

old, my sister and I were sent by our guardian, H. L. Dousman, for education in English, to the Presbyterian Indian mission on the Yellow river, Iowa,—the “neutral ground” of those days. Rev. David Lowrey was the superintendent.¹ His assistants were two young ladies,—Minerva and Lucy

¹ David Lowrey, D. D., Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, January 20, 1796. He was licensed and ordained to the care of Logan presbytery. December 16, 1830, he began the publication, at Princeton, Kentucky, under church auspices, of a weekly journal called *The Religious and Literary Intelligencer*. Some years afterward, he was editor of *The Cumberland Presbyterian*, published at Nashville, Tennessee. During this latter experience, he was also pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in Nashville; “and for his year’s pastoral labor he received, as compensation, the astonishing sum of *one wagon load of corn in the shuck!*” In 1832, he was appointed by his friend, President Jackson, as teacher to the Winnebagoes, arriving at Prairie du Chien in November of that year. By the treaty of Rock Island, September 15, 1832, the government had agreed (Article 4) to “erect a suitable building, or buildings, with a garden and a field attached, somewhere near Fort Crawford, or Prairie du Chien, and establish and maintain therein, for the term of 27 years, a school for the education, including clothing, board, and lodging, of such Winnebago children as may be voluntarily sent to it. The school to be conducted by two or more teachers, male and female, and the said children to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, gardening, agriculture, carding, spinning, weaving, and sewing, according to their ages and sexes, and such other branches of useful knowledge as the President of the U. S. may prescribe.” The school was to cost not to exceed \$3,000 per annum. The commandant at Fort Crawford was to frequently visit and inspect the institution,—so also were the Indian agents of the district, and the governor of Illinois. It was to the charge of this enterprise, which was located on Yellow river, in what is now Fairview township, Allamakee county, Iowa,—the first permanent white settlement in that county,—that Dr. Lowrey was ordered with Colonel Thomas as farmer. The mission building was erected in 1834 and opened in 1835. Dr. Lowrey, however, had previously conducted his educational labors among the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien. In 1840, the mission, still in his charge, was removed to Turkey river, also in Iowa. Dr. Lowrey appears to have been an able and energetic man, but his attempts to convert and educate the Indian children were not very successful, as the narrator points out. In 1848, the tribe were removed to Minnesota, their instructor remaining with them until they were removed to Crook creek, Dakota, in 1863. Lowrey died in Pierre county, Missouri January, 1877, leaving an aged wife, and two sons.—Ed.