

Iowa Governors

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feel differently when the cold steel of a hundred bayonets is passing through your hearts." This *hifalutin* and his coolness seemed to have some effect, for Henderson disappeared, and the crowd, being instructed by Woodbury and Dr. Glick, began to cry out for Judge Smith's blood. Horror stricken at this dramatic managing, the judge caught Rice by the buttons of his coat and begged to be taken to his father-in-law's house, Rev. Mr. Babcock, a Methodist clergyman. The crowd hooted at him as he went, all being arranged before hand; and with a great show of secrecy and apprehension, the judge was hustled into a buggy and driven down to Mr. Babcock's without further delay. In the course of the night, feeling anxious about his situation, as Charles I. before his death, sent for his family to console with him on the chances of his sudden taking off. Mrs. Smith would not trust herself "among the villians," she said, although the escort was her own father. Mr. Babcock, being a Marshalltown man, was hated so intensely by the Marietta people that in going to and fro he was insulted at every step. *Decayed* eggs and rubbish were thrown at his reverend head, without mercy, several times, and to add to his discomfort, the gossips repeated wonderful tales impugning his veracity as he made his different journeys back and forth to Marietta.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IOWA GOVERNORS.

IN response to a Missouri subscriber's request to record the names of the governors of Iowa, from the beginning of civil government in her borders to the present time, in the order in which they served, we may say, by way of introduction, that, before the organization of the territorial government of Iowa, in 1838, the acres now called Iowa formed an integral part of the territory of Wisconsin, the governor of which was Henry Dodge (father of Gen. A. C. Dodge), who was afterwards United States senator from Wisconsin, and who re-

ceived his appointment as Governor of the territory of Wisconsin from President Jackson, in 1836.

When Iowa was erected into a separate territory, in 1838, Robert Lucas was appointed governor of the new territory, by President Van Buren. He was succeeded early in 1841, by John Chambers, who received his appointment from President Harrison, and served four years, and until succeeded by James Clark, appointed by President Polk, in the spring of 1845, who held the office till December 31, 1846, when the state government went into operation, with Ansel Briggs as governor, who served as such till December, 1850,—one term, the terms of office of the governors under our former constitution being for four years. Briggs was succeeded by Stephen Hempstead, who served one term, ending December, 1854. Next came James W. Grimes, who served as governor from December, 1854, to January, 1858. During this official term was adopted the present constitution, which reduced the term of governor from four to two years, making it begin on the second Monday in January of the even years, and shortening, by about one year, Grimes's gubernatorial career, which came to a close in January, 1858. Ralph P. Lowe was the first governor elected under the present constitution, and served one term, ending January, 1860. Lowe was succeeded by Samuel J. Kirkwood, who was the first executive of Iowa honored by a re-election, an innovation which has thus far been continued to his successors. Kirkwood's second term closed in January, 1864, and he was followed by Wm. M. Stone, who also served as Governor two terms, ending January, 1868, to be succeeded by the present executive, Samuel Merrill, whose second term will end in January, 1872.

Thus it will be seen that Iowa, since she became a separate territory, has had ten executives — three territorial governors, acting during a period of seven years and a half, ending December 31, 1846; three state governors under the "Old Constitution," acting during a period of eleven years, ending January, 1858; and four state governors under the present constitution, acting during a period of fourteen years, to be completed January, 1872.

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