Scarff's life and work was vitally important in building Central College and in sustaining for it an unbroken record of activity during the testing years between 1854 and 1878. Dr. Scarff came to Pella to teach in the new school when its home was in rented rooms on Washington street, and when the great beams that were so recently burnt to ashes were still in the native forest trees growing along the Des Moines river. Dr. Scarff was the second President of Central College, holding that position from 1861 to 1871 when he resigned because of failing health, but remained with the school as teacher seven years longer. He received scant pay during those years, but his was a service of love and was paid in kind by all who knew him.

## DR. LOUIS A. DUNN

Dr. Dunn was the third President of Central College. He was a man of great intellectual power and of fine physical strength, and combined with these elements of leadership a gentleness and sweetness of character that won for him the respect and love of all who knew him. He accepted the position of President in 1871 and through the following ten years he put his life and strength into the school. Because of failing health, he resigned in 1881, but was again prevailed upon to take the presidency in 1886. For two short years he again lead where others were glad to follow. Then Death called him home.



DR. LOUIS A. DUNN

The first year saw many changes both in student body and teaching staff. Yet to the outsider the change of control was hardly perceptible. Dr. Bailey remained with the college for the first year, and not too much praise can be given him for his wise leadership. Through the energetic efforts of Rev. Brinkman \$100,000.00 was raised for the endowment fund by the end of the first year. It took faith and courage to enter upon a new venture like this, especially when such faith and courage was put to severe tests. On the morning of February 28, 1917, the Auditorium was destroyed by fire. Discouraging this surely was, but the executive committee went to work immediately with plans for the Library to replace the building destroyed.

At the June board meeting, 1917, Milton J. Hofman of Hope College, Holland, Mich., was elected to the presidency. He began his work the following September. One looks with gratitude upon the whole-hearted support given to the college, not only by the immediate community, but by the denomination at large.

Pella and surrounding community have contributed to the college during the last six years no less than \$150,000. Funds for current expenses came from east and west alike, proving that the whole denomination was backing the new project.

The new Library was opened in May, 1918. Ground for the Ladies' Dormitory had been broken with appropriate ceremonies in March of the same year. At the same time work on the Central heating plant was begun. Both projects were rushed to completion.

True to her traditions, Central sent many of her sons to training camp and trench, and at the same time offered her equipment to the government for the establishment of a Student Army Training Corps unit.

To the great disappointment of all the Gymnasium could not be erected at once, as had been hoped. For this splendid building we had to wait until 1921, when the local Chamber of Commerce made itself responsible for this addition to Central's equipment. The three new buildings, together with the old, give Central equipment easily the equal of any college of its size anywhere. The loss of Old Central is felt keenly, but there is every prospect at this writing that a larger, better and strictly modern college building will have taken its place before another year has passed.

The college will need the continued support of her many friends, for there is no small financial burden resting on the school. The meeting of the general synod in Pella last June brought Central very prominently before the entire denomination, whose board of education has recently undertaken a comprehensive program for financing the educational institutions under its care.

Central continues to build upon the foundations laid by the fathers. With humble pride we affirm that our first object is to be true to the Christian faith, and so to send out into every line of honorable endeavor men and women who have been touched by the Christ ideal. Nor are we ashamed to assert that we feel it a primary obligation to provide our own and other denominations with the necessary leadership at home and abroad.

With character comes the ideal of a high standard of scholarship. All other college activities, while wholesomely encouraged, are subordinate to that. The various literary societies are flourishing. Interest in oratory and debate is unusually keen. Under the direction of a competent coach athletics for all are encouraged, while at the same time Central succeeds in turning out teams that do honor to the school. Central's Glee Clubs have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., the daily chapel devotions and the Student Volunteer Band combine to uphold the best of Christian ideals.

The large number of loyal alumni, the intimate circle of Pella friends, the interest manifest throughout the entire denomination give assurance that Central's best days are still in the future. To realize this larger future a large measure of faith and courage will be required, and a still larger measure of sacrifice.

The faculty is constituted as follows:

Milton J. Hoffman, A. M., D. D., President.

Henry William Pietenpol, A. B., A. M., Dean; Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

Elizabeth A. Graham, Ph. B., Dean of Women; Professor of English Language and Literature.

Thomas Harrison Liggett, Ph. B., M. S., Professor of Biology and Chemistry.

Jacob Heemstra, A. B., A. M., Professor of Psychology and Education.

Martha Firth, A. B., Registrar; Professor of History.

G. F. Lee, A. M., B. D., Professor of Greek and Latin.

John R. Mulder, A. M., B. D., Professor of Bible and Philosophy; Foundation of the First Reformed Church, Pella, Iowa.

Frederiek Bosch, B. D., A. M., Professor of Modern Language.

Clara E. Reeverts, A. B., Instructor in Academy Mathematics.

Mrs. H. Pietenpol, A. B., Instructor in Academy Latin.

Emma Reeverts, A. B., Instructor in Academy English.

Wilhelmina E. Van Nimwegen, A. B., Instructor in English and History.

Karl Kettering, A. B., Instructor in Academy Physies; Coach; Physieal Director for Men.

Julia Haymond Watson, B. O., Professor of Expression; Physieal Director for Women.

Ada M. Stow, Director of Commercial Department.

George Francis Sadler, Mus. B., Professor of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.

Mrs. T. H. Liggett, Mus. B., Professor of Voice.

Carl Woodford, Mus. B., Professor of Violin; Director of Orchestra.

Mrs. Carrie M. Halbert, Matron.

Marie Greiner, Librarian.

The board of trustees is composed of the following members:

TERM EXPIRING JUNE, 1922

Rev. S. Van der Werf...Holland, Mich.	Rev. J. C. Horning.....St. Joseph, Mo.
Rev. Geo. Schnueker..Aplington, Iowa	Rev. R. D. Douwstra..Westfield, N. D.
Rev. E. Aeilts.....Little Roek, Iowa	Mr. H. A. Wagner.....
Rev. J. Wesselink.....Pella, Iowa	..... Buffalo Center, Iowa
Mr. Gary Vogelaar.....Pella, Iowa	Mr. P. H. Van Gorp.....Pella, Iowa
Mr. Y. T. Van Niewaal...Pella, Iowa	Rev. George Hankamp.....Pella, Iowa
Atty. Geo. Gaass.....Pella, Iowa	Rev. G. J. Theilken.....Forreston, Ill.
Mr. H. J. Van den Berg...Pella, Iowa	Rev. J. H. Kregel.....Hull, Iowa
Mr. J. N. Trompen.....	Rev. A. Klerk....Grand Rapids, Mich.
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.	Mr. L. Collins.....Knoxville, Iowa

TERM EXPIRING JUNE, 1923

Dr. J. W. Beardslee.....	Rev. John Ossewaarde...Marion, N. Y.
.....New Brunswiek, N. J.	Mr. H. H. Geelhoed.....Pella, Iowa
Rev. F. Lubbers...Sioux Center, Iowa	Mr. Paul Synhorst.....Pella, Iowa
Rev. J. P. De Jong.....Alton, Iowa	Mr. H. S. Keables.....Pella, Iowa
Mr. A. T. Van Houweling..Pella, Iowa	Rev. A. Van Arendonk.....Pella, Iowa
Mr. P. G. Gaass.....Pella, Iowa	Atty. J. H. Johnson...Knoxville, Iowa
Mr. A. C. Van Houweling..Pella, Iowa	Mr. John Van der Wal...Pella, Iowa
Rev. F. Reeverts.....Stout, Iowa	Rev. Isaac Van Westenberg.....
Mr. N. Bogaards.....Pella, Iowa	..... Fulton, Ill.

TERM EXPIRING JUNE, 1924

Rev. John Steunenberg.....	Rev. C. Kuyper.....Cedar Grove, Wis.
..... Orange City, Iowa	Rev. J. Engelsman..Orange City, Iowa
Rev. A. Haverkamp.....	Mr. Jacob De Bruin.....Pella, Iowa
.....Sioux Center, Iowa	Mr. A. B. Van Houweling..Pella, Iowa
Mr. John Rozeboom.....	Mr. Peter Kuyper.....Pella, Iowa
.....Sioux Center, Iowa	Mr. A. Waechter.....Pella, Iowa
Rev. J. H. Tietema..Roek Valley, Iowa	Rev. F. S. Bromer..Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Rev. H. Heunemann.....Lenox, S. D.	Mr. J. F. Mowe.....Pella, Iowa
Rev. Peter Grooters..Little Roek, Iowa	Rev. C. Bauer.....Clara City, Minn.

Rev. John Roggen....Hamilton, Mich.	Rev. H. M. Bruins.....Pella, Iowa
Rev. H. Achterman..Chancellor, S. D.	Rev. A. Wubbena.....Peoria, Ill.
Mr. G. B. Kolenbrander....Pella, Iowa	Rev. J. J. Hollebrands.....
Mr. C. H. Wormhoudt.....Pella, Iowa	..... Kalamazoo, Mich.
Rev. H. Pannkuk.....Meservey, Iowa	Mr. G. H. Gosselink.....Pella, Iowa
Rev. H. J. Pietenpol.....Otley, Iowa	Rev. Peter Braak.....Lansing, Ill.

#### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Rev. George Schnucker, President  
 Rev. John Wesselink, Secretary  
 Hon. H. J. Vanden Berg, Treasurer

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rev. John Wesselink	Mr. Gary Vogelaar
Hon. H. J. Vanden Berg	Mr. Y. T. Van Niewaal
Atty. Geo. Gaass	A. B. Van Houweling

#### THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF CENTRAL COLLEGE

At the Commencement gathering of 1904, the Ladies Auxiliary of Central College was organized in response to a need, and its work each year has been to meet the most pressing demand of that special time. The relation of this organization to the college is that of the Ladies' Aid to the church.

Mrs. Harriet Keables was the first President, who seemed tireless in her efforts to make the society a real aid to the school.

Since the change in administration from the Baptist to the Reformed Church of America, four years ago, the Auxiliary has grown in numbers and in opportunity for service. The collection of dues (50 cents a year per member), added to the money derived from serving banquets, running exchanges and special gifts from friends, represents an expenditure of almost \$3,000.

If a hall of fame is ever erected in Pella, a place of honor should be reserved for the ladies, who as members of the above organization, have done so much for Central College.

When it first became known that the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, had decided on Pella as the place of meeting in June, 1922, many of our citizens feared that we were undertaking something that was beyond our power to bring to a successful conclusion.

The pessimism was especially noticeable whenever the question of providing meals for over three hundred notable visitors was considered. Many prophecies of dire failure were made; but these did not take into consideration the militant members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, an organization that has a happy faculty of rising equal to any occasion that can be met by industry, tact and team work. The Synod came, saw, and was conquered, by the splendid manner in which their material comfort was looked after. That the delegates left after a week spent in Pella, unanimously singing praises for the royal entertainment afforded them, was due in a large measure to the efficient work of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

As an indication of what this organization is doing for "Central," we give a brief summary of the more important things accomplished in the last two years.

Cement walks laid on College Campus, entirely financed by Auxiliary and help solicited by its members.

Chapel Hall in the Gymnasium completely finished and furnished under the directions and by the financial help of Auxiliary.

Campus beautified by planting of shrubs and flowers, under the direction of a competent landscape architect, paid by the Auxiliary.

Parlors of Ladies' Dormitory decorated and furnished by Auxiliary.

Ladies' Auxiliary served meals to Synod members from June 7th to June 14th.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President, Mrs. H. P. Vander Meulen; First Vice President, Miss Elizabeth Graham; Second, Mrs. A. T. Van Houweling; Third, Mrs. John Myer; Recording Secretary, H. W. Pietenpol; Treasurer, Mrs. T. Vogelaar.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mrs. M. J. Hoffman, Mrs. J. Wesselink, Mrs. H. M. Bruins, Mrs. Hankamp, Mrs. L. Vander Linden, Mrs. T. Plette, Mrs. A. B. Van Houweling, Mrs. R. Lautenbach, Mrs. G. F. Sadler, Mrs. D. G. Gosseling.



Old Central Building

#### "OLD CENTRAL" DESTROYED BY FIRE

A little after midnight, on the morning of June 14, 1922, occurred the destruction by fire of one of our most historic buildings, one around which clung tender memories and sacred associations for hundreds of men and women now scattered to the four corners of the land, but who, in days gone by, often met in the old halls of "Central."



Dr. M. J. Hoffman, President Central College



Central College Library



Hall of Science of Central College



New Gymnasium, Central College



Central College Board





WOMENS FEDERATED CLUB

- 1—Mrs. H. P. Vandermeulen, Treasurer; 2—Miss Minnie Vandenberg, Recording Secretary;  
3—Mrs. J. C. Mitten, President; 4—Mrs. J. V. Lankelma, Secretary;  
5—Mrs. H. Paul Scholte, Vice-President.

## WOMEN'S FEDERATED CLUB OF PELLA, NO. 739

Pella will never be called on to erect a monument in honor of this organization. The valuable educational work accomplished along many lines that make for the advancement and culture of our community life, as well as the concrete and visible improvements wrought in our city by the Federated Club, constitute a list of practical results that speak for themselves.

Two years ago, what is now known as South Park, was a weed patch, that constantly advertised the fact to all those passing through Pella, that we had not yet emerged from the "Main Street" village stage of development. When the Federated Club undertook, only about two years ago, to beautify this unsightly spot, the "anvil chorus" made the welkin ring with prophesies of failure, yet today it is one of the beauty spots of Pella, and few, if any, of the improvements made in recent years, receive so many favorable comments.

The Pella Club was organized at the home of Mrs. Aschenbrenner, May, 1914, with ten members. The first officers were: President, Mrs. C. F. Aschenbrenner; Vice President, Mrs. H. P. Scholte; Secretary, Mrs. H. P. Van der Meulin; Treasurer, Mrs. Clayton. Purpose—Civic Improvement. Course of Study—Home Economics, Education and Civic Improvement.

## THINGS ACCOMPLISHED BY WOMEN'S FEDERATED CLUBS

Established first Rest Room, contributed towards American Relief Fund, Y. W. C. A., Belgian Relief, Furlough House in Des Moines, Central College, supported French Orphans, helped Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign by selling Red Cross Christmas seals. Library Board, solicited books and magazines for Army cantonments, actively engaged during the World War by Red Cross sewing, serving troop trains, encouraging gardening among children, by conducting prize gardening contests, bought Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps.

Scholarship in Central College, two years. Conducted Better Baby Conference in conjunction with Baby Welfare work. Now have about 60 members. Have had only two presidents in the eight years since organizing. Carried on the Chautauqua in Pella for seven years.

It was largely, if not entirely, through the efforts of this organization that the Park Commission and Bonds for new Water Tank were carried, and that the Public Health Nurse was engaged. The first and only Municipal Christmas tree was also under the auspices of the Federated Club.

Editor's note.—The above showing, made by the Women's Federated Club certainly requires no apology. When it first commenced its efforts for Civic Improvement, the criticism was frequently made that the organization was impractical. Here's hoping that they will continue to inflict many such impractical improvements on the community.



South Park Showing Pergola



New Band Stand in Central Park



Views of Central Park



Main Street, Looking South



Northeast Corner of Square



South Side of Park Looking East



Star Auto Company



Scene on North Side West Market Park Looking East



Franklin Street, East of Garden City Feeder Company

## Pella's Beautiful Homes



Home of P. G. Gaass



Home of Geo. G. Gaass





Home of H. W. Slob



Home of T. B. Tice.



1, S. N. Van Vliet; 2, Jno. Blommers; 3, Gerrit Hugens; 4, Mrs. Ant. Grandia; 5, Jno. Meyer



Residence of Dr. F. W. Crew



Home of A. Waechter



Upper left, F. R. Gambell; center, J. G. Sybenga; lower right, Geo. Ramsey



Home of J. M. Cox



Home of W. H. Fowler



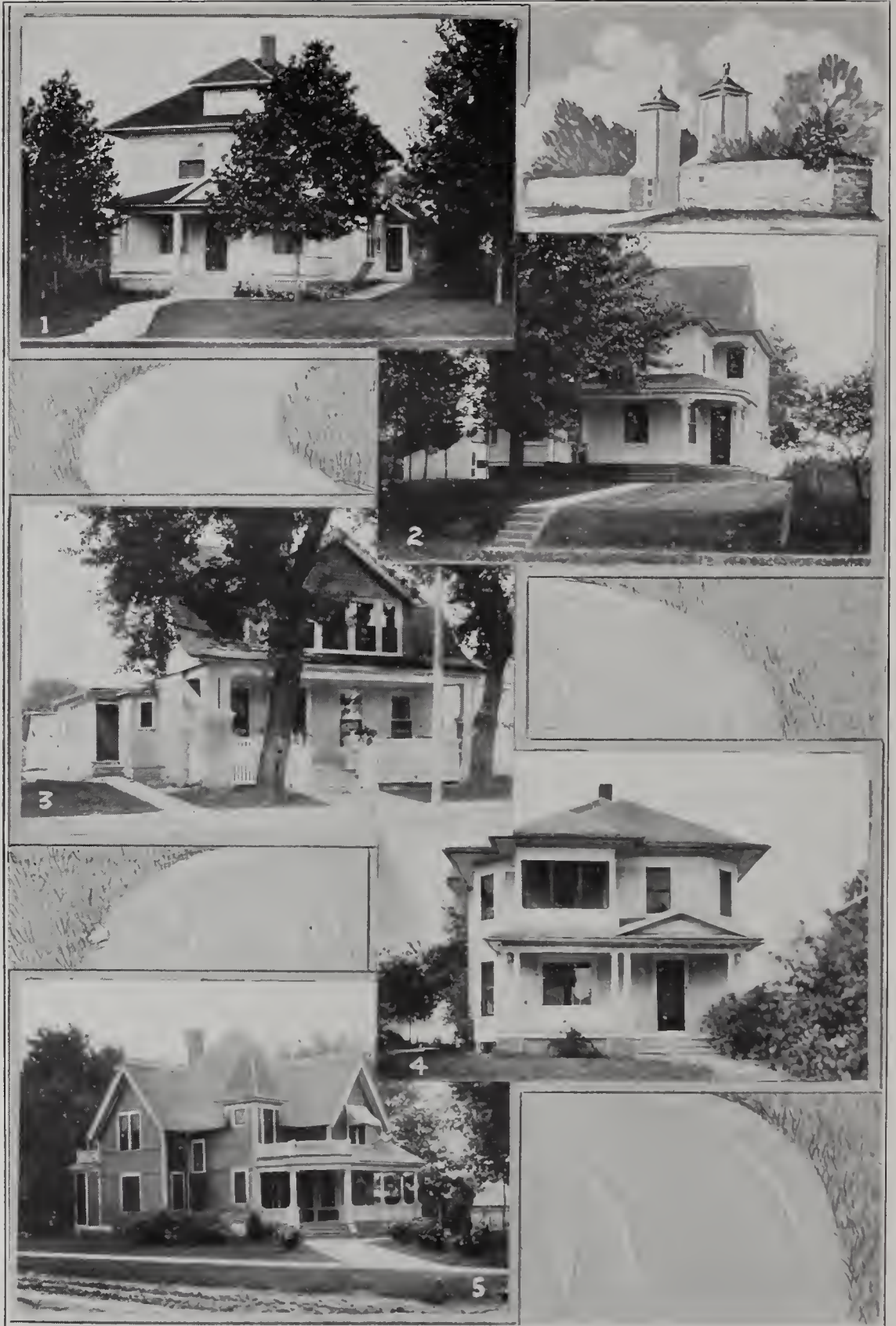
Homes of--1. Paul Renaud. 2. Gradus Gosselink. 3. A. C. Van Houweling



Home of Gary Vogelaar



Home of Dr. J. J. Sybenga



Homes of—1. John Korver. 2. Nick De Winter. 3. Mrs. P. J. Welle. 4. N. Brand  
5. Wm. Den Hartog





Home of J. D. Gaass



1. J. S. Wilson. 2. Arie Klyn. 3. Mrs. Jos. Hoeven. 4. S. Bert Baron. 5. H. J. Rhynsburger



Home of Dr. Fred Carpenter



Home of Dr. Carl F. Aschenbrenner



Home of G. A. Stout



Home of P. H. Van Gorp



Home of J. H. Cochrane



Home of Ed S. Cook



Home of P. H. Kuyper



Home of H. P. Van Gorp



Home of H. P. Vander Meulen



Home of C. H. Wormhoudt



Home of Mrs. A. N. Kuyper





Homes of—1. Albert Van Bouweling. 2. Dr. S. G. Fultz. 3. Ed Plette. 4. N. Brand  
5. W. V. Sexton



Home of E. M. Cole



Home of H. H. Geelhoed



Carnegie Library



W. H. Vander Ploeg



Walter De Penning Home



Old Earb Home



West Side of Square



ALBERT HOBBS POST, G. A. R., PELLA, IOWA

Top row, left to right—Wm. P. Fowler, Capt. J. M. Cox, Dr. B. F. Keables, W. J. Clark, Jacob Todd, Gerrit Vander Kamp, Jerry Franklin, Wm. Langerak.

Center row—J. J. Bousquet, Martin Engelsma, Herman Rubertus, H. F. Fisk, Arie van Marle.

Bottom row—Eugene Dennis, Harmon Wheeler, Miles Sheehy, John Russell, Stephanus De Kock, Charlie Van Dorn, Joseph H. Young.



Kuyper Lumber Company



Showing East Side of Square and North Side of East Franklin Street



SPANISH AMERICAN VETERANS  
Dan De Vries, Phil Van der Meiden, John Luyben, Chas. Le Cocq,  
John A. Pes, Jr.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GROUP

1. H. P. Van Gorp. 2. J. H. Cochrane. 3. F. M. Frush. 4. W. H. Vander Ploeg. 5. Floyd R. Camble. 6. Y. T. Van Niewaal. 7. Dr. J. C. Mitten. 8. F. C. Warner. 9. J. G. Sybenga. 10. D. Den Adel. 11. W. C. Slob. 12. J. T. Van Zante. 13. Gary Vogelaar. 14. C. Dieleman.

## Pella's Physicians, 1922



DR. CREW



DR. FOX



DR. F. F. CARPENTER



DR. ASCHENBRENNER



DR. SYBENGA



## Pella's Dentists, 1922



1. J. C. MITTEN. 2. JAMES LANKELMA. 3. GEORGE LANKELMA.



DENTIST STEFFENS



DR. P. A. EDMAND



DR. WORMHOUDT

## Pella's Attorneys, 1922



G. G. GAASS



H. E. de REUS



D. C. VAN ZANTE

## Park Commissioners



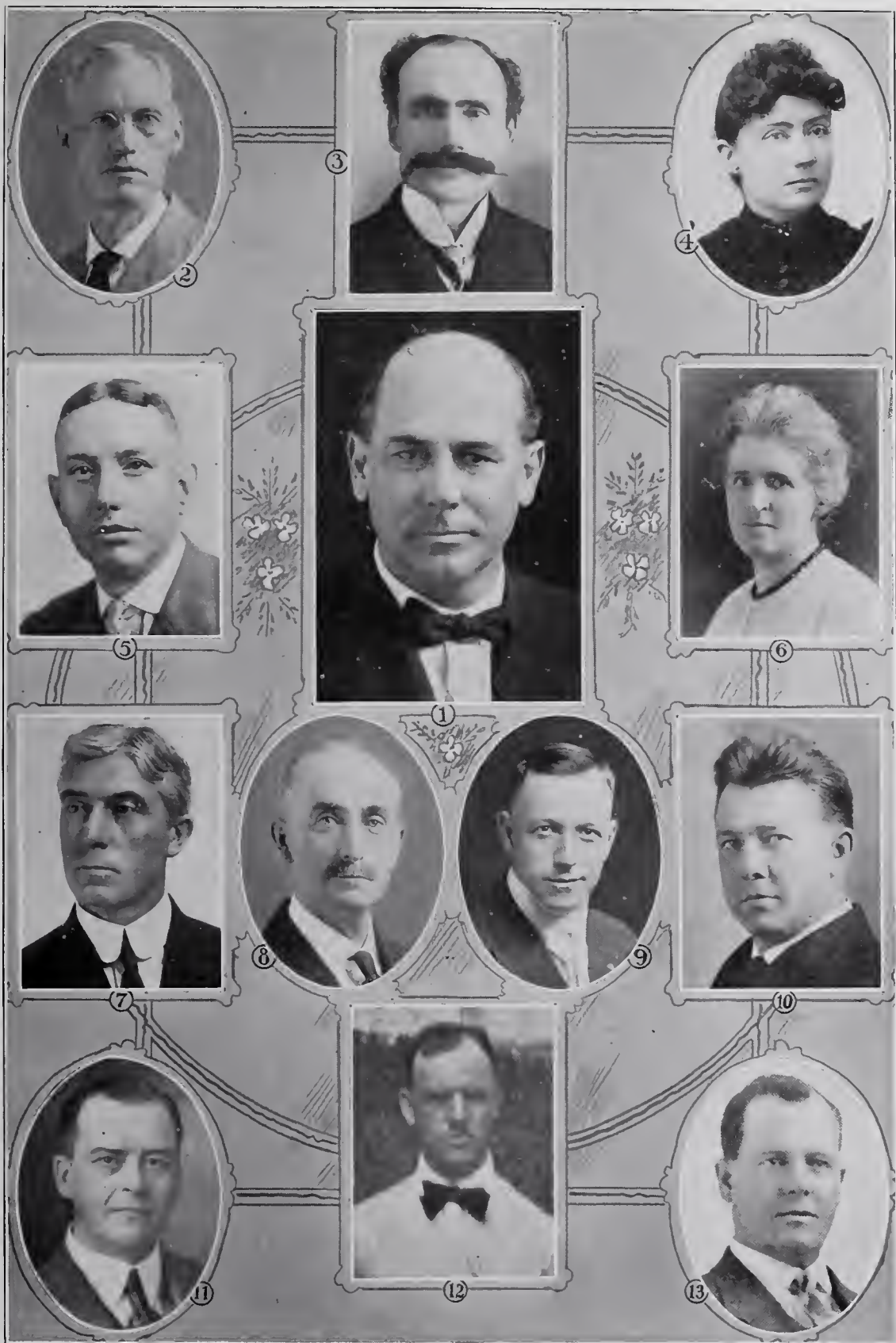
P. H. KUYPER



T. S. WILSON  
Chairman



J. H. COCHRANE



BAPTIST CHURCH OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

1. Rev. A. C. Droz. 2. H. J. Vandenberg. 3. F. J. Mowe. 4. Mrs. F. J. Mowe. 5. H. P. Van Gorp. 6. Mrs. Anna Van Spankeren. 7. A. C. Kuyper. 8. R. A. Awtry. 9. Ed Van Gorp. 10. H. Bruinekool. 11. J. H. Cochrane. 12. Floyd R. Gampbell. 13. P. H. Stubenrauch.



1872

THE  
PELLA NATIONAL BANK  
PELLA, IOWA

---

A HALF CENTURY BANKING SERVICE

1922



G.G. GAASS, *Pres.*



E.S. COOK, *Vice Pres.*



J.H. DEVRIES, *Vice P.*



H.P. SCHOLTE, *Cashier.*



H.H. GEELHOED, *Vice P.*



C. SMORENBERG  
*Asst. Cash.*

OFFICERS OF THE PELLA NATIONAL BANK



CONSISTRY OF FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

1. A. Van Stigt. 2. G. H. Wormhoudt. 3. J. Braam. 4. Paul Synhorst. 5. A. Ver Ploeg.  
 6. C. S. Van Hemert. 7. G. H. Gosselink. 8. E. Plette. 9. Louis Vaude Streek. 10. J. O.  
 Elscott. 11. H. De Koning. 12. A. Waechter. 13. G. L. Vander Linden. 14. Gysbert Van  
 Zante. 15. Rev. J. Wesselink. 16. T. De Gelder Hospers. 17. H. Van den Oever. 18. T.  
 A. Tysseling.

## A Tribute to Pioneer Mothers

As an ending to his "A History of the People of Iowa," Cyrenus Cole added a chapter which he called "A Postscript Personal," which in the name of his own mother was a tribute to all the pioneer mothers of Pella, and also of the whole state of Iowa. This chapter has attracted literary attention, the editor and reviewer of the Des Moines "Register" saying of it that if all other literature were lost, the future historian might reconstruct from this chapter a description of pioneer life in Iowa, especially as it affected women in their aims and aspirations for their children. With the author's permission, we are reprinting that chapter here because in the history of Pella it has an appropriate place.

### A POSTSCRIPT PERSONAL

*By Cyrenus Cole*

I have gathered the materials for this history from many sources; from newspapers yellow with age; from musty pamphlets; from books of decayed bindings, and from lips that quivered when they spoke of the things of long ago. But most of all, I must acknowledge the indebtedness to my own mother. She told me so much about early Iowa that even as a school boy I thought of writing a history of the state—her story of Iowa.

She came to Iowa in 1847, before the state was a year old, and while she herself was still a girl. Sitting by the side of her father on the front seat of a mover's wagon, she first saw the wonderland of the prairies in the waning summertime of that year. To her eyes it was like the unfolding of a dream of some fairyland. Blashfield's picture in the State House at Des Moines, with the winged spirits hovering over the pioneer's wagon, might have been painted from her visionings. Her father, Mathias de Booy, grandson of Cyrenus de Booy, of ancient name, was a man already burdened with years, but he was permitted to live in the land of his adoption until he had increased the psalmist's limit by more than a score. I can just remember him—a man who had participated in the wars of Napoleon in Europe, and who might have witnessed the inauguration of Washington, had he been an American citizen. It takes only three generations to encompass all of the marvelous history of America.

They journeyed from Keokuk up the valley of the Des Moines river, following, perhaps, in part of the route of the Dragoons in 1835. There were scattered settlements, but the country generally was still an open prairie. It must have been a hard journey, but my mother always spoke of it as a beautiful one. In her old age she seemed to think of it as something that she had dreamed when she was a girl. She was young and she was impressionable, and all the things of earth and sky were lovely in her sight. The skies were so vast and so blue, and the flowers were so many and so fair. Doubtless she added to them something of her own loveliness, and sweetened them in her remembrance. But I have tried to write of the prairies as she saw them, and as she remembered them afterwards. Nor have I found her personal impressions of them at variance with the testimonies of any of the earlier writers, whether French or American. George Catlin, the artist, said over and over that he could find no words to describe the beauties of the prairies, and so did Albert Lea, the soldier and engineer.

I have written not only of the prairies, but I have written of savages who paddled canoes on unmapped rivers; of explorers and adventurers and missionaries; of men who felled the forests and subdued the land; of those who toiled and fought and died; of the sturdy and the strong; of the determined and the valiant

who helped to make this state; of the wise and the unwise who made and unmade her laws—but with all my writings I have felt that there is something omitted, something left out of the story. And that something is the part women played in the making of Iowa.

History is largely made up of the visible deeds of man. It omits the invisible deeds of women. What wives and mothers suffered and endured and achieved in the seclusion of their homes did not always find its way into the narratives. The pioneer women did as much as the pioneer men. They ventured as far and often they hazarded more. By so much as their bodies were weaker and their souls more sensitive, by that much they suffered more. If the labors of men and of women differed in kind, yet were they equal. Men's labors were sometimes done, but those of women were unceasing. Mothers were busied with their household cares while men dozed before the fires, or slept in their beds. And what the women contributed to the future, was as much, or more. They were the conservators of the traditions of the human race and the perpetuators of the things that are in all times the holiest. If the men made the farms and built the cities, the women made the homes and re-created the race. And so I have thought, and I am still thinking, that anything that I may write about my own mother may stand as a tribute to all the pioneer women of Iowa.

In many books that have been written about pioneer life in the middle west, it has been pictured as petty and monotonous, and as steeped in melancholies of isolation and despair, but while it often partook of such qualities, there was much more in it. Pioneer life had a sweetness and a nobility of its own. It was vast in visions for those who learned to love it, and who by that love were reconciled to its hard labors. But it was worse than misery for those who despised their surroundings and who quarreled with their fate. Its hardships were indeed many, and its discouragements were multitudinous. There were dismal days in summer and stormy ones in winter. Drizzling rains and driven snows found every leak in the roofs and every crevice in the walls of the cabins. In a few cramped rooms the women had to carry on the interminable work of living. Cooking, washing and sewing and sleeping had to be done in a few rooms, and often in only one. Broods of children had to be cared for, and there must always be a welcome for even the stranger. But for the best of them and for the noblest, labor was love, and love was labor. In such surroundings and so hampered, even the golden threads of romance were woven into the textures of life, although the romance might be of their own thoughts and of the future. At least I like to think this was true of the mother of whom I am writing. Over her memories of the past in Iowa there always seemed to linger the scent of roses, of faded petals in a beautiful jar.

The mother of whom I am writing was not born, nor was she reared, in the West. The blood of the movers did not course in her veins. To her a home was not something on four wheels; it was a fixed place where year after year the same flowers bloomed like familiar faces returned, and where year after year the same birds came to nest and sing. She belonged to one of the oldest and proudest civilizations of Europe. She came out of surroundings that were ages old, to live in those that were ages young. If the new things thrilled her, the memories of the old must sometimes have depressed her. She was often bewildered. She spoke of wandering out into the prairies like a child lost in a strange land. They seemed so wide and the sky stood so high over them. At night their stillness broken by the howlings of the wolves made her think of death. And when the winds moaned through the grasses by day their billows reminded her of the seas she had crossed.

I never understood what she told me about such feelings and impressions until many years afterwards when for the first time I heard Dvorak's *New World*



*Symphony*—as I listened to that beautiful music I recalled what she had told me, and the meaning of it was made plain to me. She had been homesick amid her new surroundings; she had longed for the old scenes. The composer of that music had lived on the same prairies and he had mingled their moanings with the same memories and longings of an alien soul. As she might have painted Blashfield's picture, so she might have composed Dvorak's music, if the gift of the genius of the painter and the musician had been hers.

But when she had children of her own, the past must have vanished from her mind, for children belong to the future. She was soon dreaming and planning for them in her new and multitudinous land. She hoped for them better things than had befallen her—for that is the ever recurring hope of all mothers. When they began to build a college in the town near where she lived—a university they called it in those days—she dreamed and hoped all the more. The projectors of that college thought of it as a voice crying in the wilderness, but she thought of it as a doorway and a gate for her children, for the born and the unborn. In that doorway they would stand on the thresholds of other worlds, and by that gate they would enter the future which she craved for them. Glimpses of other worlds had come to her, and dreams of places whose walls were wider and whose roofs were higher than cabins on the prairies. She told me that as she watched the builders of that college she thought that every brick they layed in mortar was like a kind and comforting word spoken to her. And perhaps her happiest and proudest days were those when her children went to school at that college.

And they were beautiful days—they are still beautiful to me in memory. Bright mornings, noondays steeped in sunshine, and lingering twilights. Balsams and four o'clocks blossomed in the gardens, verbenas and portulacas crawled out of their beds to burst into bloom, mignonette sweetened the air, and holly-hocks and sunflowers and trailing morning glories vied with each other. Creaking wagons passed slowly by and disappeared on dusty roads. No one was in a hurry, and, perhaps, no one was worried over many things.

How times and manners and customs have changed! How simple were human wants in those days, and how complex they are today! What was then a luxury is now hardly a subsistence. What was then a day's journey is now the flight of a moment. In those days they still scanned the almanacs, and every year they read the Bible through to their children, dewy morning in the Garden of Eden to the effulgent splendors of the New Jerusalem of which the seer dreamed in the sunset of his life on Patmos Island. Now in every home in Iowa they read what happened in the world yesterday. The rising sun brings the message from the four corners of the world, and from the seven seas thereof. What was done in Africa and Asia last night is talked over at the dinner tables of the four corners of the state. Marvelous and miraculous! But if we think of things they dreamed not of, have we forgotten others which they knew? Even in her day, George Eliot sighed because leisure was gone—"gone where the spinning wheels are gone, and the pack horses, and the slow wagons, and the peddlers who brought bargains to the door on sunny afternoons." Men and women also, live faster now. They think they live. And yet do they take time to live?

But these days are gone. They will not return. Three hundred thousand automobiles have displaced the creaking wagons. Humanity is now on wheels. It is going up into the air. We call it progress and we boast of it and rejoice in it. But if we must think of those other days as slow and prosaic and uninteresting, still let us not forget that we are the beneficiaries of those who lived so leisurely then, and who planned so much for the future. We are their debtors—

<sup>1</sup> Dvorak lived for a time in Winneshiek County and is said to have composed portions of his symphony while under the spell of the Iowa prairies. His Iowa home was in the village of Spillville, near Decorah.

<sup>2</sup> Central University, at Pella, which was founded by the Baptists of Iowa.

let us pay our debts to them at least in the tokens of remembrance. And let us not despise their ways, lest those who come after us despise our ways. May not the historian of 2020 moralize over the old fashioned things of 1920, even as we now moralize over the past! All wisdom has not yet been garnered, neither has all progress been achieved. And in the meantime, folly, as Satan among the sons of God and men, is also present.

Ah, yes, they were old fashioned days and old fashioned ways! But there were in them many beautiful relations between parents and children. If much was then exacted of children, much was also bestowed upon them. Mothers would have lived on crusts rather than deprive their children of schools. They measured their passing years not by the riches they accumulated in twelve months, but by the growth and progress of their children. Stocks and bonds were less, but flesh and blood were more. The mother of whom I have been writing, and of whom I am still thinking—and there were many such in Iowa then—was happiest when her children were gathered around the evening lamp—and one lamp served all—each one with a book or slate. All idleness was waste, and all waste was sin.

And books! what a supreme veneration that mother had for books. What was the secret message she discerned as her children pored over the printed pages? Was there some magic power in them which she coveted for them; some key to the riddles of the future—the key which she did not find herself? She often told me that her brother who had died in his youth had written things which might have been printed in books had he lived to perfect them—and I thought she wanted me, who had been named after him, to finish his work. And years later when I placed in her hands my own little book—a mere pamphlet which I had bound in covers to please her—what a delight she took in it! Of such trifling things was happiness made in those old leisurely days that are gone. And yet is there anything that has come into the world that is better or more divine than love between mothers and their children?

But books around evening lamps were not all of life. The out of doors in the sunlight and the twilight were also much, or even more, to that mother. She taught me to love the fields and all that in them is. She was mindful of the flowers and the trees, of the growing corn and the lowing cattle; of the larks in the meadows and the eagles soaring in the skies. She watched for the coming and the going of the water fowls when the sun changed in his course. And all these things are forever associated with my memories of her. I never see a prairie lily in bloom, and I never hear a whippoorwill calling, that I do not think of her in the beautiful days of old. My delight in them comes from the delight she had in them. And could any of us “have loved the earth so well if we had had no childhood in it?”

When I went away to do the things which she would have me do, if she had not planned them for me before I was born, as often as I returned to the old home we walked through the fields, by the hedges and the rail fences, and under the trees which she never ceased to love. And always back of the orchard, she would point out to me where the sweep of the prairies had been, when she was young and Iowa was young. And always she tried to tell me how beautiful they had been to her—and if anything had been ugly and bitter, she seemed to have forgotten about them. She remembered still the nesting places of the birds, and the nooks in which the fairest flowers bloomed. She talked about the robins in the apple trees and the thrushes in the hedges; of the violets in the hollows and the roses on the ridges. She knew where the wild lilies still blossomed in patches of sod which the plows of men had never upturned, and where grew the clusters of pale gold which the Indians called puccoon, but which she called fillette, out

of another language. And when darkness fell, until late into the night, she talked about the past, her own more than fifty years in Iowa, of Indians and settlers, of wolves and storms. Some of these things I have tried to write into this book—but not all of them, for there are things that a mother can tell her son that he can not tell to others.

But she never finished telling her story of Iowa, for one afternoon in the spring of the year, the threads of her remembrance and of her life were broken. She passed away while waiting for a cup of tea, the social afternoon cup which she herself had poured for so many others, for 4 o'clock had always been tea time in her home. It was the best way for her to leave the earth which she had loved so much through nearly four score of years.

She was only one of the many pioneer mothers in Iowa. She did not live in the sight of the world. She died unknown to fame. But after having written so much about so many others, I could not do less than write something also about her—and how poor is the little I can do for her, compared with the much more which she did for me.



Washington Street in the Early Days. Looking West From Northeast Corner of the Square

# Reminiscences

*Geo. A. Jewett*

Pella celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary just as I am also celebrating my seventy-fifth anniversary. I was born on the 9th day of September, 1847, in Red Rock, but twelve miles away from Pella. My father, George Enoch Jewett, and my mother, Patty Matthews Jewett, were both born in Lake county, Ohio, and came to Henry county, Iowa, in 1838, coming with their parents and their brothers and sisters. My father and mother were married in Henry county in 1839. My grandfather, David Lewis Jewett, and my father, George Enoch Jewett, and my grandfather, Osee Matthews, and two of his sons, Reuben Matthews and Simpson Bell Matthews, were all present at the treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, which was made at Agency in the fall of 1842 with Keokuk, the celebrated Indian chief. This treaty stipulated that the Indians should give up their land as far west as the red rocks on the Des Moines river and beyond that was to be Indian territory until October 10, 1845. These red rocks are just above the town of Red Rock, where I was born and where I have often played when a boy.

My father and mother and my grandparents, May 1, 1843, moved up into Marion county, and settled on Lake Prairie, and in 1846 they sold out to the Holland colony and moved on up to Red Rock, where I was born the following year, 1847. I have often heard my mother tell of the early days in Marion county, when the Indians were their neighbors.

The first election in Marion county was held at Lake Prairie the first Monday in October, 1843, in which my grandfather, Osee Matthews, and his two sons, Reuben and Simpson, and my father, Geo. E. Jewett, participated. There was an Indian village near their claim which was called Keokuk's town. In the spring of 1845 a meeting was held to organize the county; it was held at the home of Nathan Bass; my family was represented at this meeting by my grandfather, Osee Matthews, and his three sons, Reuben, Simpson and Homer, and by my father, George Enoch Jewett. Red Rock wanted to be the county seat, as it was on the river, but the flood of 1851 destroyed all hopes of that, as many people were forced to leave the town. My uncle, Reuben Matthews, wanted to call it Center county, but the name Marion prevailed, and June 10, 1845, the legislature at Iowa City so named it. The first postoffice in Marion county was on Lake Prairie, 1845; the first white child born in Marion county was my cousin, Amanda Lenora Alfrey. My uncle, Osee Matthews, Jr., built the first saw mill in Marion county, in 1846, on Mixel's creek, back of Red Rock. My uncle, Simpson Bell Matthews, built the first flour mill in this section of the state in 1854 at Red Rock.

I can remember as a boy hearing of the project of building a college at Pella and in 1857 my mother decided to remove to Pella that she might place myself and my older brother, Homer, in this school. I remember well this removal. I was walking along behind the wagon which contained our household effects and I remember just as well as if it was but yesterday, a man on horseback met us and he asked me, "Where are you moving to, bub?" and I recall with what pride I answered to Pella to go to school. It was an event in my young life.

So we removed to Pella. Our first home was just north of the college campus, the northwest corner, in a little frame house. This was the first time I had ever gone that far and I remember Pella now as it looked to me, then a boy of ten, a good many brick houses, some log houses, I thought it was a wonderful place and as I looked at the college building it seemed an immense affair, I could easily have been convinced that it was the largest building in the whole world. It

stood then just as it stood but a few days ago when the fire destroyed it. It was on the prairie, not a shrub or tree around it. I remember as I was out examining a chain pump in the yard and turning the crank to see the continuous flow of water, it was something new to me as I was accustomed to carrying water from a spring. There were many chain pumps in Pella at that time and as I was examining that pump I heard a bell. In astonishment I looked around to see where that noise came from. I finally located it coming from the belfry of old Central College and as I have often since related I have many times heard Big Ben, said to be the loudest toned bell in the world, that hangs in the tower house of Parliament in London, but Big Ben never sounded half so loud as did the little bell in old Central in September, 1857. And again I have often listened to Bowbells in the tower of Bow Church on Cheapside, London. These bells are noted as the sweetest toned bells in all the world. No one is a true Londoner unless he is born in the sounds of Bowbells. There is a story that Dick Whittington, when a poor lad with a pack on his back was sitting on a milestone in Islington, North London; he was leaving London to seek his fortune and Bowbells commenced to ring and he was represented as holding his hand to his ear and listening to it and he interpreted it as saying, "Come back, come back, and be Lord Mayor of Londontown." He heeded its summons, he went back and thrice was he Lord Mayor of London. But as sweet toned as Bowbells were, they never sounded half so sweet as did that little bell in Central on the 9th day of September, 1857.

As I said at that time old Central campus was but a vacant prairie; the splendid trees which you see there now I helped to plant some sixty years ago. I was not in school then, but hearing that a frolic was to be made of this I went down and assisted in the planting.

I soon formed acquaintances with my Holland friends which have remained during all these years. The cordiality, the hospitality, the sincerity of these people has always remained with me as a delightful inspiration.

The old timers remember the stepping stones that we used to cross the streets. Do you remember the fireworks one Fourth of July when fire accidentally got in the packages and they shot off in all directions? I was there and hid on the ground behind a tree.

What a splendid lot were the members of the faculty of Old Central, in my days, with Dr. Gunn, the president, there was Dr. Scarf, Prof. Currier, who afterwards went to Iowa City; Mother Stoddard and Miss Mitchell, who taught the primary department where I first entered.

What great times we had during the Lincoln-Hamlin campaign. We organized a junior Wide Awake Club, wore capes and caps and carried a torch and halloed for Lincoln while the older boys were in the regular Wide Awake Club. I remember one time during that campaign when we went with wagons across to Knoxville and took part in a parade. Then came the Civil War and the shot was fired on Fort Sumter and what exciting times we were having in school in those days. In our literary society we were debating in reference to the Dred Scott decision, was slavery to be carried into the territories, was Mason and Dixon line to be extended west to the Pacific? We were in earnest as if the fate of the union depended on these debates. Then came the call to arms when every able-bodied young man in Central enlisted in the war. I was but thirteen and one-half years old and deep was my regret at the time that I could not go.

It is always a pleasure to me to speak of the splendid members of the faculty of Central. Mother Stoddard and Dr. Scarf insisted that I stay in school but as I had to leave the school to go into the country to work they mapped out a course of reading and study and had me come in and make occasional recitations until I finished my course.

But when we contemplate the wonderful results of the labors of the pioneers of the Holland colony, when we see the splendid city of homes, we are moved to be thankful for the splendid work they did.

I have kept in close touch with Central and Pella all these years, was a member of the Board of Trustees of Central several years representing the alumni, and it is a pleasure to me to look back over the sixty-five years I have known Pella and to testify to the faithfulness and loyalty of its citizens both then and now.

*Mrs. Adriana Maria Hasselman-Van Horsen*

With my parents, Adam Peter Hasselman and Alida Christina Gerdessse Timmermans, and seven brothers and sisters, I came to America in the sailing vessel, the Maastroom, which left the Netherlands early in April, 1847.

As others have already described the voyage up to the arrival in St. Louis, I will begin my narrative at that point. While we left Holland with a family of ten members, there were but nine when we arrived in America. My infant sister, Anna Susanna, died at sea.

In St. Louis we lived for some three months in a large room in a two-story building on River street. Living at that time was very cheap. I well remember that mother would go to the market to buy the material for our dinner, and that twenty-five cents was sufficient to buy meat, potatoes and vegetables enough for a dinner for nine persons.

While we had no ice cream, cake or pie, we could buy a bucket full of delicious peaches for ten cents. I will never forget the time when father came home with a huge, round object which, when he laid it down on the floor, burst open and exposed to our astonished eyes a deep red interior. We children had seen so many turtles crawling about in St. Louis that when we saw the object with its red interior, we ran away in fear, thinking it was some kind of new and fearsome river beast. But when father cut a generous slice for each of us, we soon concluded that our adopted country produced more luscious fruit than any we had ever enjoyed in the home land. It has already been recorded in the history of that time how the good Christian people of St. Louis vied with each other in open-hearted hospitality toward the strangers within their gates, and how one of their largest church buildings was offered, rent free, for the use of our people during their entire stay in the city.

In harmony with that spirit an American Sunday school teacher called on us the first Sabbath morning of our stay and asked that all the children should come to the school where he taught. Upon learning from father that we were afraid to go far from the house because of the many negroes, none of whom we had ever seen before coming to America, he offered to take us with him and promised to bring us safely back after the services. Not only did he do this, but from that time until we left for Pella, this Godly man came for us every Sabbath morning. This was not only for our spiritual good, but it was a great help to us in mastering the English language.

When the Commission finally sent word that a suitable location for the colony had been secured, our household goods were packed back into the nine large boxes in which they had made the journey from Holland, and in the last part of September we started by steamboat for Keokuk. The trip lasted about twenty-four hours, and the scenes along the mighty Father of Waters made an impression on us that remains to this day.

At Keokuk a fortunate incident occurred that enabled us to start for Pella the next morning after our arrival at Keokuk. Father met a man who had just

come from near Pella with two good horse teams and wagons. This man was an American who lived near Pella, and father at once made arrangements with him to take the family back with him. So the next morning we started on the last lap of the long and momentous journey commenced nearly six months before, in our native town of Gouda, Holland. The trip from Keokuk lasted about one week.

Here and there along the way there were small log houses for the accommodation of travelers, but these we often found occupied when we arrived and then we all slept in the covered wagons. To us children this was an adventure that we greatly enjoyed. The weather and roads were fine and I will never forget how thrillingly interesting the way through the new and strange country was to us all. Across miles of prairie studded with beautiful autumn flowers, through seemingly endless stretches of virgin forest, across bridgeless streams, we wended our way toward the "City of Refuge" that was to be our home for many years to come.

Often we children got out to gather the flowers which grew everywhere in wild profusion. We also wanted very much to stop long enough to gather a store of the hickory, hazel and walnuts with which the forests abounded, but except when we were camped for the night, the driver refused to stop very long as he wanted to take advantage of the favorable weather and road conditions.

We arrived at the farm home of Cornelis Den Hartog at noon and found a bountiful dinner awaiting us. On this farm there was a second log cabin only partially completed, which was to be our first home in the new land. We moved in that same day and as father was a carpenter he immediately started in to finish the house.

In the spring father bought a lot in Pella just across the street from the Ben Blommers home, where he built a long shed-like house, where we lived for five years. This was large enough to afford living accommodations for the family and a carpenter shop for father. Owing to its size this house was generally referred to by the early settlers as "Noah's Ark."

While we naturally missed many comforts and conveniences to which we had been accustomed in our well ordered home in the Netherlands, I can truly say that none of us ever regretted coming to Pella. On the contrary, we have always felt a deep sense of gratitude to God for having guided us to this goodly land and to the "City of Refuge;" and in the evening of a long life, during which I have seen Pella grow from a crude pioneer village into the beautiful little home city that we all love, I can truly say from a full heart that, in the providence of God, "Our lines were cast in pleasant places."

Editor's Note.—Mrs. Adriana Maria Hasselman-Van Horsen, to whom we are indebted for the above interesting and vivid account of early history, is living at the goodly age of eighty-four years and nine months, in the city in and near which she has spent the greater part of her long life. We feel assured that all her many friends will join us in the wish that she may yet be spared for many years, to tell us more of the interesting experiences through which she passed in the pioneer days.

#### MISS LOIS MARTIN

The subject of this sketch was born October 5, 1849, in Mason county, West Virginia. At that period the spirit of unrest which led to a vast migration to the West was fermenting, and in the fall of 1854, "Squire Martin," as he was known to his neighbors both then and in later years, with his wife and three children embarked in a broad-tired, wide-tracked, canvas-covered prairie

schooner, and in company with Reuben Coffman and P. P. Hopson and their families, set out for their new homes. Six weeks of travel brought them to Pella. At the outskirts of the village they were met by Rev. E. O. Towne, land agent, who learning that Mr. Martin and Mr. Hopson, afterward a resident of Pella for many years, were anxious to abide in the little town, took the women and children to his home while he and Mr. Martin searched for places in which to house the two families. None being found, the weary travelers drove to a small settlement in Polk township, Marion county, now known as Coal Ridge, where they were warmly welcomed by friends who had preceded them a few years. There Miss Martin grew to womanhood.

In September, 1869, she came to Pella and was enrolled as a student at "Old Central." Rev. E. H. Scarff was President at that time, and C. C. Cory was at the head of the Grammar Department. Six months later, Miss Martin was engaged as teacher in the public schools of Pella, and in March, 1870, entered upon her duties. Prof. W. H. Post, an acquisition from the East, was at the head. Miss Martin began her labors in a little old building, just east of Vander Meulen's, formerly used for church purposes. (This school was located on the lot where Theophilis Tice now lives).

But little had been done in the way of grading the schools, and Miss Martin found the eighty pupils, for whom she had been chosen as guide and mentor, of varied attainments. Many were numbered as the A. B. C. Class; others ranged from First to Third Readers; the latter pursued the study of Mental Arithmetic, too, upon which much stress was placed in those days. School was taught until July 3rd. Then a vacation of four weeks was granted; at the expiration of that period the weather was intensely hot and the time for opening school was extended two weeks, thus making the period of rest six weeks. All teachers were paid by the year, and with the exception of two, the salary was thirty dollars per month. That was perhaps the last year of the old custom.

After a little more than three years spent in the Public Schools, Miss Martin, feeling the inadequacy of her mental equipment, resigned, and in the fall of 1874 again found her way to "Central," from which she was graduated in 1878. Three months previous she had been advised that the teaching force of the City Schools was to be augmented by one, and asked by Banner G. Bowen, a member of the Board, to apply for the position. Accordingly the last term of her student life found her teaching in one of the lower grades in the new building of the City Schools, and pursuing her studies at the College. In September of that year she was elected to the position of assistant to C. C. Cory, a man who became strongly entrenched in the hearts of scores of the young people of Pella. That position she held for nine years. Years which demanded and received all she had to give; then failing health brought her resignation.

A few months later she was induced by Dr. Dunn, President of Central, and other friends to undertake work at the College. Three hours per day proving too great a strain upon nerves already overtaxed, the plan of conducting but two recitations daily was tried, only to be abandoned after a few months. After a two years' rest Miss Martin was visited by the President of the City Schools and asked to resume her former position as Assistant Principal, but was forced to decline. She continued to reside in Pella until 1899 when she removed to Des Moines, where she became a member of the family of her brother, L. M. Martin, well known in railway circles throughout the state. At present, she is living in Detroit, Michigan, in the home of her nephew, F. H. Martin, of whose family she has been a member since the death of his father in 1909.



# A Big Week in Pella's History

## THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA MEETS IN PELLA

For the first time in its entire history, the General Synod met in the West. Pella was the fortunate town to be chosen for this signal honor. The following partial account of the proceedings is taken from the Pella Booster of June 14, 1922. We regret that the restricted scope of this edition does not permit a full account of this notable event.

Last Wednesday evening Pella was on tip toe of expectancy. The train bearing the delegates from New York City to Pella was scheduled to arrive at 10 o'clock. Preparations had been made to look after these incoming visitors and the region of the Rock Island depot was alive with an eager, longing throng of people waiting to welcome the weary worn travelers. The place was lined up with autos ready to begin a long procession which ended when the last of the delegates was hurried away to the place assigned by the committee on entertainment.

The train for some unknown reason failed to reach Pella on time, although there was only a slight delay of 30 minutes experienced at Chicago, Rock Island, Ill., was reached in good season but the train slowed up from there and reached Pella about one hour and forty-five minutes late.

The plan of transportation of delegates worked so smoothly that in a very short time all of the visitors were taken off to the homes opened for their entertainment and the train also left in a remarkably short time for Des Moines.

After traveling about forty hours continuously the delegates were ready to retire and rest under the favorable conditions realized at length. As the Synod was not to convene until afternoon, many availed themselves of the opportunity of resting later than usual in the morning.

### *The Convening of Synod*

The one hundred and sixteenth session of the General Synod of the Reformed church in America opened on Thursday, June 8th, at 2:30 p. m., with President Mac Kenzie in the chair. The President called the meeting to order and offered prayer.

The organization was effected by the Stated Clerk calling the roll of delegates and the President declaring a quorum present to transact business.

Mayor H. J. Vander Berg then addressed the Synod in his executive capacity and welcomed the visitors to the city.

Prof. F. M. Frush, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, then spoke in behalf of that body fitting words of appreciation and pleasure afforded the city in having these representatives of the Reformed church meet in Pella for their annual meeting.

Dr. M. J. Hoffman of Central college followed in his accustomed and happy vein.

President Mac Kenzie announced the first business of the Synod was the election of a President. According to custom the nominations were by ballot and after the ballots were reported, Dr. Oltmans of Tokyo, Japan, had the largest vote, with many others in the list.

On motion, Dr. Oltmans was elected by acclamation, a thing that has seldom been done in the Reformed church.

Dr. Oltmans was then escorted to the platform and introduced as the next President of the Synod, to take office at the opening of the next session.

Dr. M. J. Hoffman then presented in a brief speech a basket with flowers from the Chamber of Commerce to the newly elected President who responded cordially and with appreciation.

The next item on the docket was the election of a Vice-President. On the first ballot Dr. Seeley and Dr. Hill received the highest number of votes but neither of them had sufficient for election. These two names were then voted upon and Dr. W. Bancroft Hill of Vassar college was elected, although Rev. F. B. Seeley, of Kingston, was a close rival.

The Rev. C. E. Bloodgood of Spottswood, N. J., and the Rev. G. De Motts of Grand Rapids, Mich., were appointed temporary clerks.

Routine business followed and report of the chairman of the Committee on Necrology reported. There were nineteen deaths during the past year, a number larger than in many years.

The President announced the various committees and adjournment was voted in order to attend the reception at the college gymnasium given by the President, Faculty and Trustees of the college.

### *The Pageant*

One of the entertaining features of the week, was the staging in open air the pageant "The Spirit of Central." The scenic production started with the Indians followed by the landing of the Hollanders in 1847. From that time on the particular scenes dealt with the establishment of Central University, its growth and the call to arms of the students in 1861 and the various periods after the war, up to the time the schools were turned over to Dr. Hoffman, under the guidance of America. The program was interspersed with music and dancing by the students and little tots. The event was attended by fully 2000 people and the program was highly entertaining. Miss Julia Haymond Watson, teacher in the elocution department, compiled the historical production and worked out the entire program. Miss Watson is to be complimented on her splendid perception of the piece of history and for the way in which she handled the two hundred people in the cast. Prof. Geo. Lee handled the business end of the affair in a way that spoke in high terms of his ability to handle big things outside of his professional duties. Mrs. T. H. Liggett rendered a beautiful song "America" a tribute to our country. Miss Vander Meer sang the "Star Spangled Banner" beautifully, at which time the large audience arose and paid tribute to the Stars and Stripes. This entertainment will long be remembered by everyone who witnessed it, and many of the strangers in our midst paid homage to Miss Watson, the originator and producer of the event. It was certainly a fitting close to the commencement entertainments of the week.

### WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF OUR BEAUTIFUL CITY

Delegates to the General Synod Loud in Their Praise of Our Little City,  
Which Means Much to All of Us

Dr. W. B. Hill, vice-president of the Synod said that Pella is the land of sunshine and song. We are all immensely pleased with Pella and Central College. They have certainly treated us as Kings and we shall go back to help put Pella on the map.  
DR. W. M. HILL.

My impression of Pella is that it is one of the cleanest and neatest towns I have ever seen anywhere. What impresses me particularly is the wonderful improvement in the streets and the many fine residences that have gone up since my last visit. Pella is not too large for its people to know one another and to

greet one another familiarly on the street, and on the other hand, it is large enough to lose all sense of loneliness after one has become somewhat acquainted.

The large-hearted hospitality of the people of Pella has been abundantly manifested in their wonderful reception of the Synod of the Reformed Church of America.

A. OLTMANS, *President of Synod.*

The City of Pella, beautiful for location, carries an atmosphere that is so much its own, for one forgets that he is in the West, and feels as though he might be in a prosperous New English town. How refreshing it is to go about such a fine city of homes, and feel that pure religion, the religion of the fathers is so much a part of the life of the people of Pella. One feels the spirit of Old Central, and sees in the faces of the students the character that is the outgrowth of the culture of the heart as well as the evening of the word and of the body. In the picture gallery of memory the memories of Pella, Iowa, will be one of the most beautiful pictures of life. God prosper Pella and Old Central.

CHARLES WILLIAM ROEDER, *Flatlands, Long Island.*

I have been asked to give in a few words my impression of Pella. Coming for the first time to a City West of the Mississippi, coming as a Yankee brought up in the atmosphere of New England but having spent my entire ministry in New York state, I was simply overwhelmed by the magnificent and gracious hospitality of Pella. Homes that are beautiful within and without, hosts and hostesses most gracious and hospitable, a spirit of wise hearted, genuine Christian hospitality prevails the entire community. Such volunteer singing as the men and women of the chorus furnished, is a treat. You have no longer left us guessing, life is wholesome and worthwhile and I shall go back East with some of the pleasantest and happiest memories of my life.

DR. SEELEY.

I have been attending sessions of the General Synod of the Reformed Church for some twenty-five years and can confidently say that I have never known one more genuinely enjoyable than that just concluding at Pella.

The immense sweetness of this "Spotless town" of the West invites that of the best hope towns of New England. The offering of the arrangements and entertainment of delegates has won the admiration of us all. The warm-hearted hospitality and uncomparable friendliness of everyone in Pella has done us all good. We are glad that the General Synod came to Pella and we shall ever hear with satisfaction of the prospects we confidently believe awaits Pella and its splendid institution, Central College.

T. H. MAC KINZIE.

Space will not permit me to give all my favorable impressions concerning this delightful town. I find in the people of Pella all the qualities that make for good citizenship everywhere. They are friendly, hospitable and kind. That they build for the future is evidenced by their broad and beautiful streets and avenues, the splendid trees planted everywhere, their fine homes and business places, their stately institution of learning, and last and best of all their many churches dedicated to the Service of the Almighty God. I also find in the people of Pella the old fashioned ideals of life we love, but which are fast disappearing in the rush and stress of modern life, high ideals of life, well worthy of their Holland Ancestors, who served well their day and generation and have passed on to their reward.

I find in Pella a "sweet and blessed country," which I shall not forget.

GEORGE TIFFANY.

Pella has certainly done it up brown. I knew that would be the case. Past experience and an acquaintance running back to twenty years ago gave me

abundant reason to expect that. Some friends farther East asked me, "Well, what do you think? Can the people of Pella take care of the Synod in good shape? Have they a lot of good homes in which to make the delegates and visitors comfortable?" And I assured them that there need be no doubt about that, that the people were very hospitable and that when it came to fine homes, Pella had more of them to the block than a lot of cities five or ten times as large. But even my most sanguine expectations have been surpassed. I am astonished at the progress Pella has made since my previous visit five years ago and the way the Synod was entertained, with the very best of lodging, excellent meals, wonderful music and every personal attention and kindness that could make the guests feel thoroughly at home was a marvel to everybody. Of course, it was not necessary to make me feel at home. I felt at home the minute the train crossed the east limits of the City. My family and I spent eight most happy years in Pella, the precious memories of which will never fade away. And for the many renewed kindnesses bestowed upon me during this brief visit I feel deeply grateful.

W. J. VAN KERSEN.

When I think of Pella, I think of a city of refinement and culture, of high ideals and progressive spirit, exhibiting as a community the two splendid traits of courage and faith.

I saw Pella first in winter, and made indoor acquaintance with the College and the Churches, I saw Pella again in the late summer, and rejoiced in vast cornfields ripening to harvest and in the wider harvest vision of the Zendingfeest. I am seeing Pella now in June, at the flood-tide of the year—the month of roses and weddings and graduations. I shall carry away a glorious picture of feathery wild barley by the roadside; of the varied greens of wheat and oats and rye preparing for the rich gold of the harvest, of breezes laden with the scent of clover fields all but ready for the mower; of cattle grazing on hillsides and horses drawing cultivators across fields of growing corn that stretch toward the far horizon; of a land that flows with milk and honey upon which God smiles in sunshine by day and moonlight and starlight by night.

More than this, I shall remember a people who love God and their brethren, who open homes and hearts in generous hospitality, who have welcomed a meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America and have given to its business and social intercourse a background of loving thoughtfulness, of whole-hearted hospitality, of painstaking preparation that leave nothing to be desired. In my work for the Reformed Church in America, Pella will be to me in larger and richer measure what it has been since my first visit early in 1921, a source of strength and comfort and inspiration as I add to precious memories of the past the recollection of these golden June days spent with her peoples.

JOHN A. INGHAM,

*General Secretary of the Progress Campaign Committee, Reformed Ch., in America,  
25 East 22nd Street, New York City.*

#### THE GREATEST EVENT IN PELLA'S HISTORY

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said?"—The greatest event in Pella's history, the most far-reaching in its scope, the most potent in its influence for material, intellectual and spiritual good for Pella, for Central College, and for the growth and development of the Reformed Church in the West. These are only a few of the benefits growing out of the meeting of the General Synod in Pella.

And we believe that the influence on the attending delegates has been no less beneficial. It has surely given them a wider vision and a larger conception

of the wonderful field for development that the great Mississippi Valley offers to the Reformed Church. It cannot have failed to open their eyes to the fact that Central College is situated in the heart of the most productive agricultural state in the Union, in the center of the corn belt and of the Mississippi Valley, the bread basket of the nation in time of peace, the sure dependence of America in time of war.

Dull, indeed, must be the mind that failed to receive this patent vision; and if there were any dull minds among the attending delegates, that fact was

#### SYNOD DELEGATES PRAISE OUR CITY

Delegates Continue to Write About Our Beautiful City and Treatment Accorded Them on Their Recent Visit Here

Speaking of "entertaining angels unawares," the good people of Pella (very like angels themselves) have entertained us of the General Synod of 1922 as though fully convinced they were entertaining actual angels, and were all aware of their kindred's celestial mission and nature. We cannot conceive how anyone could have been more cordially and thoughtfully and royally cared for. From our delayed arrival of Wednesday night, June 7, continuously till our departure on Wednesday morning, June 14, we have lived in a very "Beulah Land" of gracious and joyous ministries to our comfort. The churches of Pella, the choirs and glee clubs, the college administration and student contingent, the city's officials, the Chamber of Commerce, the "citizeness" and citizens, have all collaborated harmoniously and gladly in being so good to us that we are sure we can appreciate somewhat the mysterious, dreamily satisfied contentment of the fabled "Lotus-eaters" who were reluctant even to turn their faces toward their far-distant homes.

Your church services, which filled pews and galleries—filled with attentive and respective fellow-workers for Christ and His church—brought to us all inspiration for greater endeavor and expectation in our common cause; and they also made us, oh, so wishful that our Eastern congregations would so honor and throng the sanctuaries of God. And your singing, whether solos, duets, anthems or choruses, made the things so confidently believed among us even more confidently and rejoicingly real to us.

And deeply as we sorrow and sympathize with you over the burning of "Old Central" early last Tuesday morning, we know well that such loyal, loving and heroic souls will only be stirred by this calamity to yet more loving loyalty and heroism for Him to Whose honor and service Central College was wholly consecrated.

And He, be sure, will stir up other minds and hearts than yours to "devise liberal things" for "Old Central" in this hour of challenge and crisis.

DR. EDWARD P. JOHNSON.

East Millstone, N. J., June 17, 1922.

My Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I received your letter, and the resolutions. I never had such a time as I enjoyed at the Synod. I never saw such a town or such a people. I wish thousands from our Eastern churches could drop in on your model town and take note of your manner of living there. It seems ideal in so many respects. And you have there a Christian quality that money can not buy, and that can only be obtained through generations of Christian living grounded upon the great fundamentals of our Faith.

You must have sympathy for your Eastern brethren. We work under difficulties that you do not hear of in your locality. We are surrounded with heathenism, godlessness, skepticism, and, worst of all, apostacy, which is hopeless and heart-breaking.

But you know about these things. Those who attended the Synod are certainly refreshed by what they saw and heard and I hear nothing but enthusiastic comments from everyone.

I have no doubt of the heaviness of your heart at the disappearance of the choice old landmark. But God certainly has something better in store. He brings His own to perfection through suffering, and if we are in the process we may expect nothing else.

Dr. Hill headed the list on the train with \$5,000, and \$7,000 was added by those who represented the churches. There were probably seventy or eighty churches represented there. That is about one-tenth of the denomination. It would be fine if \$70,000 could be raised from all the churches. I am in hopes that something like this can be done. I can see you yet, standing on that chair, with the bright light of the fire shining through your shirt, defining your arms and shoulders as you spoke. I wished at the time I had a picture of it.

Rev. Mr. Lumley and his Elder Edward Tillman, both of Raritan, wanted me to remember them to you at the Synod. I forgot to speak to you about it while there.

Rev. Lumley is confined to the house—a serious nervous breakdown. He has called me up today and inquired about the Synod and you. Perhaps you can drop him a line. He is nature Frelinghuizen's pastor.

I am to preach for him Sunday evening, June 25, and he wants me to talk about the Synod at Pella. I expect to talk about it tomorrow in my own church, so I guess I had better get busy at it now.

Give my kindest regards to every last person in Pella, and tell them that the Synod is profoundly grateful to them all for their most excellent hospitality.

Very Sincerely,

HENRY LOCKWOOD.

Dr. Lockwood has been Stated Clerk of the General Synod for several years. His words therefore have more than usual weight.



The old Washington Mills built by F. Graefe and later conducted by Tysseling Brothers. Was destroyed by fire twenty-five years ago.

# Business

## FOWLER TELEPHONE COMPANY

Today anyone can see that there is money in the telephone business, but twenty-two years ago it required vision of a high order and faith in the future of Pella, on the part of the man who dared to stake his time and capital in what was then an experiment in the minds of most people.

Pella owes the fact that we were in the forefront of the smaller cities of Iowa, in securing a complete telephone system more than two decades ago, and her present modern system, to the fact that W. H. Fowler, (Wally), possessed that rare combination of vision and faith, combined with the knowledge and executive ability, to develop his visions into practical accomplishment.

The Fowler Telephone Company was organized in 1900, by W. H. Fowler, the present owner, and was the first concern to give the farmers telephone service. It started its business career with 41 telephones which were solicited and ordered through efforts of George Stout, editor of the Booster. During the last twenty years many changes have been made in the equipment. All wires in the business district have been laid underground. Five switchboards have been installed and discarded as new improvements were discovered. Today the Company operates about 1500 phones in the city and country. It has in operation one of the latest common battery switchboards. It connects with the Bell, long distance lines which gives long distance service to all parts of the country. It also owns thirty miles of long distance lines. Mr. Fowler was the first to install a radio-telephone in the state of Iowa, which has been heard in over eight states. A few years ago he erected one of the best and most modern residence buildings in Pella.

## MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS OF 1922

### *General Merchandise*

C. Boot	Jas. Van Dusseldorp
Doedyns & Son	F. R. Gambell
Slob Bros. & Co.	L. Popma
G. G. Thomassen	John Ulrich, Jr.
	Farmers Exchange

### *Dry Goods*

Y. T. Van Niewaal	H. H. Geelhoed
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### *Clothing*

D. Den Adel & Co.	Y. T. Van Niewaal
Wormhoudt & Kempkes	The Style Shop, Ladies Exclusive

### *Groceries*

F. C. Warner	T. Plette
	De Wit Bros.

### *Shoes*

Vanden Oever & Van den Berg	Vander Wal & Valkenberg
L. Van Rees	D. G. Gosselink
	Jos. De Koning

### *Veterinarians*

Dr. T. G. Fultz	W. C. Ver Ploeg
	A. J. Visser



GARDEN CITY FEEDER COMPANY'S PLANT IN 1922



A. C. VAN HOUWELING  
Pres. and Inventor

P. H. VAN GORP  
Sec'y-Treas. and Bus. Mngr.

J. H. VAN GORP  
Former Superintendent

THE MEN WHO BUILT THIS INSTITUTION UP FROM A BLACKSMITH SHOP TO A MILLION DOLLAR CONCERN



# PRESENT OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO.



1. A. C. Van Houweling, President. 2. P. H. Van Gorp, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager. 3. H. P. Van Gorp, Vice-President. 4. D. P. Van Gorp, Second Vice President. 5. John Weyerse, Director. 6. P. H. Kuyper, Director.

## HISTORY OF THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO.

This business was started in 1898 in a small blacksmith shop by A. C. Van Houweling and Jake H. Van Gorp, these men conceiving the idea of manufacturing an Automatic Straw Stacker. A small company was organized by A. C. Van Houweling, J. H. Van Gorp and P. H. Van Gorp with a combined capital of about \$3,000, for the manufacture of straw stackers for threshing machines. They struggled along for a couple of years and the crowning year of the stacker business was in 1900 when a production of 500 stackers was reached.

Mr. Van Houweling, being an inventive genius, turned his attention to the building of a self-feeder and band cutter to replace the old method of hand feeding. In those days all threshing machines being equipped with hand feeding tables requiring the service of two men to cut the bands and one man to feed the bundles into the separator, the invention of this feeder eliminated the services of three men and naturally soon found favor among the threshing machine owners and manufacturers of threshing machinery.

J. H. Van Gorp managed the factory production and P. H. Van Gorp looked after the sales and financial end of the business. Along in the fall of 1900 J. H. Van Gorp's health failed and after several months of sickness the company suffered a severe loss in his untimely death which occurred February 9th, 1901. This left the company affairs in the hands of A. C. Van Houweling and P. H. Van Gorp, the company being later incorporated and others interested in it, among them being Arie Van Houweling, A. N. Kuyper, John G. Thomassen, L. Kruidenier and others.

The business began to grow wonderfully after the feeder was put on the market, and proved a great success. Other feeder companies have since come and gone, but the Garden City Feeder Co. increased their business every year until their sales now reach over a million dollars annually and pay out in wages in Pella over \$150,000 annually. The plant has been extended year after year and now covers in all, over a city block. Five thousand three hundred feeders were produced and sold in 1920.

The management of the business is still in the hands of A. C. Van Houweling and P. H. Van Gorp, Mr. Van Houweling devoting his time to the improvement of the product and Mr. Van Gorp, with his two sons, Dick and Harve, associated with him, manage the sales and finances.

The Company sell their feeders in all the grain growing states in the United States and Canada, operating twelve branch houses and employing at present 125 men at the plant and twenty-five salesmen.

The company is at present developing an automatic grain weigher which is practically completed and will be on the market next year. Orders for these weighers are already coming in before the sample machine is out as a result of the company reputation as successful builders of threshing machinery, and this weigher will no doubt add another valuable asset to the Garden City Line.

*Produce Companies*

Pella Produce Co.	Farmers Produce Exchange
Farmers Produce Co.	C. H. Vandermeulen, Cream Only

*Florists*

de Jong Floral and Green Houses

*Hotels*

The American House

*Nurseries*

Abm. Ver Ploeg

*Livery and Transfer*

Sam DeCook's Bus and Transfer	Andeweg Transfer line
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*Painters and Decorators*

Jno. Bosveld	Will J. Lubberden
A. Kamerick	Isaac van Nimwegen
John van Dyk	Jacob van Nimwegen
	R. Bosveld

*Architects and Contractors*

Jas. Verhey, Architect and Contractor	Harry Spaans
Chas. Lautenbach & Son	Den Adel & Co., Cement and Brick
Frank Roose	Everet Bloem, Cement
Veenstra & Croll	J. Plender, Cement and Brick
	R. R. Lautenbach

*Furniture*

Wormhoudt & Plette	Awtry & Lankelma
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*Hardware*

Van Zante Bros.	Vandermeulen & Co.
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*Fuel Companies*

Van der Zyl Bros.	Energy Fuel Co.
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*Restaurants and Cafes*

Dan's Place	Garden Cafe
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*Billiards*

W. P. Koopmans	G. Geerlings
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*Tailors and Dry Cleaning*

B. H. Sack, Merchant Tailor	W. Van Rees
	F. C. Hakkers

*Oil Stations*

Standard Oil	Manhattan Station
	Star Oil Station

*Automobiles and Accessories*

Pella Motor Co.	Ever-Ready Auto Co.
Star Auto Co.	Auto Service Station
White Way Auto Co.	J. E. Cornelius & Co.
	Pella Tire Service Co.

*Blacksmiths*

A. P. Vander Meiden	Henry Gezel
	Henry Bruinekool

*Banks*

Pella National Bank	Security State Bank
Farmers National Bank	

*Music Houses*

A. P. Kuyper	George Ramsey
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*Printing Offices*

The Booster Press

The Pella Chronicle

The Pella's Weekblad, Dutch

*Plumbers*

H. Van der Syde

H. L. Sherman

Globe Plumbing and Heating Co.

John Ten Hagen

*Mills*

Blommers &amp; Co.

Pella Cereal Mills

*Millinery*

Mrs. M. DeReus

Gerritse &amp; Wormhoudt

*Manufacturing*

Garden City Feeder Co.

Pella Tank and Pipe Co.

Pella Overall Co.

Pella Canning Company

Heeren Office Furniture

Fisk Ditching Machines

Pella Chain Works

Porter Hog Oiler Co.

Washtella Cigar Factory

New England Granite Works

Stuureman Cigar Factory

No-Mite Manufacturing Co.

Constantine Bros., Candy and Ice Cream

Pella Creamery Co.

Buerkens Wagon Factory

Ed. King, Brooms

*Electrical Supplies*

G. H. Van den Berg &amp; Co.

The Electric Shop

The City of Pella

*Dentists*

Mitten &amp; Lankelma

Dr. H. O. Wormhoudt

Dr. H. M. McAlister

Dr. D. N. Steffen

*Physicians*

Dr. F. F. Carpenter

Dr. J. J. Sybenga

Dr. W. F. Crew

Dr. C. F. Aschenbrenner

Dr. C. I. Fox

Dr. M. Kramer

*Barbers*

Van Rees &amp; De Geus

J. Sterrenberg

DeNeef &amp; Goedhart

F. D. Vanden Berg

Nick Van Haaften

*Lawyers*

DeReus &amp; Van Zante

Tunis Klein

Geo. G. Gaass

W. H. Vander Ploeg

*Butchers*

John Ulrich

Klyn &amp; DeWinter

Arie Schilder

*Jewelers*

DeWit &amp; Bousquet

J. S. Wilson

*Bakeries*

Sybenga's Bakery

Vander Ploegs' Bakers

Jaarsma's Bakery

*Real Estate*

P. G. Gaass

H. A. Bauman

P. H. Stubenrauch

Jno. Nieburg

N. J. Gesman

	<i>Insurance Offices Only</i>
P. H. Stubenrauch	J. Jelsma
W. W. Cook & Son	Mrs. E. J. Faassen
	<i>Storage Battery Stations</i>
Carl Beyers	J. E. Cornelius & Co.
A. K. Verrips	Electric Shop
	<i>Lumber</i>
A. Waechter & Son	Kuyper Lumber Co.
	<i>Druggists</i>
Ideal Pharmacy	Puritan Drug Store
	Vander Lindens Drug Store
	<i>Agricultural Implements</i>
Gary Vogelaar	Vandermeulen & Co.
Pella Supply Co.	Star Auto Co.
	<i>Osteopaths</i>
	Georgia Chalfont
	<i>Chiropractors</i>
	A. P. Fankhauser
	<i>Elevators</i>
	Farmer Elevator Co.
	<i>Moving Pictures</i>
	The Alamo Theatre
	<i>Photographers</i>
	Reuvers & Hollebrands
	<i>Sewing Machines</i>
	Singer Sewing Machine Store
	<i>Telephone Service</i>
W. H. Fowler	Bell Telephone
	<i>Electric Welding</i>
	Arie Weilaard
	<i>Tinware</i>
	W. J. Bruinekool
	<i>Fancy Work and Dry Goods</i>
	Rhynsburger Sisters
	<i>Laundry</i>
	Pella Steam Laundry

#### THE PELLA PRESS

Mention of the first newspaper published in Pella, by Rev. H. P. Scholte, has already been made in a former chapter.

In the year 1861 Rev. H. P. Oggel and Henry Hospers purchased the printing office and supplies of the defunct Pella Gazette. The first number of the Weekblad, edited by H. Hospers, appeared on the 28th of September, 1861. Pella's Maanblad, edited by Rev. P. J. Oggel, appeared for the first time in April, 1862. It was published monthly and was devoted to religious subjects.

In 1870 Mr. H. P. Neyenesch bought the Weekblad from H. Hospers, who left Pella at that time as the leader of the Sioux County Colony. For 31 years, or until his retirement because of advanced age in 1901, Mr. Neyenesch continued as the owner and editor of the Weekblad. In connection with this he also published the Pella Blade in the English language. The Blade had been in existence

as a radical republican paper for a few years, when Mr. Neyenesch bought it and from that time until 1901 it was the leading democratic paper in the English language.

From September, 1866, until his death, in 1868, Rev. Scholte published *De Toekomst* (The Future), a monthly periodical devoted to religion.

In March, 1867, Gerrit Van Ginkel, who had learned the printer's trade on the *Weekblad*, began the publication of a Republican newspaper in the Dutch language, *De Pella Gazette*. N. J. Gesman, Sr., was the editor of this paper, which was discontinued in 1869. Mr. Van Ginkel later removed to Des Moines, where he amassed a fortune. He carried on extensive business ventures in Des Moines, and in the cities of Springfield, Illinois, Dallas, Texas, and other points.

Many attempts were made from time to time to publish a Republican paper in Pella, but sooner or later these were compelled to discontinue. We will not attempt to give the history of these, but will end this brief mention of the Press of Pella with the following account of the development and status of the present newspapers of Pella: *The Weekblad*, the *Chronicle* and the *Booster*.

#### NEWSPAPER PARTICULARS

In 1892 G. A. Stout established a small paper which was called *The Advertiser*. This paper was given away every Saturday and was strictly of a local nature. It was conducted in connection with his job plant. It grew and was finally built up into a newspaper. Two years later he purchased the *Pella Times* from Granville Warren and consolidated the two papers, which he conducted for four years, when he sold the plant and good will to A. P. Heald. Mr. Heald published the paper for two years, when he disbanded the project, and one year later Mr. Stout started a job printing plant. Those who held the paper on the *Advertiser* plant wanted to dispose of it very badly. He decided that if it was possible to secure the *Blade*, which was being published at that time, that he would take both plants and consolidate them into one English speaking newspaper. The deal was consummated by Mr. H. Neyenesch disposing of the *Blade* and *Weekblad* to the new project. At that time the Jansma Brothers had started a new Dutch paper called the *Nieuws Blad*. When the deal was made with Mr. Neyenesch, this firm purchased the subscription list of the *Weekblad* and changed the name of the paper to *The Pella's Weekblad*, taking over the old name. This was in 1903. In 1905 Rev. R. R. Sadler purchased the *Chronicle*. In 1909 Mr. Stout started in the job printing business again and in 1906 he started the *Booster Press*. Pella has three newspapers, the *Booster Press*, the *Weekblad* and *Chronicle*, two of which are printed in the English language, the other in the Holland language.

#### PELLA'S WEEKBLAD

*Pella's Weekblad* has a large and representative circulation among the residents of Iowa and adjoining states who are of Dutch birth or ancestry, and is one of the leading papers in the Middle-West, printed in the Dutch language.

As already stated above, Mr. Neyenesch edited this paper, with the exception of a short interval, from 1870 up to October 11, 1901. He then sold the subscription list to Jansma Brothers, who were the publishers of the *Nieuwsblad*, which they had established on the 10th of February, 1899. On the 11th of October, 1901, they combined the two papers, retaining the name of *Pella's Weekblad*, as that was the older and better known publication. On the 28th of February, 1902, John Jansma died and his brother James continued to publish the paper until 1904,

in which year H. F. Johnson purchased a half interest. On New Year's day, 1909, Mr. Johnson and H. L. Boland bought James Jansma's interest in the paper. Since then Mr. Johnson has disposed of his interest to Dan Dieleman, who, with Mr. Boland, are the present owners.

#### COMMITTEES FOR PELLA'S SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

##### *General Chairman—*

M. D. McWilliams.

##### *General Committee—*

J. G. Sybenga, M. J. Hoffman, J. H. Cochrane, H. P. Van Gorp, F. M. Frush, R. H. Van Gorp, M. C. Slob, C. H. Wormhoudt, F. C. Warner, Y. T. Van Niewaal, W. H. Fowler, Mrs. J. C. Mitten, James Verhey, N. J. Gesman, H. Paul Scholte, F. R. Gambell, S. Bert Baron.

##### *General Program Committee—*

Music Committee—J. G. Sybenga, Chairman; A. P. Kuyper, Mrs. T. H. Liggett.  
 Speakers' Committee—M. J. Hoffman, Chairman; F. R. Gambell.  
 Church Affairs Committee—Dean H. W. Pietenpol, Chairman; Rev. M. E. Hayes, Rev. A. C. Droz, Rev. J. de Haan, Rev. H. Walkotten, Rev. G. Hankamp, Rev. J. Wesselink, Rev. H. M. Bruins.  
 Pageant and Home Talent—Prof. F. M. Frush, Chairman; Prof. Geo. F. Sadler.  
 Athletic Committee—M. D. McWilliams, Chairman; Geo. Lankelma.  
 Special Light Entertainment, Lyceum, Fireworks—Jas. Cochrane, Chairman; H. P. Van Gorp.  
 Pioneer History and Relics—N. J. Gesman, Chairman; Mrs. H. P. Scholte.  
 Concession Committee—F. R. Gambell, Chairman; Dr. J. C. Mitten.

##### *Finance Committee—*

City—M. C. Slob, Chairman; Herman Van Zante, F. Lecocq.  
 Rural—Gary Vogelaar, J. T. Van Zante, C. Dieleman, S. B. Baron, Treasurer.

##### *Parade Committee—*

General—F. C. Warner, Chairman; Dr. T. G. Fultz, Ed Van Zante.  
 Floats—Geo. Heeren, Dick den Adel, R. A. Awtry.

##### *Property Committee—*

Seating and Stands—James Verhey, Chairman; Chas. Lautenbach.  
 Auto Parking—Earl Black, A. B. Van Houweling.  
 Toilets and Fountains—Clarence Van Vark, Wm. Schreiner.  
 Special Lighting—P. M. Van Gorp, Gerrit Vanden Berg, I. O. Gaass.

##### *Decoration Committee—*

H. Paul Scholte, Chairman; A. B. Wormhoudt, Martin de Jong.

##### *Publicity Committee—*

Y. T. Van Niewaal, Chairman; W. H. Fowler, Martin Paardekooper.

##### *Public Safety Committee—*

C. H. Wormhoudt, Chairman; H. J. Vanden Berg.

##### *Reception and Lodging Committee—*

Ladies' Federated Club, Mrs. J. C. Mitten, Chairman.

##### *Stenographer for Committees—*

Hugo W. Kuyper.

## In Memoriam

Daughters of Pella, living in your beautiful modern homes, equipped with all the comforts and conveniences of this wonderful twentieth century, be happy in the blessings you enjoy. But do not fail sometimes to give a kindly, grateful thought to your mothers and grandmothers who never had these advantages, yet who bore their toilsome lives cheerfully that you might occupy a higher plane and enjoy greater opportunities than anything they asked for themselves.

Sons of Pella, as you drive your luxurious limousines, that will carry you from here to Des Moines, without bump or jar, in less time than your fathers could drive to the nearest village, take time occasionally to remember with gratitude those hard-working, self-denying fathers, who were glad to drive an ox team, riding on a board laid across the wagon box, to make and save the money that would secure for you the education and advantages to fit you for better things.

We cannot pay the debt we owe; but let us resolve to do what we can to preserve the memories and perpetuate the deeds of those who sowed in toil and privation, that we might reap in ease and comfort. We can never discharge the debt but we can acknowledge it by giving all honor to our pioneer forebears, than whom no better men and women ever went into the wilderness to hew out, for their children and their children's children, homes and schools, churches and civilization, such as no other age or country ever achieved.

And even in greater measure let us love the land and uphold the government, that in the day of poverty and persecution offered to the weary emigrants from beyond the sea a safe refuge, where they could worship the God of their fathers, according to the dictates of their conscience, unhindered and unafraid; and where, protected by the flag that guarantees to the humblest citizen full equality and justice before the law, they achieved a degree of prosperity that exceeded their fondest hopes, and that has few, if any, parallels in the history of humanity.

And when we have rendered our just meed of gratitude to our fathers and to the land in which they found a safe and bountiful abiding place, let us remember with reverent hearts the God in whom the emigrants of 1847 put their trust. Surely His guiding hand is plainly manifest in all the history of those days of toil and struggle, and in equal measure in the better days that followed. No community in this great land has more reason to say with the Psalmist: "Bless the Lord O my soul, and forget not all His benefits."

## Retrospect

The humble cabins of our fathers and mothers are gone; built of logs and chinked with mud though they were, yet home was there with all its sacred and hallowed associations.

Gone, too, the well sweep and the "old oaken bucket;" the spinning wheel and the open hearth; gone the latch string that in the pioneer days always hung outside. Gone and forgotten the husking bee and the spelling match, the quilting bee and the backwoods fiddler. Gone the wild turkey and the timid deer; the prowling wolf whose weird howl at night caused the children to draw closer round the hearth fire.

Gone the ox team and the flail, the candlestick and the cider press. Gone the poke bonnet and the hoop skirts worn by our mothers, than whom no braver, kindlier, truer women ever trod the wilderness of America.

Gone the Uncle Joe's and the Aunt Betsey's, with their big, kind, neighborly hearts; often hidden under a gruff exterior, but always ready in the hour of need to help a neighbor; whether it was at a barn-raising or when sickness and death invaded the cabin home. Gone the yarbs that grandmother used to gather in the forest; to be administered without fear or favor, to every member of the family when spring fever and ague were abroad in the land.

Gone the camp meeting and the circuit rider; those rugged and sometimes uncultured men of God, but filled with the spirit of Pentecost, who did not count it hardship to ride the trackless forest for days, to sleep under the open heavens, to ford swollen streams, to face the danger of wild beasts and still wilder and more dangerous Indians, in order to bring the message of God's love to the scattered pioneers in their humble cabins, or to comfort the grief-stricken mother at the bedside of her dying child.

Pioneer days and pioneer fathers and mothers, we, your decendants, salute you! We who reap in ease and comfort where you sowed in poverty and toil, stand today with uncovered heads and reverent hearts, where you so bravely struggled and labored and sacrificed, that your children might enjoy a better and broader life.

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap;  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."  
"Requiescat in pace."



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