

boyhood days were spent on a New England farm, and he later followed the profession of teaching for about six years. In 1854 he took a degree from the Woodstock Medical College, Vermont, and the same year removed to Decorah, Iowa, where he followed the practice of medicine for a longer period than any other physician in Northeastern Iowa. In 1865 Dr. Bulis was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, which office he held ten years. In 1876 he was chosen president of the Iowa State Medical Society, the highest honor within the gift of the profession in his State. In 1887, after further study, he took a degree from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Bulis held various public offices the greater part of the time from his twenty-fifth to his sixty-fourth year. Few men have had the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens expressed in so marked a way for so long a time. In 1856 he was appointed commissioner for the sale of intoxicating liquors by Judge Reed. In 1858 he became the first county superintendent of schools in Winneshiek county. In 1863 he was elected county supervisor. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, and after a term of four years was re-elected. While in the Senate he served as chairman of the committee on the State University. He took an active part in founding that institution and was always its friend and warm supporter, serving as regent for eighteen years and then declining a re-election. In 1871 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Iowa. In 1876 President Grant appointed him a member of the Sioux Commission and in the very important work of that commission he took a prominent part. In 1878 President Grant appointed him special United States Indian agent, and in 1883 he was appointed special agent for the General Land Office. Dr. Bulis was prominently before the Republican District Convention as a candidate for Congress in 1889, but after sixty ballots withdrew in favor of Hon. J. H. Sweeney. He served as mayor of Decorah, 1880-81, and again, 1889-90. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster of Decorah, serving four years. He was a member of the Iowa State Historical Society and for several years one of its curators.

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COL. ROBERT M. LITTLER died in Chicago, January 24, 1897. He was a Virginian by birth, but removing to Davenport, Iowa, about the year 1854, was long identified with that city, and for many years one of its best known and most prominent citizens. A man of great energy, activity and public spirit, he was always foremost in aiding every plan that promised to further the welfare of the city. Realizing that the town was practically at the mercy of the destructive element of fire, he aroused public sentiment and succeeded in organizing an efficient, well-equipped and well-housed fire department, of which he was the able chief for many years. He was well known in newspaper circles, and for years city editor of *The Davenport Gazette*. At the time of the Mormon troubles, he organized a company of militia called the "Sarsfield Guards," which stood ready for active duty. But its services were not required. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was ready for the emergency and at the call for troops offered Gov. Kirkwood a drilled company of which he was captain, consisting in part of the old "Guards." This became Co. B of the Second Iowa Infantry and did gallant service. Captain Littler soon rose to the rank of Major, and in 1865 to that of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was wounded at Shiloh and as a result lost an arm. After the war his energies were directed into a new channel, that of the farm and dairy. He acquired the reputation of being the best informed man in the country regarding dairy products, and was instrumental in securing much needed legislation against the sale of imitation butter. His knowledge in this line received due recognition, and he was called to the secretaryship of the Chicago Produce Exchange, which responsible position he filled most acceptably

for many years and until his death. (This notice should have appeared in THE ANNALS for April, 1897.)

MRS. MARIA JONES HAY, daughter of Gen. George W. Jones, was born at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, April 26, 1839; she died at Dubuque, Iowa, June 21, 1897. She was educated at the Academy of the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., near Dubuque, completing her studies at Patapsco, Maryland, and at the schools of the Misses Anables in Philadelphia. She received a thorough musical education and was especially devoted to the art. Returning to Dubuque, she became the organist of the Catholic Cathedral, organizing and conducting the large choir. She was married to Dr. Walter Hay of Chicago, May 30, 1872. Mrs. Hay then became organist and conductor of the choir of St. John's Catholic church in that city. She took an active part in musical entertainments in the cause of Catholic charities both in Chicago and Dubuque. She returned to Dubuque in 1890, where she resided up to the time of her death. She organized in Dubuque "The Sherman Circle," a literary and philanthropic society, of which she was the first president, and was also an active member of "The Dubuque Ladies Literary Association." Mrs. Hay was a lady of rare culture and intelligence, as noted for her brilliant social qualities as for her active charities and great public usefulness. She was riding out with two of her lady friends when the horse ran away while descending one of the steep bluffs. Mrs. Hay was thrown from the carriage and instantly killed. Her death was mourned as a public loss.

MRS. JUDGE GEORGE G. WRIGHT was born in Saratoga county, New York, August 15, 1820; she died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Stone, in Sioux City, June 27, 1897. Her maiden name was Hannah Mary Dibble. She came to Van Buren county, with her father's family, in 1837, and on October 9, 1843, was married to the late Hon. George G. Wright, who became one of the most distinguished of Iowa jurists and statesmen. Her father, Hon. Thomas Dibble, was one of the leading men of Van Buren county. He was elected to our second Constitutional Convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846, and held the responsible office of County Judge under the old law which was changed in 1860. He had also served in the New York legislature before coming to Iowa. Judge and Mrs. Wright celebrated their golden wedding in 1893. It was a notable gathering of pioneer citizens from all parts of the State. Mrs. Wright traveled extensively in Europe, with some of her children, about the year 1889. She was a leading member of the Red Cross in Iowa in war times, active in all good work for the health and comfort of the soldiers, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, and President of the Board of Managers of the Women's Christian Home, Des Moines. She was a woman of marked intellectual power, highly intelligent, and an independent thinker.

PROF. J. C. GILCHRIST, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1831, of Scotch parentage; he died at his home near Laurens, Iowa, August 12, 1897. He was well known throughout the State as an educator. For forty-three years of a busy and active life he had been closely connected with the educational work of this and other States. Coming to Iowa in 1871, he has since been identified with the school work of Mason City, Sioux City and Algona. His efforts to secure the establishment of the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls were untiring, and when the Sixteenth General Assembly founded the institution he became the principal, retaining the position for ten years. He gained a wide reputation as a teacher, especially interested in normal schools and institute work, and also as a lecturer and writer on educational topics. Although Prof. Gil-

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