Transportation In Iowa [Southern Route; To the Traveling Community; Four Dollars Reward]

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TRANSPORTATION IN IOWA

SOUTHERN ROUTE

Eddyville is the principal crossing place of the Southern road—emigrants would do well to lay in their supplies here as there are some five or six large stores, flouring mills, &c.; to Clark's Point, 13 miles, to Prathers, 12 miles; to Chariton Point, 13 miles, center of Lucas county, to Watson's 20 miles; to Pisgah, 40 miles; to Ferrin's Ferry at the junction of the northern and southern roads, 60 miles. The distance from Iowa City to St. Francis can be traveled in 12 days with good ox teams. From Eddyville, in 14 days.

CLARK, TOWNSEND, WHEELING & CO.

St. Francis, July, 1849.

—Andrew, Ia. Western Democrat, Nov. 23, 1849, p. 4, col. 5

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY

The undersigned begs leave to inform the traveling Community in general, and the California and Oregon Emigrants in particular, that he keeps the ferry at Eddyville, Iowa, owned by the Eddyville Ferry Company, where he will be at all times with a good boat and fixtures to accommodate travelers and hopes to have a good share of the public patronage.

Eddyville, July 11, 1849.

S. ROBERTS.

The above is decidedly one of the best Ferries on the Desmoines river, and on the best route to the Bluffs for all southern emigrants.

Ed. Dem.

—Andrew, Ia. Western Democrat, Nov. 23, 1849, p. 4, col. 5

Monterey, Oct. 1, 1849

Messrs. Greely & McElrath:

Washing is still $8.00 a dozen, and the consequence is, large quantities of soiled linen are sent to our antipodes (China) to be purified,—and the practice is now becoming general—San Francisco is, in fact, more metropolitan in its character than any other port in the world. A vessel just in from Canton brought 250 doz. which were sent out a few months ago; another from the Sandwich Island brought 100 doz. Its trade with all parts of the Pacific is rapidly increasing.

—Andrew, Ia. Western Democrat, Nov. 23, 1849, p. 4, col. 5

It is not this old way so much as the hopes and hearts, the homes and happiness it bore to and from the West that we should note. It is not only not the Mormon nor even his route itself so
much as that living, pushing, throbbing, singing, swearing, moving line of humanity squirming across our state from 1847 to 1867, that I have sought to visualize. It is that there shall be added to the common heritage of our state’s traditions of valor, of honor and of zeal, also that of the semblance of a crusade for home and wealth; of the once existent mild, wild horde that melted away into the Railroad era without leaving in our song or story its tavern terms or campfire tales; its homesseeking and homesick impulses; its tough fibred standards; its throes of anxiety and thrills of achievement.

The greater, more tragic era of the Civil War deposited its relics and recollections upon the last of the old Wagon days in Iowa. The railroad relegated the customs and the language of the long wagon journey. The automobile retrieved the cross-country tour without restoring its route or poetry. The recent war annihilated all the other thoughts and throbs. But may not these markers serve forever at least as texts on which our children shall preach sermons of that almost lost and quite romantic age?

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

Taken from me the subscriber (living in Salem) on Friday the 14th instant, a light grey mare, about seven years old and thirteen or fourteen hands high, with her mane and tail cropt, and is natural to a hand gallop, had on russet saddle and housing: the man who took her called himself Kent, he appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, was dressed in a cloth coloured coat, blue jacket, and a pair of deer skin breeches, grey hose and leather strings in his shoes. Whoever will take up and secure said man and mare, or either, so that the subscriber may have them, shall be paid the above reward with all necessary charges.

BENJAMIN COATS.

—from The Boston Chronicle, July 4, 1768. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)