

## JOSEPH LANCASTER BUDD.

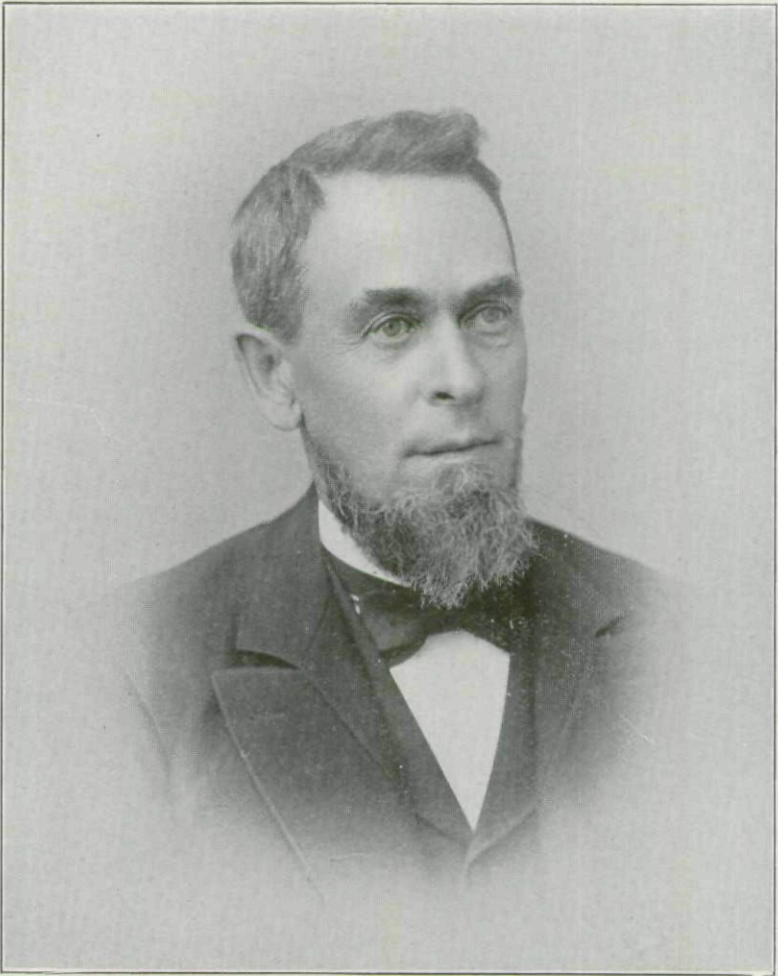
BY ALBERT N. HARBERT.

Among the self-made men of Iowa, but few have made a more honorable record or attained greater prominence in their profession than Joseph Lancaster Budd. He was born on a farm in Putnam county, New York, July 3, 1835. On the paternal side his father, Joseph Budd, was descended from Rhine French stock, the ancestral name being Bude. His mother, Maria Lancaster, was of English extraction, being a descendant of the Lancasters, who with the Hardenbergs and Depuys, received from Queen Ann the grant of a tract of land on the Hudson, known as the Highlands, and extending from Peekskill to Newberg. Joseph Budd settled near Monticello, New York, in 1850.

The early life of Joseph Lancaster Budd was passed on his father's farm, where he acquired the habits of economy and industry, which were of great value to him in his subsequent life. He inherited a rugged constitution which, together with an unusually strong mind, enabled him to overcome any and all obstacles that confronted him. He entered the Monticello Branch of the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1855, and located the same year at Rockford, Illinois, where he conducted an academy for boys, until the spring of 1860.

In the spring of 1857, he delivered a consignment of fruit trees for the Bryants of Rockford, Illinois, at a Quaker settlement in the vicinity of Hoosier Grove in Linn county, Iowa. He there learned of the good land in Benton county, and on making investigation found the report to be true, and purchased a farm of over two hundred acres which included a portion of Parker's Grove, and was situated some five miles southwest of Shellsburg.

It was at Shellsburg that he first met Miss Sarah Martha Breed, to whom he was married January 25, 1860, at Iowa



Yours  
J L Budd

JOSEPH LANCASTER BUDD.  
1835-1905.

Secretary State Horticultural Society for 17 years; Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the Iowa Agricultural College 22 years.

City. She is a lineal descendent of the Breeds of Revolutionary fame. Two children blessed this union. The daughter Etta May Budd has acquired renown as an artist. The son Allen Joseph Budd resides on the old homestead near Shellsburg.

In the spring of 1861, he started the Benton County Orchards which was the only nursery in the county, and soon became the largest in the State. It was here his experiments in horticulture began, and these being of such a practical nature he began to write for horticultural and agricultural journals. He cultivated the standard varieties of fruits and introduced new ones. The demand for Budd's trees became so great that he was soon doing a wholesale business throughout the northwest. His election in 1873 as secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society was but the natural selection of the man best fitted for the place, and he was continuously re-elected to the office until 1896, with the exception of the years 1886 to 1890. During that time he edited twenty-one annual reports for the Society. He was awarded first premium on every exhibit at the Iowa State Fair held at Cedar Rapids in 1874, and as his exhibit covered nearly every line of fruit grown in the State he considered it an injustice to the other exhibitors and requested the judges to reverse their decisions and share the rewards with them, which was accordingly done. In the meantime he was elected to honorary membership in the American Pomological Society, the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association, and nearly all of the horticultural societies of America.

He removed to Shellsburg in the spring of 1876. The same year the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College at Ames called him to take charge of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry. The Professor entered upon his duties March 1, 1877, and thereafter was one of the makers of the college history. That department was then in its infancy, and his experiments were conducted in a

small frame building to which was attached a small greenhouse, and as it became inadequate for the work other buildings were provided from time to time, until his department had acquired a world-wide reputation. He was in the active service of the college for nearly twenty-two years, until January 1, 1899. At the time of his retirement he was made professor emeritus.

Professor Budd understood the importance of climate and soil as related to horticulture and reasoned that the importation of some of the hardier varieties of fruit from Russia might be better adapted to the climate of the northwest. He traveled in Russia and the arid steppes of Central Asia, in 1882, searching for hardier fruits with which to enrich our western horticulture. The importation of Russian apples numbered about six hundred varieties, which were distributed to the places best adapted to their native requirements. Of the many varieties imported and tested some have succeeded and are widely grown, others give promise of final successful adaptation to our climatic conditions, while from others by crossing, hardy varieties have been developed. The shrubs imported were also hardy and valuable. In the line of flowers two wild Russian roses imported by Professor Budd have through their descendants given us a family of most beautiful roses free from the diseases and parasites to which ordinary roses are subject.

A warm friendship existed for many years between Professor Budd and Charles Downing, the noted American horticulturist. By the terms of Mr. Downing's will, his extensive library of pomological books and original manuscripts was bequeathed, in 1885, to the Horticultural Department of the Iowa State College, with the request that Professor Budd carry on his labors and prepare a revised edition of his principal work. Professor Budd complied with this request in writing the "American Horticultural Manual," which has been published in two volumes by John Wiley & Sons, of New York, and Chapman & Hall, Limited, of Lon-

don, in 1902 and 1903. The work is an accepted authority on horticulture, giving to the farmer and home owner, as well as the professional fruit grower, advice that will enable them to make the best of their opportunities.

It was Father Clarkson's last request that Professor Budd should keep up the horticultural column for the *State Register*, which he did until August, 1904.

Professor Budd was a republican in politics, but was only sufficiently interested in political affairs to keep informed on the issues of the day. The only political office he held was that of Justice of the Peace, while yet residing on his Benton county farm. The same thorough and painstaking care which was so noticeable in all his work, was manifest in the performance of the duties of that office. He became known as an expert in writing deeds and mortgages and through this work the office became a source of profit.

He was successful in financial affairs and had made ample provision for the proverbial "rainy day." He was of a genial temperament, and an entertaining conversationalist. His character was of unswerving integrity, and he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

In the hope of improving his health he had gone to Phoenix, Arizona, a few weeks prior to his death, which occurred December 20, 1904. His memory is cherished as that of a loyal, helpful friend.

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FIRE AT THE CAPITOL.—At about half past nine, yesterday morning, while the legislature was in session, an alarm of fire was sounded in the capitol building, causing the greatest fear and excitement imaginable. It was discovered immediately that the fire had communicated by some means from one of the chimneys on the west side to some boards in the attic. It was extinguished without any damages.—*Daily State Register (Des Moines), February 10, 1860.*

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