

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Senator Rusch,

Nicholas John - Represented Scott County, Iowa  
Sub 52201

1. Birthday and place 15 Aug 1822 Othmarschen, Helstein, Germany

2. Marriage (s) date place

Catherine Kaack 24 Nov 1848 Savenport, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business \_\_\_\_\_

B. Civic responsibilities \_\_\_\_\_

C. Profession Farmer; learned in Germany; built windmills for  
flour mills; built water and steam mills.

4. Church membership \_\_\_\_\_

5. Sessions served 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> General Assemblies 1856, 1858

6. Public Offices

A. Local \_\_\_\_\_

B. State Elected Lieutenant Governor 1860-1861; appointed  
Commissioner of Immigration for 2 years.

C. National Appointed to a position in the Commissary Department  
of the military service with rank of Captain.

7. Death 22 Sept 1864 Vicksburg, Mississippi; buried Paris Hill Cemetery, Savenport, Iowa

8. Children Emily (Mrs J.C. Emery); Antoinette; Minnie

9. Names of parents Claus Johann and Margerethe (Frauen) Rusch

10. Education He received a liberal education in Germany before coming to America being educated at the Gymnasiums of Medorf, a suburb of Leipzig

11. Degrees He attended the University of Kiel

12. Other applicable information Republican

- He emigrated to America in 1847, locating on a farm near Ansonia, Iowa, coming with 60 other immigrants
- He taught school for some years in Germany.
- He was a young man of fine ability and studious habits and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, laws and institutions of his adopted country.
- He was an influential leader among the German Americans.
- He died at Vicksburg, Mississippi in service in the Civil War at age 42.

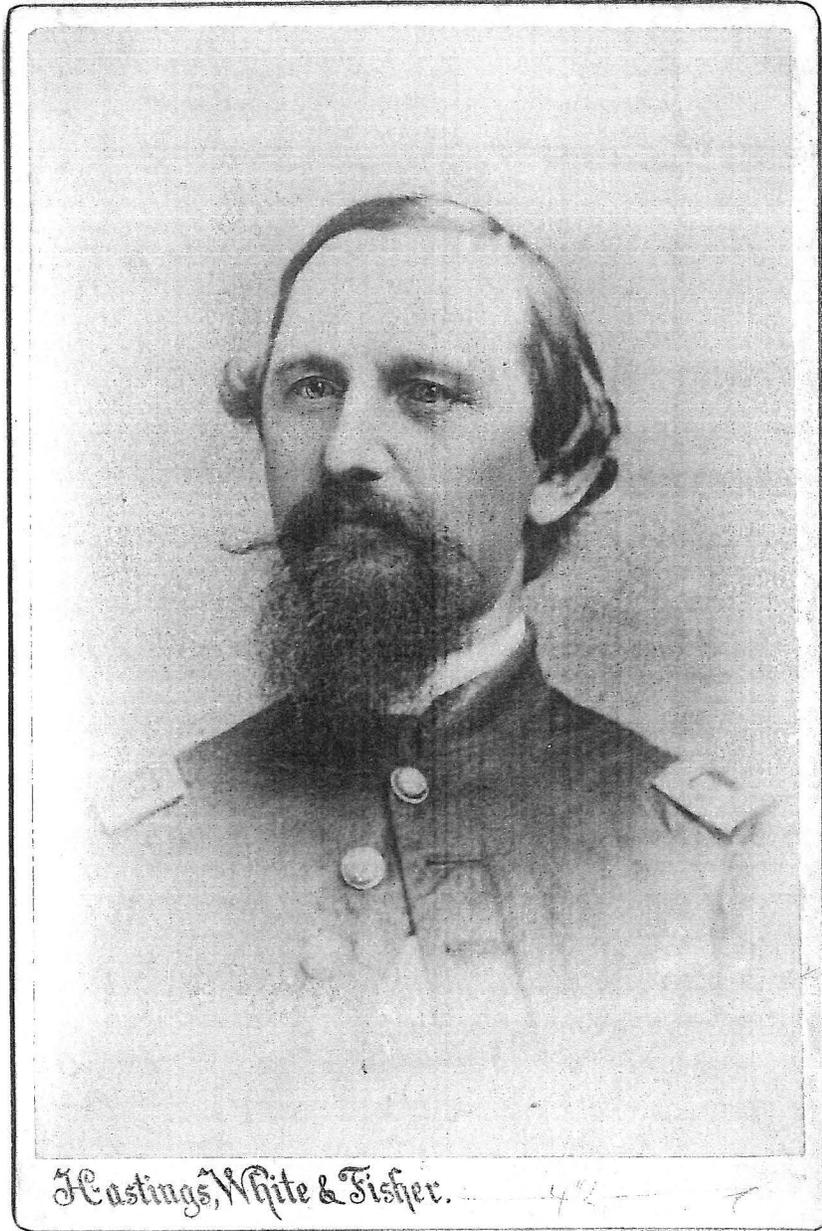
His wife and he were quietly married before coming to Ansonia. She was the widow of Hans Kaack

Military service - Civil War - senior quartermaster and Master of Transportation under order of the Secretary of War, furnished fuel to steamboats from the Mississippi to Below Cairo. He died of swamp fever at age 42.

## Sources Log For Legislation Entries

## Applicability

Source	Non Applicable	Applicable	Information obtained
- The History of Iowa, Vol II p. 226			
- Portrait - The original photo is located in the archives of the State of Iowa Historical Library, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa			
- Obituary - The Cedar Valley Times Cedar Rapids, Iowa Thurs. Oct 13, 1864, p. 2, col. 1			
- Obituary - The Burlington Weekly Hawk Eye, Burlington, Iowa Sat. Oct 8, 1864, p. 2, col. 5			
- Iowa Grave Records - NPA - Scott County, Iowa			
- ancestry.com (accessed 26 Nov 2011)			
- familysearch.org (accessed 26 Nov 2011)			
- wikisource.org (accessed 3 Oct 2010)			
- Article - Recollections and Sketches of Notable Laysanland Public Men of Early Iowa by Stiles, 1916, p. 102 Narrative by Oral William Arnold of Iowa 1939-1940, Vol 22, p. 446			
- Obituary - The Davenport Daily Gazette, Davenport, Iowa, Thurs. Oct 6, 1864, p. 4, col. 3, 4			
- State of Iowa Grave Registrations from the Adjutant General's Office			



Nicklaus J. Rusch was born in February, 1822 in the town of Marne, district of Southern Dithmarschen, Holstein, Germany. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Meddorf, a Seminar of Segeberg and later at the University of Kiel. He taught school for a time before emigrating to the U.S. Rusch arrived in Scott County, Iowa with a group of 60 immigrants on August 1, 1847. Political conditions in Schleswig-Holstein had become intolerable under Danish rule, and 227 Germans landed at Davenport between April and December, 1847 usually coming by way of Hamburg to New Orleans, then up the Mississippi River. Rusch was married two years after arriving in Davenport to Mrs. Catherine Kaack, born in 1807, widow of Hans Kaack, a farmer in what was to become Sheridan Township (organized in 1866 from Winfield and Davenport Townships). Rusch moved to this farm which became his home until he died. They had three children: Emily E.D. (Mrs. J.C. Emeiss; her husband was probably a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Scott County), Gustav C., born July 18, 1852, who attended Davenport's Business College and married Minnie Harding in May, 1877. Her father was German also, coming to Scott County in 1850; they had one child, Emily, and owned a 165 acre farm in the German-populated Sheridan Township. Rusch's third child was Minnie, born in 1859. In 1858 Scott County had 15 flouring mills which produced meal or flour, exporting large amounts to eastern markets. One was a windmill built by Rusch; two were water mills, and the rest were run by steam.

The Rusch farm was probably located a few miles north of Davenport, and Marx Hauberg in his Memoirs recalls riding into town with Rusch one day in 1850.

"In appearance Mr. Rusch was a typical German. He smoked a long-stemmed pipe, the bowl of which was porcelain and had pictures painted on it. His English was so poor that he felt it to be a handicap."

However, he learned to speak English tolerably well and was regarded as a man of intelligence and a good German scholar, impartial and just in official action as a State Senator (1857-1859) and Lt. Governor (1860-1862). During 1859, Rusch was not able to do much active campaigning until late in the summer because he could not leave during harvest season and his daughter Minnie was born in the late summer or early fall of 1859. When he did begin campaigning, he delivered mostly German speeches in German communities.

In 1857 the Republicans of Scott County nominated Rusch for State Senator, and he was elected. He served in this capacity during the Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies. On the 23rd of March, 1858, the date of adjournment of the Seventh General Assembly, an unusual event occurred. It was an especially wet year, and the roads were impassable by either stage or mud wagon, so the legislators, including Rusch, reached home by the steamboat "Skipper" which made its way down the Des Moines River, docking often to deliver its distinguished passengers. The journey was a perilous one because the river was high and filled with floating driftwood.

Rusch worked diligently during his terms of public service to secure approval of measures advocated by the reforming element of the Republican party and advantageous to German-Americans and other immigrants. Rusch was very much opposed to slavery and its extension into the territories; he approved the granting of free homesteads to actual settlers of public lands; he advocated liberalized laws dealing with the rights of immigrants; he opposed prohibition and the Sunday laws; and he tried to change the Iowa School Law which barred negro children from attending schools unless unanimous consent of the white parents of the district

was given. The first state law forbidding the sale and production of wine, beer, and hard liquor in Iowa was passed in 1855 when many recent immigrants could not yet vote. In 1858 the law was modified under pressure from German-Americans and to keep German support for the Republican Party. It allowed the sale of beer and wines if they were manufactured within the state and if a majority of the people in the community wished it. The Sunday Ordinance was repealed in two weeks after it passed under German protest of the closing on Sunday of beer gardens, dancing saloons and places of amusement. These actions were also influenced by the Forty-Eighters who took over political leadership when they arrived and denounced slavery and infringement on personal liberties and preferences. Perhaps the biggest issue was the action by Massachusetts Republicans who enacted a law adding two years to the probationary period before immigrants were allowed to vote. Rusch was chosen to the Republican State Central Committee on June 17, 1858, and, with chairman John A. Kasson, co-signed a resolution adopted by the Committee denouncing the Massachusetts law. He wrote a letter on April 20, 1859 to Samuel J. Kirkwood, the favored choice for governor in the upcoming election, stating that German confidence in the party was weakened because of the Massachusetts action, and there was suspicion that the Republican party might use this power to oppress foreign-born citizens in other ways and in states other than Massachusetts. However, Rusch expected to be guarded by the National Republican platform which extended rights to immigrants. Rusch also referred to the suggestion that he be nominated for Lt. Governor by recommending another for the office because Rusch thought he lacked experience and that his difficulty with the English language would be a problem.

The Iowa political republican party leaders repudiated the

Massachusetts and action to keep German support. The unity of the

German-Americans was an element in their political strength as well as the size and force of the German language press. The Massachusetts action brought about an organized German protest against nativism. On June 22, 1859, the republican State Convention at Des Moines nominated Rusch for Lt. Governor as a vote-getter for the party, a compliment to foreign citizens of the state, and as proof of the sincerity of their intentions towards the German-American republicans in Iowa. The only Republican protest to his nomination came from the prohibitionists, notably some Methodist preachers, but the Democrats attacked Rusch not only for his stand on prohibition, but also for his activities attempting to change the school law to make it easier for negro children to attend public school in Iowa. The Democrats employed Col. Louis Schade of Burlington to debate with Rusch in the German language. He followed Rusch from town to town and disturbed his addresses by argument and by leading part of the crowd to another meeting place when possible. However, Rusch managed to carry out a successful speaking tour. He was elected Lt. Governor of Iowa on October 11, 1859 and became qualified on January 11, 1860.

Before the election, Rusch attended a conference of German Republicans held May 14, 1860 at the Deutsches Haus in Chicago just a few days before the National Republican Convention. The purpose of the Conference was to decide the principles and the people that would best achieve German interests on the national level. They agreed to the following: the Republican platform was affirmed; the restriction and extinction of slavery was to be promoted as well as liberal and just treatment of immigrants, and economy and equality in the disposition of public lands. They also agreed to the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president who stood specifically for these principles. By unifying

and adhering to the decisions of this Conference, the Germans in the National Convention successfully killed an attempt to nominate Judge Bates as the Republican candidate for president. Their first choice was Seward, but Abraham Lincoln was acceptable because of his stand on slavery.

In May, 1860, Kirkwood appointed Rusch Commissioner of Immigration in accordance with a new Iowa statute that established a Commissioner of Immigration in New York City to promote settlement in Iowa. It provided a salary of \$2400 for the person appointed by the governor with consent of the Senate for a two year term. Kirkwood chose Rusch, believing him to be well qualified since he was himself an immigrant and spoke German fluently as well as being a government official and in a position to obtain the confidence of incoming aliens. Rusch's headquarters opened May 16, 1860 in New York City, and he furnished information about local opportunities and maps showing property owners to interested immigrants. He also advised them as to the best route between New York City and their destination in Iowa. At the end of his term Rusch recommended that the office be discontinued because Iowa was still not receiving its share of immigrants: less than one per cent of the total coming to the U.S. Most had already made their plans before leaving their native countries. Rusch suggested future efforts be directed to foreign countries, but his suggestion proved to be impractical because of the outbreak of the Civil War.

A controversy arose over whether Rusch could be Commissioner of Immigration and Lt. Governor at the same time: could he still preside over the Senate? Since the 1857 Iowa Constitution did not allow the Lt. Governor to hold any other public office during his term, Rusch refused to preside until a decision was made as to the provision's application. The fact that he had to reside in

New York City was also a problem. Most of the session passed before any decision was made, but eventually the Senate exercised the power of determining who should preside by deciding that Musch could be president of the Senate since the office of Commissioner of Immigration was for the betterment of the state of Iowa.

Musch did not run for re-election because he volunteered his services to the Union army when the Civil War broke out. He was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of Captain. His headquarters were at Vicksburg, Mississippi where he was in charge of transportation. He died there September 22, 1864 of fever at the age of 42.

<sup>1</sup>Ora Williams, Annals of Iowa, (Des Moines: Iowa State Department of History and Archives, 1939-1941), vol. 22, p. 440.

1. Annals of Iowa, (Des Moines: Iowa State Department of History and Archives, 1897, 1899, 1907, 1913, 1939), 3rd series, vol. 3, vol. 4, p. 14, 366, vol. 8, p. 103, 208, ~~208~~, 215-218, vol. 11, p. 455, vol. 22, p. 421, 440.
2. Barrows, Willard, ed., Annals of Iowa, (Davenport: Publishing House of Luse and Griggs, 1863-1867), vol. 1-5, p. 418, 462, 99, 150, 241.
3. Downer, Harry E., History of Davenport and Scott County, Iowa, (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1910), vol. 1, p. 843.
4. Gue, Benjamin F., History of Iowa, (New York City: The Century History Co., 1902), vol. 1, p. 370, vol. 2, p. 15, vol. 4, p. 226.
5. Hauberg, Marx D., Memoirs, (Rock Island, Illinois: privately printed, 1923), p. 41.
6. History of Scott County, Iowa, (Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1882), p. 911, 1248.
7. Iowa Journal of History and Politics, (Iowa City: State Historical of Iowa), vol. 7, p. 197, 206, vol. 17, p. 230, 234, 241, 245-252, vol. 19, p. 168-9, vol. 44, p. 3-53.
8. Stiles, Edward H., Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa, (Des Moines: The Homestead Publishing Co., 1916), p. 102.
9. War of Rebellion Records, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891, 1898), vol 34, part 4, p. 331-332, vol. 52, part 1, p. 716.

was broken open and a large amount of jewelry, valued at three or four hundred dollars was stolen. Yesterday a little boy some eight or nine years old, named Thomas Gilligan whose parents live in the east part of the city, was seen on the street offering to sell for a few cents a bracelet worth several dollars. An examination it was found to be part of the stolen property. The boy was taken charge of by the officers and said that the bracelet had been given to him by another boy who has not yet been found. With this clue in their possession the officers will doubtless be enabled to discover the guilty parties.

**POWESHIEK COUNTY.**—Gen. Baker has returned from Poweshiek county, but brings no facts additional concerning the murder of the Federal officers than that are contained in our previous correspondence and the official letter published to day. The gang implicated in this nefarious transaction, and whose names have been disclosed by the man who was shot by the Provost Marshal, were formed into an organization and assumed the name of "Democrat Rangers." They pretended to act under the militia law of the State, but no commissions had been issued to their officers. The members were not, as required to be, all citizens of the same township, but were selected from three different townships of the county, and had met for drill under the instructions of men from Mahaaka. Capt. Brashore, who was murdered at Sugar Creek, was formerly a Captain of the 6th Infantry. Capt. Woodruff was made a cripple at Blue Mille, three years ago, by a shot from the enemy. A complete and thorough investigation will be made to bring the villainous wretches who murdered these men, while in the discharge of official duty, to a speedy and merited punishment.

**GUERRILLAS IN VAN BUREN COUNTY.**—Information was received in this city yesterday that on last Saturday night the house of Mr. Charles T. Gardner, a loyal citizen of Business Corner, Van Buren county, was entered by a band of guerrillas, some eight or ten in number, and after tying him and threatening with instant death his family if they made any alarm, they proceeded to pack up such goods as suited them and taking all the money they could find, some \$1100, and then left, warning him not to leave the house until daylight. He was so badly frightened that he believed what they said and permitted them to go off without making any alarm. Who the perpetrators of this outrage were is not known, as they were all strangers to Mr. Gardner. No clue has been found as to the direction they took or their rendezvous.

these were orders to find Gleason and proceed to take his deposition in regard to the outrage, if he was willing to give one, and in the mean time secure him so that he might not be conveyed away to prevent him from giving testimony against his associates; and to scour the country in search of the deserters and all persons suspected of being associated with the gang, and, if possible, arrest and bring them to my headquarters. I learn from a messenger this evening that the officers of the two companies, Capt. Buck of Grinnell and Capt. Tilton of Montezuma, have faithfully carried out my instructions as far as they had been enabled up to the time the messenger left, but had not yet found either of the deserters or guerrillas, all having left to assemble perhaps elsewhere. The testimony of Gleason, however, had been taken, and is quite full. He admits his complicity in the murder, and, as I am informed, gives the names of the others, amounting to about twelve in number. These, he says, are all he can recollect. Particulars further than these not received.

I have to state, that not knowing to what extent this infamous insurrection might extend, as a precautionary measure, and to insure the safety of my office records, lists, cards and papers, I ordered a company from Newton to report at my headquarters, which arrived here to-day about noon. I may add, also, that some of the companies are full to the maximum, not having received arms from the State. What they have are indifferent and the men poorly supplied with ammunition. I have done what I believed to be for the best interest of the service under the circumstances, and hope I shall have your approbation. I will be happy to have your advice and will faithfully execute your orders.

I am Major, as ever,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES MATHEWS,  
Capt. and Provost Marshal,  
4th District, Iowa.

**P. S. MONDAY, 9 A. M.**—News from Sugar Creek. The confessions of Gleason not so satisfactory as at first information; but still admits his complicity and that he broke his rifle over Bashore's head. Admits the objects of the organization. They met that day but did not drill, agreed that none should be arrested under the draft, &c. My men have arrested six of the gang, and I have sent them, together with Gleason, to Oskaloosa jail. There is no jail in this county considered safe under the circumstances. I sent them under an escort last night.

JAMES MATHEWS,  
Capt. and Provost Marshal,  
4th District, Iowa.

**DEATH OF CAPT. N. J. RUSCH.**—Capt. N. J. Rusch, A. C. M., died at the residence of Dr. Seidlitz in this city, Thursday, Sept. 22d, of swamp fever. The deceased was in his office in his usual health on Saturday, but on that day was taken with the fatal disease which soon terminated his life.

Capt. Rusch was from Davenport, Iowa, and was formerly Lt. Governor of the State. He had filled various offices of trust and responsibility, and was beloved and honored by all who knew him. At the time of his death Captain Rusch was the senior quartermaster at this

liver complaint, constipation, &c., will not immediately and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.  
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steelplate side label. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Piantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor and should be immediately reported to us.  
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,  
c/o B. & W. S. & W. S. Bldg. 21 Park Row, N. Y.

**Davenport and Rock Island STEAM DYEING WORKS.**

**MR. LITZEN, ON THIRD STREET,** informs the ladies of Davenport, Rock Island and surrounding country, that he has associated with him as partner, one of the best Dyers in Chicago, and they have fitted up on Front street, next door to Hurford's Foundry, in Rock Island, a steam Dye House, with all necessary machinery, cylinders, Presses, &c., where they are prepared to dye silks, satins, merinos, shawls, mixed goods, and store goods in pieces: We can give to crapes shawls and merinos any color required, and make them look as well as new.  
We are prepared to do work equal to any done in Chicago, and ladies and store-keepers will save expense by patronizing us.  
Mr. Litzen will receive orders at his establishment on 3d between Perry and Rock Island streets, Davenport.  
Gentlemen's clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired. We will guarantee all work done by us to give entire satisfaction.  
**LITZEN & BOCKHOFF.**  
Oct. 1, 1864. d5m.

**PIANOS.**  
**KNABE'S CELEBRATED "Gold Medal" Pianos,**  
AND ALSO THE FINE TONED AND powerful WM. B. BRADBURY'S PIANOS. The lowest priced, but excellent Pianos. Manufactured by J. P. Hale & Co.  
**Mason and Hamlin's CABINET ORGAN.**  
**PRINCE'S CELEBRATED Melodeons,**  
A well selected stock of standard SHEET MUSIC. New Music constantly received and Musical Merchandise for sale at  
**J. C. Wallace's Music Store,**  
No. 102 Brady street, Davenport.  
Orders from a distance solicited.  
Pianos and Musical Instruments, generally, tuned and repaired. sep17-dly

**HENRY SELBY,**  
**DEALER IN FURNITURE, CARPETS**  
Mats, Oil Cloth Making, Window Shades, &c.  
West Second street next corner of Perry.

**I. W. HARRISON,**  
**LAND AGENT, BUYS AND SELLS REAL**  
Estate, on commission, attends to renting Houses, Halls, &c. The best references given when required. Office in Frank Plummer's Law Office, entrance lower end of Post Office Block, up stairs. Sept. 30. dly.

**Notice to Gas Consumers.**  
**IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LARGE ADVANCE** in every article pertaining to the manufacture of Gas, and the additional Government tax, the Gas Company are compelled to add an advance of one dollar per thousand cubic feet, to the prices from and after the first day of October, 1864.  
sep. 30 d2k w **THOS. DERMODY, Sec'y.**

**2d Cavalry--Important Militia Order--The "Democrat Rangers" Disbanded**

When the news arrived here on the 3d inst, the murder of Capts. Brashore and Wood, at Sugar Creek, in Poweshiek county, Capt. Goodrich, Lt. Stoddard, and Lt. Kirtland and other officers and men of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, who had served over three years, and were here to be mustered out, immediately volunteered to accompany the expedition to Grinnell and to render any service that the Governor or the Provost Marshal should demand of them. The above named officers and about forty men (all that were required)--went out, but the organization of the State Militia being deemed sufficient for all purposes, the officers and men of the 2d Cavalry returned home on Tuesday night.

The following General Orders were issued:  
STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1864. }

General Orders No. 36.  
The Governor of the State orders that the ranks of the State be tendered to Capt. Goodrich W. Stoddard and W. Kirtland, and privates of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, who promptly volunteered on the night of the 3d inst., to aid the National and State authorities suppress any rebellious or murderous organizations in this State.

Having served faithfully in the field for three years they well appreciated prompt suppression of any indication of any reasonable movements in our own borders, which men will carry to their respective homes with respect which faithful services and patriotic motives always demand.

N. B. BAKER, Adj. Gen. of Iowa.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Oct. 5, 1864. }

General Orders No. 37.  
I. The organization, claiming the name of "Democrat Rangers," whose attempted organization in and about Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek county, has been attended with so many irregularities and gross outrages, is hereby disbanded.

II. The enrolled militia men of Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek county, will at once meet and organize themselves into a company and elect officers.

III. The county committee of Poweshiek county will at once fix the time and place for the organization of said company and will appoint a citizen of Sugar Creek Township to reside at said meeting, who will make due return to this department of the result of said election.

IV. County committees are again cautioned against allowing organizations to be formed for companies, where the men are from different counties and townships.  
By order of the Governor.

N. B. BAKER, Adjutant General of Iowa.

**The Murder in Poweshiek County.**

Major Duncan received the following official report of the murder committed by the copperheads in Poweshiek county:

HEAD QUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF IOWA.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on Friday,

post, and Master of Transportation under the order of the Secretary of War for furnishing fuel to steamboats from White river to Baton Rouge.

Capt. Rusch died as he had lived in the full faith of a christian. His remains will be sent to his home in Iowa as soon as the Magenta arrives, at which time the officers of the post are respectfully requested to attend his funeral.—Vicksburg Herald, Sept. 23.

**DIED.**

At the residence of his father in Winfield Township, on the 4th inst., SIMON B., son of NATHAN and REBECCA GREER, aged 21 years, 10 months.

Funeral at the family residence to-day at 9 o'clock A. M.

The deceased was a member of Co. I, 44th Iowa Infantry, (100 days' men,) and by his universally good conduct on all occasions earned the highest respect and esteem of his comrades in arms. He was among the most promising young men of the county, and his death will be deeply mourned by many relatives and friends.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**DAILY MARKET REVIEW.**

OFFICE OF THE DAVENPORT GAZETTE, Wednesday Evening, October 5, 1864.

FLOUR—Has declined rapidly and is only nominal at \$8@9.40 wholesale, and \$8.40@8.80 retail.  
WHEAT—Very light receipts and prices declining. \$1@1.05.  
BARLEY—Dull and lower, offering at \$1.05@1.10.  
CORN—Light receipts. We quote it at 90@95c.  
OATS—Very dull at 85@90c.  
POTATOES—In receipts and nominal at 90@95c.  
ONIONS—No receipts. \$1.40@1.50.  
BUTTER—Scarce at 40@45c.  
EGGS—16c.  
HAY—Prairie \$10. Timothy \$12.

**SEEDS.**

There is nothing doing in seeds. They come in in very small lots and mostly so dirty that buyers cannot give a fair price.

Flax—\$2.00@2.10.  
White Beans—\$1.25@1.50.  
Millet—\$2.25@2.50.  
Timothy—\$8.00@8.00.

**Lumber Market.**

DAVENPORT, Oct. 5.

(Corrected by Geo. M. Wood.)

Fencing.....\$88.00  
Barnboards.....85.00@45.00  
Framing timber and Joists under 20 ft.....85.00  
20 feet and over.....85.00@45.00  
Flooring.....60.00  
Siding.....85.00  
1st clear.....65.00@75.00  
2d do.....55.00  
Shingles.....5.00@7.50  
Lath.....7.00

**New York Market.**

By Telegraph. New York, Oct. 5.  
COPPER—Quiet at \$1.20.  
FLOUR—Dull and heavy and 10@20c lower at \$7.70. @7.85 for spring extra and \$9@9.25 for H. U. U.  
WHEAT—Dull and 2@4c lower at \$1.70@1.75 for Chicago, \$1.75@1.78 for Milwaukee Club and \$1.78@1.80 for Amber Mill.  
OATS—Heavy and 2@3c lower at 81@82c for Western.  
PORK—Lower at \$49 for mess, \$49.50@46 for new and \$48@39 prime.  
LARD—Dull and drooping at 18 1/2@20 1/2.  
WHISKY—Decidedly lower at 88@78.  
GOLD—Opened at \$1.89@1.88 1/2 and closed at \$1.89.

**Weekly Meteorological Report.**

(For the week ending Oct. 5.)

Sept. 19	29.78	29.27	29.29	46	65	59
20	29.40	29.89	29.32	52	73	94

**Statement**

**OF THE CONDITION OF Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.**

ON THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1864,

Made to Auditor of the State of Iowa, NAME AND LOCATION.

1st. The name of the Company is Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company, and is located in Yonkers, N. Y.

CAPITAL.  
2. The amount of its capital stock is.....\$600,000  
3. The amount of its capital stock paid up is 500,000

**ASSETS.**

4. 1. Cash on hand and in Bank.....\$63,981.12  
Cash in hands of agents and other persons.....None  
2. Real estate unincumbered.....None  
3. Bonds and stocks owned by the Company, as per schedule "A".....\$101,980.00  
4. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage as per schedule, "B".....104,000.00  
5. Debts otherwise secured as per schedule "C".....\$84,050.00  
6. Debts for premiums.....5,623.74  
7. All other securities as per schedule "D".....12,724.80

Total assets of the Company.....\$562,160.46

**LIABILITIES.**

5. The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors.....None  
6. Losses adjusted and due.....None  
7. Losses adjusted and not due.....\$800  
8. Losses unadjusted.....1,195  
9. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....8,000  
10. All other claims against the Company.....None

Total liabilities.....\$9,995

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk, or allowed, \$5,000, to be insured in any one block, (no rule for blocks.)  
12. The gross amount of premiums received in the State of Iowa, for the current year, prior to the making of this report, none.  
13. The market value of its stocks.....110  
14. The dividend or dividends declared and paid during the year, \$20,000, on old capital of \$200,000.  
15. The act of Incorporation.  
16. Total number of policies issued during the year in Iowa, none.  
The amount at risk thereon, none.  
17. The number of policies canceled during the year, none.  
The amount at risk thereon, none.  
18. The amount of premiums received during the year in Iowa, none.  
19. The total amount of expenditures during the year and for what purposes, none.  
None of the capital is deposited in any other State.  
20. The number of policies now in force in Iowa, none.  
The amount at risk thereon, none.  
21. The amount necessary to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, and discharge all existing obligations of the Company, \$18,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, } ss.

Richard Franklin, President, and John W. Murray Secretary of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of actual cash capital invested in stocks and bonds, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that neither the above described investments nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned or in any manner released or impaired by the said company, and that they are the above described officers of said company.

(Signed,) RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Pres't.  
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn before me at New York, this seventeenth day of September, 1864, by each of the above named deponents.  
J. W. WILDER,  
Commissioner in New York for the State of Iowa

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**

It is hereby certified, that on the twenty-second day of September, 1864, a sworn statement was filed in this office, showing the condition of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company located at

B

WE A

Boo

Our Go

To

Are requ

SETH P. I  
JOHN R. I

S

F

er, or attempt to describe the premises of the sold boatman.

**DEATH OF EX-LIEUT. GOV. RUSCH.**—The startling and wholly unexpected intelligence was received yesterday afternoon, through a dispatch from Cairo to Adj. Gen. Baker, that Capt. N. J. Rusch, U. S. Quartermaster at Vicksburg, was dead, and his body en route for this city, where it arrived last evening. No particulars were given of his death, nor even statement of its cause, nor were we able to learn any facts respecting these in time for this issue. Mr. Berg, brother-in-law of the deceased, informed us that a letter received from him about ten days ago spoke of some trifling indisposition, but gave no intimation of any serious illness.

Capt. Rusch was well known all over the State as a gentleman of ability, industry and integrity, and as a politician zealously devoted to the cause of Liberty and Union. As State Senator, Lieut. Governor, Emigrant Commissioner and officer in the army, he won an enviable reputation and accomplished much for the cause of freedom and for his country. His loss will be deeply felt, especially in this vicinity, where best known and respected. He leaves a wife and three children of his own to mourn his loss, and six other sons and daughters of Mrs. Rusch's, by her first husband, who have long loved the deceased as a fond parent. We will give particulars of his life and death to-morrow.—*Des. Gazette.*

**THE RICHEST CAPTURE OF THE WAR.**—The Lebanon Branch Railroad, in Kentucky, was the scene, Monday morning, of strategy and chivalry unequalled in this or any other war. The train left Louisville with two car loads of passengers who were going out to a McClellan picnic, in the neighborhood of Lebanon, carrying a large banner inscribed with the motto:

"MCCLLELLAN AND PENDBETON,  
We know our rights,  
And knowing, dare maintain."

While the train was leaving the Louisville depot, a squad of guerrillas, consisting of two men and two very small boys, had captured twelve laborers on a hand-car, a short distance from the Lebanon Junction. The guerrillas made these men withdraw behind a clump of bushes some distance from the road, and placed one of their number over them, so that the party should present the appearance of a squad of soldiers in ambush. When the train for Lebanon came up, the guerrillas halted it, told the passengers they had a hundred men in ambuscade, and ordered them to hand out their money, watches, arms, &c., which the frightened Chicagoers did with trembling alacrity. As the train passed, Clellanbauer was taken for a shirt or

Des  
ers  
men  
lar  
Mee  
to si  
duci  
mar  
exp.  
Cold  
tern

A  
tant  
rive  
was  
afte:  
and  
cou  
to ti  
and  
canc  
Dist  
him  
that

St  
iron  
mer  
from  
can  
sple  
cost  
tion  
to U  
not  
pity  
play  
sorg

T.  
ider  
syn  
ion  
ber  
tori  
can  
the  
umj  
pro  
cati  
ple  
and  
is a  
jour  
tion  
don  
is o  
syst

In  
the  
illus  
Den  
the  
old

the name of Lewis was nominated for reelection, because he had sent one more son to the rebel army than his competitor in the Convention."

—The funeral of Capt. N. J. Ruseh took place at Davenport on Friday. He died at Vicksburg on the 22d day of September. He was, in 1858, State Senator from Scott County. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1859. He was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Emigration for this State. In August, 1862, he was made Quartermaster in the army, which position he held down to the time of his death. He was born in Holstein, Germany, and immigrated to this country in 1847.

—The eleventh annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society commenced at Burlington, on the 27th ult. The entries were large and a prosperous exhibition anticipated. The Southern Iowa Sanitary Fair was opened on the same day, by a speech from Governor Yates, of Illinois. The several counties of the southern part of the State have contributed very liberally to this fair, and its success as an exhibition and as an aid to the great Sanitary cause is certain.

—A correspondent of the Davenport Gazette writing October 1st, says:

"This evening about 6 o'clock the boiler of the Nevada Flouring Mills in Moecatine exploded with a terrible crash, demolishing the brick building in which it was situated, throwing fire across the street to the livery stable of Messrs. Worsham & Phelps, which was completely burned, but owing to the prompt

Rep  
and  
W  
will  
A F  
T  
cagi  
dle  
itly  
ple,  
fall  
of  
mill  
the  
bec  
pat  
dor  
ity  
bur  
ma:  
CES  
tim  
abl  
tier  
bas  
Y  
fav  
bel  
pec  
suc  
tion  
the

STATE OF IOWA  
GRAVES REGISTRATION DIVISION  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Des Moines, Iowa

County.....

War Civil

1. Veteran's name Rusch Nicholas J.  
Last Name First Name Middle Name Color Serial No.

2. Date of birth 1822 Place Holstein, Germany

3. Date of death Sept. 22, 1864 Place Vicksburg, Miss. Cause In Service Age 42

4. Nearest relatives: Father: Mother:

Mrs. Catherine Kaack-Rusch  
Wife

Children:

Emily E. (Mrs. J.C. Emeiss)

Gustav C.

Minnie.

5. Residence—Time of enlistment: Age:

6. Entered service date: Place:

7. Discharged date: Place: Rank:

8. Organization served in Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain with headquarters at Vicksburg, where he died Sept. 22, 1864 of fever.

9. Foreign countries served in:

10. Burial place: City: Township:

11. Name of cemetery: Character of grave marker:

12. Lot description: Addition: Block No.: Lot No.: Grave No.:

13. If buried in foreign country, state where and date of reburial:

14. Membership in veterans organizations:

15. Amount of pension or compensation: Amount of war risk insurance:

16. Name and address of persons and organizations furnishing this information:

Gue's History of Iowa, --- Scott County History p. 911

Use back of this sheet for any additional information or history.

Nicholas J. Rusch was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1822. He received a liberal education and taught school several years. In 1847 he emigrated to America and located on a farm near Davenport, Iowa. He was a young man of fine ability and studious habits and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, laws and institutions of his adopted country. A Republican in politics he was nominated by the Republicans of Scott County for State Senator and was elected by a large majority. He attained prominence in the session of 1858 as a Senator and in 1859 was on the ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood. After a campaign of unusual vigor they were elected. Lieutenant-Governor Rusch presided with dignity and ability over the Senate during the regular session of 1860 and the war session of 1861 but was not a candidate for re-election. In May, 1860, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Commissioner of Immigration and served two years with great efficiency. In 1862 Governor Rusch was appointed to a position in the Commissary Department of the military service of the Civil War, with the rank of captain. In 1864 he died in the service at Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the age of forty-two.

620  
685

Ref.  
★  
F  
620  
685

# Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa

---

---

Belonging to the First and Second  
Generations, with Anecdotes and  
Incidents Illustrative of the Times

By

EDWARD H. STILES

For many years a member of the Iowa Bar; member of its House of Representatives, 1863-1864; member of its Senate, 1865-1866; Reporter of its Supreme Court, 1867-1875; author of Complete Digest of its Decisions from the earliest Territorial period to the 56th Iowa Reports.

---

"In old age alone we are masters of a treasure of which we cannot be deprived, the only treasure we can call our own. The pleasures of memory and the retrospect of the varied images which in an active life have floated before the mind, compensate, and more than compensate, for the alternate pleasures and cares of active life."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALLISON.

"Personal anecdotes, when characteristic, greatly enliven the pages of a biography."—SAMUEL SMILES.

---

~~34709 a~~  
DES MOINES  
THE HOMESTEAD PUBLISHING CO.  
1916

83439

B.F.  
F  
622  
.692  
v.4

777.7  
893  
v.4

# HISTORY OF IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES  
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FOUR VOLUMES

By BENJAMIN F. GUE

*Illustrated with Photographic Views of the Natural Scenery of  
the State, Public Buildings, Pioneer Life, Etc.*

WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF IOWA

VOLUME IV  
IOWA BIOGRAPHY



SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

7864

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY  
41 LAFAYETTE PLACE  
NEW YORK CITY

captain. He participated in the battles of Island Number Ten, New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Grierson's Raid, Tupelo, Nashville and many minor engagements. Returning from the army Captain Rumple entered the law office of Hon. H. M. Martin of Marengo and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected to the State Senate of the adjourned session of 1873, and served by reelections in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. For six years he was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University and was also one of the curators of the State Historical Society. In 1900 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Second District and declined reelection on account of failing health. He died in Chicago in January, 1903.

**NICHOLAS J. RUSCH** was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1822. He received a liberal education and taught school several years. In 1847 he emigrated to America and located on a farm near Davenport, Iowa. He was a young man of fine ability and studious habits and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, laws and institutions of his adopted country. A Republican in politics he was an influential leader among the German Americans. In 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans of Scott County for State Senator and was elected by a large majority. He attained prominence in the session of 1858 as a Senator and in 1859 was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood. After a campaign of unusual vigor they were elected. Lieutenant-Governor Rusch presided with dignity and ability over the Senate during the regular session of 1860 and the war session of 1861 but was not a candidate for reelection. In May, 1860, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Commissioner of Immigration and served two years with great efficiency. In 1862 Governor Rusch was appointed to a position in the Commissary Department of the military service in the Civil War, with the rank of captain. In 1864 he died in the service at Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the age of forty-two.

**EDWARD RUSSELL**, one of the noted editors of Iowa, was born in London, England, October 6, 1830. He received an education at Hill House Academy. In 1845 his father came to America, stopping in New York, where he lost most of his property and Edward became a carpenter. At one time he traveled as a peddler. In September, 1848, the family removed to Iowa, locating on a farm near Le Claire in Scott County. Here the son worked at farming and carpentering for several years. He began to write for the press on slavery and other topics and became a regular correspondent for the *National Era* of Washington, a radical antislavery paper. He was also a contributor to the *Davenport Gazette*. In 1858 he became editor of the *Le Claire Express* and in 1862 began his career as editor of the *Davenport Gazette*. Here he found a congenial field and

# History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century/4/Nicholas J. Rusch

From Wikisource

< History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century | 4

**History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century/Volume 4** by *Benjamin F. Gue*

← John N. W. Rumble

Nicholas J. Rusch

Edward Russell→

Retrieved

from

"http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/History\_of\_Iowa\_From\_the\_Earliest\_Times\_to\_the\_Beginning\_of\_the\_Twentieth\_Century/4/Nicholas\_J\_Rusch"

1847 he emigrated to America and located on a farm near Davenport, Iowa. He was a young man of fine ability and studious habits

- This had soon acquired a knowledge of the language, laws and institutions of his adopted country. A Republican in politics he was an influential leader among the German Americans. In 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans of Scott County for State Senator and was elected by a large majority. He attained prominence in the session of 1858 as a Senator and in 1859 was nominated by the last Republican State Convention for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood. After a campaign of unusual vigor they were elected. Lieutenant-Governor Rusch presided with dignity and ability over the Senate during the regular session of 1860 and the war session of 1861 but was not a candidate for reelection. In May, 1860, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Commissioner of Immigration and served two years with great efficiency. In 1862 Governor Rusch was appointed to a position in the Commissary Department of the military service in the Civil War, with the rank of captain. In 1864 he died in the service at Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the age of forty-two.

02:18.

- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution/Share-Alike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details.

- Privacy policy
- About Wikisource
- Disclaimers



You searched for **Nicholas J. Rusch** in **Iowa**

### Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880

Name: **Nicholas J Rusch**

Locality: **Davenport**

County: **Scott**

State: **Iowa**

Enumeration **3 Jul 1860**

Date:

Schedule Type: **Agriculture**

**Source Citation:** Census Year: 1860; Census Place: *Davenport, Scott, Iowa*; Number: *T1156*; Roll: *5*; Page: *11*; Line: *9*; Schedule Type: *Agriculture*.

**Source Information:**

Ancestry.com. *Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880*. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

Original data:

- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for California, 1850-1880. Microfilm. The University of California, Berkeley.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Illinois, 1850-1880 (NARA microfilm 1 rolls 1-11, 13-56). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Iowa, 1850-1880 (NARA microfilm publication T1156, rolls 1-13). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Non-population Census Schedules for Kansas, 1850-1880 (NARA microfilm publication T1157, rolls 1-2, 5, 8-41). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Maine, 1850-1880. Microfilm. Maine State Archives, Augusta.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Massachusetts, 1850-1880 (NARA microfilm publication T1204, rolls 1-8, 11-16, 18-22, 24-32). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Michigan, 1850-1880 (in the custody of the State Archives), 1850-1880 (NARA microfilm publication T1164, rolls 1-13, 15-17). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Nebraska, 1860-1880 (NARA microfilm publication T1128, rolls 1-13). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Nonpopulation Census Schedules for New York, 1850-1880. Microfilm. New York State Archives, Albany.

# IGI Individual Record

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0

North America

**Nicholas John Rusch**

Male

[Pedigree](#)[Family](#)**Event(s):****Birth:** 1822 So Dithmarschen, , Schleswig-Holstein, Preussen**Christening:****Death:** 22 SEP 1864**Burial:****Marriages:****Spouse:** [Catharine](#)[Family](#)**Marriage:** 24 NOV 1848 Davenport, Scott, Iowa**Messages:**

Record submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church. No additional information is available.  
Ancestral File may list the same family and the submitter.

**Source Information:**

No source information is available.

An official Web site of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
© 2008 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved.



# WPA - Work Projects Administration 1930's Graves Registration Survey



- [Search](#)
- [Post-em Notes](#)
- [WPA History](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Volunteers](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

Iowa WPA Graves - Searchable Genealogy Database & Family History Resource - Locate Ancestors and Complete Your Family Tree

**Genealogy Obituaries** Find an Old Obituary Find Unknown Ancestors [www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com)

**Free Cemetery Records** Instantly Access 400,000,000 Vital Birth, Death and Cemetery Records! [Cemetery-Records Ar...](#)

**Iowa Cemetery Records** Search multiple engines for iowa cemetery records [www.webcrawler.com](http://www.webcrawler.com)

Ads by Google

## RUSCH, Catherine

**Born:** 1808  
**Died:** 7-24-1884  
**Cemetery:** PINE HILL  
**Location:** DAVENPORT  
**County:** SCOTT CO. - IOWA  
**Record Notes:**

The information contained on this website was originally recorded by Iowa WPA (Works Progress Administration) workers during late 1930's. In 2006 it was transcribed into a searchable electronic format.

- [Search for additional Iowa WPA Records](#)
- [Learn more about WPA History](#)
- [Get answers to frequently asked questions about WPA accuracy.](#)
- [Visit the Iowa Gravestone Photo Project](#)

No "Post-em's" have been contributed for this record.

### Add a Post-em Note

[How to use post-em notes...](#)

Your Name: (required)

Your Email: (required)

Notify me when others post to this record.

Related Web Page: (optional)

URL:

URL Title:

Note: (required)

You have 400 characters remaining.

Password: (Required)

Post

[Home](#) | [Friends of IAGenWeb](#) | [Join Our Team](#) | [Postem-Notes](#) | [WPA History](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Admin](#)

Project Coordinator - Rich Lowe  
Copyright © 2011 - IAGenWeb, IowaWPAGraves.com

This website is hosted and sponsored by ClickStart  
[Low Cost Web Site Design](#)