

Frank M. Hopkins

ISSN 0003-4827

No known copyright restrictions.

Recommended Citation

"Frank M. Hopkins." *The Annals of Iowa* 15 (1925), 153-154.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.7113>

Hosted by Iowa Research Online

LEVI W. MYERS was born in Wayne County, Indiana, July 15, 1830, and died in Portland, Oregon, December 6, 1924. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Lloyd) Myers. His education was obtained in country schools and in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He was editor of the *Golden Age*, New Boston, Illinois, from 1853 to 1856. He was a delegate to the Bloomington Convention of 1856 where the Republican party of Illinois was organized. He went to New York City in 1856 and studied medicine and was graduated from the Hygiene Therapeutic College in 1857 and returned to New Boston and practiced medicine until 1860. In the early part of the Civil War he was correspondent in the field with Grant's Army for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and for Cincinnati and New York papers. From 1863 to 1865 he was commercial editor of the *Daily Dispatch* of St. Louis. In 1866 he purchased the *Wapello Republican*, Wapello, Iowa, and edited it with marked ability. In 1888 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, and the same year was made the presidential elector from the First District. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison, United States consul at Victoria, British Columbia. He continued to hold this position during a portion of President Cleveland's term and assisted in the adjustment of the Bering Sea controversy. In 1898 he removed to Portland.

JOHN H. DERROUGH was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 16, 1847, and died at Indianola, Iowa, December 11, 1924. He came with his parents when they removed to a farm in Warren County, Iowa, in 1856. He attended common school and Indianola Seminary, later named Simpson College, taught school twenty terms, and in 1874 began clerking in John A. Overby's store at Hammondsburg, and later at Milo. From 1882 to 1885 he was deputy clerk of court for Warren County, and from 1886 to 1892 was clerk. He then entered the furniture business in Indianola with T. J. Proudfoot, but in 1899 became assistant cashier of the Warren County State Bank and was later advanced to cashier and remained with that institution either as cashier or vice president while his health permitted. In 1908 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-third General Assembly.

FRANK M. HOPKINS was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 8, 1854, and died at Guthrie Center, Iowa, May 2, 1924. He was a son of John Y. and Mary (Needham) Hopkins, and was with them in their removal to Guthrie Center in 1869. He was graduated from public school at Guthrie Center and in 1872 entered the State University of Iowa, remained there three years, then returned home and engaged in farming. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the district court for Guthrie County and, by reason of re-elections he served eight years, or until January, 1889. Before he left the clerk's office he led in organizing the Guthrie State Bank and became its president, and when he left the office he entered

actively on a banking career. At the time of his death he was president of the Peoples State Bank of Guthrie Center and was a director in banks in several nearby towns. He served two terms as mayor of Guthrie Center and in 1899 was elected senator and was re-elected in 1903, serving inclusively from the Twenty-eighth to the Thirty-second general assemblies. He was a useful and influential member of the Senate and for years was a real leader in Republican politics in his part of the state.

JAMES J. DUNN was born at Tete des Morts, Jackson County, Iowa, September 7, 1849, and died in Dubuque December 3, 1924. He was only an infant when his father died and soon thereafter his mother removed to a farm near Bernard, Dubuque County. James remained with her until he was eighteen years of age when he went to Dubuque and for fifteen years was employed in the Connelly Buggy Company shops, except for a brief time he was in the grocery business with John McCollins. He was elected county clerk of Dubuque County in 1881 and re-elected in 1883, 1885, 1887, and 1889. In 1889 he was made the Third District member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was chairman of the committee that year during the campaign when Horace Boies was first elected governor. He retained his membership on the committee during the four following years, but not as chairman. In 1890 Governor Boies appointed him state inspector of oils and he served four years. Following 1894 for ten years he devoted himself principally to real estate and investments, but in 1903 he was elected sheriff of Dubuque County and by reason of re-elections served until 1916. In 1918 the Board of Supervisors appointed him county treasurer to fill a vacancy. During the later years of his life he devoted himself to his various financial interests.

CHARLES MCGHEE WATERMAN was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, January 5, 1847, and died at Davenport, Iowa, January 28, 1924. He was a son of Rev. Joseph A. Waterman, a Methodist minister, and Sarah Ann McGhee Waterman. In 1854 the family removed to Davenport, but not long thereafter to Ohio. Charles attended school in Dayton, Ohio, and at an academy in Frankfort, Kentucky. Returning to Davenport he taught country school, read law with Davison (Abner) & True, afterwards Davison & Lane (James T.), and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1877 he was elected representative and served in the Seventeenth General Assembly. In 1883 he was chosen city attorney of Davenport and won a remarkable series of legal victories, establishing his reputation as an able lawyer. In 1887 Governor Larabee appointed him to a vacancy on the bench of the Seventh Judicial District, and by reason of subsequent elections he served until 1897. In November of that year he was elected judge of the Supreme Court in which position he served with honor and distinction until June 18,

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.

The Annals Of Iowa book. Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important. Let us know what's wrong with this preview of The Annals Of Iowa by Charles Aldrich. Problem: It's the wrong book It's the wrong edition Other. Details (if other): Cancel. Thanks for telling us about the problem. Return to Book Page.

The Iowa caucuses are biennial electoral events for members of the Democratic and Republican parties in the U.S. state of Iowa. Unlike primary elections in most other U.S. states, where registered voters go to polling places to cast ballots, Iowans instead gather at local caucus meetings to discuss and vote on the candidates. During both the presidential and midterm election seasons, registered Iowan voters vote in a per-precinct caucus for the party of which they are registered as a member. The... Book digitized by Google from the library of University of Virginia and uploaded to the Internet Archive by user tpb. Third series, v. 13- includes "Iowa authors and their works. A contribution toward a bibliography. By Alice Marple." "Early Ia. newspapers. A contribution toward a bibliography of the newspapers established in Iowa before the Civil War, by David C. Mott": ser. 3, v. 16, p. 161-233. "The first series published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, was edited respectively by S.S. Howe, T.S. Parvin, Frederick Lloyd and S.W. Huff The second series was chiefly the work of S.S. Howe, by whom it was privately published."--Iowa journal of history and politics. v. 1, p. 83. Vols. for 1893- issued by the Historical Dept. of Iowa; <, Apr. 274 the annals of Iowa. Map from the 1839 General Land Office report on the Missouri-Iowa Territory boundary dispute. The lines are, from north to south: Missouri's 1837 claim intersecting the Des Moines River rapids; the 1808 Osage treaty limit as surveyed in 1816; the Osage line as it should have been marked; and a division intersecting the rapids in the Mississippi River. 263, serial 240, 2; Northern Boundary of Missouri, 25th Cong., 2nd sess., 4/6/1838, H. Rep. 768, serial 335. Technically not part of an Indian re-serve, the "half-breed" lands were opened to settlement in the late 1830s by both Wisconsin and Iowa territories. See Laws of Iowa, 1st Territorial Assembly, 1/24/1839, 224-25; ibid., 1/25/1839, 225; Burlington Hawk-Eye, 4/16/1846.