

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



1117

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District  
other names/site number Hugh B. and Mary H. Swan Farmstead, Springdale Stock Farm, 13HN443 Camp Harlan

### 2. Location

street & number 2260 Hickory Avenue N/A not for publication  
city or town Mount Pleasant x vicinity  
state Iowa code IA county Henry code 087 zip code 52641

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this x nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property x meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
    national x statewide x local  
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 11/14/2012  
DISAPO **STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register  
    determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register  
    other (explain:)  
[Signature] 1-2-13  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	4	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
0	0	structure
1	0	object
4	4	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE / military facility

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

RECREATION AND CULTURE / monument/marker

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

RECREATION AND CULTURE / monument/marker

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Limestone

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:



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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is located about one-and-one-half mile northwest of downtown Mount Pleasant, the county seat of Henry County (Figure 3). The property is nominated under Criterion A for its association with the local Civil War rendezvous camp and under Criterion C for the significant architecture of the springhouse. It is located about one-half mile northwest of the core residential development, with some more recent housing and scattered industrial development in the vicinity located to the south along the railroad and Courtland Street (originally Mount Pleasant – Fairfield Road). The setting of the property is rural and agricultural, with vistas from the high points on the property and limited views from within the lower areas of the property. The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District includes two contributing buildings, one contributing site, one contributing object, and four non-contributing buildings. The house and springhouse appear to have been constructed around 1854 by Hugh B. and Mary Swan, and both buildings are counted as contributing to the property. The house sits on a high point, facing south though accessed by a drive from Hickory Avenue on the west. It is a two-story, three bay, brick house with a one-story brick rear section enlarged by adding a frame second story in the 1930s. The brick springhouse is set within a low area to the north (rear) of the house on the side of a hill, and the surrounding farm property is the extent of the visible setting from the springhouse. The spring continues to run through the center of the lower level of the springhouse, which is divided into an open room and a closed room likely historically used for cold storage. The spring exits the north end of the springhouse, running northwest along the side of the hill, eventually connecting with the creek that bisects the property in a generally east-west direction. The upper level of the springhouse is accessed from the top of the hill and consists of a single room with a wood floor. Four frame support buildings – a garage, machine shed, and two small poultry houses – sit within the immediate vicinity of the house and springhouse and within the National Register boundary. They appear to date to the 1930s and are counted as non-contributing. A large c.1880s barn and additional 1930s/1940s outbuildings sit on the north side of the creek, outside of the National Register boundary. The brick springhouse is documented to have been used by soldiers at the Civil War rendezvous camp located on the Swan farm. The site of the Civil War rendezvous camp, functioning as Camp Harlan from September 1861 to February 1862 and then Camp McKean from August 1862 to November 1862, sits to the southeast of the house and springhouse, across a low area to a higher plateau on the property. The camp burned in November 1862. This entire area remains open, and it may include the actual boundaries of the camp as well as some surrounding land. Intensive archaeology survey work has not been completed at this time, though preliminary field probes have found artifacts throughout this area. The area has been noted as having strong archeological potential due to the lack of later construction and major disturbance. This area is counted as a contributing site. Approximately 1,100 feet to the south-southwest of the house, at the southwest corner of the property and corner of Courtland Street and Hickory Avenue, is a large stone boulder with a bronze plaque placed to commemorate Camp Harlan by the Daughters of Union Veterans in 1930. A bronze sign on a pole has been added to either side of the marker in 2006 and 2011, and a metal flagpole stands behind the marker. An iron fence extends along the north and east sides of the commemoration area, distinguishing it from the remainder of the farm. The 1930 marker is counted as a contributing object, and the other objects have not been tabulated.

## Narrative Description

The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District consists of several resources that date to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and an object commemorating this history placed on the property in 1930, including two contributing buildings, one contributing site, and one contributing object (Figure 4). The current boundary of the farm property has changed little from the boundary of the farm property in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The topography of the property is rugged in areas, as typically found along a creek such as the one that bisects the property in an east-west manner. Approximately 72 acres are found to the south of the creek and 68 acres to the north of the creek within the current 140-acre farm. The edges of the south half are well-defined historically, following roads on the west (Hickory Avenue) and south (Courtland Street) and following the historic property boundary about 325 feet west of the mid-section line of Section 5 on the east. The National Register boundary follows these west, south, and east property lines and then extends roughly along the north bank of the meandering creek for the north boundary. This section of the farm encompasses the resources and areas of activity for the significance under Criterion A related to the Civil War rendezvous camp (Camp Harlan/McKean) from 1861 to 1862. The topography is hilly along the north third of this area, leading down to the creek (noted to be used for bathing by soldiers at camp). Dry creek beds run north to the creek through the west third and east quarter of this portion of the property, resulting in hillier topography through these areas as well. An approximately 17-acre, nearly square, flat field is found near the center to the east half of this area, and this is the section noted to have the barracks, stables, officer/staff quarters, and parade ground for the Civil War rendezvous camp. This area remains open, and historic aerial photographs confirm that it has primarily been used for grazing by cattle throughout most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The dry creek bed to the west separates this field from the house and springhouse. Historical accounts, supported by names etched on the interior, note that the springhouse was used by soldiers for obtaining drinking water. Thus, activities of the camp extended across this dry creek bed to the west, at least for this purpose. The springhouse is visible from the west edge of the camp area and vice versa. Another flat, more elongated six-acre field is located south of the house to Courtland Street on the south. In the southwest corner of this area, northeast of the intersection of the two roads, is the 1930 commemorative marker of the Civil War rendezvous camp, a boulder with a bronze plaque. The two more recent bronze markers flank the original marker. From this corner, the house is visible as well as the site of the buildings associated with the camp. The north half of the current farm property is generally open as well, with some trees. The area immediately north of the creek includes a 1880s barn and several 1930s/40s frame agricultural outbuildings. The northern portion of the farm property includes a smaller parcel associated with a 1997 house and a recently created large lake. The setting of the property in other directions is primarily rural and agricultural, with the handful of industrial and residential buildings along Courtland Avenue to the south. The Mount Pleasant Golf and Country Club, dating to 1928, is located across Hickory Avenue to the west of the south portion of the farm property.

The Hugh B. and Mary Swan House is located about 1,100 feet north of Courtland Street (historically Mount Pleasant - Fairfield Road) and faces this road to the south rather than Hickory Avenue about 175 feet to the west. It seems probable that the slightly angled Hickory Avenue may have originally been a drive to the Swans' house, soon becoming a road between two properties (by the 1870 county atlas). This is further supported by several transfers of land between Hugh B. Swan and his neighbors to the west and north from the 1850s through the early 1860s as property boundaries and roads in Sections 5 and 6 were becoming solidified. The two-story, three-bay, brick house appears to have been constructed around 1854 with Greek Revival and Italianate influences. The single-door entry with sidelights and a transom window is set in the left (west) bay of the façade. A wide stone lintel spans the opening. The first and second story windows on the façade and sides also have flat stone lintels and sills. The first story windows retain historic six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows. The second story windows have replacement vinyl sashes in the same style that fill the entire opening. Originally, the one-story brick rear section served as a kitchen wing. The house in this form appears to have served the needs of the Swan family until they sold it in 1902. The frame second story addition on the rear section appears to have been constructed around 1930 when Ben and Martha Seeley acquired the property and moved to the farm, which had been bought and used as a stock farm by his parents who lived in Mount Pleasant. The wood front porch with square columns also appears to date to this time. The interior of the house includes the original stairs, several original four-panel wood doors, and original wood

trim. The trim of the windows and doors within the hall and main front parlor follow the typical Greek Revival style of wide flute trim with shoulders. The window and door trim in the rooms to the rear of the parlor and on the second story is simpler, flat, wide wood trim. The house is contemporary to the use of the property for the Civil War rendezvous camp, and it is counted as contributing under Criterion A to the property. Unconfirmed local lore states that the house may have been used by officers at Camp Harlan. If so, it would have likely been immediately after the rendezvous camp had been established prior to the completion of the officer quarters across from the barracks. More likely, the officers, such as local Colonel Asbury B. Porter, stayed at home in this period. Hugh B. Swan, however, likely did host meetings in the house with the officers or persons related to the camp in regards to any lease negotiations for the use of a portion of his property or social visits during the time of the use of his property.

The gable-roof springhouse contributes to the historical significance of the property under Criterion A as well as possessing architectural significance on its own under Criterion C (Figures 5, 6). Though the symmetrical elevations, windows, and frieze suggest some Greek Revival influence similar to the house, the overall appearance is vernacular. The masonry construction and details indicate that the springhouse was built by a master mason, likely the same person who built the house. The springhouse measures roughly 13 feet by 19 feet, and it consists of a lower level constructed of limestone and an upper level constructed of brick. The springhouse is banked into the hillside at the head of the spring. The brick construction is laid in a common bond pattern, with seven stringers to one header row. Bricks are standard dimension, either fired on site or more likely from the brick yard in Mount Pleasant. The limestone walls of the lower level are two feet thick. The limestone may have been quarried from the quarry to the west of the property in Section 6 (Ingalls 2009: 5). Limestone was used for the sills of the entries and windows, and the largest limestone slabs were used for the floor of the lower level. The springhouse is oriented toward the gable side on the south, built on the upper portion of the hillside. The centered wood door on this south side accesses the upper level of the springhouse, and it is the side most visible from the house to the south. The gables on the north and south have wide wood eave boards, which continue along the eaves on the east and west sides as well. The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney is found on the north gable end.

Limestone was also used for steps down the hill and a small retaining wall immediately to the east of the springhouse to access the lower level. The entry to the lower level is a wide opening in the left (south) lower half of the east elevation. A small "window" is located in the right (north) half, with a large stone sill and a stone lintel that interrupts a course of the upper brick. The "window" does not appear to have had a sash but instead a screen on the exterior and a wood panel/shutter on the interior that swung open. The brick upper wall has a six-over-six-light double-hung window roughly centered on the east elevation. The window has a stone sill that extends well beyond the sides of the window. These features are roughly repeated on the west elevation. The small lower "window" is offset to the north, within the taller portion of the limestone wall. Unlike the other window, a course of rowlock extends across the top of the stone sill. The six-over-six-light double-hung window is roughly centered on the upper brick wall, and it also has a stone still that extends well beyond the sides of the window. Wood boards to reinforce the brick and tie-rods are located to the south of the window. The north elevation of the springhouse stands as a full two-story height. No openings are found in the upper brick wall. A small lower window is roughly centered on the lower limestone wall, with a stone lintel that protrudes into the lower courses of brick similar to the other two lower level windows. The outlet for the spring is centered at the base of the stone wall, and the round bowl carved into a stone slab is set slightly out from the stone foundation. The spring overflows the bowl and runs through rough ground generally north out from the base of the hillside and then veers west-northwest and eventually feeds into the creek that bisects the property. The spring is used to fill a concrete trough about 55 feet to the south. The concrete trough has a May 27, 1940 date etched in the concrete. Water from the spring was also historically piped to a similar concrete watering trough to the north of the creek by the barn. Underground pipe laid from the springhouse to the house continues to supply water for the current residents.

The lower level of the springhouse is entered through the large opening on the south half of the east elevation (Figure 7). The lower level is divided into two spaces, the open spring room and a closed room, likely cold storage or a milk room. A brick wall with a wood door divides the two spaces. The entry to the open spring



room is approximately 4'10" wide and 5'8" tall, placed directly next to the southeast corner of the stone lower level of the east elevation. The wood header is a hewn 6" by 9" beam. The joists for the floor above are likewise hewn beams. Large limestone slabs were utilized for the floor of the lower level. A deep bowl is placed in the floor at the point of inlet for the spring at the base of the north stone wall. A narrow trough then runs through the center of the spring room to the milk room. A recessed arch niche is found in the stone wall at this point, and an inset stone shelf is found on either side near the top of the niche. A large stone was utilized as the arch header. On this stone are the majority of the carvings of names and initials, some of which have been positively identified as associated with people enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry or the 25<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry. Research by the local Civil War Centennial Commission also found that some initials and names of local residents had been added at a later date. The milk room has had some alterations in the past few years. The supply of water to the house runs from this room, and an electric pump has been installed over the trough in this area. Insulation boards also have been installed on the walls and ceiling to maintain a warmer temperature in this space and insure that the water supply for the house does not freeze. The window/opening on each wall has been covered by this material on the interior, though their location appears to be roughly centered on each side of the milk room. The three windows and doors would have provided ventilation on all sides of the room. It appears that the recent materials could be removed to return the room to its original condition with little lasting impact.

The upper level of the springhouse is accessed from the door at ground level in the brick wall of the south gable end that rests into the hillside (Figure 8). This space is open without any division. The wide wood hewn floor boards vary in width from eight to ten inches. The brick chimney in the north wall is slightly cantilevered at the gable peak of the wall. An opening for a stove pipe is visible on the interior. The use of a cast iron Franklin stove instead of a fireplace is typical of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in Iowa (Ingalls 2009: 4). Though a wood mantel has been placed on this wall, this mantel is a later 20<sup>th</sup> century addition to the space, not original. The windows on the east and west sides are across from each other and provide light from both directions. The rafters are exposed, and there is some indication that a loft or cross beams might have existing at one point. While it was likely used as an outdoor work space, perhaps functioning as a summer kitchen, there is no evidence that it has been used as a smokehouse.

In the area near the house and springhouse, there are four outbuildings associated with 20<sup>th</sup> century activities of the farm (Figure 5). These four outbuildings are counted as non-contributing to the property. Immediately east of the house is a banked two-level frame shed-roof garage (roughly 22 by 28 feet), believed to date to the 1920s or 1930s. The frame upper level is clad in wide wood horizontal siding, and the foundation / lower level is tile block construction. Two vehicular openings are found on the east side in the lower level, and two vehicular openings are found on the west side facing the house and drive. Due to the steep slope in this location, both sets of openings are at ground level on their respective sides. A gable-roof machine shed (roughly 20 by 30 feet) is located across the drive to the east from the garage, believed to date to the 1950s. It has a large opening in the south gable end. It is clad in vertical wood siding, and it has a standing-seam metal roof. A well-maintained poultry house (roughly 12 by 20 feet) sits to the northwest of the house, believed to date to the 1920s or 1930s. It is oriented with gables and entries facing west and east, and it has three two-over-two-light double-hung windows on the south side. It is clad in horizontal wood siding with a beveled edge, and it sits on a poured concrete foundation. Exposed rafter tails are found along the eaves on the north and south sides. A partially collapsed poultry house is located north of the house, between the first poultry house and the springhouse. It has the same features and general design as the first poultry house, but it has not been maintained. The roof and features are deteriorated, and the building is leaning.

Additional agricultural outbuildings sit on the north side of the creek that bisects this property. With the creek providing the north boundary for the nominated portion of the property, these buildings fall outside of the boundary. The oldest building appears to be the large bank barn (roughly 46 by 60 feet) on the north hillside rising up from the creek. Though the lower portion of the barn appears to have some timber that may date to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the overall construction of the barn appears to date to the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A tornado hit this section of Henry County in June 1882, with the newspaper noting that "H.B. Swan's large barn [was] blown down," among other damage to farms and buildings in Mount Pleasant ("Terrible

Tornado!" *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, June 22, 1882, 3). On October 12, 1882, the *Free Press* reported that Hugh Swan was building a 44 by 60 foot barn with basement in place of the destroyed barn (*Mount Pleasant Free Press*, October 12, 1882, 3). Thus, the current barn appears to be this barn, which may have been built on the same site or reusing timbers from the destroyed barn. A small frame crib sits to the southeast of the barn and may be earlier as well. Two frame loafing sheds and a smaller shed from the 1950s are also found in this area east-southeast of the barn.

The topography to the east of the house and machine shed is hillier, sloping down to dry creek bed and then back up to a fenceline along the flat field in the southeast portion of the property. While a few trees are found through this area, it is generally open, providing visual lines across the lower area to the hills on either side. This approximately 17-acre, nearly square, flat, open field is the section of the Swan farm noted to have had the barracks, stables, officer/staff quarters, and parade ground for the Civil War rendezvous camp. It is counted as a contributing site under Criterion A to the significance of the property. The buildings burned accidentally immediately after the departure of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry in November 1862, and any remaining materials and property were then sold by the government. Thus, no standing resources associated with the camp have been found on the property for nearly 150 years. The location of the Civil War rendezvous camp, initially Camp Harlan in 1861-62 and renamed Camp McKean in fall 1862, is known to have been on the Swan farm per sources written within a decade after the Civil War (Hair 1865: 208, Thompson and Everts 1870: 6). This location is further confirmed through the anniversary celebrations and annual events by Daughters of the Union Veterans over the following century. Thus, while many locations of Civil War rendezvous camps in Iowa are approximate, this location within the Swan farm is well-documented. The portion of the farm used for the camp has been further assessed through research. The 1893 history of the Fourth Cavalry notes: "Excellent water was supplied from Swan's Spring, a famous spring near the Swan farm-house, just beyond the northwest corner of the camp-ground" (Scott 1893: 5). In looking at the Swan property to the southeast of the springhouse, the topography for the number of buildings described limits the location to this open, relatively flat field. Amateur archeology efforts and preliminary professional probes over the last half century have uncovered various artifacts that confirm this site as the location within the farm property. These artifacts include square nails used for barracks, pistol balls, period coins, and buttons, and the current owner, Dorothy Huene, has this small collection. Intensive level archeological work has not been completed to further assess the locations of buildings or exact boundaries of the camp. Further archeological assessment would be required for full evaluation of the property under Criterion D. Use of the Swan property is known to have extended outside the precise boundaries of the camp, as men are noted as drawing water from the springhouse and bathing in the creek. Hillside likely also provided practice grounds for shooting and/or horse maneuvers.

The commemorative activities for the Civil War rendezvous camp have been focused at the southwest corner of the farm property, which is the northeast corner of the intersection of Courtland Street (old Mount Pleasant – Fairfield Road) and Hickory Ave. This corner is partially enclosed by an iron fence on two sides. The large boulder was placed as a marker for Camp Harlan by Belle Coddington Tent No. 34, Daughters of Union Veterans, on June 8, 1930. The plaque on the boulder reads: "This marks the site of Camp Harlan used as a training camp by the 4<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cavalry and the 25<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry during the Civil War." A flagpole was erected behind boulder in 1930 as well, which was replaced with the current flagpole in 2005. On May 29, 2006, a bronze historical marker on a pole was placed to the right of the original marker to provide additional history on Camp Harlan. On May 28, 2011, a similar bronze historical marker on a pole was placed to the left of the original marker to provide additional history on Medal of Honor recipients from the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The original large boulder marker has been tabulated as a contributing object to the significance of the property under Criterion A. The other features on this corner have not been tabulated.

The overall integrity of the Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is good. Both retain their integrity of location and setting. While development has approached the farm, the overall character of the area is rural, open land. The setting immediately around the springhouse remains agricultural, with views limited to the interior of the farm property due to its location at a base of a hillside. Few modern intrusions are visible from the house or site of the Civil War rendezvous camp. The current south, east, and west boundaries of the

property appear to be identical to the 1860s, maintaining the character of the property and camp site. Development has not occurred on the camp site, and it remains as an open field as it has been for nearly 150 years. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of the property remains good. The overall design of the original house is easily discernible, albeit with the later second story and garage rear additions. The design, materials, and workmanship of the springhouse are intact, including its key features that make it unmistakable as a springhouse. The springhouse retains its location over the spring and bowls/trough associated with the spring running through it. Likewise, the integrity of the 1930 marker at the corner of the property commemorating the Civil War activities on the property is excellent. The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District retains more than sufficient integrity to convey its significance.



**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Military
- Architecture

**Period of Significance**

- circa 1854
- 1861-1862
- 1930

**Significant Dates**

- circa 1854
- 1861
- 1862
- 1930

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance includes three periods related to the significant history of the property. The first period is circa 1854, the construction of the springhouse significant under Criterion C. The second spans from 1861 to 1862, the period that the east half of the property and springhouse were used as part of the only Civil War rendezvous camp in Henry County, first named Camp Harlan and then Camp McKean, significant under Criterion A. The third period is 1930, the culmination of the early commemorative events related to the only Civil War rendezvous camp activities by the placement of a large marker by the local chapter of the Daughters of Union Veterans. The four significant dates includes the construction of the springhouse around 1854,

designation and initial use of Camp Harlan in 1861, designation and use of Camp McKean (in the same location and buildings as Camp Harlan) in 1862, and placement of the large boulder marker commemorating the Civil War rendezvous camp, specifically Camp Harlan, in 1930 by the Daughters of Union Veterans.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance**

**Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is nominated under Criterion A at a statewide level of significance for its role as a Civil War rendezvous camp in Henry County, known first as Camp Harlan (September 1861 to February 1862) for the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and later as Camp McKean for the 25<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry (August 1862 to November 1862), and under Criterion C at a local level of significance for the significant architecture of the springhouse built around 1854. Hugh B. and Mary H. Swan, who moved here from Pennsylvania, constructed the banked brick springhouse with a stone lower level likely at the same time that they built the two-story brick house on the property around 1854. The style and construction of the two-level, gable-roof springhouse are similar to those found in Pennsylvania and the surrounding area. It is the only identified extant brick springhouse to date in southeast Iowa, and it is one of two identified in Iowa. The springhouse is in fair condition, maintained for over 150 years due to its association with Camp Harlan. Water from the springhouse was utilized by soldiers in camp, and names/initials remain etched in the stones above the inlet for the spring. A portion of the Swan Farm was utilized as a Civil War rendezvous camp, apparently leased to the government by Hugh B. Swan. Two brick buildings remain on the property from this period, the Swan House and the springhouse. This site was one of 27 Civil War rendezvous camps in Iowa and among the five "inland" towns to have a camp. These rendezvous camps are significant as Iowa's primary sites of Civil War activities, and this camp was the focus of Civil War activities in Henry County and the surrounding area. In the 2011 study of Civil War camps in Iowa, Camp Harlan/McKean is noted as a particularly intact camp site, and it was utilized for a longer period of time than many of the other camps as well. Activities here spanned from the recruitment of the initial companies and regiments for a sustained war effort beginning in summer/fall 1861 through the push for a large number of additional regiments in summer/fall 1862. Only four other camps were utilized across these rendezvous phases (Jacobsen 2011: 94). This noted Civil War activity in Henry County continued to be recognized and celebrated with annual reunions and events by the Daughters of Union Veterans through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In honor of the soldiers and site of Camp Harlan, the Daughters of Union Veterans placed a marker consisting of a large boulder with a plaque at the corner of the farm property in May 1930. The commemorative traditions associated with this camp have been noted as "unmatched" by any other camp site in Iowa (Jacobsen 2011: 273). Thus, the Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District consists of two contributing 19<sup>th</sup> century brick buildings and one contributing site that are associated with the Civil War history of the property and one contributing object commemorating this history placed on the property in 1930. Four 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural buildings within the boundary are counted as non-contributing. Full archeological work has not been completed to date to nominate the property under Criterion D, though future work may reveal significance under this criterion as well, likely a portion of the property within the boundary.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is nominated under Criterion A for its significant association with the only Civil War rendezvous camp in Henry County, known first as Camp Harlan (September 1861 to February 1862) and later as Camp McKean (August 1862 to November 1862). It is the most significant site associated with Civil War activities in Henry County, and it is further recognized as significant among the other Civil War camp sites in Iowa. From 1861 to 1865, 27 Civil War rendezvous camps were utilized in Iowa, primarily along the Mississippi River. Five towns had "inland" camps, including this one just outside of Mount Pleasant in Henry County as well as camps in Iowa City, Des Moines, Ottumwa, and Oskaloosa. As noted, Camp Harlan/McKean was also among five camp sites (also including Camp McClellan (Davenport), Camp Lincoln (Keokuk), Camp Union (Dubuque), and Camp Pope (Iowa City)) utilized within rendezvous phases two to four from fall 1861 to end of 1862 (Jacobsen 2011: 94). In his 2011 study of Civil War rendezvous camps in Iowa, James Jacobsen notes that "only a handful of Iowa's camps have even approximate perimeter boundaries, let alone a documented core," and Camp Harlan/McKean falls into this elite category (Jacobsen 2011: 92). Jacobsen cites this camp specifically: "Because the camps have naturally lost their above ground camp features and the sites have been redeveloped in most cases, only the setting of some of the camps survives as a measure of historical integrity. Camp McKean/Harlan at Mount Pleasant is a good example of a well preserved camp site (still an agricultural field) that is associated with buildings that were there when the camp functioned" (Jacobsen 2011: 95). Per Jacobsen, it "is the best preserved campsite of any Iowa general rendezvous camp...The camp enjoyed a long period of service compared to many other camps and produced two completely organized regiments, one of cavalry, one of infantry" (Jacobsen 2011: 273). The Fourth Iowa Cavalry remained at Camp Harlan well into the winter of 1862 while the earlier three cavalry regiments were completed within the first two months of recruiting in late summer 1861. The camp was then renamed and used as Camp McKean for the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry in summer/fall 1862. Thus, Camp Harlan/McKean stands out among the Civil War rendezvous camps in Iowa.

This Civil War rendezvous camp also is noteworthy and unique on a few other points. While nearly all the camps were named for military figures, Camp Harlan was named for U.S. Senator James Harlan, who advocated directly to the War Department for the establishment of this camp in his home town of Mount Pleasant for the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The only other camp named for a non-military person was Camp Kirkwood in Clinton, named in honor of Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. Senator Harlan also received a special War Department dispensation for Colonel Asbury B. Porter to purchase horses locally (Jacobsen 2011: 274). Jacobsen notes:

This camp is historically significant because its original purpose was that of a cavalry rendezvous camp. This meant that its buildings were considerably more numerous (two more companies, a dozen stables, band quarters) than the other camps that had buildings. This was one of a number of early inland camps (such as Iowa City and Ottumwa) and it is associated with the most intensive period of Iowa mobilization during the fall of 1861. The 4th Cavalry was stationed at the camp for an extraordinarily long period of time, a fact that enhances its archaeological potential. Also bearing upon this point is the fact that the camp survives, as it was, an open undeveloped space, and one that is directly associated with adjacent and related standing structures, the Swan farmhouse and springhouse. The latter retains the graffiti of some of the camp's recruits...Finally, the point in time destruction of the camp buildings by fire offers the enhanced chance that both artifacts and burned wood/charcoal survives in situ to mark the building locations. (Jacobsen 2011: 273)

The commemoration of the war efforts of the local Henry County soldiers began shortly after the Civil War, focused at the site of the Civil War rendezvous camp on Hugh B. Swan's farm. Jacobsen notes: "The commemorative recognition of this campsite is of long duration and unparalleled scale" (Jacobsen 2011: 291). Annual reunions were held in Mount Pleasant for the men that rendezvoused at the camp, with a large two-day 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration for the Fourth Cavalry in September 1911. By 1920, the reunions for both the Fourth Cavalry and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry were combined as the number of surviving soldiers dwindled. On June 8, 1930, the Belle Coddington Tent No. 34 of the Daughters of Union Veterans placed a marker at the corner of the farm to commemorate the Civil War camp on the property – an event attended by an estimated 3,000



people that received statewide coverage. The Burlington Cavalry Troop, among other groups, participated in the ceremony, which was attended by the last five surviving veterans of the Fourth Cavalry and two veterans of the 25th Infantry. A movie filmed of the event was later shown in Mount Pleasant and archived by the Daughters of Union Veterans. This event in 1930 marks the culmination of the earlier commemorative activities, and the marker then provided the focus of a location for the subsequent commemorative activities. For decades later, the Daughters of Union Veterans held annual Memorial Day services at the commemorative site on the southwest corner of the property.

The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is also nominated under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the circa 1854 brick springhouse. The springhouse is an example of a rare extant building type in Iowa and demonstrates qualities that reflect its construction by a master mason. The springhouse appears to have been built in 1854 at the same time that Hugh B. and Mary H. Swan constructed their two-story brick house. The brick was likely obtained from nearby Mount Pleasant, while the stone for the lower level probably was quarried on Swan's land to the west in the middle of Section 6 of Center Township. The overall form and design of the gable-roof brick springhouse reflects the substantial springhouses built in the eastern United States that spread westward with settlement in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The construction and placement of the openings reflects the planning and thought brought to the design of this functional building by a master mason. Its primary architectural features include the two-level plan, gable-roof form, and masonry construction and massing. The symmetry of the fenestration with the wide wood frieze boards and six-over-six-light double-hung windows reflect some Greek Revival features similar to the main house constructed likely at the same time. Survey work in the state to date has recorded around two dozen extant springhouses in Iowa, primarily stone. The springhouse is one of only two identified brick springhouses in Iowa. This gable-roof brick springhouse more closely follows the Pennsylvanian tradition and is more intact than other springhouses in Iowa. The springhouse stands as a rare and significant surviving example of a key building type on an early farm in Iowa. Additionally, the springhouse is significant under Criterion A for its connection to the Civil War rendezvous camp on the Swan farm: "Excellent water was supplied from Swan's Spring, a famous spring near the Swan farm-house, just beyond the northwest corner of the camp-ground" (Scott 1893: 5). Names and initials etched in the stone above the spring inlet inside the lower level of the springhouse have been tied to some members of the Fourth Cavalry and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry, in camp on the property from 1861 to 1862.

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### **Developmental history/additional historic context information**

The historical information related to the Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is divided into four periods and discussed in detail on the subsequent pages. The first section includes the acquisition of the property by Hugh B. Swan and construction of the house and springhouse, as well as further architectural context on springhouses in Iowa and the United States. The second period spans from the start of the Civil War in 1861 through the designation and activity of the Fourth Cavalry at Camp Harlan on the Swan Farm in February 1862. The third section continues the significant Civil War history associated with the property through the end of 1862 and use of the camp as Camp McKean for the 25<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry. The last section briefly outlines the later history of the farm and the commemorative activities at the site and in Mount Pleasant related to their pride in the Civil War rendezvous camp and men who served in the regiments. These historic contexts presented further demonstrate the historical and architectural significance of Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District.

### ***Springs, springhouses, and the initial development of property by Hugh B. Swan***

For the early settlers in Henry County as well as other areas, one of the key components to an excellent claim was the availability of water. Springs were located in various places in Henry County, and the identification of these water sources resulted in claims with particular value. James Dawson is credited as the first white settler in the area to become Henry County, squatting on a claim in Section 5 in spring 1834 and building a log house.

Sources dating to 1865 and 1870 note that his claim was then the property of Hugh B. Swan, whose farm was utilized for Camp Harlan, the rendezvous of the Fourth Cavalry (Hair 1865: 208, Thompson and Everts 1870: 6). The occurrence of these two key events in the history of Henry County on the Swan farm is likely less of a coincidence than directly related to the presence of the spring on the property. In 1902, the local newspaper wrote: "On the farm is one of the most famous springs in the state, a spring that has furnished an inexhaustible supply of water for years" ("Seeley Buys Farm," *Mt. Pleasant Daily News*, September 4, 1902, 1). The use for the rendezvous camp was noted in the 1893 history of the Fourth Cavalry: "Excellent water was supplied from Swan's Spring, a famous spring near the Swan farm-house, just beyond the northwest corner of the campground" (Scott 1893: 5). Logs from Dawson's house contributed to the construction of a pioneer log cabin in the town square in the early 1880s. The house was "by the famous spring west of town on the farm now owned by Senator W. B. Seeley. Presley Saunders boarded with Dawson while he was building his own log cabin down in the grove" (*Mt. Pleasant Daily News*, January 26, 1933).

In fall 1834, Presley Saunders claimed land nearby that would become the site of Mount Pleasant, located near the center of Henry County. Saunders platted Mount Pleasant and opened a store in 1836 that he continued to operate into the 1880s (*History of Henry County* 1879: 868; HCBC 1982: 22). The claim of Presley Saunders also included a spring, and he built a stone springhouse, which continues to sit in poor condition next to the creek in Saunders Park. Marlin Ingalls notes in his study on the Swan springhouse in 2009 that the Saunders springhouse supports that "the construction of springhouses in Mount Pleasant, and in Henry County, was an early settlement practice" (Ingalls 2009: 1). Per Ingalls, the Saunders springhouse pre-dates the Swan springhouse by about 20 years, resulting in a springhouse of a slightly different form and design. The Saunders springhouse is also built into the hill resulting in a banked gable-end form, though only appearing to have been a single-level stone structure. Details of the limestone springhouse are obscured by the current condition. The springhouse includes a hollowed single stone bowl at the base of the spring niche, and a vent hole in the peak of the gable. It is located immediately adjacent to a creek, which likely also provided water for the Saunders family (Ingalls 2009: 2).

While James Dawson is cited in these sources as the original resident on the farm of Hugh B. Swan, land records do not indicate that he ever owned the land. When the land grants were recorded in 1840, the north half of Section 6, west half of Section 5, and west half of the southeast quarter of Section 5 were granted to Robert Caulk (Figure 9). Robert Caulk settled in Henry County with his family in 1836, and he served as a county commissioner for several years from 1837 to 1846. Whether he lived in Dawson's earlier log house or elsewhere on the land is unknown, but both early sources indicate that the Dawson claim became the Caulk farm (Hair 1865: 208, Thompson and Everts 1870: 6). The 1850 census indicates that Robert Caulk, age 60, lived in Center Township and owned real estate valued at \$6,000 – considerably more than other entries on the census records. His youngest son, Benton, age 22, also lived with him. Robert Caulk died on June 5, 1853, and his will directed that his real estate be sold in a manner to be most profitable (Huene abstract). Though initially divided for sale, the full extent of his land holdings in Sections 5 and 6 were sold to Hugh B. and Thomas Swan.

Research on the early life of Hugh B. Swan has been elusive. He was born on December 17, 1816 to Charles and Margaret Swan in Pennsylvania. His wife, Mary Helen Stephenson, was born on July 7, 1815 in Greene County, Pennsylvania. They married on April 13, 1837, and it appears that they lived in Cumberland Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania through the 1840s. Per his 1904 obituary, Hugh B. Swan moved to Henry County in 1853. On July 6, 1853, Hugh B. Swan, and an apparent brother Thomas Swan, bought the 654 acres of land in Sections 5 and 6 from the executor of Robert Caulk's estate (Huene abstract). The source of Hugh B. Swan's considerable means upon his arrival in Henry County is unknown. The middle initial of Hugh B. Swan is important to note as another Hugh Swan had lived in Henry County at the time, further potentially confusing as both had sons named Charles. Per the tax records of Henry County in 1853, Hugh B. and Thomas Swan owned 279 acres in generally the north part of Section 6 valued at \$6 per acre (\$1,674) and 375 acres in generally the west part of Section 5 valued at \$10 per acre (\$3,750). An important notation – or lack thereof – in the 1853 tax record is that their taxable property did not include any value for a house on the

land, any animals, or any carriages or other household goods (Henry County Tax Books 1853: 143). Thus, it does not appear that the current two-story brick house was bought from the Caulk estate.

At this time, it would not have been uncommon to have purchased land in advance of moving the entire family west. It appears that this pattern may have been followed with Hugh B. Swan, with land purchased in 1853, excess land sold and boundaries for a core farm established in 1854, and the construction of the house and move of the family in 1854. In May 1, 1854, Hugh B. and Thomas Swan sold 80 acres in the southeast corner of the their land holdings in Section 5 and 206 acres of land in Section 6 to Benton Caulk (Huene abstract). Additional land around the edges in Section 5 was sold and swapped over the next few years with adjacent land owners. Hugh's family had apparently arrived by the time of the 1854 Iowa census, with his wife, three sons, and three daughters counted among the 12 males and six females in his household. The extra eight males and two females have not been positively identified, though it is assumed that Thomas Swan may be among them. Four males were noted as eligible for the militia, providing some clue on household profile. The large number of residents may be related to construction of the house or other buildings, as the 1856 Iowa census then indicates four males and four females (only his immediate family). It is only one of two households in the 1854 census with over 10 males in Center Township.

Further support for construction of the house and springhouse in 1854 is indicated in records over the next few years. Thomas Swan, residing here in 1854 or not, sold his interest in the jointly owned property to Hugh B. Swan on January 20, 1855 (Huene abstract). The county assessor's tax book dated 1855 notes that H.B. Swan owned 217 acres in the west half of Section 5 and the middle part of Section 6 valued at \$2,821, plus personal property valued at \$1,269, for a total property value of \$4,090. The book dated 1856 notes Hugh B. Swan owned 223 acres in the west half of Section 5 and middle of east part of Section 6 valued at \$3,122, plus personal property valued at \$668, for a total property value of \$3,790. The 1857 book notes similar holdings and values with his 200 acres and personal property valued at \$3,841. In looking forward, his property is valued in 1862 at \$4,091, comparable to the 1855 assessment. Thus, no significant construction appears to have occurred between 1854 and 1862, indicating that the house (and contemporary springhouse) were likely built in 1854.

Material would have been readily available for the construction of the two story brick house and springhouse of Hugh B. and Mary Swan. Swan's land in Section 6 included part of a stone quarry, and stone for the foundation of the house and lower level of the springhouse likely was obtained from his nearby land. Brick was commercially available in Mount Pleasant by 1853, and the brick yard likely supplied the brick for the house and springhouse. Though the particular mason for the house or springhouse has not been identified, brick construction dates back to the late 1830s and early 1840s in Henry County. Surviving early brick houses from the 1840s and 1850s reflect the Greek Revival style, with transition to the Italianate style in the 1850s and 1860s. The country embraced the Greek Revival style in the first half of the 19th century as a "democratic" form of architecture, promoted by the leading architects of the period. Typical features of the Greek Revival style include symmetrical façades, wide cornices, front porches with Classical columns, flat lintels, six-over-six-light double-hung windows, dentils, and entries with sidelights and transom windows. The Hugh B. and Mary Swan House reflects many of these features. The Italianate style introduced a more cubical form to residential architecture, which appears to have influenced the design of this house as well. Several excellent examples of Greek Revival and Italianate houses are found nearby in Mount Pleasant as well as in rural areas of southern Henry County. Though the overall appearance of the brick springhouse is vernacular, the symmetrical elevations, windows, and frieze suggest some Greek Revival influence similar to the house.

The 1856 Iowa census indicates that the family of Hugh B. Swan had lived in Iowa for two years. Their land included 107 unimproved acres, and they had produced 40 tons of hay, 50 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of potatoes, sold 30 hogs and an undetermined number of cattle. Additionally, they had manufactured 200 pounds of butter, a process best conducted in a springhouse. Hugh B. Swan was recorded as a 40-year-old farmer with wife Mary (40), son Charles A. (18, farmer), daughter Martha (16), son Daniel (14), daughter Margaret (11), son Allen (8), and daughter Ellen M. (5). Charles Litzenburg, a 21-year-old farm laborer was also recorded in the household. Though the house is not clearly indicated on the land holds of H.B. Swan on



the 1859 county map (Figure 10), the 1859-60 county directory likewise list H.B. Swan as living in Center Township (Bowron 1859: 79, 83). The 1860 federal census values the real estate holdings of Hugh Swan, a 44-year-old farmer, at \$15,000 with \$2,000 in personal property. His household includes the wife Mary H. (age 45), son Charles A. (age 21), daughter Martha (age 19), son Daniel E. (age 17), daughter Margaret J. (age 15), son Allen (age 12), daughter Ellen (age 9, born in PA), son John (age 4, born in Iowa). It also includes Thomas Swan, noted as age 33, born in Pennsylvania. Assuming this is the same Thomas, it appears that he would have been a younger brother of Hugh B. Swan. The 1870 atlas provide a clearer image of the Swan property and indicates the house in the current location (Figure 11).

The brick springhouse on the Swan farm appears to be contemporary to the brick house on the property. As noted through the above history, it appears that both were likely built in 1854. Springhouses were built at the source of the spring to protect the water from contaminants. Many springhouses also served as a place of clean, cool storage for dairy and other products. As water moved constantly through the springhouse, the springhouse was cooled. While any material might be used, stone and brick provided the best insulation for cold storage as well as not being susceptible to rot like wood. Springhouses are typically found at the base of a slope where the spring emerges from the ground. The wall may be partially excavated into the hillside to better capture the start of the flow of water. Ventilation of the interior was key to prevent damp and mold. The springhouse generally had one or two small windows or louvered openings. Further ventilation was promoted by a roof ventilator or chimney. Most springhouses had gable roofs. The interior design of the springhouse varied depending on size and any additional functions. The floor of the springhouse was usually stone, brick, or concrete – impervious to water damage. A trough inset in the ground or a raised trough was found on the interior, either through the center or around the edges. The overflow of water could be carried by wood or lead pipes to the barn for watering animals. In New England, wood pipe was initially used to gravity feed water to the house, replaced by lead pipe after the 1860s (Noble 1984: 81; Sloane 1967: 75; Visser 1997: 118-119).

In Pennsylvania, the springhouse is noted to be one of the most important buildings on the farm. The spring generally emerged from a hillside, and its presence indicated a settler had located an excellent property. It has been noted that “so important to living conditions was the springhouse that a farmer erected this building on his property before permanent living quarters were completed” (Kauffman 1992: 99). The springhouse protected the supply of water for the farm, and the water might be designed to flow from the springhouse to other buildings on the property. The house was often located near the springhouse to provide easy access to water and any items stored inside. Wood pipes were also sometimes utilized to provide water directly to the house or barn. While early springhouses were simple functional structures, more substantial springhouses were built by the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Pennsylvania. These springhouses typically were well planned, constructed of stone or stone and brick. They were located directly above the start of the spring or water flow. The building retained a functional quality but was well planned with a pleasing arrangement of openings and a “fine gable roof.” Stone was used for the floor in most of these springhouses. The constant flow of water through the springhouse maintains a cool temperature for the building, even through the summer months. Springhouses were often used for butter or cheese making, as well as providing a cool place for work in the summer. A number of springhouses were two levels, with a dry room on the upper level for additional work space. This space was cooled by the spring below, and a chimney was often located at one end which could provide warmth in the winter. In some springhouses, the upper story was utilized as a smokehouse as well. As springhouses have been renovated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many have been equipped with an electric pump to insure the supply of water to other buildings on the farm. These springs continue to supply good quantities of cool water for the modern farm property (Kauffman 1992: 99).

Contemporary literature from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is consistent with the use of the springhouse also as a separate building for butter making. Plans for springhouses through this period are not promoted for their use as a water source as much as for their use for cold storage and dairy. Agricultural books and journals from this period note that a good springhouse was required to make butter successful. The best butter in Philadelphia resulted from the most well designed springhouses, so their design was carefully described. The springhouse was directed to either be brick or stone. The springhouse retained a consistent cool temperature to keep the milk cool while cream rose, a process which required good ventilation to maintain optimal flavor.

Thus, the springhouse must be well ventilated so as not to become moldy or damp, impacting the flavor of the butter. Windows were directed to be placed on multiple sides to achieve ventilation. A chimney or pipe might be placed at the opposite end from the door to ventilate from ground to roof. With the lack of a spring, a sunken room might be constructed near a well to act in a similar manner (Hooper et al 1848: 654; *The Cultivator*, Albany, NY, December 1851, 401).

The Swan springhouse meets this typical profile of a springhouse from Pennsylvania, the home state of the Swan family. The gable-roof springhouse is built slightly into the hillside to protect the start of the water flow. The use of stone for the lower level and brick for the upper level follows typical material choices. The symmetry and balance of the openings indicates planning for the appearance of the springhouse by a master mason, likely the same person who built the house. Water flows into a basin at the base of the south stone wall and through a narrow trough in the stone floor to an outlet in the opposite wall. It overflows a small bowl on the exterior and continues to run along the base of the hillside to the creek on the property. Water is piped from the spring to the house, to an open concrete trough, and to a concrete trough in the barn. The lower level of the springhouse is divided into two spaces, one open at the start of the spring and one created by a center brick wall that might have provided more shelter space for storage or dairy activities. An electric pump has been installed over the spring in this area to provide back-up for the gravity fed pipes to the house, which continue to provide the residents with water. The upper level provided additional work space. A chimney at the north end has a stove pipe hole that indicates a Franklin stove was utilized in the space, likely to provide heat for the space.

In addition to providing an excellent example of an intact springhouse in Henry County, the Swan springhouse is one of approximately two dozen extant springhouses identified in Iowa through previous survey work. The remains of the Saunders springhouse in Sauders Park in Mount Pleasant and a springhouse in Peru Township in Dubuque County (Iowa Inventory #31-06070) appear to both be earlier, simpler, stone springhouses. During a survey of Jackson County, 14 stone springhouses were recorded, typically built with pyramidal roofs by Luxemburg settlers. One gable-roof stone springhouse in Jackson County has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Henry Lubben Farm, significant for the limestone construction of the house, springhouse, and smokehouse. Only eight other springhouses were located in the Iowa inventory files at the State Historic Preservation Office. These springhouses are generally gable-roof in form, have a chimney at one end, banked at least to some degree into a hillside, and are located throughout eastern Iowa. Seven of these springhouses were built with stone. The springhouse about one mile east of Garnavillo in Clayton County (Iowa Inventory #22-00110, 24352 Kestral Ave) has a brick upper level and a stone lower level similar to the Swan springhouse. These two springhouses are the only identified springhouses in Iowa that follow this form with these materials. The springhouse near Garnavillo is deteriorating, partially collapsed. Thus, the Swan springhouse retains better integrity of features and form. It is likely that several other springhouses exist throughout Iowa that have not been recorded in the state files, and it is probable that they represent only a handful of the number of springhouses originally constructed in the state that have been demolished as conditions deteriorated.

### ***Onset of the Civil War and development of Camp Harlan on the Swan farm***

The Civil War rendezvous camp was initially established to the southeast of the springhouse on the Swan property, on an open field large enough to hold the 12 barracks, stables, officer quarters, and parade grounds. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry was the first regiment ordered to rendezvous at this location, which was named Camp Harlan in recognition for the role of Senator James Harlan in its creation. Camp Harlan was used by the Fourth Iowa Cavalry from September 1861 to February 1862. It was then used as Camp McKean for the 25<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry from August 1862 to November 1862. The site of the camp remains undeveloped on the farm property, standing open since fire demolished the associated buildings in November 1862. The Swan springhouse is confirmed to be directly related to the activities associated with the Civil War rendezvous camp on the property. Early sources note that the springhouse was used by the soldiers for water, with several names and initials carved in the large stone over the inset of the spring. Unconfirmed local lore states that the

Swan house may have been used by officers at Camp Harlan. If so, it would have likely been immediately after the rendezvous camp had been established prior to the completion of the officer quarters across from the barracks. More likely, the officers, such as local Colonel Asbury B. Porter, stayed at home in this period. Hugh B. Swan, however, likely did host meetings in the house with the officers or persons related to the camp in regards to any lease negotiations for the use of a portion of his property or social visits during the time of the use of his property. Other buildings on the property date to construction in the decades following the Civil War.

The Civil War is widely recognized for its national, statewide, and local impact, and the events leading up to the war are likewise well documented. At the onset of the war, Iowa had been a state for less than 15 years, and President Abraham Lincoln's call for volunteers arrived here as in every other state in the Union. Per the 1860 census, Iowa had 116,000 men subject to military duty. The majority of the population lived in the east half of the state, and they were born in other states and countries. Over the course of the war, the state was credited with providing 76,242 full-term enlistment equivalents, though each enlistment was not directly associated with a single person. Iowa raised 48 infantry regiments, nine cavalry regiments, and four batteries of artillery. These regiments marched across all the southern states and fought in major battles throughout the South. The Civil War impacted every area of the state with military mobilization, expenditures, and deaths of men who had contributed to the agricultural economy. Enlistments were impacted by the planting and harvesting seasons in Iowa. In addition to shortage of workers left for farming, the horses provided for the nine regiments of cavalry also impacted the statewide supply. Despite the hardships enduring at home, those men who served in the war and returned home were celebrated as heroes who saved the Union. In post-war Iowa, any man in a leadership position was virtually required to have served in the Civil War, and their activities were commemorated throughout the state with monuments, events, holidays, and battle flags (Jacobsen 2011: 4-7; McElroy 1967: 314).

In his recent study on Civil War rendezvous camps in Iowa, James E. Jacobsen has divided the recruitment of soldiers in Iowa to serve in the various regiments into six phases. The first phase was the initial surge of volunteers in spring-summer 1861 following the attack on Fort Sumter and secession of southern states. Initially, Keokuk was established as the point of rendezvous for all regiments by the War Department due to its southern location on the Mississippi River. During Phase I, Keokuk had four camps, nearby Burlington had three camps, and Council Bluffs on the opposite side of the state had one camp (Figure 12). Seven regiments of infantry, two artillery batteries, and one cavalry regiment were raised. Many of these units were three-month enlistments. With the war stretching into multiple months and the need for a sustained war effort realized, President Lincoln issued the call for additional regiments, and these enlistments from summer-fall 1861 are noted as the second phase of recruitment. Governor Kirkwood then advocated for the main rendezvous site to be moved to Davenport, also on the Mississippi River but with the additional benefit of railroad and telegraph connections. During Phase II, seven additional infantry regiments, three cavalry regiments, and one artillery battery were raised. Two rendezvous camps were located at Davenport, four in Keokuk, one in Dubuque, three in Iowa City, and one in Mount Pleasant (Camp Harlan for the Fourth Cavalry) (Figure 13). While most regiments were mustered in and shipped out before winter, the Fourth Cavalry remained at Mount Pleasant until February 1862. During the first half of 1862, the third phase of recruiting, only two additional infantry and one cavalry regiments were started, with numerous men already sent in the fall (Figure 14). The summer of 1862 again saw the push to raise additional regiments across the Union states after a series of Union defeats, with a push for 18 new regiments from Iowa. New camps were constructed, and Mount Pleasant was cited as one of the only earlier camps with sufficient barracks for another regiment to rendezvous here. The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was directed to rendezvous in Mount Pleasant, with the camp renamed Camp McKean. During this Phase IV in the second half of 1862, 23 infantry regiments were raised, rendezvousing at three camps in Davenport, one in Keokuk, one in Burlington, one in Muscatine, two in Clinton, two in Dubuque, one in Mount Pleasant (Camp McKean), one in Oskaloosa, one in Ottumwa, one in Des Moines, and one in Council Bluffs (Figure 15). After this surge, recruitment slowed for the latter two years of the war, with 1863 noted as Phase V with four camps in Davenport and one in Keokuk and 1864 noted as Phase VI with camps in the same cities serving also as demobilization sites in 1865 with an additional demobilization site in Clinton. Two additional cavalry units were raised in each of these latter phases (Jacobsen 2011: 23, 27, 37, 94).



Throughout this research, Jacobsen identified 27 rendezvous camp sites (including sites with multiple camps) in Iowa. Only Camp McClellan (Davenport) and Camp Lincoln (Keokuk) were used for activities from 1861 to 1865. Many of the camps were only used during the push for regiments in the fall of 1862. Only Camp McClellan (Davenport), Camp Lincoln (Keokuk), Camp Union (Dubuque), Camp Pope (Iowa City) and Camp Harlan/McKean were used within rendezvous phases two to four from fall 1861 to end of 1862 (Jacobsen 2011: 94). In his study, Jacobsen notes that “only a handful of Iowa’s camps have even approximate perimeter boundaries, let alone a documented core” that can be identified today (Jacobsen 2011: 92). Camp Harlan near Mount Pleasant is well-documented to have been located on the Swan farm – a more exact location than many other camps. He continues: “Because the camps have naturally lost their above ground camp features and the sites have been redeveloped in most cases, only the setting of some of the camps survives as a measure of historical integrity. Camp McKean/Harlan at Mount Pleasant is a good example of a well preserved camp site (still an agricultural field) that is associated with buildings that were there when the camp functioned” (Jacobsen 2011: 95). Additionally, the historic significance stretches over a longer period for Camp Harlan and the archeological potential is high for this camp: “The regiment remained in camp for a very long time compared to most other Iowa units. Three other cavalry regiments, having a considerable advantage by having begun their formation during July and August, successfully left their Iowa camps before winter set in. The 4th was beset with recruiting difficulties and didn’t muster its last companies until January 1862. Delayed equipment and the winter itself also played a role in keeping the 4th at Mount Pleasant” (Jacobsen 2011: 284).

Support for the Civil War effort was strong in Henry County, prior to the establishment of Camp Harlan. Many residents in the area supported the rights of black people, with Underground Railroad activities noted particularly in southern Henry County in and around Salem. Even those residents with differing views of slavery and President Lincoln stood solid in support of the flag and a unified country. When news from Fort Sumter reached Mount Pleasant by telegraph on April 15, 1861, a mass meeting was called in the town square. The large crowd declared their allegiance to the Union and leaders issued the first call for volunteers. A resolution was passed that residents of Mount Pleasant would “sustain the President in preserving the Union by enforcing the laws and that Mt. Pleasant is ready to furnish men and bayonets for the purpose” (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, April 22, 1861, 3). A second rally for organizing townships and recruiting volunteers was held on April 20, and the previously formed unit named the Mount Pleasant Grays drilled for those in attendance. A request was sent to the Board of Supervisors to provide county funds for military equipment and expenses. A recruiting meeting for a cavalry company was held on April 30, resulting in 39 recruits. The Mount Pleasant Grays and some initial volunteers were sent off by a crowd of 5,000 people on May 7, 1861 to Keokuk to serve as Company F in the First Iowa Infantry, a three month regiment. The First Infantry was composed of independent military organizations formed prior to April. Asbury B. Porter of Mount Pleasant, captain of the Grays, was designated as Major for the regiment, serving under Colonel John Francis Bates of Dubuque. Porter was an early resident of Henry County, settling here in 1836. He was a representative in the territorial legislature from 1838 to 1842, and he ran a successful mercantile business from the 1830s to 1850s. He was instrumental in the organization of the Burlington and Mt. Pleasant Plank Road Company in 1848 and platting of two other towns in Henry County near his land holdings, Trenton and Winfield (Jaynes 1976: 39; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, April 22, 1861, 3; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, May 2, 1861, 3; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, May 9, 1861; *History of Henry County, Iowa 1879*: 233, 547, 551, 578, 896; HCBC 1982: 97).

This initial recruiting and company for the First Iowa Infantry appear to have led into the local activities that resulted in the creation of Camp Harlan in Mount Pleasant. Recruiting of volunteers for infantry and cavalry units continued through the summer. A flag and provisions for Company F were sent to the First Infantry in camp in Keokuk in June before moving south to help with conflicts in Missouri. The Union loss at Manassas (First Battle of Bull Run) resulted in the initial national call for more recruits, calling upon Iowa to raise four additional infantry regiments, a second cavalry regiment, and two batteries. As Confederate troops fought for control of Athens, Missouri, a mere 30 miles south of Mount Pleasant, the Henry County militia was called on August 5 to provide reinforcements. As they set out, word was received on the morning of August 6 that the Union troops had won the Battle of Athens. The First Infantry moved onto another conflict in Missouri, and Major Asbury B. Porter of Mount Pleasant distinguished himself at the Battle of Wilson’s Creek on August 10.



With their three month enlistment expired, the First Infantry was mustered out in St. Louis on August 25, 1861 (Young 1962: 11-13; Young, "Civil War Period," 2; *History of Henry County, Iowa* 1879: 233; Jacobsen 2011: 28, 276). The return of the Mount Pleasant Grays and call for additional regiments coincided in late August 1861. With the conflicts and Union defeats in Missouri over the month, the Civil War felt very close to Henry County residents. They understood that more regiments would be required to win the war, and they felt confident that they could provide a location for a local training camp.

While regiments and rendezvous camps were being designated through coordination efforts of the state, Mount Pleasant residents appealed to Senator James Harlan to request that the War Department authorize a fourth cavalry regiment to rendezvous at Mount Pleasant. The Second and Third Cavalry regiments that were rendezvousing in Davenport were completely full, with two companies in camp already in excess of the required number. James Harlan was active in state politics prior to moving to Mount Pleasant as president for the reorganized Iowa Wesleyan College in 1853. He served his first term as U.S. Senator from 1855 to 1861, reelected for a second term in 1861 with his friend Abraham Lincoln filling the presidency. He would later become Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior in 1865. Lincoln's son Robert and Harlan's daughter Mary were later married in 1868. Senator Harlan convinced the Secretary of War that Iowa men would make the best cavalymen and that horses were more sturdy in that part of country to better sustain the hardships of war. The authorization for the regiment was passed down to the returned Major Asbury B. Porter, who would then become Colonel Porter for the newly created Fourth Iowa Cavalry (Young 1962: 13; Jaynes 1976: 39; Jacobsen 2011: 29; HCBC 1982: 96; "Sen. Harlan 'golden orator' politician," *Civil War: Camp Harlan Souvenir Edition*, September 6, 1961, 5). Per the 1879 county history, "With the consent of Gov. Kirkwood and Adj. Gen. Baker, Col. Porter named his camp after the Hon. James Harlan, "Camp Harlan" (*History of Henry County* 1879: 494). It was the only camp at the time to be named for a non-military Iowan, with Camp Kirkwood designated in Clinton in fall 1862 as the only other such camp. In addition to successfully advocating on the federal level for the Fourth Cavalry and rendezvous in Mount Pleasant, Senator Harlan also obtained a special War Department dispensation for Colonel Asbury B. Porter to purchase horses for the regiment locally. This further distinguished the formation of the Fourth Cavalry and Camp Harlan from other rendezvous camps in Iowa (Jacobsen 2011: 274; Scott 1893: 3).

While achieving the desired result, the unique authorization for the formation of the Fourth Cavalry resulted in some confusion in September 1861. The Secretary of War favored enlistments from veterans of First Infantry for Fourth Cavalry, which would add experience to the regiment and additional acclaim to these early veterans. By mid-September, Asbury B. Porter had three companies organized in Mount Pleasant under his direction. At the same time, the local recruiter for Company G of the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry complained to Adjutant General Baker that Major A.B. Porter was telling men to hold off enlisting in the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry, as he expected to have regiment quartered locally soon while Baker responded that he was unaware of any regiment to be rendezvoused in Mount Pleasant (Jacobsen 2011: 276-77). Official notice for the Fourth Cavalry appeared in the *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* on September 21, 1861, with the newspaper commenting that "The citizens of Mt. Pleasant and Henry county are under great obligations to Colonel Porter for the energy and perseverance with which he has labored to have his regiment quartered here... The feeding, equipping and purchasing horses for 1200 men will have quite a marked effect upon the business of the community" (Jacobsen 2011: 278). By this date, the site of Camp Harlan in a meadow to the west of town on Hugh B. Swan's farm had been selected. It is unknown at this time if Swan had connections to either Harlan or Porter that would have favored the establishment of a rendezvous camp at this site or if it was based on the location of a large open section of land. No lease records for any rendezvous camp in Iowa has been identified in the National Archives though existing for other states, so this possible source does not provide any insight (Jacobsen 2011: 21). A recent study notes that the selection of the location was impacted by the presence of the spring with a springhouse sheltering it (Ingalls 2009: 6). Regardless of the reason for selection, by September 16, Colonel Porter had purchased lumber from Burlington for the erection of barracks and began to haul it to Mount Pleasant with his own men (Jacobsen 2011: 277).

By early October, the state leaders were knowledgeable of the activity of the War Department, and Governor Kirkwood officially commissioned Asbury Porter as Colonel. On October 3, Baker informed Captain N.P. Earp

that the only cavalry regiment being organized was that of Colonel Porter at Mt. Pleasant and was the first regiment raised principally by its own commander. Colonel Porter had been delegated authority to select and finalize company and regimental organization, with Baker urging him to be careful in his bookkeeping and mindful of dates of arrival and mustering for each company. As a federally authorized unit, Porter requested arms and equipment direct from the War Department contact in Burlington, resulting in few records with the state Adjutant General's office. The need to obtain supplies from the federal government rather than through the state may have been a reason for the late receipt of equipment and supplies and resulting long tenure until February for the Fourth Cavalry at Camp Harlan, well after regiments organized at the same time had been moved out. Senator James Harlan continued to be actively involved in the coordination of activities in Washington D.C., and he visited Camp Harlan while in Mount Pleasant, even bringing his own wagon filled with supplies and convenience items. Colonel Asbury Porter also traveled to Washington to negotiate matters as needed, copying his communications to Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant General Baker to General Halleck and General McClellan as well (Jacobsen 2011: 277-78; HCBC 1982: 96)

While organization for the Fourth Cavalry occurred in Washington and Mount Pleasant, two companies waited at Camp McClellan for orders to move or return home. The First Cavalry and Second Cavalry in camp there were full at the time that these companies from Fremont County in western Iowa and Delaware County in northeast Iowa arrived in September. The Third Cavalry, in camp at Keokuk, was also full, so they waited in Davenport, holding out for another cavalry regiment rather than switching to enlist in an infantry company. The letters of Caleb J. Allen, Jr., who was part of the company from Fremont County, provide insight into the early formation and activities of Camp Harlan. He wrote on October 2, 1861 from Camp McClellan that they had received notice that day that they would be joining the Fourth Iowa Cavalry under Colonel Porter in Mount Pleasant, to leave within 30 days (Allen, October 2, 1861). The Fremont County company under Captain Benjamin Rector would become Company A and the Delaware County company under Captain John Peters would become Company B in the Fourth Cavalry, providing the initial nucleus of the regiment (Ingersoll 1866: 417; Scott 1893: 3). In preparation for the arrival of the companies and specifically for Porter's three companies to rendezvous at the camp, a request was published in the *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* on October 12 to the "ladies of high Henry" to assist in protecting their relatives and friends by providing them blankets and quilts for bedding as nights were getting colder (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, October 12, 1861, 3). Thus, from the start, even the non-military residents of Mount Pleasant were directly involved in the support and success of Camp Harlan, and Camp Harlan figured prominently in Civil War activities in Henry County.

The first order of business at Camp Harlan was the construction of the barracks. On October 16, 1861, C.J. Allen wrote that they had orders to start for Mt. Pleasant by steamboat tomorrow to assume position as Company A in the Fourth Cavalry, which had been raised by Colonel Porter under direct authority of the Secretary of War. The companies would remain in camp for a while to organize and equip the whole regiment (Allen, October 16, 1861). The two companies arrived at Camp Harlan on October 17, finding the camp in an open meadow west of town. Lumber was stacked in piles for building barracks, and frames for the first two for their companies were being raised by carpenters. The description of an open meadow for the camp site is similar to the appearance of the camp site today. The two companies joined in construction of their barracks, described as 80 by 20 feet and high enough for three tiers of double berths. A door was found at each end, with a window in the middle of each side. The floor was constructed of rough boards, and the kitchen was located in a small lean-to at the rear end. By the time that construction was complete, the barracks numbered twelve, one for each company. They were spaced side by side about 20 feet apart, with the middle two barracks smaller and used by the Regimental Band. Stables were built to the rear of the barracks, designed as long low sheds that were closed on one side. One stable was provided for each of the 12 companies in the regiment, with an additional stable for field and staff. Parade grounds were located to the front of the barracks. About 50 feet to the south, across the parade grounds, they built smaller barracks for the field and staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers (Scott 1893: 4-5).

Within ten days, construction had proceeded rapidly at Camp Harlan. The *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* reported on October 26 that quarters for ten companies had been erected and nine of them are occupied. The

three Henry County companies had moved into their barracks, under the direction of Captain Cornelius F. Spearman, Captain James T. Drummond, and Captain Simeon D. Swan (no known relation to Hugh). Four other companies had arrived, including Captain Winslow's company from Wapello and Mahaska counties, Captain Parkell's from Grinnell, Captain Tullis' from West Point, and Captain Castle's from Iowa County. The last three companies to bring the regiment to its full twelve was expected to arrive shortly. Dr. Andrew W. McClure from Mount Pleasant, who had been providing medical services, was appointed as surgeon for the regiment at the request of Colonel Porter (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, October 26, 1861, 3; Ingersoll 1866: 417-18; Jaynes 1976: 39; Jacobsen 2011: 278). C.J. Allen, Jr. wrote on October 22: "We have good quarters here, much superior to those at Camp McClellan. Our barracks consist of a long, rough board building to each company, these having floors and sheet iron stoves and shingled and battened tight. There are rows of berths three high on each side of the building running the whole length of it except room for the officers at one end. We have straw and blankets to sleep on in our bunk." He also noted that Senator Harlan had visited the camp and distributed his thanks among the company (Allen, October 22, 1861).

The barracks among the rendezvous camps in Iowa do not appear to have followed a particular standardized plan, but instead they were individualized. Earlier Phase I camps were very minimalist and of a temporary nature. Tents were pitched, then picked up and moved out with the regiment leaving little indication that the camp had existed. Camp Warren in Burlington is noted to have had the first barracks for a camp in Iowa, constructed in summer 1861. The barracks were unusual in their "A-frame" design and depicted in a sketch in *Harper's Weekly*. Unfortunately, the location of this camp is unknown. The first barracks were more permanent wood buildings, but they were not necessarily weather tight. Per Allen's letter, the barracks at Camp Harlan were superior in this regard to those at the larger Camp McClellan. The original 30 barracks at Camp McClellan were quickly built in August 1861, measuring roughly 24 by 50 feet and of sufficient height for double bunks. Improvements to the barracks, including shingle roofs, were made in October 1861. In general, barracks in the Phase II camps were more weather-proof buildings, usually with wood shingle roofs, double-hung sash windows, attic ventilation, recreational space, and kitchens attached to the rear. Most were clad in vertical or board and batten siding. The overall camp designs were similar to the layout of Camp Harlan. Barracks for companies and officers had an architectural hierarchy, with attached or detached kitchens behind the barracks. In cavalry camps, stables were behind the kitchens. Parade grounds were generally located between classes of barracks. Dining was typically on long tables between the barracks (Jacobsen 2011: 19-20, 119, 422, 429; McElroy 1967: 316).

Though a water source would have been required for any of the rendezvous camps, only Camp Harlan is highlighted through historic accounts for its springhouse. The presence and use of the springhouse on Hugh B. Swan's farm is documented through several sources. In his 1893 history of the Fourth Cavalry, W.F. Scott writes: "Excellent water was supplied from Swan's Spring, a famous spring near the Swan farm-house, just beyond the northwest corner of the camp-ground. It was carried by the volunteers, in big iron camp-kettles, hooked one at each end of a wooden yoke fitted to the shoulders. In 1890 the site of Camp Harlan is still an open field, and that fine spring still supplies a Swan family living in the same old farm-house" (Scott 1893: 5). With interest stirred regarding Camp Harlan at the start of the Civil War centennial, the *Annals of Iowa* published:

"Evidence of the Civil War in Iowa may yet be seen on the Springdale Stock Farm near Mt. Pleasant. Visibly preserved on the wall of the old springhouse are several names and initials carved in the stone by Iowa soldiers almost a century ago. These young men were members of two regiments organized and briefly trained at Camp Harlan in 1861-62. Swan's Spring was 'just beyond the northwest corner of the camp,' appropriately named for Mt. Pleasant's most prominent citizen, U.S. Senator James Harlan. Recruits detailed to carry water in large, iron kettles attached to the ends of ox yokes placed across the shoulders of two boys, came to know it well. A number of them took the opportunity to scratch a lasting reminder of their stay at Camp Harlan. The erection of crude barracks in 'an open meadow, lying west of town' was begun by two companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, from Fremont and Delaware counties, immediately upon their arrival October 17, 1861."

("Site of Civil War Camp in Henry County," *Annals of Iowa*, Volume 35, 1959, 467)



The local *Camp Harlan Souvenir Edition* newspaper published on September 6, 1961 noted that the springhouse had several names and initials carved, which provided memories for returning soldiers, as well as ghosts of history later for their visiting children and grandchildren ("First Complete Story of Civil War Camp Harlan," *Civil War: Camp Harlan Souvenir Edition*, September 6, 1961, 4).

Considerable effort was made by the Henry County Centennial Committee at the time of the centennial to identify the names and initials inside the springhouse. They identified more than 15 persons in the springhouse from the rosters of the Fourth Cavalry and later 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. Initials identified as matching enlisted men include: C.A. – Caleb Allen, A.H. – Amos Halloway, M.R. – Marion Redfearn, O.L. – Oliver Lyon, R.M. – Richard Morgan, B.R. – Benjamin Rudd or Benjamin Rector, and R.H. – Robert Hite. The names of Stout and Barton were rumored at the time to perhaps be associated with a stone mason working on the springhouse, though also match Joseph Barton from the Fourth and either Oliver or Leander Stout from the and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. They also learned some names and initials had been added years later, though documentation of these findings does not appear to have survived ("First Complete Story of Civil War Camp Harlan," *Civil War: Camp Harlan Souvenir Edition*, September 6, 1961, 1; Young 2011). In his recent work, Jacobsen also notes the association of the carvings with one of the two Stouts, as well as the name of Will Youn[g] below it, who served in Company K of the Fourth Cavalry. He identifies that only one H.D.C. served in either regiment, the English-born Henry D. Chatterton, Company B of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry (Jacobsen 2011: 286).

Through October and November of 1861, the local residents of Mount Pleasant and Henry County continued to be involved in the activities at Camp Harlan, with the camp as the focus of the local war efforts. The town impressed men from other parts of the state, with C.J. Allen, Jr. from Fremont County noting that Mount Pleasant was the "finest that I have seen in Iowa" (Allen, October 22, 1861). Asahel Mann, also from Fremont County, wrote that it was the prettiest town in Iowa, as well as having many good looking ladies (Mann Family Letters, October 29, 1861). The residents of nearby Marshall (now Wayland) sent 140 pies and 250 cakes to the boys at Camp Harlan in late October, and their enjoyment and thanks were reported in the *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, October 31, 1861, 3). Firm regulations had yet to be implemented at the camps, with drills for two or three hours per day observed often by local residents. The men had time to visit town and wander around countryside, and Allen notes that he collected walnuts and apples from country residents, keeping them in a box. In camp, he entertained himself by playing checkers and chess, reading his subscription to the *Burlington Hawk-Eye* and a handful of books, and writing letters (Allen, October 22, 1861, November 5, 1861).

While the Fourth Cavalry was still organizing, the first three Iowa cavalries were on the move. The First Iowa Cavalry moved out from Davenport to St. Louis on September 26, 1861. They were then followed by the Third Cavalry from Keokuk in November, and the Second Cavalry from Davenport in December. The Fifth Cavalry, organizing at the same time as the Fourth Cavalry from September to November 1861 across the state in Council Bluffs, moved out to St. Louis in December as well. Thus, four regiments of cavalry were outfitted and moved prior to the Fourth Cavalry. In fact, the Fourth was the only regiment of any type left in camp in Iowa by early December, with the exception of the Irish-German infantry regiments at Davenport (Jacobsen 2011: 33). Thus, their long tenure at Camp Harlan was an exception among the other rendezvous camps, though not for lack of effort on the part of Colonel Asbury Porter. He worked in November to completely fill his companies and get them mustered into duty and moved out. He reported on November 2 that seven companies were full while others ranged from 50 to 60 men, and that blankets were impossible to find (Jacobsen 2011: 279). C.J. Allen writes that only about 20 in the company had horses by November 9, though the uniforms bought by Company A from Davenport had arrived and made their company look good (Allen, November 5, 1861). They appear to have been the only company in any sort of uniform at this point.

Life at Camp Harlan was of interest to relatives at home as well as to residents of Mount Pleasant. Caleb J. Allen, Jr. wrote a lengthy description of his routine in November, providing insight into the activities at Camp Harlan. The day started with the bugle sounding and a roll call. The men scampered to the creek to wash and comb their hair, and those with horses tended to them. The remainder cleaned the barracks, airing blankets and sweeping the floor. They marched to the long table set with tin plates and cups for breakfast. The bugle



sounded again at 8:00, and the companies drilled for one or two hours. The remainder of the morning was free time, with lunch served at 12:00. Men chose to entertain themselves in camp or could request permission to go to town or into the countryside. The companies drilled for two hours in the afternoon, and a dress parade was held at 4:00. The regimental band marched and played, any orders were read, and military ceremonies conducted. After supper, the men again had free time until 9:00. Activities varied from checkers, chess, singing, dancing, writing, reading, and prayer meetings. Their company (A) had also started a debating society. At 9:00, roll call occurred, followed by a few minutes of religious services, and then it was time for bed (Allen, November 9, 1861). The activities were apparently too loose to some of the local residents, and a letter to the editor from Camp Harlan was published on November 16 responding to those expressing an opinion on the lack of military discipline in camp. They noted the strict procedures of dinner and evening, not witnessed by visitors to the camp during the day. They also described the evening activities ranging from performances, lectures by enlisted teachers, prayer meetings, playing cards and checkers, dancing, music, singing, and a debate club (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, November 16, 1861).

With rumors that the Fourth Cavalry might be disbanded, Colonel Asbury B. Porter continued his efforts to raise the last few men and get his 12 companies mustered in. On November 20, 1861, he reported that all companies were full and ready for muster. Governor Kirkwood visited on November 21 to see the regiment himself, and Captain Alexander Chambers of the 16<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry arrived to begin the mustering process on November 23. The first companies were mustered in on that day, followed by others on November 25 and 27. Three companies were not yet completely full, and they were mustered on December 24 and January 1. At that time, the number in camp reached 1,035 officers and men, which would increase to 1,086 by February (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, November 30, 1861, 3; Scott 1893: 13; Ingersoll 1866: 418-19; Jacobsen 2011: 282, 290; Gue 1903: 386). Allen wrote that mustering consisted of an oath to serve the country and obey the commands of officers. He thought that they would remain at Camp Harlan for the first part of the winter and that horses would be in camp by the end of January. Thanksgiving was celebrated at Camp Harlan on November 28 with a splendid dinner of pumpkins, turkeys, pies, cakes, and fruits prepared and brought to the camp by the ladies of Mount Pleasant. Clothing also arrived in camp, though it had not been distributed (Allen, November 28, 1861; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, November 30, 1861, 3).

Other accounts demonstrate that men continued to arrive at Camp Harlan through November and into December, filling additional slots in the companies. While Colonel Porter was responsible for the Fourth Cavalry as a whole, the captains of each company were largely responsible for filling their ranks. Relatives and friends were recruited, increasing the numbers of each unit. For example, John Gantz from Fairfield decided to volunteer for the company from Iowa County on November 25, following the footsteps of his brother-in-laws who enlisted on November 2 and November 12. Around this time, the *Fairfield Ledger* visited Camp Harlan, expecting to see their local company mustered in. However, Captain Pierce still needed three more men, and he had returned home recruiting on Tuesday. Supplies, particularly clothing and blankets, were sparse at camp, and they published an appeal to local residents to send blankets and quilts to Camp Harlan. If they wished to mark their blankets, they would be returned when government blankets are received. Local support for their company was assumed: "We trust an effort will be made to at least furnish Captain Pierce's company with sufficient bed clothing" (Davis 1991: 4, 7). Thus, support of Camp Harlan extended beyond Henry County to the local region.

With the regiment secured, Colonel Asbury Porter could then work on requesting additional supplies, including clothing, arms, and blankets (Jacobsen 2011: 281). With his special authorization to purchase horses at the point of rendezvous, Porter also spent time in the acquisition of horses and consideration of their assignments to various companies. The *Fairfield Ledger* had also noted that while Colonel Porter had not yet started buying horses, he had \$120,000 on a government account to spend (Davis 1991: 7; Scott 1893: 3). The *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* published a notice on November 25, 1861 for bids to be submitted by December 6 for 1,150 horses. Horses were required to be various colors, approximately one-quarter grays and rest to be brown, sorrel, or black in color. Horses also had to be a full 15 hands tall and be delivered by January 31, 1862 (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, November 25, 1861, 3). Colonel Porter awarded contracts for horses on December 6 to Colonel Downing of Oskaloosa, Colonel Deming of Keokuk, Mr. Bacon of Washington (Iowa), J.

E. March of Mount Pleasant, and George Mitchell, who was the route agent for the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. The bids averaged \$95 per horse (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, December 7, 1861, 3). As a result, the Fourth Cavalry had remarkably good horses in comparison to other units. In his later 1893 history of the regiment, W.F. Scott notes that nearly all were chosen by Colonel Porter, who was a good judge of horses. Colors were assigned to particular companies. Company A had gray horses, while Company K had black horses. Most companies had bays, with some assigned to sorrels or browns. The Regimental Band rode on fine large roans. With this attention to detail, the Fourth Cavalry attracted attention of other units as well. They worked to maintain their color assignments in action, though it became impracticable after time (Scott 1893: 22). Horses apparently arrived in camp at various points over the next two months. C.J. Allen, Jr. wrote on December 15 that about 200-300 horses were at Camp Harlan thus far, increasing their daily duties. However, they had yet to receive any saddles or other equipment (Allen, December 15, 1861).

Life at Camp Harlan and in nearby Mount Pleasant continued to be connected through the winter months, with the people of Henry County noted to be among the most loyal and patriotic in the state. Scott wrote: "The relations between the people of the town and the men in the camp were always very harmonious and agreeable. The town was proud of the regiment, especially because it was the first regiment encamped there, and because many of the officers and men were respected citizens of the place" (Scott 1893: 17). Captain Lot Abraham wrote in December that crowds of spectators visited the camp each day to view the dress parade and drills. He lamented the bad weather in the last few days that had kept the ladies home (*Camp Harlan Souvenir Edition*, September 6, 1861). Asahel Mann wrote that he enjoyed the New Year's celebrations, walking seven miles to a party at Mr. Holtzinger's (Mann Family Letters, January 8, 1862). Blankets continued to be in high demand, and local residents supplied the men with additional bedding. In January 1862, measles struck Camp Harlan, affecting over 200 of the 1,000 men in camp. The serious cases were moved to the hospital in town, while the mild cases were treated in the barracks. Other medical personnel and town resident pitched in to help tend to the ill. By February, nine had died of measles or other illness while at Camp Harlan, buried in the local cemetery (Scott 1893: 19-20; "Site of Civil War Camp in Henry County," *Annals of Iowa*, Volume 35, 1959, 467; Young 1962: 19).

The Fourth Cavalry continued to be held in camp through January and into February, apparently waiting on full numbers and equipment for the companies. On January 4, Colonel Porter reported that his 12 companies all had at least the minimum of 79 men. Many of the men who had been in camp for months took advantage of the inactivity by taking short furloughs to visit home. By the middle of January, Iowa had 13 infantry regiments, three cavalry regiments, and three artillery batteries in the field, with the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry and Fourth Cavalry still organizing. While there was talk of moving the regiment to Fort Leavenworth, KS or New Albany, IN, they remained at Mount Pleasant. There were also rumors yet that they might be disbanded with a surplus of cavalry units in action, but Colonel Porter received assurance from Washington that they would stay together. Allen wrote home on January 18 that nearly all the horses were in camp, though they still needed equipment. The amount of drilling had been reduced, likely due to weather and illness. Finally, in late January the saddles and bridles arrived, soon followed by sabers and belts. By February 8, all the clothing had been received and issued to the companies, and about two-thirds of the horse equipment was at camp, with horses being shod. The band held a benefit concert at Union Hall to defray the costs of purchasing their instruments, which had not been issued (Jacobsen 2011: 33, 280, 284; Scott 1893: 23-24; Allen, January 10, 1862, January 18, 1862; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, February 8, 1862, 3).

By February 1862, the number of men at Camp Harlan had reached 1,086 (Scott 1893: 21). With horses, equipment, and uniforms, the preparations and drills of the Fourth Cavalry increased. C.J. Allen, Jr. wrote on February 15 that they were spending two to three hours a day in saddle, responding accordingly to bugle sounds to mount, march in line by column and file, and trot over the field. The whole regiment had drilled in uniform last Sunday, which included a cap, jacket with yellow trim, blue cavalry pants, and long polished sabers. The completion of the horse equipment and uniforms created the appearance of a real cavalry regiment. They were busy throughout the day now with drills and care of the horses, though they continued to have about three free hours in the evening (Allen, February 15, 1862). On February 20, 1862, the Fourth Cavalry received their order from the War Department to move out to St. Louis. Men in camp wrote of the

news to relatives at home, excited to finally be moving out and getting closer to action (Mann Family Letters, February 21, 1861; Allen, February 25, 1862). On February 22, the Fourth Cavalry paraded around the public square in Mount Pleasant, on display for the local residents prior to leaving for St. Louis (Young, "Civil War Period," 2). Each of the three battalions left separately, the First on February 26, Second on February 28, and Third on March 3. The trip took three days. They traveled by rail to Burlington, crossed the Mississippi River on ice, then took the railroad to Galesburg, Springfield, and East St. Louis. They crossed the river by boat and arrived at the Camp Benton (Benton Barracks). The remainder of clothing, blankets, and horse equipment was issued here. Allen noted that the barracks were not as weather-tight as those at Camp Harlan, resulting in colder conditions though warmer weather (Ingersoll 1866: 418-419; Scott 1893: 24-25; Allen, March 3, 1862). The Fourth Iowa Cavalry was first sent to Batesville, Arkansas, and then moved to Helena, Arkansas in July 1862. They were stationed at this post for about eight months, defending it from multiple Confederate attacks with three infantry regiments and one artillery battery. Colonel Porter returned home in June 1862, and Major E.F. Winslow took over duties as colonel. Porter submitted his resignation in March 1863 due to poor eyesight, and he was dismissed from service by the President (Davis 1991: 8; Gue 1903: 386-387; *History of Henry County, Iowa* 1879: 578).

### ***Civil War activities in the second half of 1862 and designation of Camp McKean***

With the Fourth Cavalry moved out, the buildings associated with Camp Harlan remained standing but vacant for several months in the spring and summer of 1862. This period is noted as a period with little recruiting in Iowa, with the Fourth Cavalry moved out after the Fifth Cavalry and the three infantry regiments completed and moved. Iowa had 17 infantry, 5 cavalry and 3 batteries in action by May 1862. The completion of each regiment was expected to be the last for Iowa, with men encouraged to enlist now before it was too late and additional Henry County men joined the 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry (Jacobsen 2011: 33, 35; Young 1962: 21). When the organization of the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry was announced in May 1862, Mount Pleasant vied for the rendezvous location: "We see no reason why it should not come to Mt. Pleasant. The best Barracks in the State are located here, with a fine spring of excellent water right at the door. Provisions of all kinds are plenty and as cheap as at any other point, it is easy of access, and in every respect we have advantages fully equal, if not superior, to any other place in the State" (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, May 31, 1862). However, the regiment rendezvoused in the newly built barracks at Camp Kirkwood at Clinton, named in honor of Governor Kirkwood. Support for the war effort in Mount Pleasant shifted to other types of activities, and a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized in July 1862. They quickly received a request from Annie Wittenmyer, coordinator of statewide activities to provide bed ticks, pillows, quilts, blankets, bandages, rags, slippers, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, etc, as well as crackers, eggs, butter, pickles, dried fruit, dried beef, and green tea (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, July 12, 1862, 3).

With Union victories in June 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued the "secret" call for additional regiments, believing that a surge in manpower would issue a final victory within the next few months. Iowa was initially authorized to raise five new infantry regiments, but the number grew to 15 by August. This spurred the fourth phase of recruitment activities in Iowa, a very active period with a large number of infantry regiments raised and sent out from August to November 1862. Camps in this period were organized by Iowa's five Congressional districts. A total of 23 infantry regiments were raised, rendezvousing at three camps in Davenport, one in Keokuk, one in Burlington, one in Muscatine, two in Clinton, two in Dubuque, one in Mount Pleasant (Camp McKean), one in Oskaloosa, one in Ottumwa, one in Des Moines, and one in Council Bluffs (Figure 15). The barracks at Camp Kirkwood in Clinton were built in June 1862, as well as barracks for Camp Pope in Iowa City. Barracks were then built at Camp Strong in Muscatine, Camp Burnside in Des Moines, and Camp Tuttle in Ottumwa. The list of camps with sufficient barracks for a new infantry regiment by early August 1862 included these five new camps and Camp Harlan in Mount Pleasant. The earlier camps at Dubuque, Council Bluffs, Davenport, and Burlington were cited as needing improvements or additional barracks. Work that ensued changed the scope and look of many of these camps. For example, Camp Union in Dubuque was enlarged significantly for the Phase IV recruiting and renamed as Camp Franklin for the new regiment (Jacobsen 2011: 37-38, 101, 173, 182, 253, 287, 391, 676). Camp Harlan in Mount Pleasant would likewise



be renamed Camp McKean for its new regiment. However, it appears to stand out among the camps as perhaps the only older camp not significantly improved or enlarged from its use in the Phase II recruiting in fall 1861 (and into Phase III in early 1862) to its use in the Phase IV recruiting in summer-fall 1862, with the same barracks and camp layout used throughout this period.

By September 1862, Iowa had sufficient numbers enlisted to meet their state quota of 21,140 additional men within the national call for a total of 600,000 new Union soldiers. This recruiting in Phase IV tended to result in a slightly different profile of men. Most men were married and older than the initial recruiting during Phase II. The companies overall looked better organized and drilled more precisely than the earlier companies. With a Sioux uprising in Minnesota in August, some companies moved north to protect the north border of Iowa, returning to camp when troubles settled down. On September 22, Iowa had 22 new infantry regiments organized with men available for an additional one. Again, time to get clothing, find an adequate number of blankets, and obtain arms held up mustering and movement into the field. Soldiers reporting to rendezvous camps were requested to bring a blanket with them as the government was unable at the time to supply the demand for blankets. Regiments were mustered into service in September, with the last 11 stretching into the new few months. Seven of these regiments were mustered into service in the first half of October, three in November, and the last on December 1 (Jacobsen 2011: 40-42; "General Orders No. 89," *Cedar Valley Times*, September 4, 1862, 2).

With their barracks intact for a new regiment, the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was ordered to rendezvous at Mount Pleasant at the camp to be known as Camp McKean. The camp appears to have been renamed for Brigadier General Thomas J. McKean, a native of Marion, Iowa, who was fighting with Major General U.S. Grant in the Army of the Tennessee at the time. The first men arrived at the camp on August 2, starting work by making any necessary repairs to the barracks (Jacobsen 2011: 287; "Site of Civil War Camp in Henry County," *Annals of Iowa*, Volume 35, 1959, 467; Young, "Civil War Period," 2; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, August 30, 1862, 3). Adoniram J. Withrow wrote on September 3: "We are getting fixed up pretty comfortably in our new quarters, but it took some considerable work to do so...We get plenty to eat and of good quality. On the whole I think we will get along comfortably" (Jacobsen 2011: 287). George A. Stone, lieutenant in First Infantry and major in the Fourth Cavalry, returned home to Mount Pleasant to assume position as Colonel for the new regiment. He was quoted in the *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* that the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment was drilling in "the beautiful camp here" and working on skills together as a unit (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, September 19, 1862, 3).

By late September, the ten companies of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry at Camp McKean were full, consisting of 972 officers and men. The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry consisted of four companies from Henry County, three from Des Moines County, two from Washington County, and one from Louisa County, designated as companies A through K. They reached 995 in numbers in October. Their numbers grew to 995 by the time they left camp. On September 27, Captain George S. Pierce arrived to muster in the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. They were issued full uniforms, including overcoats, pants, and shoes. They spent the next month at Camp McKean in Mount Pleasant completing a thorough course of instruction in discipline and drill. As a result, they were noted as one of the most efficient regiments during their service. Conduct in the camp appears to have been more strict than during the days of Camp Harlan. Incidents were noted with females sent away and liquor discovered and poured out. However, visitors to watch battalion drills and dress parades were still invited. The *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* noted that visitors could plan to see the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry in action daily for the battalion drill at 2:00 and dress parade at 5:15. In early October, the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was issued Enfield rifles, which greatly pleased the men. On October 16, they paraded through Mount Pleasant with their new arms by their sides. Thus the connection to and support of the local residents was maintained during the use of Camp McKean as well (Young, "Civil War Period," 2; Ingersoll 1866: 515-16; Gue 1903: 279; Jacobsen 2011: 288-289; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, October 4, 1862; "The 25<sup>th</sup>," *Burlington Weekly Hawk-Eye*, October 11, 1862, 4).

With the majority of their equipment in hand, the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was ready to ship out from Camp McKean. Along with other infantry regiments, they lacked haversacks and knapsacks, which were to be issued when they arrived in St. Louis. The 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, and 30<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments moved out in late October, followed by the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry on Saturday November 1. The regiment marched from Camp McKean, through the principle

streets in Mount Pleasant, and to the depot, with about 2,000 in attendance to see off the group. The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry remained in St. Louis only briefly, being sent on to Helena by November 17, 1862. They served with General Sherman's army (Jacobsen 2011: 43; *Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, November 8, 1862; Ingersoll 1866: 516; Gue 1903: 279).

The send-off was perhaps trumped by the immediate destruction of the barracks of Camp McKean on the Swan farm:

BURNING OF CAMP MCKEAN – Last Saturday evening, as the train was passing this camp, the Barracks were discovered to be on fire, but owing to their being built of dry pine, burned so rapidly that before our citizens could get there, ten of them were consumed. It is supposed the fire originated from coals left in the stoves when the regiment left. The light from the burning barracks was seen fifteen miles distant. (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, November 8, 1862)

The news was significant enough to be reported in the *Muscatine Daily Journal*, *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, and *Iowa State Register* over the following week. The *Muscatine Daily Journal* commented that "If there were intentions to continue to use this camp then the loss of the barracks very likely foreclosed that option" (Jacobsen 2011: 291). The government published a notice in the *Mount Pleasant Home Journal* on November 8 that all barrack lumber and other property belonging to United States left at Camp McKean would be auctioned on Thursday November 13 (*Mt. Pleasant Home Journal*, November 8, 1862; Young 1962: 22). Thus, the Civil War rendezvous activity on the farm of Hugh B. and Mary Swan was brought to a close.

The Fourth Cavalry and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry served through the end of the Civil War in 1865. Throughout this period, the residents of Mount Pleasant continued to support their companies and support statewide efforts through the Soldiers' Aid Society. In March 1864, one of the largest groups of men, numbering around 100, from the Fourth Cavalry returned to Mount Pleasant on furlough for 30 days. During their visit, many couples were married or engaged, and a large party was held at Union Hall. Henry County provided men for an additional three companies in May 1864 upon the call for additional troops to fill six 100-day infantry regiments. The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was noted for their pivotal role in the capture of Columbia, South Carolina, on February 17, 1865, with Colonel George Stone and Captain Pratt raising the Union flag over the Confederate Capitol. With the end of the Civil War on April 9, 1865, the Iowa regiments began to return home. The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was mustered out on June 6, 1865, and the Fourth Cavalry traveled back to Iowa as a group, mustered out at Davenport on August 8, 1865 (*Mount Pleasant Home Journal*, March 19, 1864, 3; Young 1962: 24-25; Young, "Civil War Period," 3; Jacobsen 2011: 23; Ingersoll 1866: 524).

### ***Evolution of the Swan Farm and commemoration of the Civil War rendezvous camp***

With the Civil War finished and soldiers returning home, life settled back into its typical routine in Mount Pleasant and the surrounding area. The service of the men who served was not forgotten, commemorated through monuments, veteran groups, events, and reunions. In Section 5 of Center Township, Hugh B. Swan and his family continued to use their farm, including the house and springhouse standing at the time that the Civil War rendezvous camp utilized his land. The 1870 federal census lists Hugh B. Swan at age 53 as a farmer with real estate and personal property valued at \$3,900. His household includes his wife, Mary A. (age 53), daughter M. Jenny (age 25), son Allen (age 21), daughter Ellen (age 18, born in PA), and son John (age 14, born in IA), as well as a farm laborer, James McClure. The 1870 map clearly depicts the extent of his property, including about 146 acres in Section 5 and an additional parcel near the center of Section 6 (Figure 11). No biographical information on Hugh B. Swan is included in either the 1879 or 1888 county histories, though both note that Camp Harlan was on his farm. The 1880 census shows that Hugh, Mary, and youngest son Solan John continued to live on the farm along with daughter Martha A. Neal and her three daughters. A brief note on June 22, 1882 following a tornado states that "H.B. Swan's large barn [was] blown down" ("Terrible Tornado!" *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, June 22, 1882, 3).

The core 146-acre farm remained in the Swan family through the 1890s. Several mortgages on the property are noted in the abstract in the 1880s, with latter mortgages generally paying off earlier mortgages. For

unstated reasons, the property of 146.36 acres in Section 5 was placed in trust with T.J. VanHon on March 31, 1892. He was authorized to sell all or part of the property to satisfy various debt. The property was then sold to Swan's son-in-law John Neal for \$8,782 on March 2, 1893. Since his family appears to have lived here at least in 1880, it seems probable that the transfer on paper may not have affected any actual residents of the farm. The 1895 atlas then shows John N. Neal as owner as the same parcel of land in the west half of Section 5 as Swan owned in 1870 (Figure 18). Interestingly, similar to the 1859 map issues, the house does not appear to be correctly indicated/included on this map. The 1900 federal census confirms that both households lived together. Hugh B. Swan (83) and Mary H. (84) are listed with son-in-law John Neal (69), daughter Martha A. (60) in Center Township. A domestic servant and farm laborer also lived with them. When Hugh B. Swan died in Mount Pleasant on May 30, 1904, he was recognized as "one of the old and respected citizens of Henry County" ("Death of Hugh B. Swan," *Mount Pleasant News*, May 31, 1904, 3).

The significance of the property in relation to the Civil War rendezvous camp continued to be recognized as the property was sold out of the Swan family. The *Mount Pleasant Daily News* announced the agreement for John Neal to sell William B. Seeley the "famous Swan farm west of town" on September 4, 1902. They wrote: "This is one of the most famous farms of this section of the country. It was once the camping ground of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the first years of the Civil War. On the farm is one of the most famous springs in the state, a spring that has furnished an inexhaustible supply of water for years" ("Seeley Buys Farm," *Mt. Pleasant Daily News*, September 4, 1902, 1). Per the abstract, the 146.38 acre farm officially transferred on March 2, 1903 for a sum of \$12,000. William B. Seeley was a stock farmer from Lee County, who had moved to Mount Pleasant and sought a farm for his famous Aberdeen Angus cattle closer to his new home. He utilized the property as a stock and breeding farm. The Seeley family lived at their home built in 1902 at 400 N. Broadway in Mount Pleasant for the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century rather than in the house on the farm. The property was named the Springdale Stock Farm, presumably for the presence of the spring. William B. Seeley was elected as a state senator in 1906, serving one two-year term. He was also associated with new banks in Mount Pleasant and prominent in community organizations. The 1917 atlas indicates that the boundaries of the Springdale Stock Farm included the 146 acres of Hugh Swan as well as the 88 acres to the east (Figure 19). Both the house and large barn appear to be indicated on this map. The 1925 Iowa census lists William B. Seeley (age 57) at 400 N. Broadway in Mount Pleasant with wife Elizabeth (age 54) and son Benjamin E. (age 27).

The veterans of the Civil War, and particularly the Fourth Cavalry and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry, were memorialized and commemorated well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Notes in the local newspaper through the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century indicate that annual reunions were held in many years for both regiments. The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary reunion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry on September 12-13, 1911 received additional press coverage, with 100 veterans in Mount Pleasant for the celebration. They were noted as "one of the most famous regiments which went to the front during the Civil War" and second to none in valor and length of service. Their "record for bravery and efficient service in defense of country is surpassed by few other regiments" ("4<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cavalry Veterans in Town," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, September 12, 1911, 3). Social events were held on the first day of the reunion, with a business meeting of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry Association on the second day. A reunion was again planned for the following year in Indianola, to be held for the first time outside of Mount Pleasant ("Veterans Having Good Time Here," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, September 13, 1911, 3). While notes on these reunions do not specifically include sites of all activities, the site of Camp Harlan was likely visited by veterans during the events, even if no formal event was held there. Later histories note that many old soldiers visited the springhouse years later, tasting the same water that they had drunk while in camp and see the initials carved from many years previous by those men waiting for buckets to fill ("First Complete Story of Civil War Camp Harlan," *Civil War: Camp Harlan Souvenir Edition*, September 6, 1961, 4). The reunions would have provided the logical time for soldiers to make this pilgrimage to the farm.

Efforts commemorating Civil War activities were stepped up in Henry County following the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Civil War. The Iowa branch of the Daughters of Union Veterans was organized on September 8, 1915, and at least six local groups, or tents, appear to have been designated at this time. The Belle Coddington Tent, No. 34, of the Daughters of Union Veterans was organized in Mount Pleasant. The group held regular bi-



monthly meetings at the courthouse through the 1920s. The Fourth Cavalry and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry continued to hold reunions in town, combined into one reunion in 1920 and open to other living veterans as well ("Soldiers' Reunion at Mount Pleasant," *Burlington Hawk Eye*, September 26, 1920, 10).

In early 1930, the Belle Coddington Tent began making plans for a marker commemorating Camp Harlan to be placed at the southwest corner of the Seeley property. A large boulder was selected, and a bronze plaque attached to it reading "This marks the site of Camp Harlan used as a training camp by the 4th Iowa Cavalry and the 25th Iowa Infantry during the Civil War. Dedicated by Belle Coddington Tent No. 34 Daughters of Union Veterans, 1861-1865." The event was planned with considerable thought for full effect. The members of the Burlington cavalry troop arrived in Mount Pleasant on June 7, participating in a parade held in town that evening, preliminary to the unveiling of a memorial tablet at the site of old Camp Harlan. Survivors of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry were invited, as well as persons attending the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) encampment at Ottumwa. An estimated 3,000 people were in attendance at the camp site, with cars noted as parked for miles around. Members of the Fourth Cavalry included E.P. Taylor of Fairfield, J.B. Anderson of Winterset, John Stuart of Villisca, C.A. Snurdyrd of Ottumwa, and M.H. Wettenhamer of Fairfield. Two members of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry - Comrades Davis of Burlington and Leroy Gamble of Indianola - also were there ("Cavalry Troop at Mount Pleasant for Memorial Rites," *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, June 8, 1930, 5; "3,000 Attend Dedication of Mt. Pleasant War Sight [sic]," *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, June 10, 1930, 2).

The ceremony to unveil the commemorative marker was likewise carefully planned and executed. The program began with the Burlington cavalry troop, Keokuk Legion drill team, and Bob Tribby Post bugle corps marching from the town square on paved roads to the camp site northwest of Mount Pleasant at 1:30. The Mount Pleasant band and Swedesburg drum corps then performed a short concert at 1:45. The ceremonies started at 2:00 with an invocation by Rev. Weston, followed by an address by Marion J. Hall from Davenport, president of the Daughters of Union Veterans. The band played another selection, followed by an address and then a selection from the Swedesburg fife and drum corps. Governor John Hammill then delivered a "splendid and appropriate" address, followed by the history of Camp Harlan by Martha McClure. The band played the Star Spangled Banner, guns fired, the marker was unveiled. Special music was played and the Keokuk drill team and Burlington cavalry appeared in formations on the meadow to the back of the memorial site. Taps was then played to conclude the ceremony while the flag was lowered. A motion picture was recorded of the event, with the footage scheduled to be shown at the Temple Theater on June 26-27 and then becoming the permanent property of Belle Coddington Tent ("Cavalry Troop at Mount Pleasant for Memorial Rites," *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, June 8, 1930, 5; "3,000 Attend Dedication of Mt. Pleasant War Sight [sic]," *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, June 10, 1930, 2).

Historic aerial photographs from the 1930s to the 1960s show that the site of the Civil War rendezvous camp appears to have remained an open field through this period. Benjamin Seeley, son of William Seeley, was married in 1927, and this event appears to have led to the sale of the 146.38 acre farm bought from the Swan/Neely family from William to Benjamin on January 2, 1929. Ben E. Seeley (age 33) is then listed as living in Center Township with wife Martha (age 30), two daughters, a domestic servant, and a farm laborer in the 1930 census. A son, Judson B. Seeley, was then born in November 1930. The move out to the farm and expanded household appears to have led to the construction of the second story on the rear section of the house around this time. Other remodeling of the house may have also been completed, and the garage and poultry houses likewise appear to date to construction around this time. After William Seeley died in 1933, Ben acquired additional land to the east and west of this property. The 1930s aerial photograph shows the house and other buildings, with the large open field at the site of the Civil War rendezvous camp (Figure 20). Likewise, the 1950s aerial photograph shows the area open, though patterns indicate some type of use (Figure 21). The 1956 aerial photograph of the farm shows the house, springhouse, and barn, as well as the other buildings along the creek (Figure 22). Though the property was owned by Ben Seeley, the caption indicates that son Judson lived here (Drury 1956: 82). On September 4, 1961, B.E. and Martha S. Seeley sold the 146.38 acres associated with the earlier Swan farm to T.F. and Dorothy M. Huene for \$35,000 (Huene abstract). The site of the camp remains open and undeveloped on the 1960s aerial photograph (Figure 23).

The Belle Coddington Tent, No. 34, Daughters of Union Veterans continued to honor and commemorate the site of Camp Harlan from the 1930s through the 1950s. The *Mount Pleasant News* from May 1949 notes: "The marker was placed and dedicated at Camp Harlan to the men of the 4th Iowa Cavalry and the 25th Iowa Infantry on June 8, 1930, and each year this group gathers to pay tribute to these as well as all others of the Civil War and wars that have followed" ("Service Held at Camp Marker," *Mount Pleasant News*, May 31, 1949, 1). A sunrise service was typically held at the marker on Memorial Day, followed by a breakfast at Saunders Park. The newspaper notes in May 1951 that the annual memorial service was "one of the outstanding features of this organization" ("Memorial Service Held at Marker," *Mount Pleasant News*, May 31, 1951, 3). The group continued to meet on a bi-monthly basis through the 1950s, with one business and one social meeting. Later articles continued to recognize the importance of the dedication of the marker at Camp Harlan in 1930: "Perhaps the biggest moment in the history of these enterprising and devoted daughters of the U.S. A. occurred in 1930 when they brought the biggest crowd to Mt. Pleasant in the city's history. People came from everywhere to see the placing of the marker commemorating the organization of the 4th Iowa Cavalry and the 25th Iowa Infantry..." (*Mount Pleasant Daily News*, June 14, 1952, 3). The sunrise service continued in 1955, and addresses and articles of the 1930 ceremony continued to be part of the annual memorial ("Public Invited to Sunrise Service at Camp Harlan," *Mount Pleasant News*, May 24, 1955, 1).

The Swan springhouse and site of the Civil War rendezvous camp received increased attention and interest in the early 1960s with the centennial of the Civil War. The Henry County Centennial Committee worked to compile history on Camp Harlan and Civil War activities in Henry County. They also further studied the springhouse, working to identify men associated with the names and initial carved in the large stone (as noted previously). Diagrams of the property were sketched to convey the relationship between its features related to the Civil War (Figure 24). The camp site and springhouse received statewide attention at this time as well. An article appeared in the *Annals of Iowa* in 1959, leading with: "Evidence of the Civil War in Iowa may yet be seen on the Springdale Stock Farm near Mt. Pleasant. Visibly preserved on the wall of the old springhouse are several names and initials carved in the stone by Iowa soldiers almost a century ago" ("Site of Civil War Camp in Henry County," *Annals of Iowa*, Volume 35, 1959, 467). Photographs were taken of the springhouse, used in local presentation and publications (Figures 25-26). The Civil War history published in Iowa's *Official Register* annually through the late 1960s included a photograph of the Swan springhouse at Camp Harlan, noting that initials are still visible on the walls (Figure 27) (McElroy 1967: 316). The springhouse was the only photograph of a Civil War site included in this history of the state of Iowa.

Over the last 50 years, few changes have occurred to the Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District. The 1969 plat book indicates that the 146.38 acre property owned by T.F. and Dorothy Huene since 1961 matched the property that Hugh B. Swan owned through the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figures 11 and 28). Dorothy Huene continues to own this property, with the exception of a small parcel with a 1997 house in the north half of the property sold to her daughter. The boundaries and acreage of the property south of the creek are unchanged. The open field/meadow noted upon the arrival of Company A in 1861 remains open in the east portion of this south half of the property. The Daughters of Union Veterans continued to operate into the 1980s, when their decreased numbers resulted in disbanding. The springhouse has received some maintenance over the decades, with the white paint visible on the building in the 1960s removed. A pump was installed in the milk room in the last decade. The large marker placed at the corner of the property with a flagpole in 1930 remains in place. A new flagpole replaced the original in 2005. In continuation of the commemorative activities at this site, a bronze historical marker on a pole was placed to the right of the original marker to provide additional history on Camp Harlan on May 29, 2006. On May 28, 2011, a similar bronze historical marker on a pole was placed to the left of the original marker to provide additional history on Medal of Honor recipients from the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. With the interest in the sesquicentennial of the Civil War and long recognition of the historical significance of this property, the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission, with the cooperation of owner Dorothy Huene, is currently pursuing the listing of the property on the National Register of Historic Places. The Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District is maintained and protected as a private property, not typically open to or accessible to the public.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Special thanks to Pat White of Mount Pleasant for her willingness and assistance in conducting research in Henry County and to Marlin R. Ingalls and James E. Jacobsen for sharing their research and previous work related to the property. This nomination could not have been completed to this depth without the study *Iowa's Civil War Rendezvous Camps*, completed earlier in 2011 by James E. Jacobsen and funded by the Iowa Army National Guard, Camp Dodge, Johnston, Iowa.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Iowa Site Inventory #44-01707

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 68 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>619335</u>	<u>4537465</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>619920</u>	<u>4536910</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>619920</u>	<u>4537435</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>619250</u>	<u>4537090</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary for the nominated portion of the larger farm property follows the property line (and edge of roads) on the west and south sides, the property line and fence line on the east edge, and the north bank of the creek through the center of the farm on the north side, as depicted more specifically on Figure 4. This irregular shaped property encompasses approximately 68 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 5 in Center Township in Henry County.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses the portion of the property most directly associated with the significance of the property related to the use of the property as a Civil War rendezvous camp (Figure 4). The camp site is located in the large open field/meadow in the east portion of the nominated property. Activities for the camp extended north to the creek, used for bathing, and across to the northwest to the springhouse, used for water. The springhouse's association with the camp is well-documented, and it is the only standing structure directly related to this use of the property in 1861-62. The circa 1854 two-story Greek Revival house is included within this boundary as well. The boundary extends to the southwest corner of the property to include the 1930 marker was placed to commemorate Camp Harlan on the farm. The land between this corner and the springhouse to the north and main camp site to the east may have also been used for drills that extended down the valley and up to this flatter portion of the property. No documentation suggests that activities related to the camp extended north of the creek, where additional agricultural buildings and uses have historically been located. Thus, this south half of the property, roughly 68 acres, encompasses the portion of the property currently identified as significant.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rebecca Lawin McCarley  
organization SPARK Consulting date August 10, 2012  
street & number 17 Oak Lane telephone 563-324-9767  
city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52803  
e-mail sparkconsulting@octaspark.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Photographs:** **Representative** black and white photographs of the property.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Dorothy Huene  
street & number 2280 Hickory Avenue telephone 319-986-6155  
city or town Mount Pleasant state Iowa zip code 52641

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The photographs of the Camp Harlan / Camp McKean Historic District in northwest of Mount Pleasant in Henry County, Iowa, were taken by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, on October 20 and November 15, 2011. The digital photographs were printed with HP 100 photo gray Vivera ink on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss). The photographs were also submitted digitally, per current guidelines. Sketch maps depicting the location of the photographs are found on the following pages.

Photograph 1. Section of Swan Farm with house, springhouse, and four outbuildings, looking northwest.

Photograph 2. Hugh B. and Mary Swan House, looking northwest.

Photograph 3. Hugh B. and Mary Swan House, looking southeast.

Photograph 4. Looking northeast down the hill to the springhouse from the house.

Photograph 5. Looking south up the spring to the springhouse.

Photograph 6. South elevation of springhouse, looking north.

Photograph 7. East elevation of the springhouse, looking northwest.

Photograph 8. North and west elevations of the springhouse, looking southeast.

Photograph 9. Work room on upper level of springhouse, looking southeast.

Photograph 10. Spring room on south half of lower level of springhouse, looking west.

Photograph 11. Detail of names and initial carved in stone above inlet niche, looking south.

Photograph 12. Bowl at outlet of springhouse under north wall, looking south.

Photograph 13. View of springhouse, house, and other buildings looking south from near creek.

Photograph 14. View of springhouse and house looking northwest from west edge of camp site.

Photograph 15. Site of Civil War rendezvous camp, looking southeast from west edge.

Photograph 16. Site of Civil War rendezvous camp, looking northeast from west edge.

Photograph 17. Site of Civil War rendezvous camp, looking northwest from south edge.

Photograph 18. 1930 boulder marker with plaque commemorating Camp Harlan flanked by recent bronze markers, looking northeast.

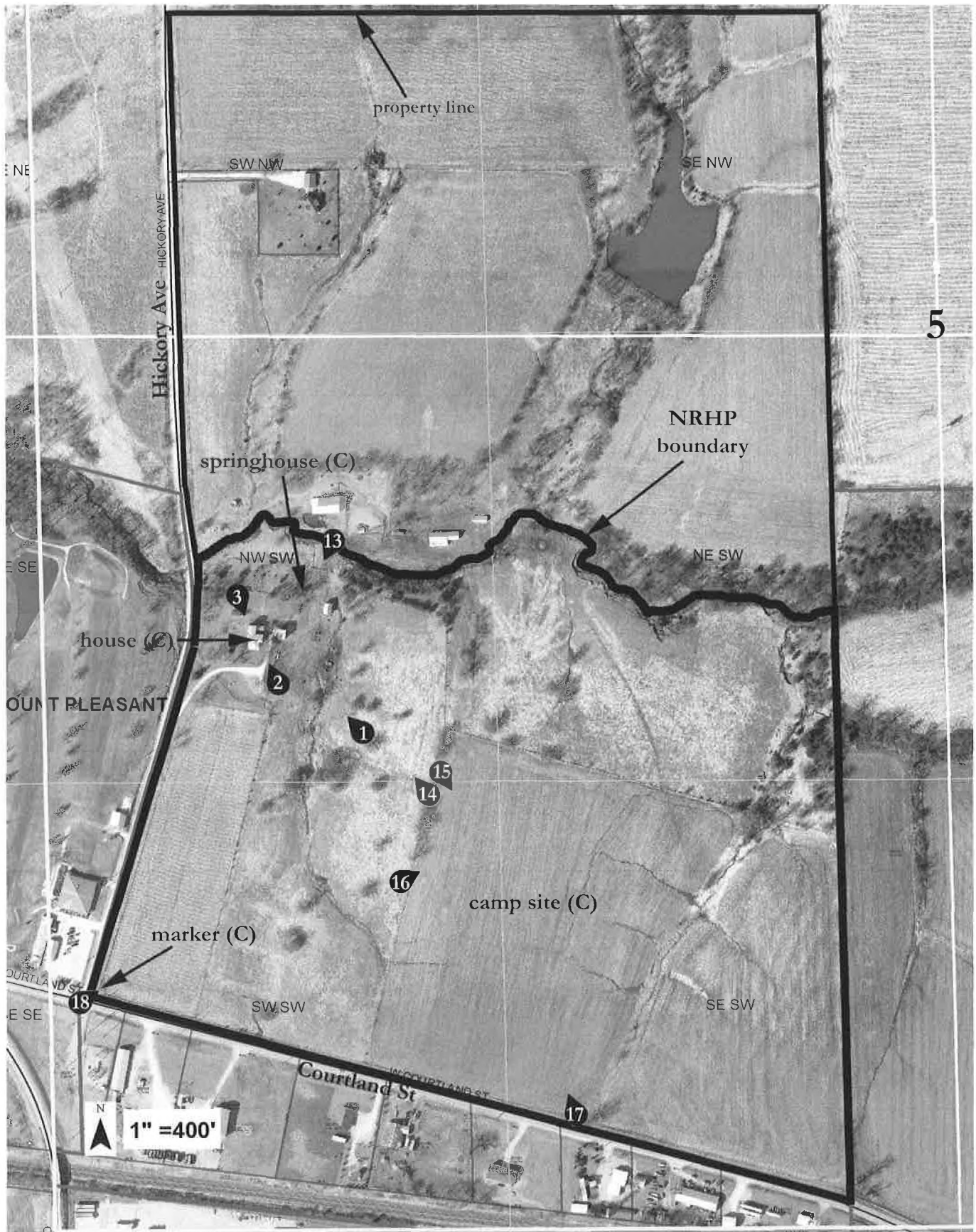


Figure 1. Photograph key for Swan Farm.



Figure 2. Photograph key of photographs related to the springhouse.



Maps:

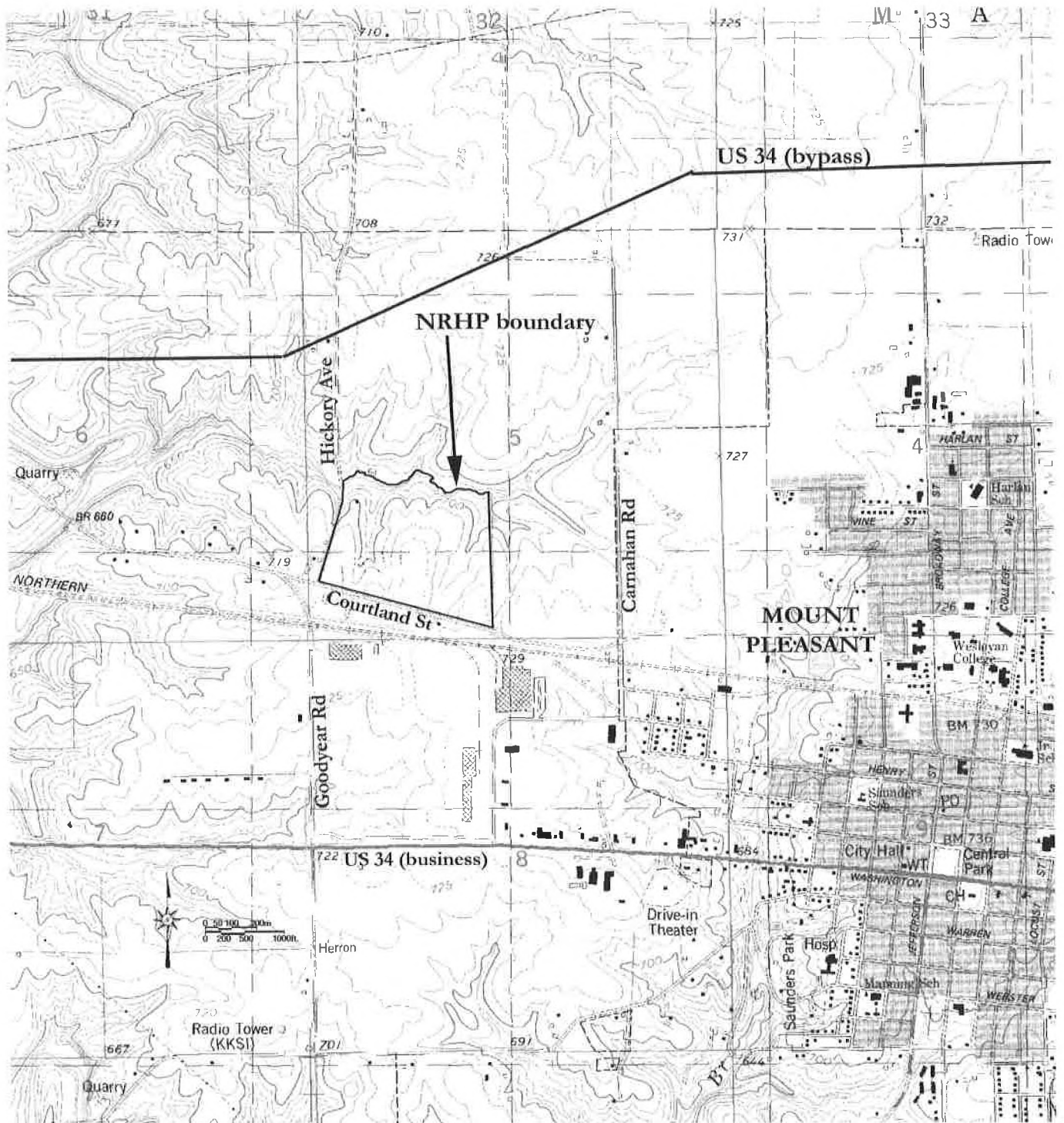
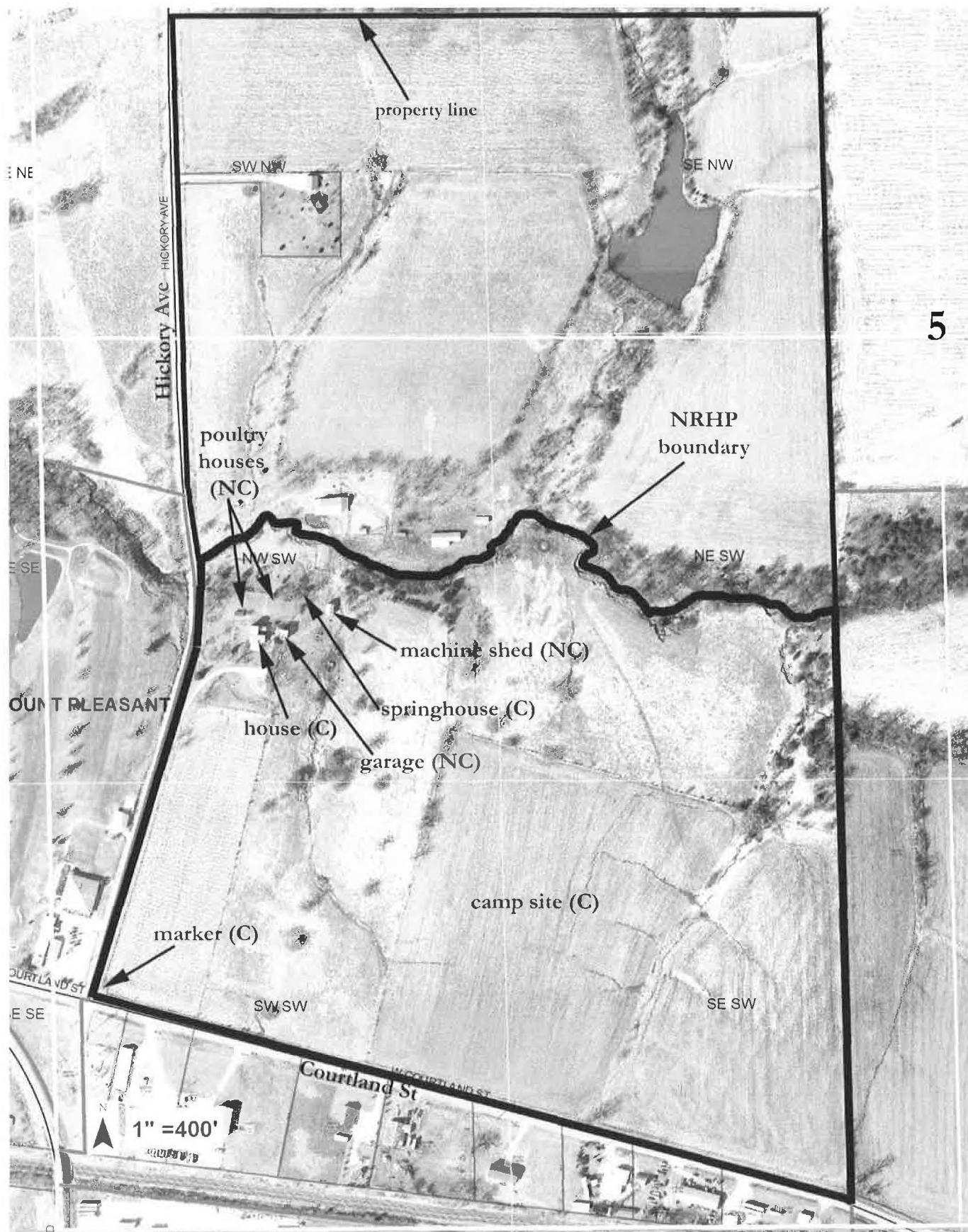
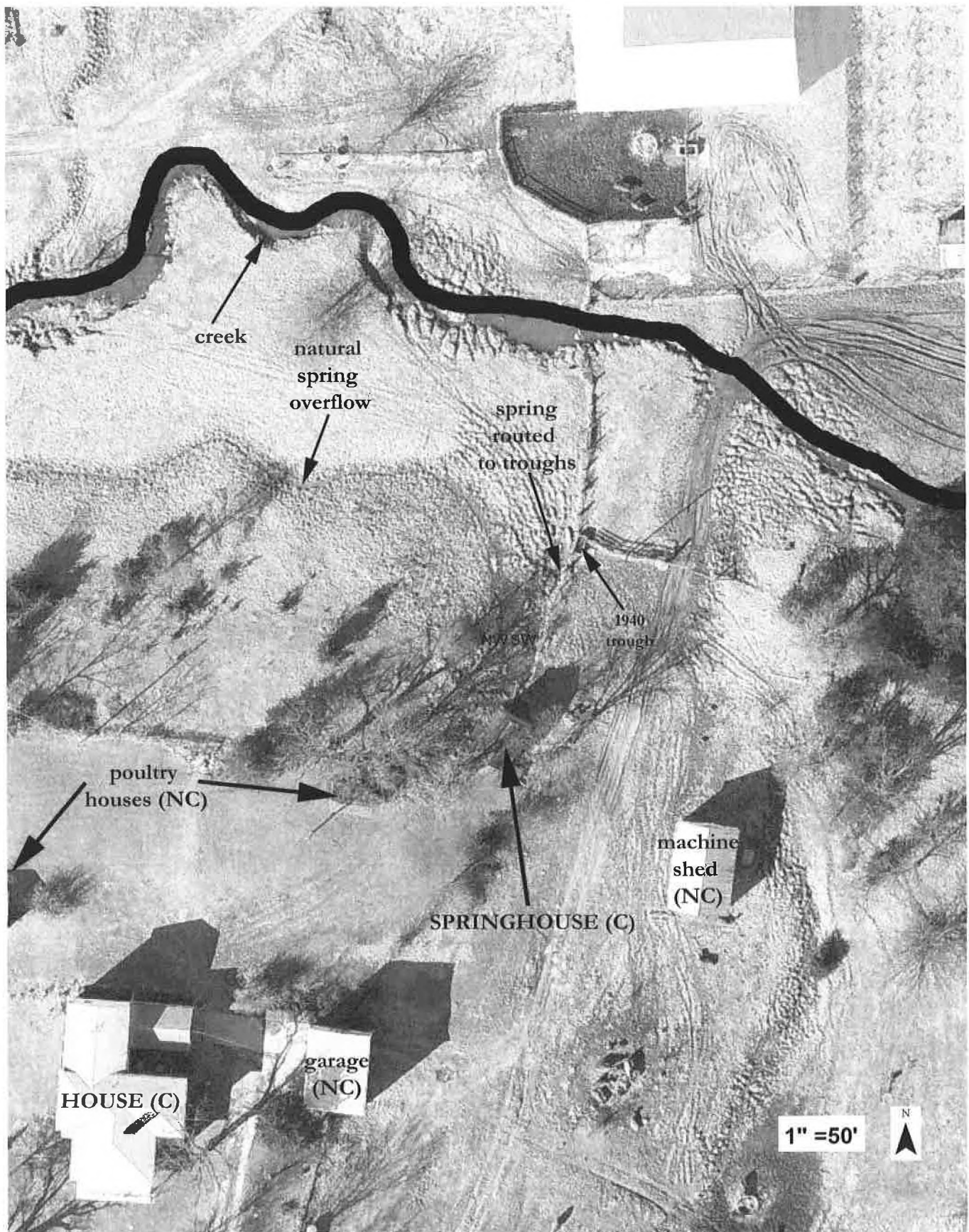


Figure 3. USGS topographical quadrangle map with property indicated.



**Figure 4. Site plan with National Register boundary (McCarley 2011).**  
(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)



**Figure 5. Site plan of portion of farm around springhouse (McCarley 2011).**  
*(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)*



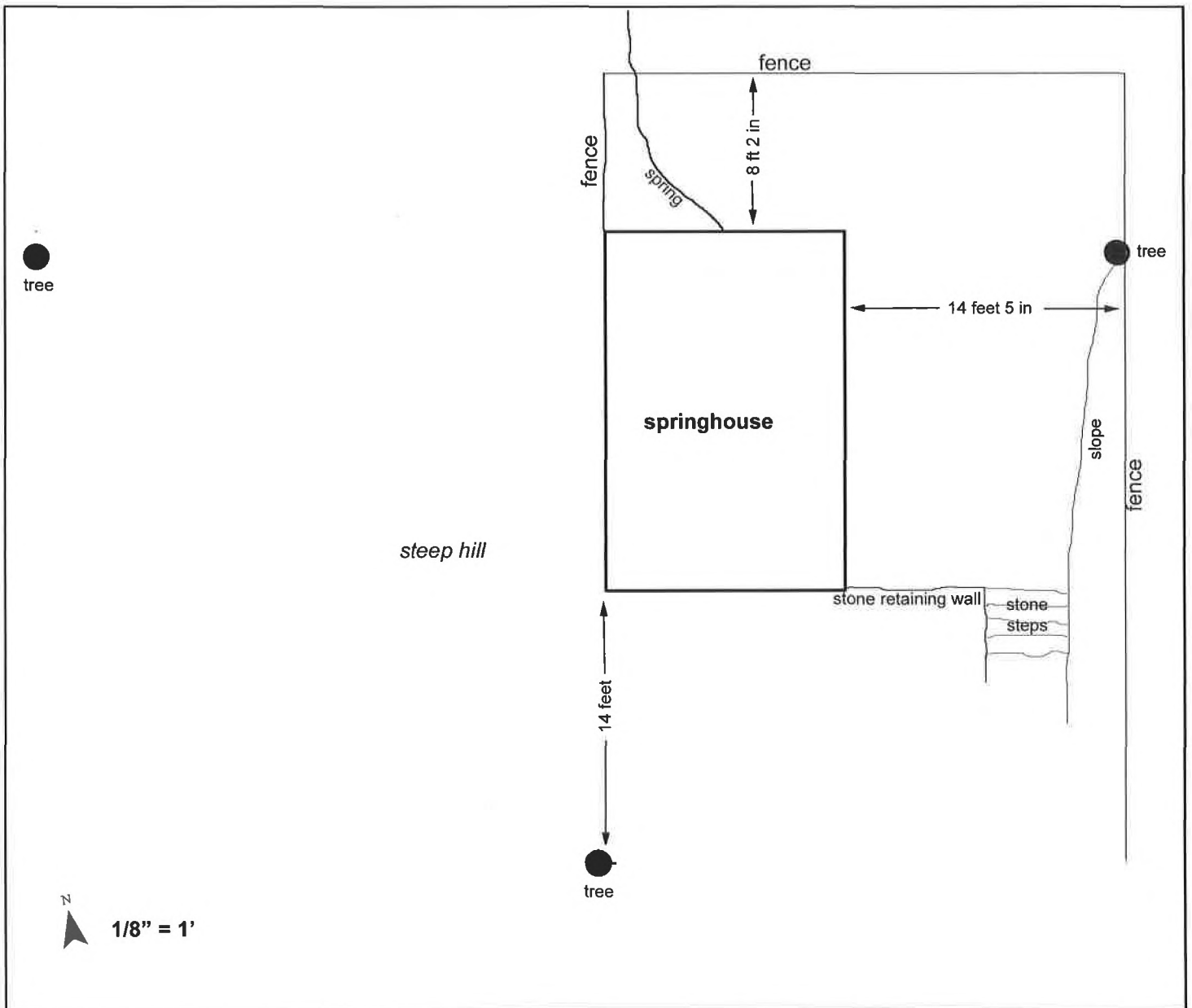


Figure 6. Site plan of the area around the springhouse (McCarley 2011).

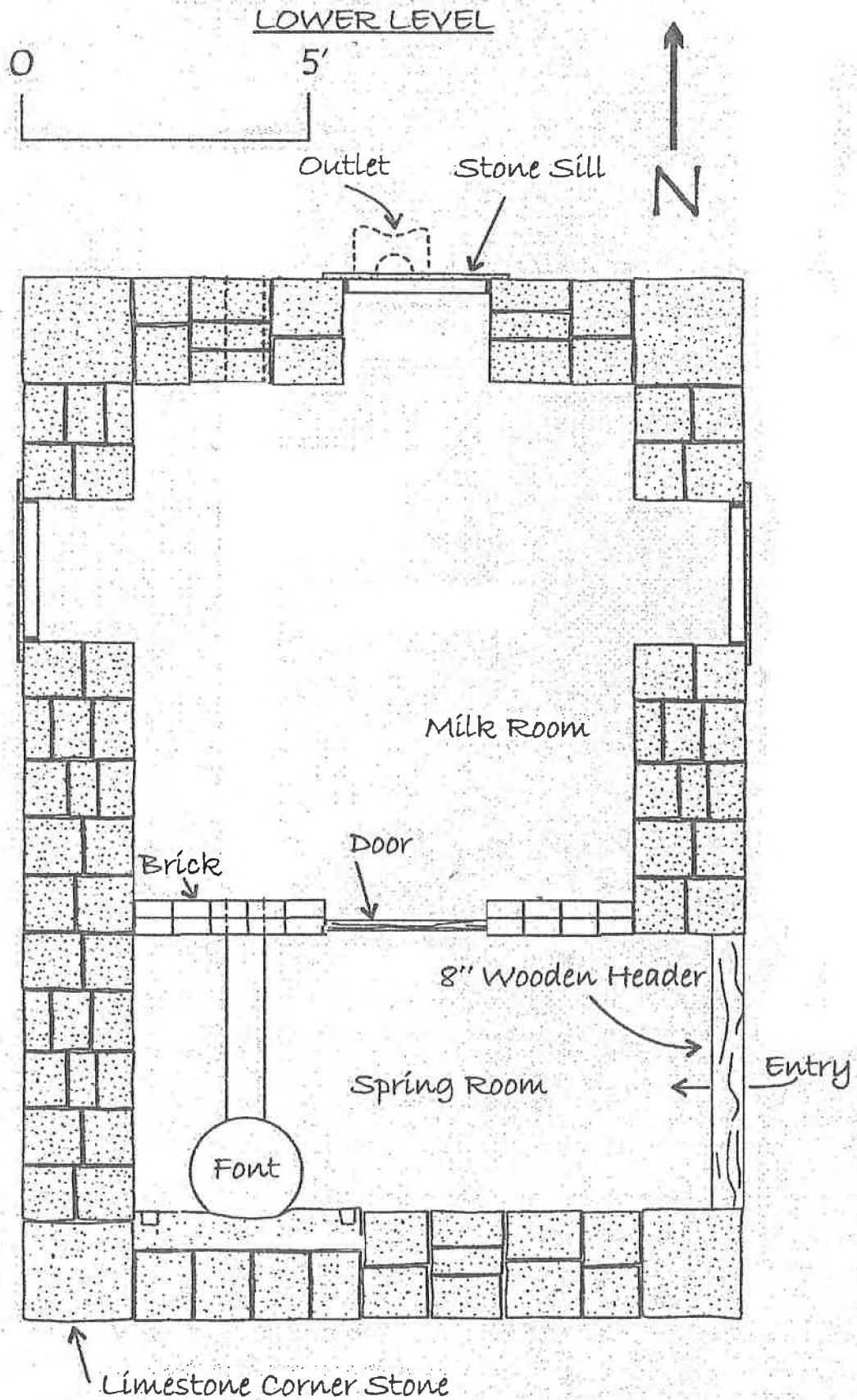


Figure 7. Schematic plan of the lower level of the springhouse (adapted from Ingalls 2009: 15).

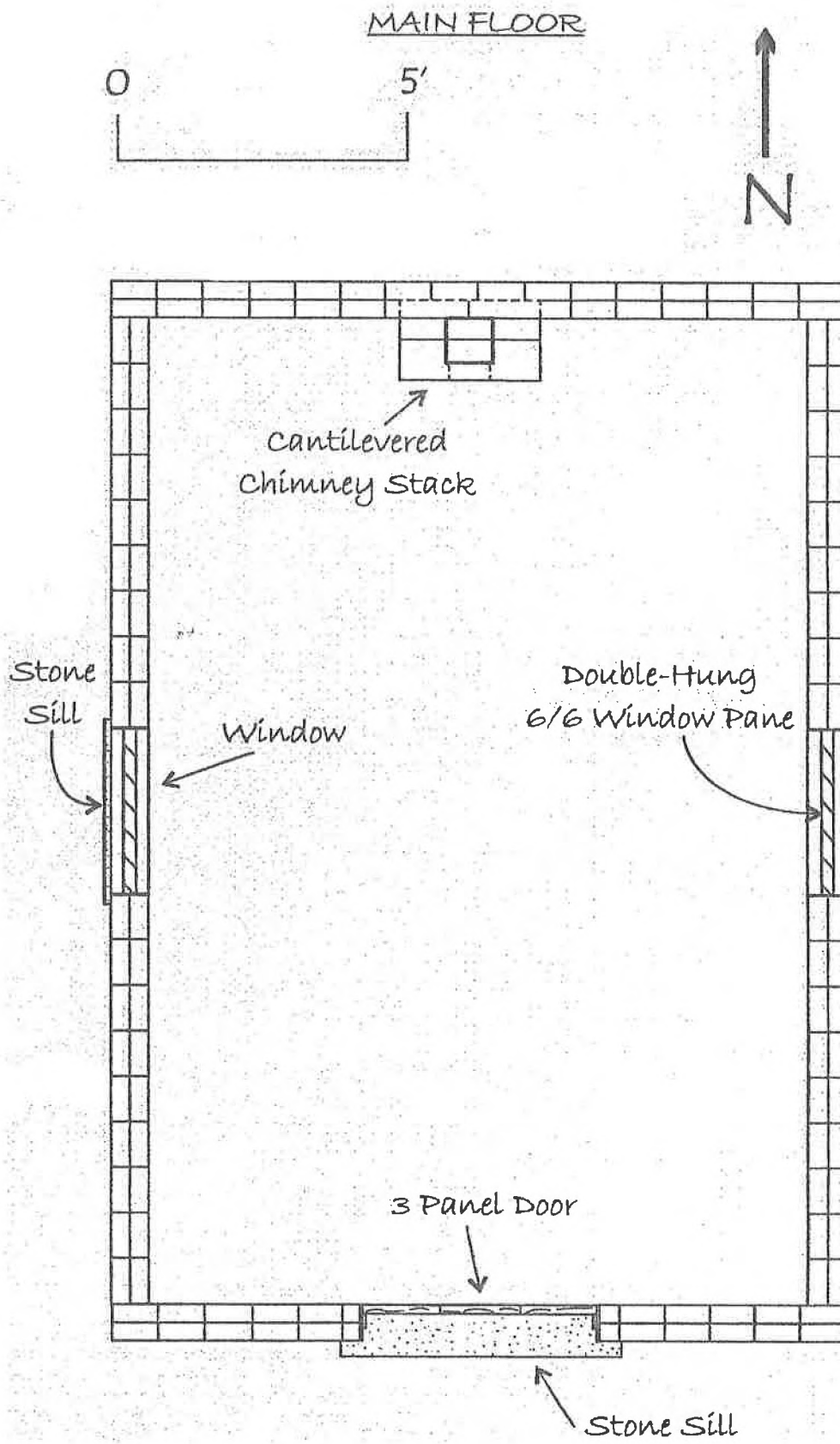


Figure 8. Schematic plan of the upper level of the springhouse (Ingalls 2009: 15).



Images:

Robert Caulk 1840 6			Robert Caulk 1840			Thomas Mc Miller and Robert 5 Caulk 1840		Isaac Bowen 1840 4		Asbury Arter 1840	Shodri Scott 1.		
George Rice 1840	William Kean 1840	Clarbone Jones 1839				Thomas Mc Miller 1840	William C. Stephenson 1840	John Jones 1840	Lewis Doolittle 1840	Lewis Doolittle 1840	W M		
William Kean 1840 7			William Kean 1840		Samuel Hutton 1839	John McCoy 1840	John McCoy 1840	Presley 9	John Wright 1840	John Wright 1840	D B		
William M. Morrow 1840	Lewis Doolittle 1840	William Wallace 1840	George Aryne Smith 1839	William Wallace 1840	John Daughy 1839	Samuel Hutton 1839		Saunders 1840	Board of County Com. for Henry County 1839		Samuel D Nelson and George Peterson 1840	He V	
Jesse Payne 1840	Josiah Payne 1840 18	Thomas Mc Miller 1840	William S. Dart 1840	Samuel Hutton 1840 17		William D. Broson 1840		16				Lambert 1839	C Ar b John 1
Kelin T. Maulding 1839	Joseph Barua 1840		Joseph Barua 1840	1840		William Brown and Robert 1840 Graham							
Alexander McMillan 1840 19			William Stephenson 1840 20		John Randall 1840	John M.	Martin Tucker 1840 21	Robert Wright 1840	James W Grimes 1840	John Williford 1840			
Benjamin Lazenby	Thomas M.		John Wilson	Hanson 1840		William Viney	Isaac Bowen	Christ- opher	Jefferson	Za			



Figure 9. Original land grants in northwest Center Township, Henry County (Klopfenstein n.d.: 11).

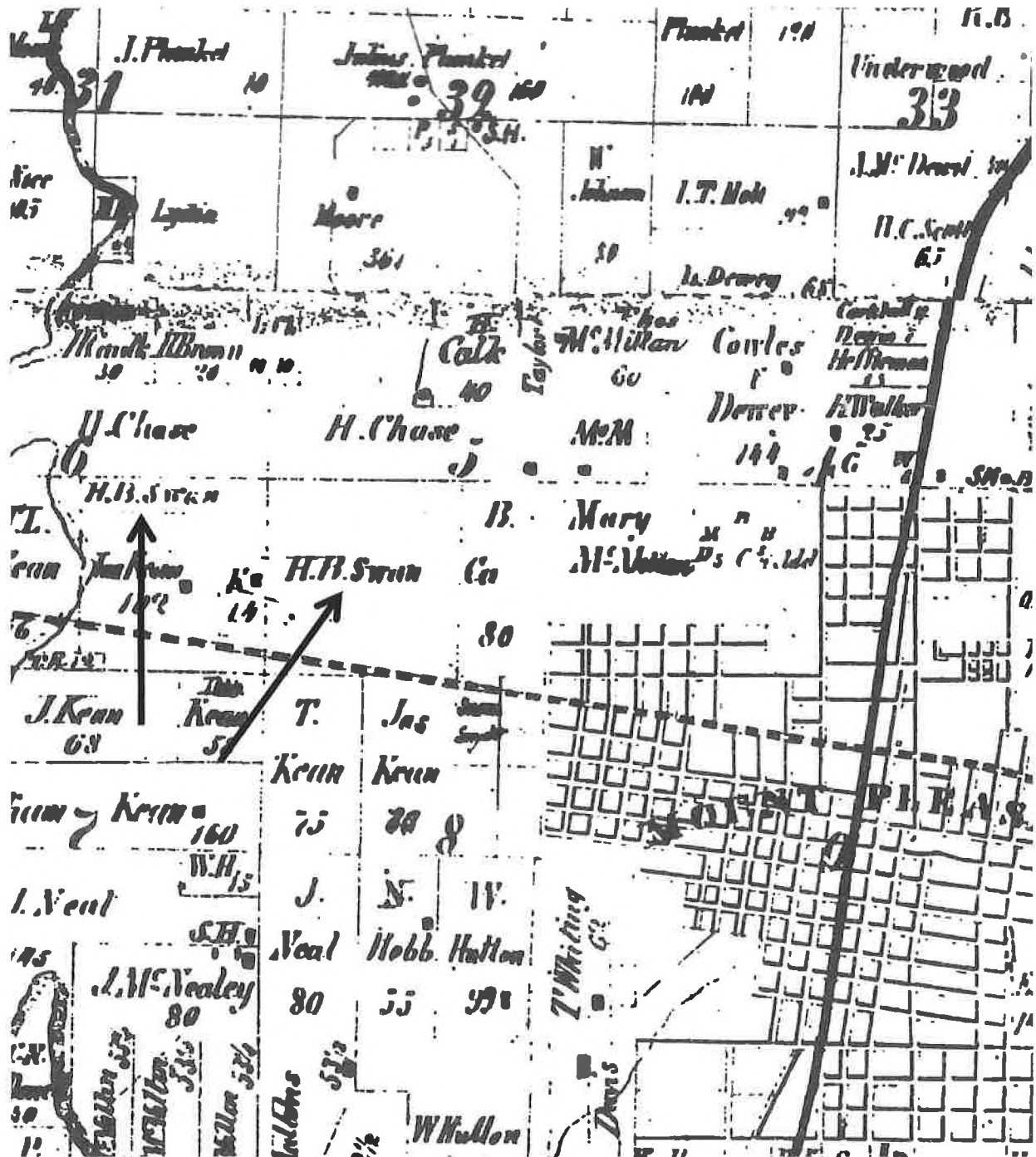


Figure 10. 1859 county map of Center Township northwest of Mount Pleasant t, with property of Hugh B. Swan indicated (Cooper 1859).





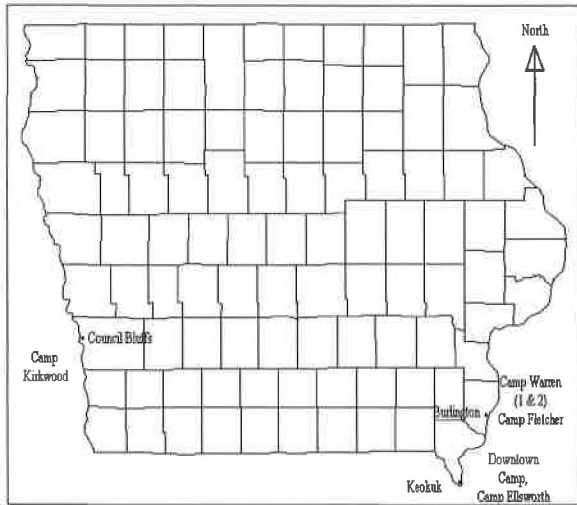


Figure 12. Phase I camps (spring-summer 1861)

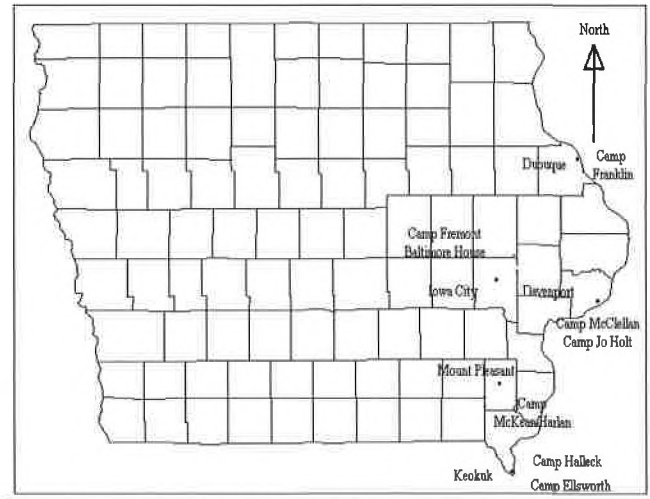


Figure 13. Phase II camps (latter 1861)

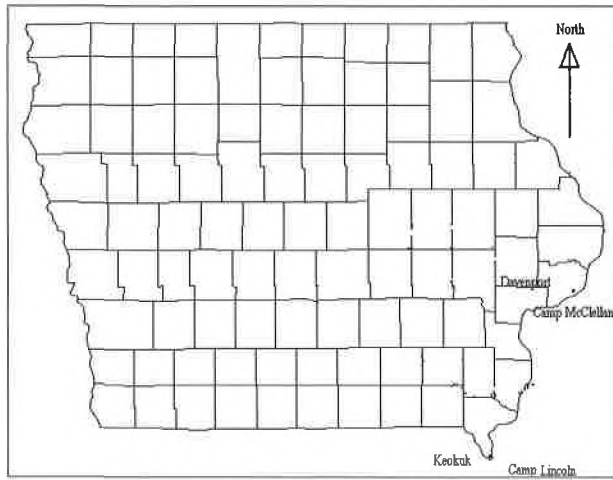


Figure 14. Phase III camps (first half of 1862)



Figure 15. Phase IV camps (second half of 1862)

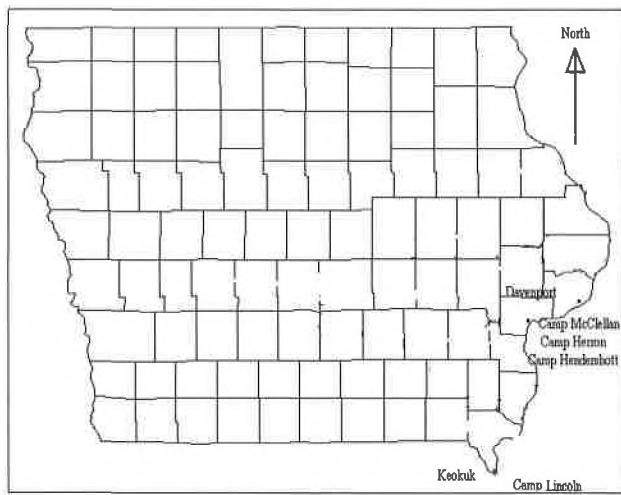


Figure 16. Phase V camps (1863)

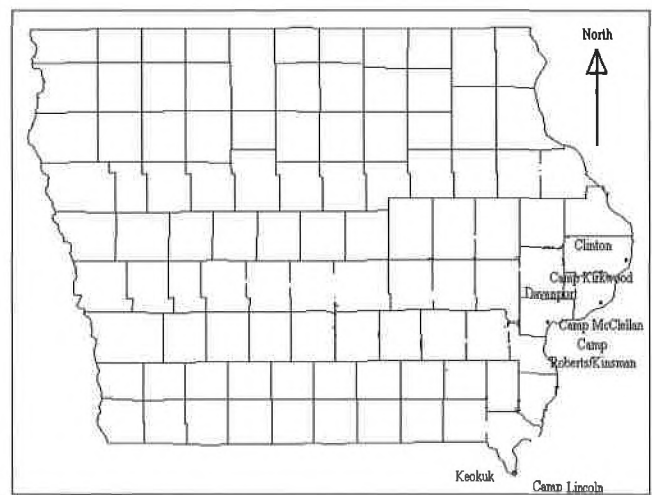


Figure 17. Phase VI camps (1864, demobilization in 1865)

*camp location diagrams from Jacobsen 2011: 98-100*

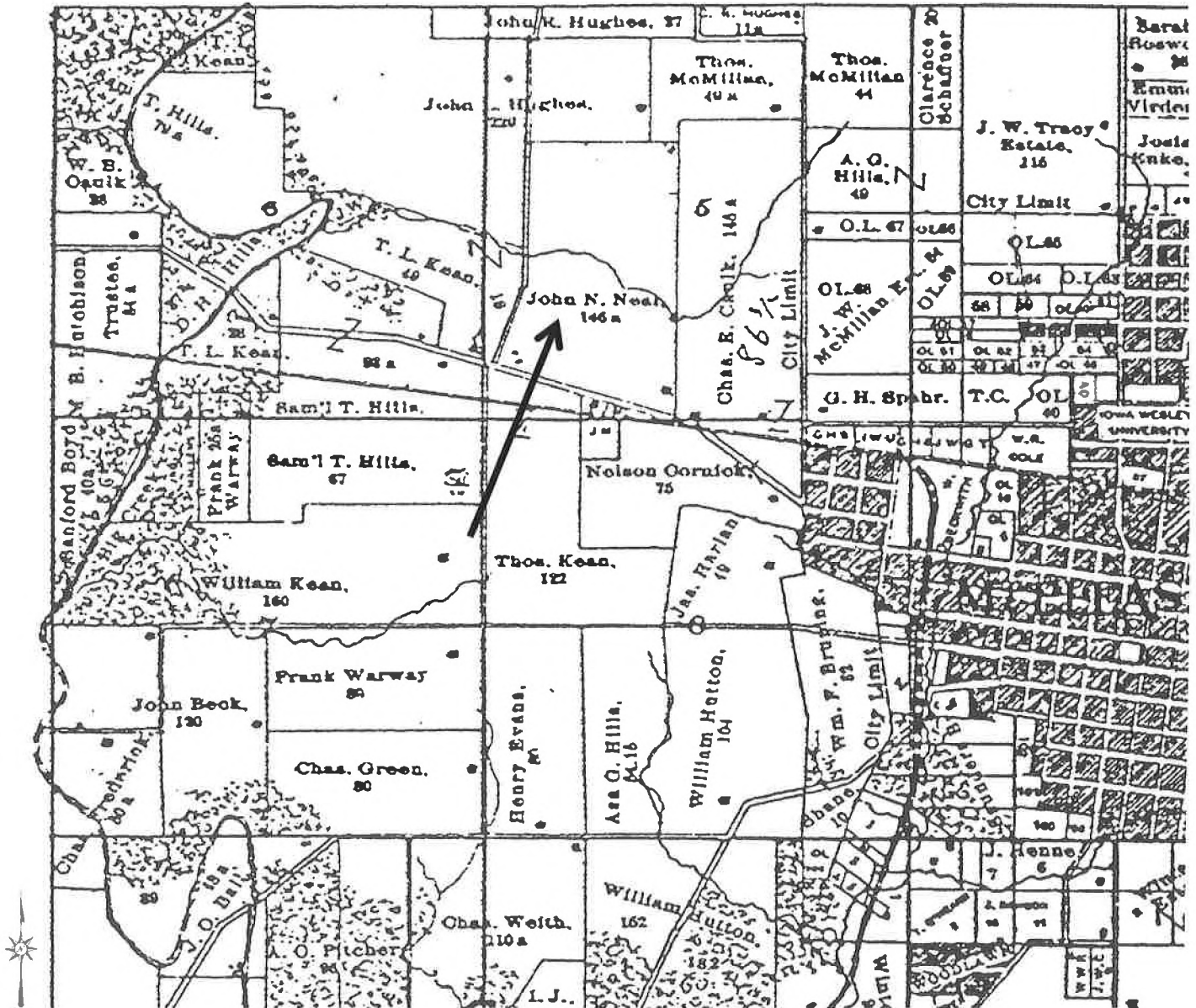


Figure 18. 1895 map of Center Township northwest of Mount Pleasant, with property indicated (Brooks and Whiting 1895: 21).

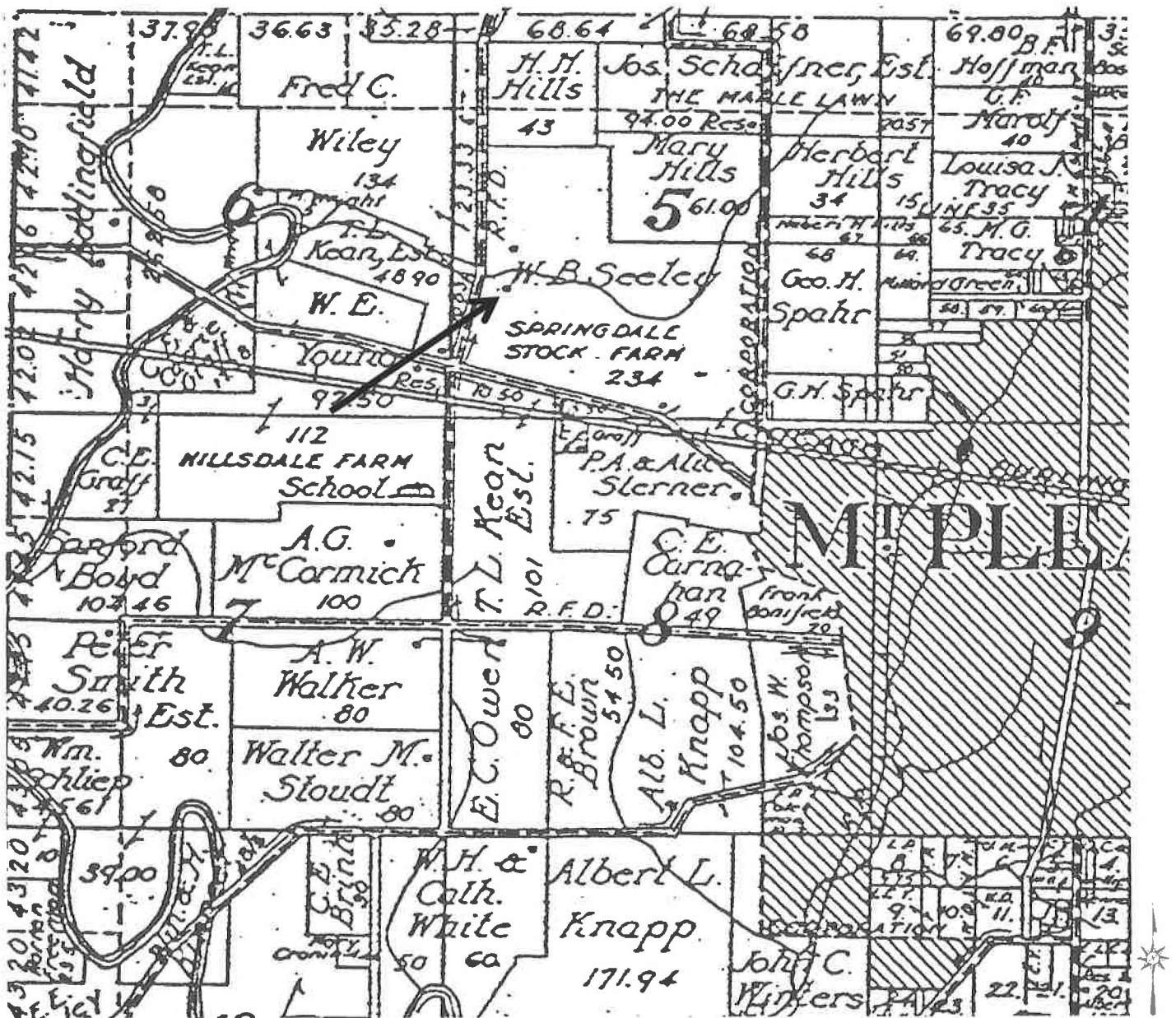
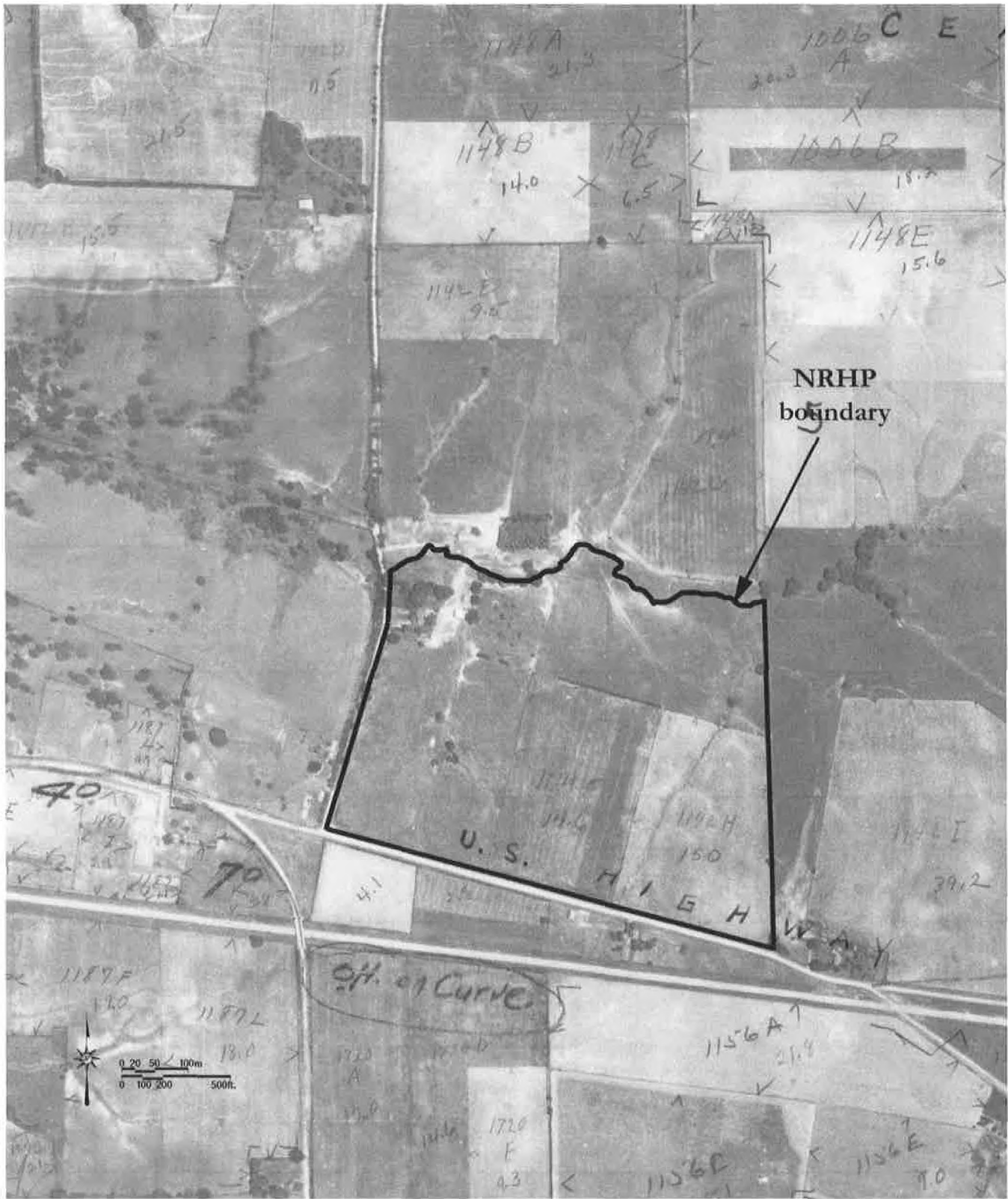


Figure 19. 1917 map of Center Township northwest of Mount Pleasant, with property indicated (Ogle 1917: 21).





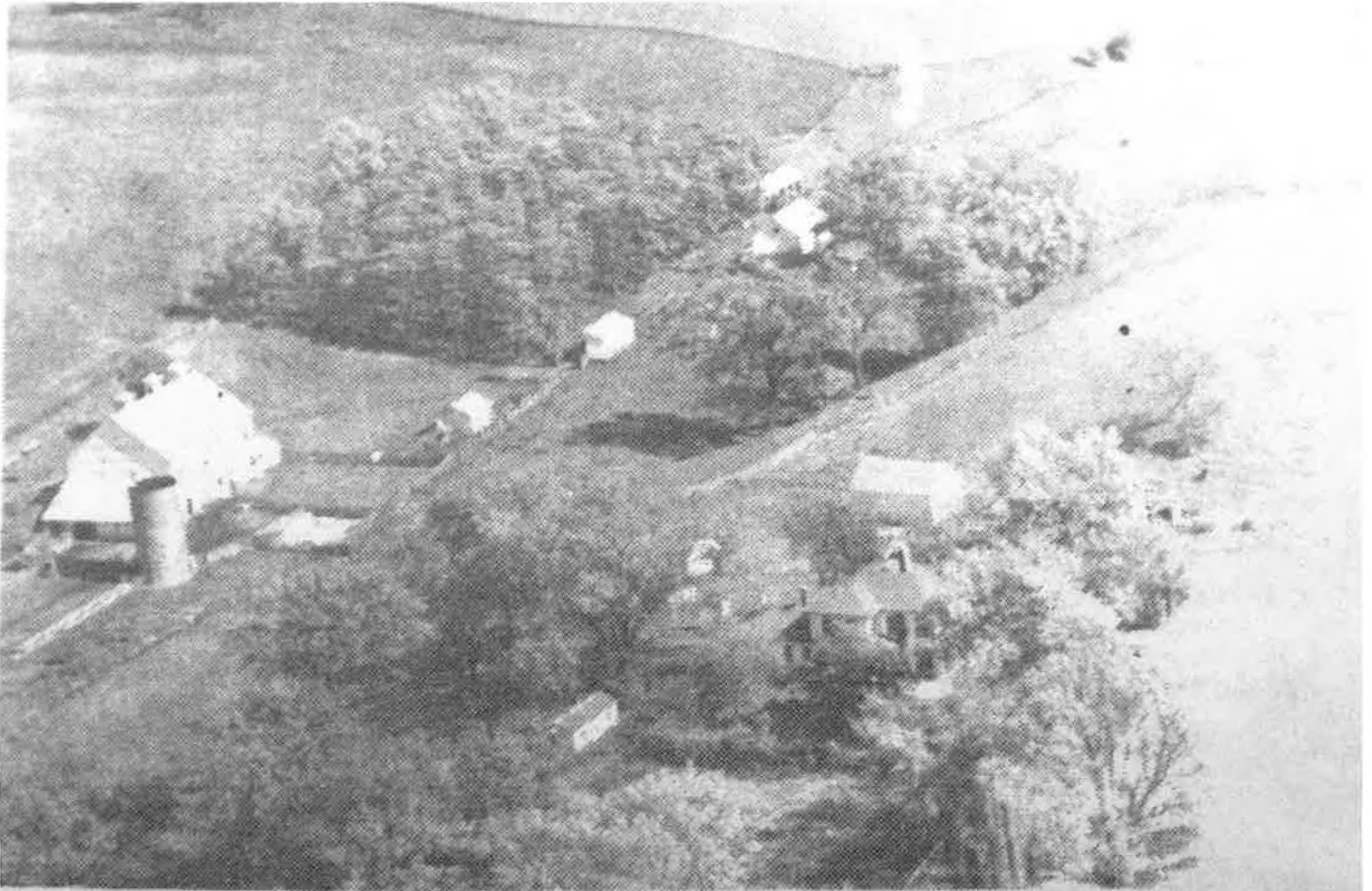
**Figure 20. 1930s aerial photograph of Swan Farm with NRHP boundary overlaid.**

*Imagery from Iowa Geographic Map Server, Iowa State University Geographic Information Systems Support & Research Facility, available online at [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu).*



**Figure 21. 1950s aerial photograph of Swan Farm with NRHP boundary overlaid.**

*Imagery from Iowa Geographic Map Server, Iowa State University Geographic Information Systems Support & Research Facility, available online at [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu).*



SEELEY, BEN  
Mt. Pleasant

Judson Seeley

Rt. 2  
232 acres

Figure 22. Photograph of farm in 1956 (Drury 1956: 82).





**Figure 23. 1960s aerial photograph of Swan Farm with NRHP boundary overlaid.**

*Imagery from Iowa Geographic Map Server, Iowa State University Geographic Information Systems Support & Research Facility, available online at [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu).*

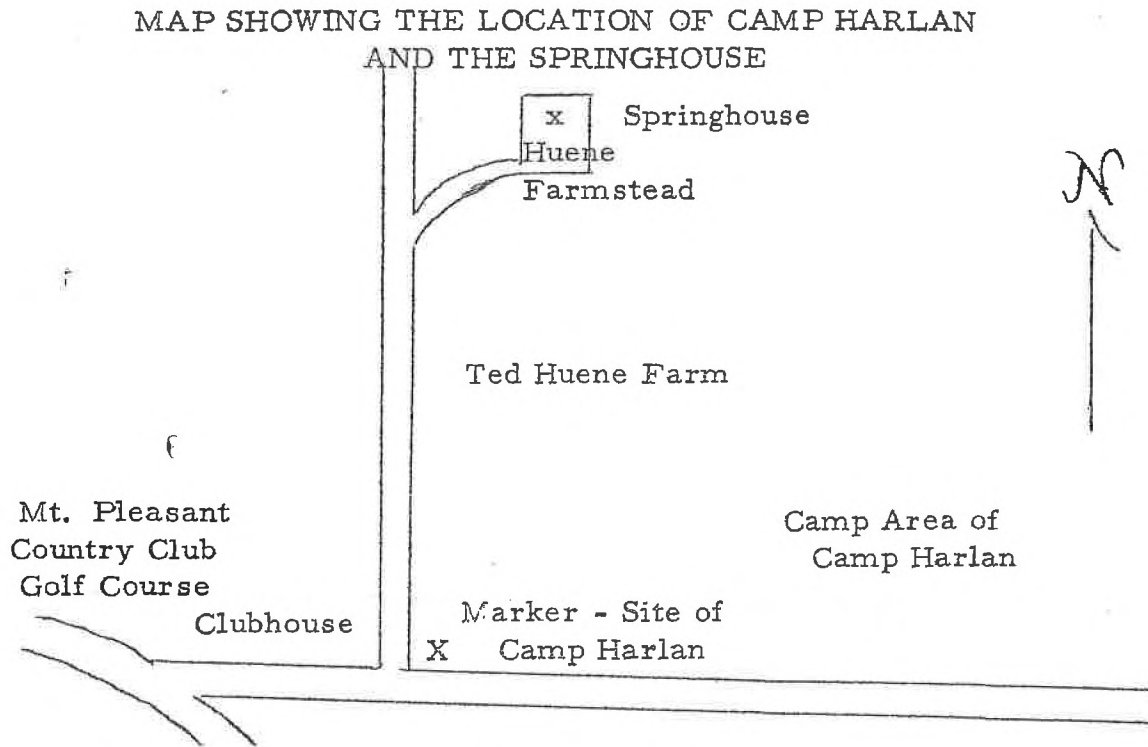


Figure 24. Sketch of key resources on the Swan Farm from centennial celebration (Young 1962: 31).



**Figure 25. Springhouse in 1967, looking northwest (Young).**



**Figure 26. Springhouse in 1967, looking southwest (Young).**





***Old Spring house at Camp Harlan. Soldiers' initials whittled in its stone walls are plainly visible.***

**Figure 27. Springhouse in 1967 as published with Civil War history in *Official Register* (McElroy 1967: 316).**

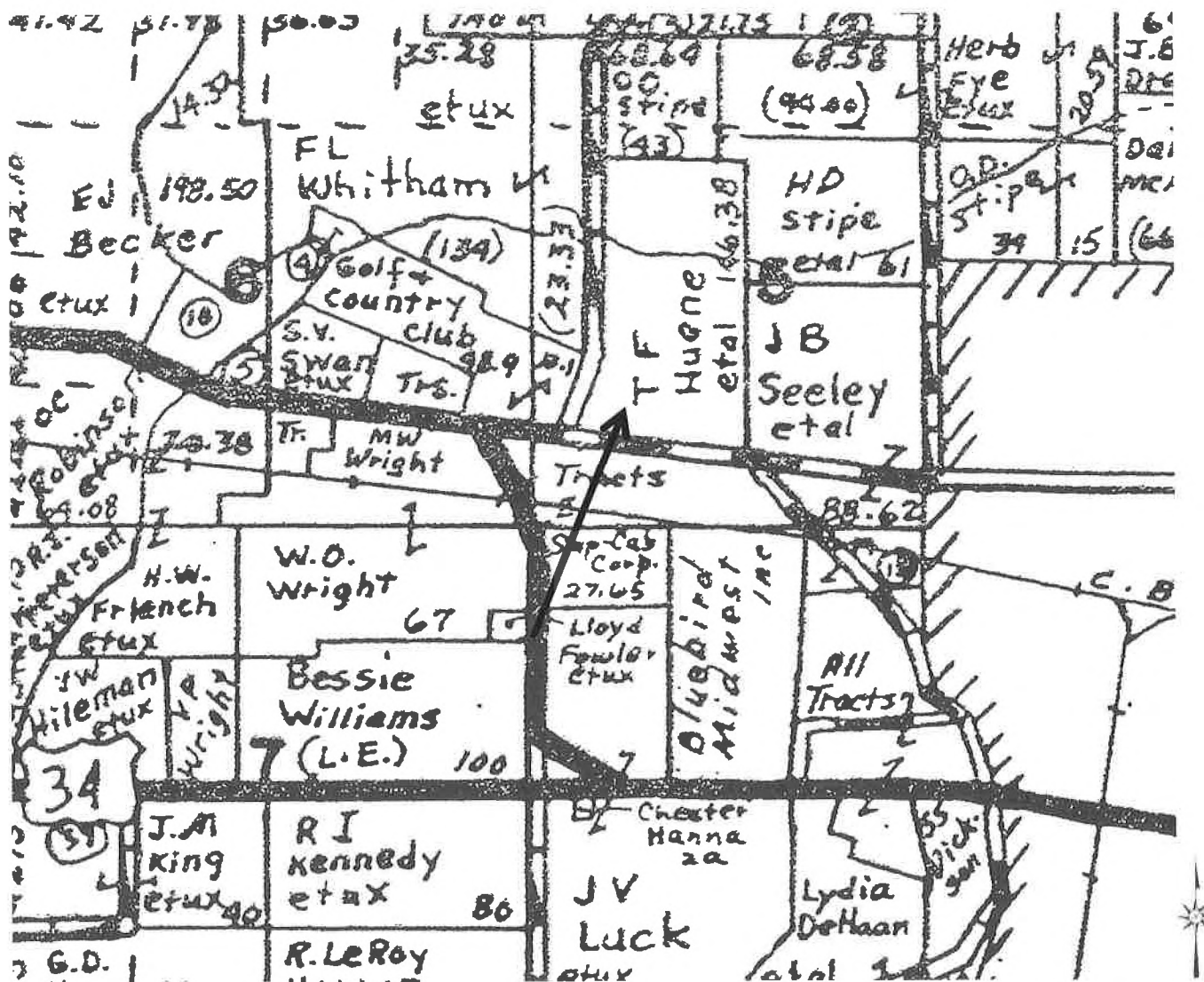


Figure 28. 1969 map of Center Township northwest of Mount Pleasant, with property indicated (Plat Book of Henry County 1969: 11).