

Cyrus Bussey

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by a year in Wilton Academy. He then entered the State University of Iowa and graduated with the class of 1871. The next year he taught in the Iowa City Academy, which was established by his father, and continued his studies in the university. Later he entered the law department of the State University and graduated in 1873. He removed to Des Moines and pursued his study of law in the law office of Wright, Gatch & Wright, became private secretary for Senator Wright, and served two terms as clerk of the United States senate committee on claims, of which Senator Wright was chairman. In 1877 he returned to Des Moines and practiced law for five years, also prepared and published McClain's Annotated Statutes of Iowa. In 1881 he was appointed professor in the law department of the State University of Iowa, and removed to Iowa City. In 1890 he was made dean of that department, with the title of Chancellor, and held the position until 1900. He was elected to the supreme bench in November, 1900, and in 1906, his two terms of service extending to 1913. He was chief justice for 1906 and 1912. In 1913 he removed to California, as professor of law in Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Returning to Iowa in 1914, he was again appointed dean of the college of law in the State University, in which position he was serving at the time of his death. He served as Iowa commissioner on uniform legislation, 1894; was one of the commissioners appointed to prepare the Iowa Code of 1897, and also prepared the annotations for that Code. Judge McClain was a member of the American Bar Association, the Iowa State Bar Association, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi, and an honorary member of the State Bar Associations of Illinois and Kentucky, American Society of International Law and American Geographical Society. He was the author of Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure, Synopsis of Elementary Law and Law of Personal Property, Digest of Iowa, Reports and Supplements thereto, Constitutional Law in the United States and many other works of a legal nature.

CYRUS BUSSEY was born in Hubbard, Ohio, October 5, 1833; he died at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1915. When but four years of age he removed with his father to Indiana. At fourteen he became clerk in a drygoods store at Dupont, Indiana, and two years later began business for himself. All his spare time was spent in hard study. In 1855 he removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he conducted a flourishing business and took active part in political and civic affairs. He represented Davis county in the Senate of the Eighth and Eighth Extra General Assemblies. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention and to the Baltimore convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president. Although a Democrat in politics he supported Governor Kirkwood in all war measures and was appointed aide-de-camp on his staff. He organized a com-

pany of riflemen to protect the southern border of Iowa, and owing to his energy and ability a raid into Iowa from Missouri was defeated. In August, 1861, he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered in as the Third Iowa Cavalry, and became its colonel. He was rapidly promoted to brigadier general and later major general by brevet. He won wide recognition for bravery and military skill at the battle of Pea Ridge and was very prominent in the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded the largest division of the Seventh Army Corps at Little Rock and in 1865 commanded the third division of the Seventh Army Corps in western Arkansas and Indian Territory. At the close of the war he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis and New Orleans and was president of the New Orleans chamber of commerce for six years. In 1881 he removed to New York and engaged in business, maintained his interest in politics and in 1884 stumped New York and New Jersey for Blaine. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by President Harrison. In 1893 he removed to Washington, D. C. and practiced law in that city until his death. He was buried in Arlington.

HENRY CLAY CALDWELL was born in Marshall county, Virginia, September 4, 1832; he died at Los Angeles, California, February 15, 1915. His father removed with his family to the Black Hawk Purchase in 1836, locating at what is now Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, and removing about a year later to a tract of land near Iowaville which became the farm. Here the boy worked on the farm and attended the pioneer schools in winter when possible. In later years he gave most interesting accounts of their relations with the Indians during this period. Of an unusually studious nature, he commenced to read law at the age of sixteen years, entering the law office of Wright and Knapp, Keosauqua. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm, and at the age of twenty-four was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1859 he represented Van Buren county in the House of Representatives, Eighth General Assembly, and was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. At the outbreak of the Civil war he resigned his seat in the legislature and enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and served successively as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, participating in the battle of Moore's Mill, the capture of Little Rock and other engagements. He resigned June 25, 1864, and the same month was appointed judge of the United States District court of Arkansas. He held this position until 1890, when he was appointed judge of the Eighth Circuit, comprising Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1903 he retired to private life. He received the degree of LL. D. from Little Rock University. After his

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