Character of Keokuk

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much easier to comprehend. It is practical, and its illustrations are visible everywhere. We know by observation in teaching, that children of eleven and twelve years old and upward will take very kindly to entomology. Now another problem arises, "What text-book shall be used?" This is a hard question to answer, we are free to admit. We do not know of any book published at present that quite reaches our ideal of a text-book for common schools.

Most of the books are too hard for beginners, and are not arranged in chapters suitable for lessons. But should this great State of Iowa, with her 11,444 public schools, say through her Legislature, that after the first day of January, 1884, entomology should become one of the branches studied in our public schools, then the book agents would be prepared to supply the demand with a full line of suitable books, for in the education of the masses lies the prosperity of our nation.

CHARACTER OF KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, December 25, 1864.

Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe—My Dear Sir:—As you inquire only about Keokuk, I shall not speak of others, as I infer you are posted in regard to them.

The meaning of the name "Keokuk," is Watchful Fox. He was not prince or chief when a child, i.e., he was not an hereditary chief, like Wa-pel-lo, Ap-pa-noose, and others.

At the termination of what is called the Black Hawk war, the United States Government, unjustly, as I have ever contended, made Keokuk the head chief of the nation.

Keokuk, previous to this, was the orator of the nation, and he was indeed an orator—the Daniel Webster of his nation. And that great statesman remarked, after listening to a speech by Keokuk in Washington, that he (Keokuk) was the finest orator he ever heard speak.

I think I never heard a more impressive speaker than he. His address was commanding, his carriage exceedingly dignified and graceful.

But his name is significant—he was a wily, a Watchful,
Fox. He was like Van Buren, cunning and polite. So that he was well provided for, he gave himself little care for his people. He was unpopular with his nation; had never but a small band about him. It was only that the United States Government, in its sovereign power, recognized him chief, that he was enabled to exercise any influence—less influence than when he was the orator, because the other chiefs and the people thought injustice had been done them.

Keokuk was a dissolute man and a drunkard. He always had a plurality of wives.

I only speak of Keokuk from personal knowledge. I knew him intimately. He often ate at my table with my self and family, as did the other chiefs.

I have a word to say for Black Hawk. He was one of the most abused man and the most honest man I ever knew. He was loyal to his people—he loved them, and was by them beloved. He had a fine family, never but one wife. He died a broken-hearted man. I should add that Keokuk was a stout-built man—I should judge that he weighed from one hundred and eighty to two hundred pounds, and that he was about five feet eight inches tall.

I have been here twenty-eight years. Time does indeed fly.

D. W. Kilbourne.

REMARKS OF REV. SAMUEL STORRS HOWE,
AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN NOVEMBER, 1868—NOW A MATTER OF HISTORY.

The public meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Iowa, being thrown open for remarks, by the President, with the request that any one would make encouraging suggestions, Mr. Howe arose and said:

I do not know, Mr. President, but I ought to apologize for rising to speak first; yet, as the minister longest resident in town, present at this meeting, I will venture a few remarks.

It is no child's play to do Christian work in Iowa City. It is the hardest field I ever wrought in. I do not know as to the new-comers in this city; but the old settlers are like the rocks in our quarries, that have to be blasted out.

Indeed, this, like every other place, has its type, as disease has in
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