boyhood days were spent on a New England farm, and he later followed
the profession of teaching for about six years. In 1854 he took a degree
from the Woodstock Medical College, Vermont, and the same year removed
to Decorah, Iowa, where he followed the practice of medicine for a longer
period than any other physician in Northeastern Iowa. In 1865 Dr. Bulis
was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, which office he held ten
years. In 1876 he was chosen president of the Iowa State Medical Socie-
ty, the highest honor within the gift of the profession in his State. In
1887, after further study, he took a degree from the Jefferson Medical Col-
lege, Philadelphia. Dr. Bulis held various public offices the greater part
of the time from his twenty-fifth to his sixty-fourth year. Few men have
had the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens expressed in so
marked a way for so long a time. In 1856 he was appointed commissioner
for the sale of intoxicating liquors by Judge Reed. In 1858 he became
the first county superintendent of schools in Winneshiek county. In 1863
he was elected county supervisor. In 1865 he was elected to the State
Senate, and after a term of four years was re-elected. While in the Senate
he served as chairman of the committee on the State University. He took
an active part in founding that institution and was always its friend and
warm supporter, serving as regent for eighteen years and then declining a
re-election. In 1871 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Iowa. In 1876
President Grant appointed him a member of the Sioux Commission and
in the very important work of that commission he took a prominent part.
In 1878 President Grant appointed him special United States Indian
agent, and in 1883 he was appointed special agent for the General Land
Office. Dr. Bulis was prominently before the Republican District Conven-
tion as a candidate for Congress in 1889, but after sixty ballots withdrew in
favor of Hon. J. H. Sweeney. He served as mayor of Decorah, 1880-81, and
again, 1889-90. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster of Decorah,
serving four years. He was a member of the Iowa State Historical Socie-
ty and for several years one of its curators.

Col. ROBERT M. LITTLEK DIED IN CHICAGO, JANUARY 24, 1897. He was a
Virginian by birth, but removing to Davenport, Iowa, about the year
1854, was long identified with that city, and for many years one of its best
known and most prominent citizens. A man of great energy, activity
and public spirit, he was always foremost in aiding every plan that prom-
ised to further the welfare of the city. Realizing that the town was prac-
tically at the mercy of the destructive element of fire, he aroused public
sentiment and succeeded in organizing an efficient, well-equipped and
well-housed fire department, of which he was the able chief for many years.
He was well known in newspaper circles, and for years city editor of The
Davenport Gazette. At the time of the Mormon troubles, he organized a
company of militia called the "Sarsfield Guards," which stood ready for
active duty. But its services were not required. At the breaking out of
the rebellion in 1861, he was ready for the emergency and at the call for
troops offered Gov. Kirkwood a drilled company of which he was captain,
consisting in part of the old "Guards." This became Co. B of the Second
Iowa Infantry and did gallant service. Captain Littler soon rose to the
rank of Major, and in 1865 to that of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was
wounded at Shiloh and as a result lost an arm. After the war his energies
were directed into a new channel, that of the farm and dairy. He acquired
the reputation of being the best informed man in the country regarding
dairy products, and was instrumental in securing much needed legislation
against the sale of imitation butter. His knowledge in this line received
due recognition, and he was called to the secretariatship of the Chicago
Produce Exchange, which responsible position he filled most acceptably
ANNALS OF IOWA.

for many years and until his death. (This notice should have appeared in
The Annals for April, 1897.)

Mrs. Maria Jones Hay, daughter of Gen. George W. Jones, was born
at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, April 26, 1839; she died at Dubuque,
Iowa, June 21, 1897. She was educated at the Academy of the Sisters of
Charity, B. V. M., near Dubuque, completing her studies at Patapsco,
Maryland, and at the schools of the Misses Anables in Philadelphia. She
received a thorough musical education and was especially devoted to the
art. Returning to Dubuque, she became the organist of the Catholic
Cathedral, organizing and conducting the large choir. She was married
to Dr. Walter Hay of Chicago, May 30, 1872. Mrs. Hay then became organ-
ist and conductor of the choir of St. John's Catholic church in that
City. She took an active part in musical entertainments in the cause of
Catholic charities both in Chicago and Dubuque. She returned to Du-
buque in 1890, where she resided up to the time of her death. She organ-
ized in Dubuque "The Sherman Circle," a literary and philanthropic so-
ciety, of which she was the first president, and was also an active member
of "The Dubuque Ladies Literary Association." Mrs. Hay was a lady of
rare culture and intelligence, as noted for her brilliant social qualities
as for her active charities and great public usefulness. She was riding
out with two of her lady friends when the horse ran away while descend-
ing one of the steep bluffs. Mrs. Hay was thrown from the carriage and
instantly killed. Her death was mourned as a public loss.

Mrs. Judge George G. Wright was born in Saratoga county, New
York, August 15, 1820; she died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H.
E. Stone, in Sioux City, June 27, 1897. Her maiden name was Hannah
Mary Dibble. She came to Van Buren county, with her father's family, in
1837, and on October 9, 1843, was married to the late Hon. George
G. Wright, who became one of the most distinguished of Iowa jurists and
statesmen. Her father, Hon. Thomas Dibble, was one of the leading
men of Van Buren county. He was elected to our second Constitutional
Convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846, and held the responsi-
ble office of County Judge under the old law which was changed in 1860.
He had also served in the New York legislature before coming to Iowa.
Judge and Mrs. Wright celebrated their golden wedding in 1893. It was a
notable gathering of pioneer citizens from all parts of the State. Mrs.
Wright traveled extensively in Europe with some of her children, about
the year 1889. She was a leading member of the Red Cross in Iowa in war
times, active in all good work for the health and comfort of the soldiers, a
member of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, and
President of the Board of Managers of the Women's Christian Home, Des
Moines. She was a woman of marked intellectual power, highly intelli-
gent, and an independent thinker.

Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in
1831, of Scotch parentage; he died at his home near Laurens, Iowa, Au-
gust 12, 1897. He was well known throughout the State as an educator.
For forty-three years of a busy and active life he had been closely con-
ected with the educational work of this and other States. Coming to
Iowa in 1871, he has since been identified with the school work of Mason
City, Sioux City and Algona. His efforts to secure the establishment of
the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls were untriring, and when the
Sixteenth General Assembly founded the institution he became the prin-
cipal, retaining the position for ten years. He gained a wide reputation as
a teacher, especially interested in normal schools and institute work, and
also as a lecturer and writer on educational topics. Although Prof. Gil-