

from the University and was admitted to the practice of law in 1862. He was County Superintendent of Schools of Johnson County in 1863-64. In 1867 he became the partner of Mr. Rush Clark, then the leading lawyer of Iowa City. In September, 1872, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District, but he did not find the office to his liking, and had no desire to continue in the position. He held no other political office except a commissionership to investigate the affairs of the Pawnee Indians. Judge Haddock will be long and best remembered for his years of service as the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and later of the Board of Regents of the State University. He was appointed by the Board in 1864, and continued to perform the work of that office until September, 1902. His capacity for work, and his grasp of details were such that faculties and trustees alike relied increasingly upon him and his judgment. His knowledge of law and general business practice made him invaluable to the University, both in safeguarding its interests and in presenting its needs to legislative committees. Judge Haddock, however, was not a man who cared for business affairs and the compilation of administrative reports alone. He had a liking for the beautiful in nature and in literature, and from his pen from time to time came interesting reminiscences and literary sketches, which show the breadth and character of Judge Haddock's interests. In August, 1865, Judge Haddock was married to Miss Emma Humphrey, of Tipton, Iowa. She is credited with being the first woman admitted to practice law in the U. S. Courts, the presiding Judge at the time of her admission being John F. Dillon.

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WILLIAM CLEMENT PUTNAM was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 27, 1862; he died in Davenport, January 13, 1906. Mr. Putnam was the son of Charles E. and Mary Duncan Putnam, noted in the history of Davenport as among the founders and chief promoters of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. Mr. Putnam, after graduating from the high school of Davenport in 1880, entered the State University Law Department from which he graduated with high honors in 1883. In 1885 he entered into a law partnership with his father which continued until its dissolution by reason of the death of his father in 1887. Mr. Putnam, while an able lawyer, devoted not a little of his time and energy to various business interests outside the law. He was president of the Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Asso., a director in the old Gas Co. of Davenport, and a large owner of real estate in that city, being at the time of his death probably one of the largest owners of real property in Davenport. Besides these interests he was director of the Iowa National Bank for many years, of the Commercial Club of Davenport, and member of the Davenport Outing and Irrawadi Canoe Clubs. Besides his numerous business interests Mr. Putnam was an ardent and constant patron of art and science. He was a promoter of the Library Association of Davenport, that eventually succeeded in erecting their beautiful Carnegie Library, giving to it various collections of rare pictures and prints. But first and last, he was primarily interested in furthering the work of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, an organization that justly has widespread fame among scientific organizations the country over. This was a labor of love as well as of personal interest, because the Academy was in large part the fruit of the life work of his father and mother.

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VIVALDO A. BALLOU was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., September 7, 1840; he died in Nevada, Iowa, January 22, 1906. He came west with his

parents in 1850, to Wisconsin. In 1852 he came to Dubuque, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of *The Tribune* and *The Herald*. In 1858 Mr. Charles Aldrich, then editor of *The Webster City Freeman*, made his acquaintance, and engaged his services upon the latter paper, taking him with him to Webster City, where he remained for two years. In 1859 he entered Cornell College, continuing until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry. His service in the army was severe. In September, 1862, he was discharged at Corinth, Miss., for disability. Returning to Webster City he lived at the home of Mr. Aldrich, where he recuperated. Upon his recovery he entered Upper Iowa University at Fayette. Returning to Webster City he again joined Mr. Aldrich who had returned from the war, and together they began the publication of *The Freeman*, which he ultimately purchased from Mr. Aldrich. He published it until 1867, when it was sold to Mr. J. D. Hunter, at present connected with that paper. On the sale of *The Freeman* Mr. Ballou moved to Boone, where he assisted in the publication of *The Boone Standard*. In 1882 he moved to Nevada and bought *The Aegis*, now the *Representative*, of that city, which he conducted for a year and a half. For ten years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1880 Mr. Ballou could not resist the newspaper habit, and purchased *The Watchman*, which he continued to edit until a few months prior to his death, when illness made active work impossible.

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CHARLES F. CLARKE was born in Shelby county, Ind., August 5, 1846; he died in Red Oak, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1906. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Davis county, Iowa, where they located on a farm. In 1863 he went to Centerville and began clerking in a dry goods store owned by Gen. F. M. Drake, who was then in the army. Two years later he went to Albia and was employed as a clerk in a store owned by J. H. Drake, a brother of Gen. Drake. While there he became interested in the development of coal mines in Monroe county. About this time he began work as a clerk in a bank at Albia, and soon decided to make banking his life work. In 1873 he settled in Red Oak and helped to organize the First National Bank, and was elected its first cashier, a position he retained until his death. The Red Oak Sun states that he was "without doubt the most prominent figure in the history of Red Oak, one who had probably a larger part in her growth and development than any other person ever living here." His death elicited strong expressions of the high esteem in which his character and conduct was held by his neighbors and intimate friends. Justice H. E. Deemer, of Iowa's Supreme Court, at the funeral pronounced a eulogy that was a striking tribute to the beauty, charity and strength of his character, and a testimonial of the deceased's fondness for nature and his love for his fellows. His brother, George W. Clarke, represented Dallas county in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies, and was speaker of the house in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first.

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GEORGE WILSON was born in Wapello county, Iowa, Oct. 6, 1842; he died in Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo., March 19, 1906. His father, George Wilson, was the first territorial adjutant of the militia of Iowa, a son-in-law of Joseph M. Street, Agent for the Winnebago Indians. (See sketch, ANNALS OF IOWA, v. IV, pp. 563, 576.) In 1862 Mr. Wilson went to Wyoming where for fifteen years he was a general contractor of supplies for the Government and railroad agencies. He served one

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