

James Patton Flick

ISSN 0003-4827

No known copyright restrictions.

Recommended Citation

"James Patton Flick." *The Annals of Iowa* 17 (1929), 76-77.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.5342>

Hosted by Iowa Research Online

pany I, Forty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned April 26, 1898, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, May 13, 1899. During much of that time he was on detail as judge advocate, General Court Martial, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, under General Fitzhugh Lee, both at Jacksonville, Florida, and at Mariano, Cuba. In 1903 he was elected representative and served in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first general assemblies, taking a leading part in much important legislation. He became a leading lawyer in his portion of the state, his practice extending into many counties, and while his was a general practice, he won his greatest reputation in the fields of telephone, electric light and power, and fraternal insurance litigation. He acquired a large amount of Allamakee County lands, much of which he operated. He had superior talents, was honorable and reliable, was a lover of nature, and was noted as an orator of ability.

D. FULTON RICE was born on a farm in Appanoose County, Iowa, September 13, 1889, and died in Centerville, February 28, 1929. His parents were John F. and Sarah E. (Hibbs) Rice. He attended common school and for short periods the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and Drake University at Des Moines. He taught school for five years, read law with H. E. Valentine of Centerville, attended the Law School of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in June, 1917. He practiced for a brief time in Centerville and in Knoxville. During the World War he enlisted and was assigned to the Judge Advocate's office at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, Louisiana. While there he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party of the Eighth District the fall of 1918, but was defeated by the then incumbent, Horace M. Towner. Returning home after the war he entered practice at Centerville. In 1924 he was elected representative and served in the Forty-first General Assembly. He was not a candidate for re-election, but because of the death of Charles Harvey Scott who had been elected representative from that county, but who had died before qualifying, Mr. Rice held over during the Forty-second General Assembly under a provision of the Constitution. He was a popular young man and appeared to be well entered on a useful career when he met a tragic death at the hands of an irrational assassin.

JAMES PATTON FLICK was born at Bakerstown, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1845, and died in Bedford, Iowa, February 25, 1929. His parents, John and Margaret (Patton) Flick, removed with their family to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1852 and to Taylor County in 1856, locating on a farm. James P. obtained his education in local schools, and by private study. On April 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Iowa Infantry, saw active and hard service with his regiment through its great campaigns and was mustered out at Jonesboro, Georgia, at the expiration of his service, September 4, 1864. Soon

after returning home he took up the study of law with attorneys in Bedford and was admitted to practice in 1867. In 1868 he was elected county recorder and served two years. In 1877 he was elected representative and served in the Seventeenth General Assembly. He was appointed district attorney for the Third Judicial District to succeed Smith McPherson in January, 1881, McPherson having been elected attorney general. Mr. Flick was elected district attorney the fall of 1881 and continued to serve until the office was abolished December 31, 1886. In 1888 he was elected to Congress, was re-elected in 1890, and served in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. He voluntarily retired from Congress in 1893 and resumed the practice of law at Bedford.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS was born at Magnolia, Iowa, September 2, 1858, and died in Bronxville, New York, February 25, 1929. Burial was in Kensico Cemetery, Kensico, New York. His parents were Samuel Ewing and Margaret (Hester) Hillis. He was graduated from Lake Forest (Illinois) University in 1884, and McCormick Theological Seminary in 1887. The same year he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Peoria, Illinois, 1886-89; at Evanston, Illinois, 1889-95; Central Church (independent), Chicago, 1895-99; Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York, 1899-1924; pastor emeritus of Plymouth Church after 1924. In going to Plymouth Church he succeeded Lyman Abbott, who had succeeded Henry Ward Beecher. Besides being a great preacher Hillis was a noted lecturer and author. It is said that in his forty years of active life he delivered approximately 3,500 lectures. His lectures and published works were largely on religious and patriotic subjects. Among his writings were *Influence of Christ in Modern Life*, 1902; *Henry Ward Beecher, a Study of his Life and Influence*, 1913; *Message of David Swing to his Generation*, 1913; *German Atrocities*, 1918; *A Blot on the Kaiser's Scutcheon*, 1913. He was learned, versatile, accomplished, and brilliant both as writer and orator.

PHILIP C. HANNA was born in Waterloo, Iowa, June 27, 1857, and died in a sanitarium at National City, near San Diego, California, February 17, 1929. Burial was in Elmwood Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa. His parents were George W. and Mary (Melrose) Hanna. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and began to study with a view of entering the ministry. In his early life he was active in evangelistic work, was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and continued to be a communicant of that church throughout his life. He entered the United States consular service in 1889, was consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, 1891-94; at Trinidad, Cuba, July 2 to August 30, 1897; at San Juan, Porto Rico, September 1, 1897, to April 21, 1898; and was consul general to Monterey, Mexico, from November 1, 1899,

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.