

On this same date were appointed the judges of election in the two counties for the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October. Wapello county had four voting places. One was at the house of Thomas Ping; one at the town of Dahlonga; one at Eddyville, and one at the town of Ottumwa. The judges named to serve at Ping's were Silas Garrison, D. G. Laforce and S. M. Wright, at Dahlonga, Edward Haggard, Josiah M. Knight and Peter White; at Eddyville, William R. Ross, H. Workman and Robert Newell, and at Ottumwa, William Dewey, J. Barnett and James Payne.

Kishkekosh county had but one voting place. This was at Clark's Point. The judges named to serve there were James Myers, Wareham Clark and Hardin Smith.

Such is the record, as it has been preserved, of the authority exercised by Jefferson county over the counties of Wapello and Kishkekosh during their period of organization.

C. J. F.

THE DISCOVERY AND INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF JOEL HOWE, A VICTIM OF THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE.

In July, 1914, a young man in the summer camp of the Iowa Young Men's Christian Association on their property on the east shore of East Okoboji lake, discovered remains he thought to be of a human being. Mr. Harry Goodrich, in charge of the camp, directed a thorough search, took possession of all that was recovered, and reported to the Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa.

On August 4th the Curator, in company with survivors of the Spirit Lake expedition, Roderick A. Smith, Guernsey Smith, J. N. Maxwell, A. H. Malcom and some ten or twelve others visited the spot where the bones were discovered. There was noted at the time and place the following:

The remains were discovered about eighteen inches below the present level of the soil. The former surface of the ground apparently is thus modified:

A fresh disturbance as from a current of water from the hillside has worked out a channel receding about thirty feet from the general contour of the lake bank. Turning at the head of this recession is a cattle path generally parallel with the shore line, worn to a depth of from three to five inches. The bones were discovered about eighteen inches beneath the bottom of this path, where its sides had dropped off into the channel. Mr. Maxwell asserts that owing to the lack of tools he placed all the bodies which he buried about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and that Mr. Johnson told him he did the same.

Besides the easy identification of the bones as those of an adult male human being, there were objects amply proving their interment in civilized garb. The record and all tradition of the tragic events of March 8, 1857, agree with the memory of J. N. Maxwell that he discovered the dead body of Joel Howe on the ice on the line from Howe's cabin to the cabins of Mattock and Gardiner, and opposite the point where these remains were discovered; that Mr. Maxwell reported to Capt. J. C. Johnson of the burial party; that the latter, with William R. Wilson, recovered the body, conveyed it to the shore and buried it as best they could. Captain Johnson perished the next day after he buried Howe's body and Mr. Wilson is now dead. Mr. Wilson left the oral statement that Mr. Howe's body was headless when interred. Mr. Maxwell has always said and still maintains that Howe's body was intact and that a bullet wound in the cheek was the apparent cause of death. No skull was found with an otherwise fairly well preserved skeleton.

On August 4th, the Curator of the Historical Department received the remains from the camp of the Young Men's Christian Association, and after sealing them in a receptacle provided, proceeded on the 5th, in a public ceremony in which the survivors participated, to deposit the remains in the plot of ground where the remains of the other victims had been placed by Roderick A. Smith in 1895, at the foot and the east front of the monument.

The care exercised in recovering, identifying and appropriately interring these remains, it is believed, will be a precedent forever guarding against the intrusion of unknown remains of any person or thing among those known to be of the

luckless pioneers in honor of whom Iowa has reared one of her most beautiful testimonials. By thus guarding their graves it is thought the more to revere their memory and inspire the living to higher thought and nobler deeds.

NOTES.

Our tribute to George Douglas Perkins, in our "Notable Deaths" Department of the last issue of the ANNALS, stated that he was delegate-at-large from Iowa to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1908. To these dates should be added that of 1912, as Mr. Perkins served five times in this capacity.

The following interesting item of Dubuque newspaper history was recently furnished us by the historian of the *Telegraph-Herald*:

The first issue of the *Du Buque Visitor* was published on May 11, 1836. On June 3, 1837, the name of the paper was changed to the *Iowa News*. On August 7, 1841, the name was again changed to the *Miners' Express*. On Monday, April 29, 1850, the first daily paper was issued and the name was changed to the *Daily Express & Herald*. On January 1, 1861, the name of the paper was again changed to the *Daily Herald*. On October 27, 1901, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Herald* were consolidated and the name changed to the Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald*.

Prior to the consolidation of the two papers the *Daily Telegraph* absorbed the following papers:

The *Daily & Weekly Dispatch*, 1884.

The *Daily & Weekly Democrat*, 1885.

The *Daily & Weekly Independent*, 1887.

The *Industrial Leader*, 1888.

The *Industrial West*, 1889.

The Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald* thus represents the consolidation of fourteen separate papers.

A bronze portrait medallion of Mr. Richard Cornelius Barrett, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Iowa from 1898 to 1904, has been presented to the Historical Depart-

ment by Mrs. R. C. Barrett, now residing in California. Mr. Barrett was an Iowa man who spent his life in furthering the educational interests of the State. The medallion, which is considered an excellent likeness, is the work of Miss Isabel Moore Kimball, an Iowa woman, now a sculptor in New York. Miss Kimball was at one time associated with Mr. Barrett in various school activities in Iowa and Minnesota, and had therefore the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the subject of her work.

Miss Isabel Moore Kimball, who executed the bronze portrait medallion of Mr. R. C. Barrett recently presented to the Historical Department by Mrs. Barrett, was born in Mitchell county, Iowa. Her parents were David W. and Sarah Moore Kimball who came from New England to Iowa in the fifties and took up land in Mitchell county. Miss Kimball spent her early life on a farm and received her early education in the public and private schools of Riceville and Decorah. She taught for a while in the public schools in Mitchell county and then studied art at the Chicago Art Institute and at Pratt Institute, New York, graduating from the Normal Art Course of that institute. After teaching drawing for four years in the State Normal School at Moorhead, Minnesota, and during the summer sessions at the University of Minnesota and normal schools of Minnesota and Iowa, she went to New York to study sculpture with Herbert Adams, occupying her evenings in teaching drawing in the evening classes at Pratt Institute.

Miss Kimball has made two trips abroad, studying in the museums of London, Paris, Rome, Florence and Athens. Her work has been exhibited at the National Academy of Design and the Architectural League, New York; the spring Salon, Paris; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia and the Art Institute of Chicago. One of her best pieces of work is a memorial fountain at Winona, Minnesota. Miss Kimball chose as the subject of the fountain the Indian girl, Winona, who stands with hand shading her eyes, looking off in the

distance, while below her a spray from the upturned throats of pelicans and tortoises is carried across the fountain.

Miss Kimball's studio at present is in Brooklyn, New York.

On January 11, 1914, Joel Bean, well known in Iowa for many years as teacher and preacher, died while on a trip of a religious nature to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

He was born in Alton, New Hampshire, December 16, 1825, the son of John and Elizabeth Hill Bean. His ancestor, John Bean, emigrated from Scotland and settled in New England in the year 1660. On his mother's side he was related to Daniel Webster and John G. Whittier. He was early sent to the well-known Quaker boarding school at Providence, Rhode Island, now known as the Moses Brown School and part of Brown University. In the spring of 1853 Joel Bean came to Iowa and located in Henry county. Here he began his first school work. Later he removed to Cedar county and for many years conducted a private school which was attended by many who afterward became well known in Iowa and elsewhere. In 1859 he was married to Hannah Shipley who came of a prominent Quaker family of Philadelphia. During the John Brown rendezvous at Springdale, a number of the Society members were accused of sympathizing with John Brown. Joel Bean was made chairman of a committee which made a report on these charges. For a long time Joel Bean was clerk of the Iowa Yearly Meeting, a position of as much importance in this Society as that of a bishop in other denominations. In 1882 he removed to San Jose, California, which was his home until his death. During the past twenty years he was engaged in writing, preaching and general missionary work. He was a scholar, a thinker, and a useful man in many ways, who will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—B. L. W.

Doctor Seth Eugene Meek, a distinguished scientist and sometime resident of Iowa, died in Chicago, July 6, 1914. He was born at Hicksville, Ohio, April 1, 1859, and was therefore

fifty-five years of age at the time of his demise. He was educated chiefly at the Indiana State University and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

During the period of years that he was connected with Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, Professor Meek was especially active in studying the food-fishes of Iowa, and the results of these extensive investigations are given in a series of valuable memoirs published mainly by the Federal Government. While a resident of Iowa he was one of the most active members of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, and read many papers of great economic, scientific and popular interest at the sessions of this body. In part of his Iowa work on the fishes he was associated with Dr. David Starr Jordan.

Professor Meek held with great credit the chair of Natural History successively in Eureka College, Coe College, and Arkansas State University, and was lecturer for some time in the State University of Illinois. He was connected for several years with the United States Fish Commission and achieved great success. During this time he widely explored the western parts of the United States, Mexico, and the Central American states, where he made many important discoveries. For the past seven years Doctor Meek held the post of Chief Zoologist in the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago.

An event unique in the history of Iowa is that of the Home-coming of Iowa Authors to take place in Des Moines, October 5th, 6th and 7th. The plans for this gathering originated with and have been carried out by the Iowa Press and Authors Club of which Mr. J. B. Weaver is the president and inspiring leader. The aim has been to bring together from far and near in a social reunion, the men and women of literary repute who were born in Iowa or by residence therein have gained inspiration or training for their work. Acceptance to invitations sent out express the warmest interest in the plan. Among those who will participate are Hamlin Garland, Rupert Hughes, Alice French, Edna Ferber, Eleanor

Hoyt Brainerd, Herbert Quick, Helen Sherman Griffith, Randall Parrish and Julia Ellen Rogers. The principal events will be a reception on the evening of October 5th, the presentation program of noted Iowa authors on the 6th, the pioneer journalists' meeting at the Historical Building on the morning of the 7th, followed by their luncheon at the *Successful Farming* building, and the banquet to be held the last evening.

The committee of the Lutheran people of Iowa, in endeavoring to procure good talent to execute a portrait of their great leader, Luther, communicated with the celebrated Swedish portrait painter, Anders Zorn. His response follows:

Rev. A. B. Leamer, D. D.

MORA.

Dear Sir:

Your esteemed letter at hand, wherein you ask me to paint a portrait of Luther. I beg to inform you that I only paint portraits from nature, and therefore cannot accept your kind commission, but can safely recommend my old friend, Olof Grafstrom, for said undertaking.

Most sincerely yours,

ZORN.

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