

⁸²*Ibid.*, 92.

⁸³W. J. Young to J. W. Dwight, Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1878, LPB 53, 744 (mentions 1863, 1865, and 1867); to N. C. Burrows, Mt. Vernon, Ia., Mar. 13, 1877, LPB 50, 557; to P. E. Hall, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 24, 1879, LPB 59, 395; to C. C. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1881, LPB 70, 65; to Eugene Shaw, Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1881, LPB 71, 275. W. F. Battis, Clinton, Ia., to Rock Island Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Rock Island, Ill., July 18, 1879, LPB 58, 408. Clinton Age, Oct. 13, 1876.

⁸⁴W. J. Young to Eugene Shaw, Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1881, LPB 71, 275.

⁸⁵Hotchkiss, *Lumber and Forest History*, 590.

⁸⁶*Clinton Age*, Jan. 12, 1877; Aug. 10, and Sept. 21, 1894.

⁸⁷W. J. Young to Thomas Irvine, Beef Slough, Wis., Sept. 19, 1882, LPB 57, 753.

⁸⁸*Clinton Age*, Dec. 8, 1871.

⁸⁹*Clinton Weekly Age*, Aug. 9, 1895.

⁹⁰W. J. Young to R. W. Weymouth, Manister, Mich., Sept. 5, 1871, LPB 52, 592.

⁹¹Anonymous letter to W. J. Young, 1884, Box 42.

⁹²A. G. Ewing, Clinton, Ia., to E. B. Bradley, Wellan, Pa., June 30, 1882, LPB 80, 575.

⁹³W. J. Young to P. E. Hall, General Manager, Sioux City & Pacific Railways, June 24, 1882, LPB 80, 493.

⁹⁴W. J. Young to J. C. Pickler, Muscatine, Ia., June 28, 1882, LPB 80, 543.

⁹⁵"A Citizen," Lyons, Ia., to W. J. Young, Aug. 12, 1884, Box 42.

⁹⁶W. J. Young to Captain Samuel Van Sant, Davenport, Ia., Nov. 20, 1880, LPB 57, 283.

⁹⁷W. J. Young to William Desmond, Galena, Ill., Feb. 23, 1882, LPB 57, 592.

⁹⁸W. J. Young to E. W. Brady, Proprietor and publisher of the *Northwestern News*, Davenport, Ia., Jan. 22 and 25, 1883, LPB 57, 823, 829. E. W. Brady, Davenport, Ia., to W. J. Young, May 20, 1885, Box 53.

⁹⁹"One of your Laborers," to W. J. Young, June 29, 1886, Box 91-A.

¹⁰⁰W. J. Young to David Fraser, Eagle Works, Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1869, LPB 18, 379.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The Chicago Historical Society has recently published *The Great Chicago Fire*, Paul M. Angle, editor, 128 pages, fifty-nine full-page illustrations, \$7.50. This book is a very interesting and informative analysis of that historic event which almost totally destroyed one of our great mid-western cities in the 1870's. The reader will be particularly interested in the

previously unpublished photographs of the areas of Chicago which were devastated by the fire and of the magnificent new buildings which arose from the rubble. Personal insight into the havoc and anguish caused by the fire is gained by the collection of eye-witness letters which are contained in this book. These letters were written by victims of the fire and give the most vivid account possible of what actually took place during those grueling days of October 8th and 9th, 1871. *The Great Chicago Fire* not only thoroughly discusses and illustrates the extent of damage caused by the holocaust but also the miraculous rebuilding process which took place almost immediately after the last ember had been extinguished. Within two years after the fire, the entire city of Chicago was almost totally reconstructed — a magnificent tribute to the energetic and determined Chicago businessmen of that day.

The Great Chicago Fire not only gives an extensive pictorial and personal analysis of that historic event, but the book is also a literary tribute to a city "which with lightning like energy produced a more beautiful, prosperous and better-planned city from the ashes of the old."

Buggies, Blizzards, And Babies by Cora Frear Hawkins, published by Iowa State University Press, 191 pages, \$5.95. *Buggies, Blizzards, And Babies* is a delightful account of what it was like to be a country doctor in Iowa in the 1890's and early 1900's. Mrs. Hawkins wrote this book as a tribute to her doctor father, Edwin Frear, whom she respected and admired, not only for his professional ethics and prowess, but also for the genuine concern for and interest in his fellow man which he exemplified throughout his life.

Buggies, Blizzards, And Babies is a most interesting piece of literature. The reader is given a very enlightening look at life in small Iowa towns in the 1890's. Mrs. Hawkins also gives her readers insight into the many personal and professional problems facing the country doctor at this time — the prejudice and fears of his patients and the almost insurmountable barriers he had to overcome in an age when disease ran rampant and a doctor's skill meant the difference between life and death. The incident of the small pox epidemic is one of the most poignant episodes in the book for it is here that one

grasps how thoroughly a doctor's life is intertwined with that of his patient's; Doctor Frear often times put his own life in jeopardy for the sake of his patient's.

In her book, Mrs. Hawkins also dwells on the particular personal accomplishments and foibles of various members of her immediate family. She gives an in depth character analysis of her father, mother, brother and sister by simply relating various incidents which took place during their lives, and one leaves the book feeling that he knew them all personally.

Buggies, Blizzards, And Babies would be a worthwhile purchase for all who would enjoy a warmhearted, yet factually authentic, story of a woman's reminiscences of an Iowa country doctor's life and that of his family at the turn of the century. Although some of the details have been changed, every incident the authoress describes in this book is based on an actual experience of the doctor or his family.

The Black Hawk War, 1831-1832, William K. Alderfer, editor, published by the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 682 pages, \$20.00 list, \$16.00 members. *The Black Hawk War* is primarily a source book of data containing the muster rolls of the Illinois Volunteers for the Black Hawk Campaign of 1831 and 1832. The first fifty-one pages of the book contain a summary of the events which led up to the War; like all wars, the Black Hawk War was the product of compounding factors. Anthony F. C. Wallace, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, wrote this introduction and gives a very impartial and objective analysis of the events and factors which precipitated this war. Deception and contempt on the part of the white man, and confusing treaties based on the Indian's ignorance of the white man's language were the most prominent causes of the war. The white man definitely took advantage of the Indian, and now, over a century later, historians can look at this incident in perspective and see what a cruel injustice to the Indian it actually was. Wallace made one very poignant statement in his introduction which has meaningful repercussions for all instances of conflict in our history, "contempt is one of the most suicidally destructive emotions which the human mind can entertain."

The Black Hawk War is also a well-documented and excellent resource book for genealogy purposes. The names of all the Illinois Volunteers are listed alphabetically in the Index and the corresponding page numbers contain the Company, Battalion, Company Commander, Rank, Remarks, Muster Dates, Sutlers Bills and Inspection Remarks for the men involved in the Black Hawk campaigns. The book does a thorough job of giving order and meaning to a quite extensive and complex military effort which took place in the 1830's.

REPRINTS FROM THE IOWA STAR

The Iowa Star, edited by Barlow Granger, was the first newspaper published in Des Moines. The following reprints were taken from the September 21st and October 5th, 1849 issues of *The Iowa Star*.

September 21st, 1849.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE

First procure the best coffee in the market; wash it very clean, and roast it to the color of a golden brown, but not a deeper shade by any means. Then take the whites of three eggs to each pound of coffee, mix very carefully with the coffee while warm, and immediately transfer to earthen vessels, tying them over with bladders to render them air-tight. Take from these vessels sufficient coffee for one making only at a time, grind it, place it in a fine muslin bag, suspend it about midway in the pot, turn on the boiling water, and put on the cover to prevent the escape of steam. By this mode the coffee will become very strong, but it is best to reduce it by the addition of boiling hot milk, when it will form a most delicious beverage, very different, indeed, from that which is produced by boiling the ground coffee in water. And to be convinced of the fact, that, by the above method, which is simply infusion, all the virtues of the coffee may be obtained, it is only to take the dregs left in the bag, and boil them in water for a considerable time, the result will be black, bitter, nauseous feverish, woody

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