

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Jeremiah Henry - Represented Scott County, Iowa **Senator** Murphy

1. Birthday and place 19 Feb 1835 Lowell, Massachusetts

2. Marriage (s) date place
① Mary Deane 10 May 1859

② Mary Hutton Aug 1890 Washington, D.C.

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business Attorney for the Life Assurance Association of America, St. Louis, Missouri;
stockholder and director of Des Moines water works

B. Civic responsibilities _____

C. Profession Attorney

4. Church membership Inclined toward Catholicism, but never was a member

5. Sessions served 15th, 16th General Assemblies 1874, 1876

6. Public Offices

A. Local Alderman of Marengo, Iowa; deputy United States marshal; mayor of
Des Moines, Iowa

B. State _____

C. National He was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, 1864;
delegate to Democratic National Convention 1866 at Philadelphia

7. Death 11 Dec 1893 Washington, D.C.; buried St. Marguerite's Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa (aka
Mount Calvary)

8. Children Timothy A.; Jessie

9. Names of parents Timothy and Jane (Gottlieb) Murphy

Murphy, Jeremiah

10. Education He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, Massachusetts and Boston, Massachusetts.

11. Degrees He attended Appleton University, Appleton, Wisconsin for 18 months; in 1854 he entered the State University of Iowa, Iowa, graduating in 1857.

12. Other applicable information Democrat

- He lived with his parents in Massachusetts until age 17. The family then moved to Wisconsin where he attended college. After graduating from college he entered the law office of Hon. William Hall as a law student and after 9 months study he was admitted to the bar.
- He began his law practice in Marquette, Iowa, staying 9 years.
- In 1867 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa and formed a partnership with W. M. Martin Esq.
- He was elected to the United States Legislature - 45th, 49th Congress
4 Nov 1883 - 3 Nov 1887.
- He resided in Washington, D.C.

Murphy, Jeremiah Sharp

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

Source	Non Applicable	Applicable	Information obtained
-			Obituary - <u>The Democrat Democrat, Des Moines, Iowa</u> <u>Mon. Dec. 11, 1893, p. 1, ed. 1, 2, 3, 4</u>
-			Findagrave.com (accessed 30 Sept 2011)
-			<u>The United States Biographical Dictionary, Iowa Volume, 1878, p. 677-678</u>
-			<u>Biographical History of Scott County, Iowa 1895, p. 84-90</u>
-			ancestry.com (accessed 5 Sept 2012)
-			History of Iowa 1963, V. 14, p. 197-198

JERE. H. MURPHY

DIED THIS MORNING AT HIS WASHINGTON HOME.

He was Davenport's Mayor, State Senator, and Congressman; the Promoter of the Hennepin Canal, a Devoted Iowa American, and Wholly a Selfmade Man.

Washington, Dec. 11. [Special to The Democrat.] Ex-Congressman Jeremiah H. Murphy died at his home on Capitol hill, in this city, shortly after midnight this morning. It is now about four months since the champion of the Hennepin canal was compelled to take to his bed. The first diagnosis of his case indicated that he was suffering from hardening of the liver. The kidneys became affected and dropsy finally developed. From the outset it was feared that he could not recover, but about a month ago he rallied enough to permit him to sit up, and later he was reported on the road to convalescence, but the improvement was only temporary and within the past week several operations had been performed upon him. He grew weaker day by day and finally died this morning. The funeral will be held at his late residence tomorrow morning, and at 11 o'clock the remains will be taken to Davenport via the Pennsylvania railroad, where interment takes place on Thursday.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

This news was fully expected, though it is news of the sort that one is never prepared for when its subject is a relative or friend. From the time of the last relapse from what was hoped to be a start toward recovery, Mr. Murphy's death has been expected here at almost any time.

The cause of death was cirrhosis of the liver, with which was complicated a dropsical condition. For several years Mr. Murphy's health had not been good, but his actual illness dates from July 1, 1893. He had been accustomed to seek relief from previous physical troubles at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and in the first days of July, immediately upon the appearance of this last illness, he went there again, but the ailment was one that could not be reached by change of climate or external conditions, and he grew rapidly worse. July 10 he returned to Washington, and he left the room he took upon his arrival there on only one occasion, and that was when he was removed from it to his newly purchased residence, 214 A street, Southeast.

JUDGE MURPHY'S EARLY LIFE.

The life history of Jeremiah Henry Murphy is full of incidents of interest and value to the young man of today who is bent on making his way in the world.

He was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 19, 1835. His father was Timothy Murphy, a native of the County Cork, Ireland, and a hatter by trade; a man of self-reliance and energetic industry. His mother was Jerusha Shattuck, a descendant of the Pilgrims and a woman of strong character and many virtues. He was one of a family of 10 children, of whom five are now living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Boston till the removal of his father and family to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1849. There he laid the foundation of a good education. This was supplemented by 18 months in Appleton, Wis., and by private reading and study of law, which was

dence in Marengo. Mr. Murphy moved to Davenport. Mr. Martin did the same thing, and the partnership was continued here, W. P. Lynch being added and the firm made Martin, Murphy & Lynch. Mr. Martin died here in the fall of 1882, and this practically dissolved the firm. A year later Mr. Lynch removed to Dakota, where he still lives, and Mr. Murphy retired from anything like active practice of the law. In his early law practice Mr. Murphy gave considerable attention to criminal business, but later, and especially after his removal to this city, he turned his attention to commercial law, as a more agreeable and satisfactory field. The dissolution of the firm of Martin, Murphy & Lynch was followed by the formation of the new firm of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, Mr. Murphy's partners being Hon. Lyman Ellis, now of Clinton, and the late Geo. E. Gould of this city. This was continued in existence till July, 1889, when it was succeeded by the firm of Gould & Murphy; T. A. Murphy succeeded his father in the partnership, the former practically retiring. Mr. Gould died in November, 1891. T. A. Murphy carries on the business under the firm name of Gould & Murphy.

FAMILY HISTORY.

May 10, 1859, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary Green, daughter of Samuel Green. She came of a Quaker family, but was a graduate of the Iowa State university and a lady of education and refinement. They had two children—T. A. Murphy, who carries on the business of the old firm here, and Miss Jessie Murphy, whose home has always been with her father.

Two years after coming here from Marengo the family occupied the octagonal house on the northwest corner of Sixth and LeClaire streets, and it remained the family residence till the fall of 1883, when the family removed to Washington. Mrs. Murphy died in March, 1888. In August, 1890, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary Walter of Washington, a lady of fine family and tradition, and charmingly accomplished and attractive. Washington has seen a great deal more of him than Davenport since he went there 10 years ago, but Davenport has always been his home. He has always retained his residence here, and he has always voted here. His interests have been located here. Washington afforded him a climate and associations that were more agreeable, and he spent the greater part of his time there, but the city that saw his greatest success in life was never forgotten.

HIS POLITICAL RECORD.

It was the first ambition of J. H. Murphy's life to be governor of Iowa. When he was contending in a boyish way in the neighborhood debates in Iowa and Johnson counties, before he was of age, this thought and home was in his mind, and underlaid his plans and work. For years it was cherished, though it grew weaker in after life till it was dismissed as one of the pleasing illusions of youth.

In politics he was a democrat from first to last, and an active and hard working one. In 1855, when but 20 years of age, he stumped the whole region of Iowa and Johnson counties in the cause of James Buchanan, and he has taken an active part in every Iowa campaign since then, until the last one, and it is safe to say he would have been found working in it if his health had been such as to permit it. He was elected to the Iowa State Normal chair in Marengo, to which he

cholera epidemic of 1871. There was great general alarm in the city and an abhorrent fear of contact with the contagion, but to all the considerations that held the mass of the people away from the cholera district of the city, Mayor Murphy seemed to be a stranger. He went right into the midst of it and grappled with it unhesitatingly, backed by physicians and citizens who were with him in this work. These determined and fearless efforts saved many lives, without doubt, and cut the plague's course shorter than it would have been.

It is related that one night, during this siege, he entered a small, mean dwelling not far from the bridge. In the room he found the dead bodies of the father and mother—one on the bed and the other on the floor—while three little children were playing in the same plague-stricken room. Without waiting for instructions, Mayor Murphy called a conveyance and bundled those three little ones off to Mercy hospital, where they were welcomed and cared for. On one occasion, it is well remembered, it was impossible to get a room for temporary use as a hospital, and a storeroom was broken open and forcible possession was taken. There was no time for dallying or delaying, and as mayor Mr. Murphy took the straightest, promptest course open to him. In other ways he proved his right to the respect of the residents of Davenport as their executive officer.

AS STATE SENATOR.

As state senator he was always in his place, and he did excellent work for his city and state. His energy and attention to business were unflinching, and he had an acquaintance and influence in the whole state that made him a valuable man to his section and party. His more prominent positions there were taken in opposition to the bill to tax eleemosynary institutions of the state. He was largely led and influenced to this stand by the unselfish and devoted efforts of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy of this city in the time of the cholera visitation here years before. After seeing those sisters go fearlessly into the midst of the plague, where all others, save a noble few, refused to go, he conceived a fast friendship for them and their like, and he fought the measure that proposed a tax on them with all the energy that was in him, and helped to win it; did more in that direction than any other man in the Iowa assembly. He was not less prominent in his opposition to the prohibition bill. He lent himself to that work unsparingly, and was among the leaders against it.

FRIEND OF THE HENNEPIN.

It was in connection with the Hennepin canal that Mr. Murphy made his mark and national name in congress. He had taken the interest of a good citizen, merely, in this measure, but the national waterways convention that was held here in 1880 made him an enthusiastic advocate of the Hennepin. From that time forward his other ambition to be governor of his state was paled by the absorbing interest with which he pursued this great project. He was granted the happiness of seeing it commenced as a reality, but was not permitted to see any part of it in service as a national highway.

Before he went to Washington as a member of the Forty-eighth congress Mr. Murphy had made a reputation as champion of the Hennepin canal. It was on the committees on rivers and harbors, and railways and canals, in both

the extremity of patience with which he met and endured the anguish of his long illness was a surprise even to his family, whose members felt that through the medium of this suffering they had come to know and understand depths in his character that they had never known before. During the months of severest suffering there was not a groan or exclamation to betray that he was not at rest.

In religion Mr. Murphy was a man of liberal views. In early life he was a Catholic, and it is understood that while not a member of the church he was sensibly inclined toward it. He never belonged to any secret order.

THE FAMILY AND FUNERAL.

The family in Washington consists of his widow and his daughter Jessie; His aged mother is still living in Sioux City with her daughter, Mrs. T. S. Martin. The other members of his family are his sisters, Mrs. Henry E. Shinn of Sioux City, and Mrs. James Brennan of Davenport, and his brothers, T. P. Murphy of Sioux City, and B. T. Murphy of Marengo.

T. A. Murphy will meet the remains at Chicago Wednesday, and accompany them to this city, arriving here with them Wednesday night. The funeral will be held as stated, Thursday, with services at the cathedral of the Sacred Heart at 9 a. m.

The Pelican Club will hold a dancing school at Hibernian hall, every Thursday evening. Prize waltz, Dec. 14.

Just received a large stock of carpets and rugs, which will be sold much below the market price. L. W. Petersen's carpet and wall paper store, 122 west Third street.

Oxford Bibles, prayer books and Hymnals—new editions—are just what some member of the family needs for Christmas, to be had at E. M. White's.

If you have some pictures that you wish to have framed bring them to Huebinger's art store, 221 West Third street, the best and cheapest place for framing in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

The C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip excursion tickets between all stations on the line within a distance of 200 miles. Tickets will be sold on Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, and Jan. 1, 1894. Good to return until and including Jan. 3 1894.

J. H. HOLCOMB, Gen'l Agt.

A SINGULAR DELUSION.

About noon today a large, fleshy German lady of middle age entered the station and inquired for Chief of Police Kessler. The chief was face to face with her when she made this inquiry. She told him that her name was Wostenberg, her home Eldridge, and that she had come to report to him. The chief was mystified for a moment, but soon discovered that the woman was suffering something very like an attack of insanity. She had a wild idea that she must report to the chief of police; she had no idea why or what for. She said she felt strangely; at times as though she were receiving a shock of electricity, and that she was impelled to seek this interview. She was taken into the house of detention, where Police Matron Hill talked with her awhile, the woman alternately smiling and crying. She has relatives here, parents and a sister, and she was told to go and talk the matter over with them, and then, if she still felt that she must report to the chief of police, to return and do so. The woman's reason is plainly disordered, it is hoped but temporarily. The Christmas bazaar at Guild hall, Tuesday, Dec. 12, begins at 2 o'clock. Starts

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19, 1835. His father was Timothy Murphy, a native of the County Cork, Ireland, and a hatter by trade; a man of self-reliance and energetic industry. His mother was Jerusha Shattuck, a descendant of the Pilgrims and a woman of strong character and many virtues. He was one of a family of 10 children, of whom five are now living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Boston till the removal of his father and family to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1849. There he laid the foundation of a good education. This was supplemented by 18 months in Appleton university, Wisconsin, after the removal to that state, and by private reading and study as time was found for them. He had energy enough to make use of the spare moments which he was able to see contained the real opportunities of his life.

AS IOWA PIONEERS.

In 1852 the family removed to Iowa county, Iowa. They came to their new claim on Old Man creek in that fine region in a prairie schooner, attended by all the circumstances of primitive life in the west in those days, circumstances that would now be accounted actual hardships, by the children of many of the men and women who went through them without complaint, accepting them as matters of course.

The broad acres of this Iowa farm gave ample employment to all the members of the family at first, and Jerry, as the subject of this sketch was known among his associates to the day of his death, was not idle. In the summer of 1852 he and his younger brother, with two yoke of oxen, broke 80 acres of prairie, a task that is better appreciated by those who have had experience at it than by those who merely read about it. In the winter following that summer they cut and split rails and stakes enough to put an old fashioned Virginia stake-and-rider fence about the 160 acres they had commenced to open in the summer, and by the close of the summer in 1853 they had a farm of 160 acres under cultivation, fenced and all. This was good work, and it was characteristic of the young man, and of his other years.

HIS LEGAL CAREER.

In 1854 Mr. Murphy took the step that placed the farm forever behind him. He entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City and took a three-years' course in the law department. He graduated in 1857, and walked 31 miles to Marion, Linn county, where he entered the law office of Hon. William M. Smith. Here he studied nine months and was then admitted to the bar. Subsequently Mr. Smith commanded a regiment in the union army, and was afterward elected to congress.

Soon after his admission to the bar he went to Marengo, where he opened an office with a man named McCullough. This partnership was not continued a great while. It was succeeded by a partnership with H. M. Martin, an able young attorney of that place, which lasted till the death of the latter and survived removal from Marengo. This firm represented the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road at Marengo, and built up a good business there—so good, in fact, that it was deemed wise by both partners to transfer the name of the firm to a larger city. In 1861 the firm was re-

vised of age, this thought and home was in his mind, and underlaid his plans and work. For years it was cherished, though it grew weaker in after life till it was dismissed as one of the pleasing illusions of youth.

In politics he was a democrat from first to last, and an active and hard working one. In 1855, when but 20 years of age, he stumped the whole region of Iowa and Johnson counties in the cause of James Buchanan, and he has taken an active part in every Iowa campaign since then, until the last one, and it is safe to say he would have been found working in it if his health had been such as to permit it.

His first public office was an aldermanic chair in Marengo, to which he was elected in 1860. That same year he was made deputy United States marshal, and as such took the census of Iowa county. He had begun to rise into prominence in his locality, and in 1861 the democrats of his county nominated him for state senator. He declined the honor. In 1864 the democratic national convention was held at Chicago, and named Gen. George B. McClellan for the presidency. Mr. Murphy was a delegate to that gathering, and took a very earnest part in it. He was a delegate to the national convention of 1866 at Philadelphia, and to the other at New York in 1868, at which Seymour and Blair were nominated. He was also a member of the Iowa state central committee for a number of years, and labored there as devotedly as elsewhere. He was an invariable delegate to state conventions and he never missed a national convention. He was elected mayor of Davenport in 1873 and 1878, and served as an Iowa state senator from 1874 to 1878. In 1876 he received the democratic nomination for congress. His opponent was Hon. Hiram Price. Mr. Murphy had been a candidate before the democratic convention for that nomination two years before, and had lacked but one vote of getting the nomination. In 1876 he was defeated by Mr. Price, but the defeat was a compliment to the popularity of Mr. Murphy. He ran 1,000 votes ahead of the rest of the democratic ticket, for then the district was vastly republican in sentiment. He was a Hancock elector in the presidential campaign of 1880. In 1881 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress, and was re-elected to that position, serving in it four years, till succeeded by Hon. Walter L. Hayes of Clinton in 1885. Mr. Murphy succeeded Maj. Farwell in that position. With his retirement from congress Mr. Murphy retired from all active and public life, though mingling among the men who were active in it, and taking a lively interest in the affairs of this state and nation. His presence at the front in every Iowa campaign was evidence enough of the interest he took in its prosperity and progress.

MR. MURPHY AS MAYOR.

Mr. Murphy worked hard when he was working for himself, and he was not less devoted to the object in hand when he was acting in the interests of the people who had elected him to office. He made a fine record as mayor of this city. He was positive and assertive, and he generally knew what he wanted and did not hesitate to mention it, always with the interests of the city and the people in view. His best work, perhaps, was done in the course of the

citizen, merely, in this measure, but the national waterways convention that was held here in 1880 made him an enthusiastic advocate of the Hennepin. From that time forward his other ambition to be governor of his state was paled by the absorbing interest with which he pursued this great project. He was granted the happiness of seeing it commenced as a reality, but was not permitted to see any part of it in service as a national highway.

Before he went to Washington as a member of the Forty-eighth congress Mr. Murphy had made a reputation as champion of the Hennepin canal. It was natural that he should be placed on the committees on rivers and harbors, and railways and canals, in both of which places he served with zeal and efficiency, bending all his other attention, it seemed to his people here at home, to the accomplishment of the legislation needed to secure the Hennepin appropriations and set that work in motion.

In this interest he traveled widely over the country. He had done this before, but after he took up the subject of the Hennepin he included the whole country in his journeyings, till at the time of his death he was able to say that there was not a state or territory of the union, or an important city or section of the country, that he had not visited. Everywhere he went he carried the name of Davenport and talked Hennepin canal. He attended every waterways convention that was held, in any part of the country, and always in an official capacity, as an accredited delegate and representative. He used his acquaintance and influence to enlist interest in the great scheme, and he ceased not to labor till he saw the Hennepin canal take shape as an actuality. Everything was subordinated to this great pet plan of his. He even went to the end of rechristening himself a namesake of the canal, and in a pleasant mood often signed his name Jere Hennepin Murphy. He came to Davenport with his surviving wife not long after their marriage, and a few days after the first appropriation for work on the canal was made, and 5,000 enthusiastic citizens assembled with a band at the depot to greet him upon his arrival. The reception was wholly impromptu, gotten up on the spur of the moment, but it was all the more spontaneous and sincere for that, and it afforded him, as the recipient of that token of esteem, what he declared to be the happiest and proudest moment of his life, as he addressed a crowd of Davenporters from the south balcony of the Kimball house. As long as the Hennepin canal stands the name of J. H. Murphy will be linked with it as that of its strongest and best friend in the most perilous period of its history—when it existed only in the minds of its friends, being then not even a canal on paper.

MR. MURPHY AT HOME.

Mr. Murphy was purely American. He went to Ireland in 1892 in the hope of being bettered in health, but that was his only trip abroad. His other journeying was done in this country, and mainly with some object of state or national business in view.

All through his life he was known as a man of strong beliefs, which he never failed to assert and support. In view of his positive qualities of character

she had no idea why or what for. She said she felt strangely; at times as though she were receiving a shock of electricity, and that she was impelled to seek this interview. She was taken into the house of detention, where Police Matron Hill talked with her while, the woman alternately smiling and crying. She has relatives here, parents and a sister, and she was told to go and talk the matter over with them, and then, if she still felt that she must report to the chief of police, to return and do so. The woman's reason is plainly disordered, it is hoped but temporarily.

Trinity church ladies will hold a Christmas bazar at Guild hall, Tuesday, Dec. 12, beginning at 2 o'clock. Supper 5.30 to 7. Entertainment, 8 p. m., at which the Tourist Mandolin club and Mrs. Sears will assist.

Choice 7 per cent farm loans in all sizes owned and for sale by
HENLEY & MOORE.

Artists' and drawing materials at Huebinger's art store, 221 West Third street.

Pictures enlarged in crayon, pastel and water color at Huebinger's art store, 221 West Third street.

A NEW IDEA.

A movement is on foot in Des Moines to abolish ward boundaries and, instead of having representatives from a confederation of several little towns in the city council, to have that body composed of three or five members elected by the citizens at large, and instead of paying them a nominal salary to give them about \$1,500 a year each and to require their entire time in looking after city affairs. This, it is urged, would be a great improvement over the system in general use of having six or eight wards, each represented by two aldermen pledged to get as much as possible out of the public funds for their constituents. It is claimed that the plan would be cheaper for the taxpayers and more satisfactory all around, except to the ward politician, whose occupation would be gone.

Pocketbooks to suit the purse, the people and the times, are to be had at E. M. White's.

The nicest Christmas present is a fine framed picture. Buy them at Huebinger's art store, 221 West Third street.

Photograph albums in leather, plush and rosewood and aluminum at right prices at E. M. White's.

C. M. & ST. P.

Clergymen desiring half-fare permits for 1894, call at office of Gen'l Agt. Rooms 13 & 14 Masonic Temple, before Dec. 31, 1893.

J. H. HOLCOMB, Gen'l Agt.

C. M. & ST. P.

Bazar-supper-entertainment, Trinity Guild hall, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

CHRISTMAS STATUARY.

Italian statuary imported direct, at Schrickes & Rodlers'. Prices moderate.

MINISTERS

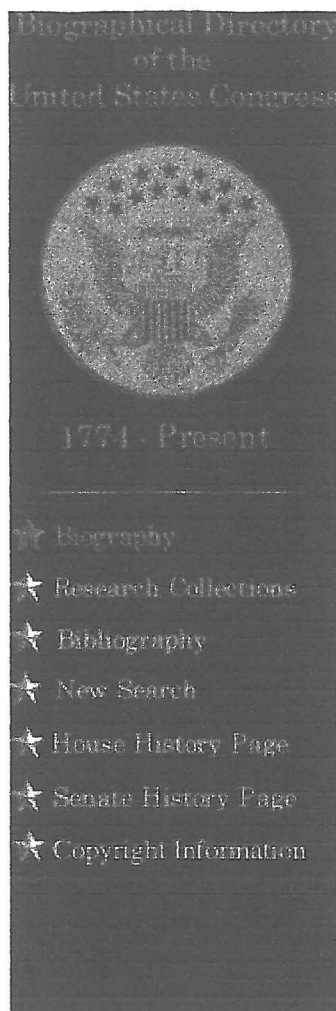
And those entitled to half fare permits, will please call at R. I. & P. office, room 12, Masonic Temple, and make application for permits for 1894.

W. S. BROWN, Agt.

BENEFIT OF POOR.

The W. R. C. will give an old-fashioned donation party at G. A. R. hall Tuesday, Dec. 12, for the benefit of the poor. Short program. Light refreshments free. Provisions and donations of any kind accepted.

Do your eyes trouble you? Go on Durfee's and be fitted with glasses. Have you tried White Rose Creamery?



MURPHY, Jeremiah Henry, 1835-1893

MURPHY, Jeremiah Henry, a Representative from Iowa; born in Lowell, Mass., February 19, 1835; moved with his parents to Fond du Lac County, Wis., in 1849, and to Iowa County, Iowa, in 1852; attended the Boston public schools and Appleton (Wis.) University; was graduated from the University of Iowa at Iowa City in 1857; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1858 and commenced practice in Marengo, Iowa; elected alderman in 1860; delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1864 and 1868; moved to Davenport in 1867 and continued the practice of law; elected mayor of Davenport in 1873 and again in 1878; member of the State senate 1874-1878; was an unsuccessful candidate for election in 1876 to the Forty-fifth Congress; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1887); was an unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1886; lived in retirement in Washington, D.C., until his death in that city on December 11, 1893; interment in St. Marguerite's Cemetery, Davenport, Iowa.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State,

Des Moines, October 20, 1875.

Hon.

Dear Sir: It has been the custom of each House of the General Assembly to cause to be prepared and published a table showing certain statistics in connection with the names of the members thereof. To make this historical data **CORRECT** is the object of furnishing you this blank, and it is hoped that you will aid me in making it as complete as possible by making a full return of the items below to this office as early as practicable.

PLEASE GIVE FIRST NAME IN FULL.

Name *Jeremiah A. Murphy*

P. O. *Divcupak*

County *Scott*

Occupation *Attorney*

Nativity *Massachusetts*

Married or Single *Married*

If in the Service: Regiment and Rank *Co. C*

of Home Guards

Years in Iowa *Twenty Two*

Age *Forty*

Weight *One Hundred Fifty Five*

Herewith please find copy of Rules of the last Session, which, it is requested, you will preserve, owing to the scarcity of the edition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSIAH T. YOUNG,

Secretary of State.

THE UNITED STATES
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

IOWA VOLUME.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1878.

erally short, crisp, and to the point. In a word, he never writes unless he has something to write; nor are his taste and judgment less manifest in selecting for his paper; in other words, he handles the pen and scissors with equal facility. He has achieved success in his calling, of which he has just reason to be proud.

Two younger brothers of Mr. Mahin are also residents of Muscatine, both printers, who have taste and talent for literature. James Mahin (the eldest)

has been for a number of years local editor of the "Journal." He has had a liberal academic education; has traveled extensively both in Europe and America, and as a writer is graphic, philosophic and humorous. He is now in his thirty-first year, and bids fair to become one of the most noted editors of the country. The younger brother, Frank Mahin, is attending the Harvard Law School, and possesses a mind well adapted to the intricate questions of law, and has already developed fine business qualities.

HON. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY,

DAVENPORT.

JEREMIAH HENRY MURPHY, lawyer and politician, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 19th of February, 1835, and is the son of Timothy Murphy and Jerusha *née* Shattuck. His father was a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, and at the age of fourteen years emigrated with his father and an only brother, Jeremiah, after whom our subject was named, and settled in Massachusetts. Jeremiah afterward graduated at Northampton College, was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, and for many years preached the gospel in the states of New York, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. He was a man of much strength and brilliance of intellect, earnest and zealous as a missionary, and died in 1859 at Topeka, Kansas.

The father of our subject, Timothy Murphy, was a man of great self-reliance and individuality of character, energetic and determined. He died in 1866. The mother of our subject is of Puritan stock, descended from Pilgrim ancestors, and in her disposition exhibits many of the traits of that noble and self-renouncing race. She is a highly cultured and refined pattern of every social and domestic virtue.

Thus mingles in the veins of our subject, in equal proportions, the blood of the Celt and the Saxon. Hence the genius and brilliancy which adorn his character, on the one hand, and the grave dignity, an equally important feature of it, on the other.

The parents of our subject had a family of ten children, four of whom died in infancy and six of whom survive. The survivors are Ellen, Jeremiah H., Bernard, Mary, Timothy and Agnes, all of whom are now residents of Iowa. The father removed to Wisconsin in 1847 and purchased a farm in Fond du Lac county, on which the family resided till 1852,

when they removed to Iowa county, Iowa, and purchased and operated a large farm.

During the summer of 1852 our subject and his younger brother, with the aid of two yoke of oxen, "broke" some eighty acres of wild land, and in the winter following cut and split some eight thousand rails and stakes and before the end of the following summer had a farm of one hundred and sixty acres fenced and under cultivation.

Jeremiah H. was raised in Massachusetts till the age of fourteen years, and at the public schools of his native place laid the foundation of an education. On removing to Wisconsin he attended the Appleton University for a period of eighteen months, and in 1854 he entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1857.

After quitting college he walked to Marion, in Linn county, Iowa, a distance of thirty-one miles, and entered the law office of the Hon. William Smith (who was during the rebellion a colonel in the Union army, and still later member of congress, and died in 1871) as a law student, and after nine months' study was admitted to the bar. He commenced his professional career in Marengo, county seat of Iowa county, where he remained some nine years, with very considerable success. In 1867 he removed to Davenport, which has since been his home, and formed a partnership for the practice of law with H. M. Martin, Esq., which is still in existence. The first ten years of his professional life was devoted mainly to criminal practice, at which he attained to considerable distinction; latterly he has been devoting his attention more especially to commercial law, with very satisfactory results.

He has given considerable attention to politics

and has been a life-long democrat. At the age of twenty years he "stumped" the counties of Johnson and Iowa in the interest of James Buchanan. His first public office was that of alderman of the town of Marengo in 1860. In the same year he was a deputy United States marshal, and took the census of Iowa county. In 1861 he was nominated for the office of state senator for his county, but declined the candidacy. In 1864 he was a delegate-at-large to the national convention at Chicago which nominated General McClellan for the Presidency. He was also a delegate to the national convention of 1866 at Philadelphia; also a delegate to the convention at New York which nominated Seymour and Blair in 1868; a member of the Iowa state central committee for five or six years; was mayor of Davenport in 1873, and in 1874 was elected to represent the city of Davenport in the state senate and is still a member of that body. In the autumn of 1874 he lacked but one vote of receiving the congressional nomination of his party in the second district. In 1876 he was nominated by his party for that position, and ran against Hon. Hiram Price, making a gallant fight, but was defeated. He led the balance of the democratic ticket, however, by sixteen hundred votes, and received four thousand more votes than the successful candidate in 1874.

He is now attorney for the Life Assurance Association of America, at Saint Louis, Missouri, which is one of the largest and most prosperous companies in the northwest. He is likewise a stockholder and director in the Davenport water-works, and is interested in various other corporations. In religion he is liberal.

On the 10th of May, 1859, he married Miss Mary Green, daughter of Samuel Green, a native of England. She was raised a Quaker, is a graduate of the Iowa University and a lady of culture and refinement. They have two children, Timothy and Jesse, both still in infancy.

Mr. Murphy is a gentleman of considerable genius, wit, brilliancy and dash, characteristics derived from the Irish element in his composition. He is, moreover, hospitable, generous and open-hearted. As an entertainer he has but few equals in the west. His character in this regard will be more readily inferred from the fact that his home is the general stopping-place of politicians of all parties. It is no uncommon thing for opposing candidates to meet at his house as guests while seeking favors and support from friends of their respective political parties.

As a lawyer, he is full of expedients, but generally tries his cases on their merits, without resorting to subterfuges.

BENJAMIN GREENE.

ADEL.

A pioneer in Dallas county, Iowa, an enterprising man, and at an early day a member of the legislature, Benjamin Greene is well worthy of a place among the old settlers who are men of mark in the state. He comes from very old New England stock, the ancestor of the family settling in Newport, Rhode Island, a few years after the collapse of the English commonwealth. His name was originally Clark; he was a distinguished nobleman; a military officer under Cromwell, and when Charles the Second came to the throne, fled to the West Indies, and thence to Rhode Island. General Nathaniel Greene belonged to this branch of the family, and was a near relative of Silas Greene, the father of Benjamin. Silas was eighteen when the revolutionary war closed (1783), and two years before that date was wounded while aiding to clean out a squad of tories near Newport.

Benjamin Greene was born in Richfield, Otsego

county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1819. His mother was Deborah Brown, who sprung from a very early Massachusetts family. Silas Greene moved to the vicinity of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, when Benjamin was four years old. There the son was reared on his father's farm, picking up a fair education in the common schools, and beginning to teach during the winters when, only sixteen years of age.

In 1838, anxious to see the west, he came out as far as Belvidere, Illinois, farming for seasons and teaching two winters; returned to Oswego in 1842, and read law and taught school until the spring of 1846, when he came to Iowa, taught a few months at Utica, Van Buren county, and then two years at Keokuk.

Mr. Greene first saw Adel, his present home, in April, 1849, when the village consisted of perhaps half-a-dozen log cabins, one of them having a few shelf goods, and another a generous stock of tobacco

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

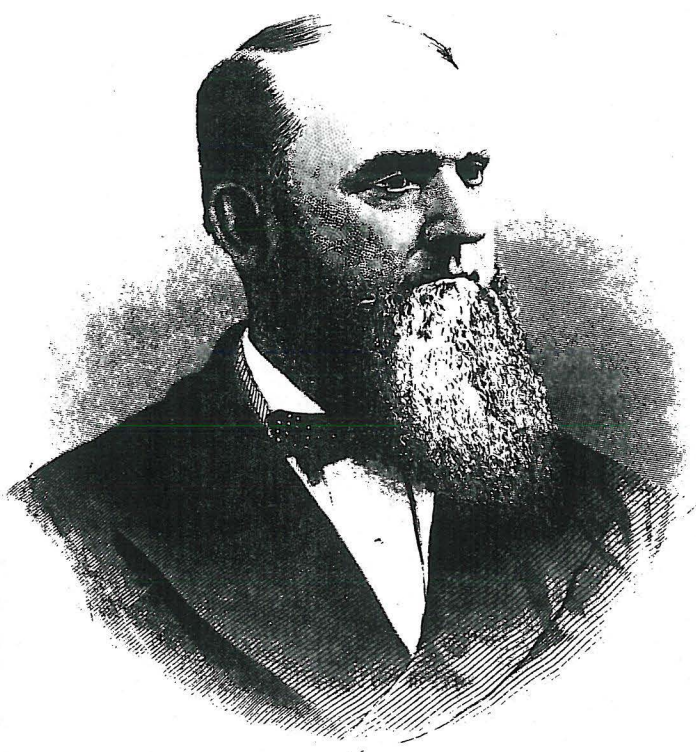
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

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HON. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY.

HON. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 19, 1835. His father was Timothy Murphy, a native of County Cork, Ireland, by trade a hatter, and a man of great energy, industry and self-reliance. His mother was Jerusha Shattuck, a descendant of an old Pilgrim family, and a woman of great strength of mind and character. Thus the traits that in after years made Mr. Murphy famous can easily be accounted for by the laws of heredity. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of Boston, and this course of study was supplemented by an eighteen months' course at Appleton University, Wisconsin, his father having removed with his family to Fond du Lac County in 1849. The same energy and application for which he became so distinguished in after life, applied to his student days, and as he was both apt and assiduous he progressed rapidly in his studies, and thus fitted himself for the battle of life which he fought so heroically in later years. In 1852 the family removed to Iowa, took up a new claim on "Old Man" creek in Johnson County, and began pioneer life in earnest. In the summer of 1852 Jere and a younger brother with two yoke of oxen broke eighty acres of prairie land and the winter following they cut and split rails and stakes enough to put an "old Virginia stake-and-rider" fence around the entire one hundred and sixty acres of their farm, and the following spring found them with the whole of it under cultivation. This incident is mentioned as illustrative of the persistence that characterized the whole life of the man.



George H. Murphy

While young Murphy gave his whole endeavor to whatever he undertook, yet he had ambition beyond the scope of farm life; and in 1854 he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and took a three years' course in that institution, graduating in 1857. Immediately upon graduation he entered the law office of Hon. William M. Smith of Marion, Iowa, and pursued a nine months' course of private study of the law under his instruction, when he was admitted to the bar. His first partner in the practice of law was a man named McCullough, at Marengo. This was soon dissolved, when Mr. Murphy associated himself with an able young attorney named H. M. Martin; this partnership was continued at Marengo and Davenport till Mr. Martin's death, many years later. The firm represented the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad at Marengo and built up a large practice. In 1867 their business had so increased that they determined to seek a wider field for operation, and they both removed to Davenport. Here W. P. Lynch was added to the firm. Mr. Martin died in 1882, and this practically dissolved the firm, Mr. Lynch removing to Dakota a year later and Mr. Murphy retiring from active practice. He retained for many years later, however, his interest in a law firm, as upon the dissolution of the old firm there was formed the new firm of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, Mr. Murphy's partners being Hon. Lyman Ellis, now of Clinton, Iowa, and the late George E. Gould of this city. This was succeeded in 1889 by the firm of Gould & Murphy, Mr. T. A. Murphy succeeding his father. Mr. Gould died in 1891, but the business is still carried on by Mr. T. A. Murphy. It has been before remarked that Mr. Murphy was ambitious; one of his aspirations early in life was to be Governor of Iowa. Later in life this ambition was dismissed, but for many years it was a cherished hope. In political principle he was always Democratic, and was an earnest and untiring worker for the success of his party. His first experience as a politician was when he was but twenty years of age; he stumped Iowa and Johnston Counties for James Buchanan, and he took an active part in every

Iowa campaign since that time until the last one, when his health would not permit him to enter actively into the contest. His first public office was as alderman of Marengo. The same year, 1860, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and as such took the census of Iowa County. In 1861 he received the Democratic nomination for State Senator, but declined the honor. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, which nominated General George B. McClelland for the Presidency. He took a very earnest part in the proceedings of this convention. He was a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia in 1866 and to the convention in New York in 1868, at which Seymour and Blair were nominated. He was for a number of years one of the most active members of the Iowa Democratic State Central Committee. He was invariably a delegate to the State conventions, and never missed a national convention. He was elected Mayor of Davenport in 1873 and again in 1878, and served as an Iowa State senator from 1874 to 1878. In 1876 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress. Two years previous he had been a candidate before the convention for that nomination, which he lacked but one vote of getting. In 1876 his opponent was Hon. Hiram Price, who defeated him, but the vote evidenced Mr. Murphy's popularity, as he ran one thousand six hundred votes ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket. He was a Hancock elector in the Presidential campaign of 1880. In 1881 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress and was reelected to the Forty-ninth, being succeeded in 1885 by the Hon. Walter I. Hayes of Clinton. With the expiration of this term of service Mr. Murphy retired from public life, but continued to take a lively interest in the affairs of the State and Nation.

Perhaps the most marked characteristic of the man, aside from his persistence, was his earnestness. When he undertook a case or a cause, it was after he had first convinced himself of its justice, and having thus convinced himself, he looked ahead and never faltered. The

objective point once fixed in his mind was never changed; he might adapt his methods in some measure to the exigencies of the case, but the ultimate end was never lost sight of. Opposition only aroused him to greater endeavor, and he recognized no such word as defeat. This is evidenced by the whole career of the man.

Mr. Murphy worked hard when he was working for himself, and he was not less devoted to the object in hand when he was acting in the interests of the people who had elected him to office. He made a fine record as Mayor of this city. He was positive and assertive, and he generally knew what he wanted and did not hesitate to mention it, always with the interests of the city and its people in view. His best work, perhaps, was done in the course of the cholera epidemic of 1871. There was great general alarm in the city and an abhorrent fear of contact with the contagion, but to all the considerations that held the mass of the people away from the cholera district of the city Mayor Murphy seemed to be a stranger. He went right into the midst of it and grappled with it unhesitatingly, backed by physicians and citizens who were with him in this work. These determined and fearless efforts saved many lives, without doubt, and cut the plague's course shorter than it would have been.

It is related that one night during this siege, he entered a small, mean dwelling not far from the bridge. In the room he found the dead bodies of the father and mother—one on the bed and the other on the floor—while three little children were playing in the same plague-stricken room. Without waiting for instructions, Mayor Murphy called a conveyance and bundled those three little ones off to Mercy Hospital, where they were welcomed and cared for.

As State Senator he was always in his place, and he did excellent work for his city and State. His energy and attention to business were unflagging, and he had an acquaintance and influence in the whole State that made him a valuable man to his section and party. His more prominent positions there were taken in opposition to the bill to tax

eleemosynary institutions of the State. He was largely led and influenced to this stand by the unselfish and devoted efforts of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy of this city in the time of the cholera visitation here years before. After seeing those sisters go fearlessly into the midst of the plague, where all others save a noble few refused to go, he conceived a fast friendship for them and their like, and he fought the measure that proposed a tax on them with all the energy that was in him, and helped to win it; did more in that direction than any other man in the Iowa assembly. He was not less prominent in his opposition to the prohibition bill. He lent himself to that work unsparingly, and was among the leaders against it.

It was in connection with the Hennepin canal that Mr. Murphy made his mark and national name in Congress. He had taken the interest of a good citizen, merely, in this measure, but the national waterways convention that was held here in 1880 made him an enthusiastic advocate of the Hennepin. From that time forward his other ambition to be Governor of his State was paled by the absorbing interest with which he pursued this great project. He was granted the happiness of seeing it commenced as a reality, but was not permitted to see any part of it in service as a national highway.

Before he went to Washington as a member of the Forty-eighth Congress Mr. Murphy had made a reputation as champion of the Hennepin canal. It was natural that he should be placed on the committees on rivers and harbors, and railways and canals, in both of which places he served with zeal and efficiency, bending all his other attention, it seemed to his people here at home, to the accomplishment of the legislation needed to secure the Hennepin appropriations and set that work in motion.

In this interest he traveled widely over the country. He had done this before, but after he took up the subject of the Hennepin he included the whole country in his journeyings, till at the time of his death he was able to say that there was not a State or Territory of the Union,

or an important city or section of the country, that he had not visited. Everywhere he went he carried the name of Davenport and talked Hennepin canal. He attended every waterways convention that was held, in any part of the country, and always in an official capacity, as an accredited delegate and representative. He used his acquaintance and influence to enlist interest in the great scheme, and he ceased not to labor till he saw the Hennepin canal take shape as an actuality. Everything was subordinated to this great pet plan of his. He even went to the end of rechristening himself a namesake of the canal, and in a pleasant mood often signed his name Jere Hennepin Murphy. He came to Davenport with his surviving wife not long after their marriage, and a few days after the first appropriation for work on the canal was made, and five thousand enthusiastic citizens assembled with a band at the depot to greet him upon his arrival. The reception was wholly impromptu, gotten up on the spur of the moment, but it was all the more spontaneous and sincere for that, and it afforded him, as the recipient of that token of esteem, what he declared to be the happiest and proudest moment of his life, as he addressed a crowd of Davenporters from the south balcony of the Kimball House. As long as the Hennepin canal stands the name of J. H. Murphy will be linked with it as that of its strongest and best friend in the most perilous period of its history—when it existed only in the minds of its friends, being then not even a canal on paper.

This fact and the record of the fact will be to his memory an everlasting monument. It was a great undertaking, and it required a man with the elements of greatness in his composition to champion it as heroically as did Mr. Murphy. No one at present can justly estimate the benefits that will accrue from this enterprise, nor can any tribute to the memory of the man who more than any other is responsible for its success be adequate. Posterity will reap the benefits and posterity will revere the memory of its most devoted apostle.

In this gigantic undertaking came to Mr. Murphy the opportunity to distinguish himself, and he proved equal to the emergency; therein the honor lies.

WALTER KELLY.

WHEN one visits the City of Davenport to-day, and stands a unit in the midst of thronging hundreds, and beholds its wealth and influence, it is difficult for him to realize that all before and around him, including two cities in the vicinity, is the growth of three-score years. Intimately associated with the early history and struggles of this enterprising city was the man whose name heads this sketch. Walter Kelly was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, June 29, 1814. He came to America in September, 1835, the same year that Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport and six others met and decided to lay out a town site for Davenport.

Mr. Kelly had two brothers living in Detroit, Michigan, where he first settled and remained for four years with his brothers, one of whom was a Catholic priest, Rev. Patrick Kelly, and Michael, who was a merchant. While in that city he learned the trade of a moulder. After this he went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade two years. In 1841 he came to Davenport, where he had been preceded a couple of years by two other brothers, James and Thomas, whose presence in this city determined his coming here. Mr. Kelly then for a dozen years engaged in such occupations as Davenport afforded in those early days, part of the time engaged as foreman in the packing-house of Burrows

ners and the firm had a high standing and a wide practice. He was active not only as a lawyer, but as a politician throughout the course of many years. He was a public-spirited citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died in 1894.

H. M. Martin, Jeremiah Murphy, Nathaniel French.

H. M. Martin and *Jeremiah Murphy* were names that were early familiar to my ears, especially that of Mr. Martin, for in 1862 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in my Congressional District against J. B. Grinnell; and so strong was he that he received a majority of 1,100 of the home votes and was only defeated by the soldier vote taken outside the State. He was a young man then, but was regarded by everybody as an able one. He was then, and had been for some years located at Marengo, Iowa County, as was his partner, Mr. Murphy, and achieved during his residence there a reputation of being one of the first lawyers of the State. In 1868 he was the candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State, but the overwhelming Republican majority rendered the nomination fruitless. He was not an anxious politician, and rather avoided than courted, the political course, though, as we have seen, he received several flattering honors in the way of nominations, and before these, in 1861, he was elected to the House of the Ninth General Assembly from that County, as a War Democrat, an item in his political character that made him so strong against Grinnell, and as City Attorney of Davenport, from 1873-1881. He was well educated and a graduate of Heidelberg College, Ohio. He was a native of Ohio, came to Marengo in 1857, and to Davenport in 1867. He died some years ago.

Jeremiah H. Murphy, familiarly known as "Jerry Murphy," was a man once seen, never forgotten. His personal appearance was impressive. He was robust, full bodied, full faced, and full bearded when I knew him. He had many traits of his Irish extraction. He was always elegantly dressed, had a florid complexion, large, welcoming eyes, and was altogether a most genial and generous-hearted gentleman. He was popular with all classes and hailed everywhere as a good fellow.

He had had his ups and downs in life, started from humble beginnings, and by sheer force of his character, won an enviable position among men. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1835. His father was a native of Cork, Ireland, an energetic, self-reliant man. His mother was of Puritan stock, a highly cultured woman. In 1847 the family purchased a farm in Wisconsin, where they remained until 1852, when they removed to Iowa County, Iowa, and purchased a farm there. He and his younger brother, with oxen, broke eighty acres of the farm the first season, and in the winter following cut and split 8,000 rails; and before the close of the summer following had 160 acres in cultivation and under fence. His earliest education was obtained in the public schools of Massachusetts, later at the Appleton University of Wisconsin; and in the State University of Iowa, from the

law department of which he graduated in 1857. He finished his legal studies in the office of Judge William Smythe, of Linn County, and became a partner of H. M. Martin, with whom he removed to Davenport, where the partnership continued for many years. The firm did a leading business and was considered one of the best in the State. He had a natural inclination for politics and his popular traits and good fellowship, combined with his real ability and shrewd diplomacy, were potent auxiliaries to that inclination. He was a good speaker, full of activity and a good mixer. As a result, he early became engaged in politics, and was a delegate to numerous County, State and National Conventions. He was an Alderman of Marengo in 1860, Mayor of Davenport in 1873, again in 1878. For four years he was a State Senator from Scott County, and in 1876 was the Democratic candidate against the formidable Hiram Price, and notwithstanding the overwhelming Republican vote, was defeated by only a small majority. In 1880 he was a Presidential elector. In 1881 he was again the Democratic nominee for Congress and was this time triumphant. At the end of the term he was re-elected to Congress, and gained a national reputation as the chief promoter of the Hennipin Canal, to which he devoted his great energies with untiring zeal, and lived to see that great work inaugurated by an act of Congress. He died in 1893.

Nathaniel French belonged to a remarkably talented family. He was of New England extraction. His father, George H. French, was a native of Massachusetts, who came to Davenport at an early day, engaged largely in the lumber business, and was the founder and principal owner of the Eagle Iron Works. His mother was a daughter of Ex-Governor Morris, of Massachusetts. Nathaniel French was a highly cultured gentleman. I became acquainted with him during the sessions of the Supreme Court at Davenport. He was polished in manners, and possessed a personality highly calculated to favorably impress everyone with whom he became acquainted. He studied law, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and subsequently was associated with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in the practice at Peoria, Illinois. A few years later he came to Davenport and entered upon the practice there. He displayed fine abilities as a lawyer, and was later elected Judge of the Circuit Court, while that system was in vogue, and served for several years. Had he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and given it all of his fine energies he would, in my opinion, have attained a very high rank; but he was obliged to withdraw himself from the profession, and devote a large part of his time to the interests devolved upon him by the death of his father.

As I recollect him, he was rather tall, finely proportioned, with a pleasing and handsome face and charming address. I have said that he belonged to a talented family. He was not only talented himself, but his distinguished sister, Alice French, who wrote under the soubriquet of "Octave Thanet," won a national fame in literature. His brother, Robert T. French, who died prematurely, was a highly

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HISTORY OF IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FOUR VOLUMES ¹²/₃₅

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

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY
41 LAFAYETTE PLACE
NEW YORK CITY

CHARLES W. MULLAN is the son of Charles Mullau, who was one of the first settlers at Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa. The son was born in Wayne County, Illinois, December 31, 1845, and has spent practically all his life in Iowa. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the Upper Iowa University. He read law with a private tutor, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Waterloo. He served as city solicitor and later as county attorney for several years. In 1897 he was elected on the Republican ticket State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Black Hawk and Grundy, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. He resigned before the expiration of his term to accept the office of Attorney-General to which he was elected in 1900. At the expiration of his first term in that position he was reelected.

SAMUEL MURDOCK was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1817. After obtaining a common school education he taught several years, then studied law. In 1841 he came to Iowa, locating at Iowa City, where he opened a law office. In 1842 he removed to Clayton County, making his home near Jacksonville (now Garnaville). In 1845 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, serving two terms. In 1855 he was elected judge of the Tenth District which included ten counties of northeastern Iowa. In several of these counties he held the first courts, riding on horseback from one county-seat to another. Judge Murdock was a Democrat but upon the organization of the Republican party became a member as he was strongly opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territories. In 1869 he was elected to the House of the Thirteenth General Assembly. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor to fill Iowa's Department of Anthropology at the Centennial Exposition. He gathered and there exhibited some of the most interesting specimens of prehistoric man ever found on the continent. Judge Murdock had for many years been investigating the work of the "Mound Builders" and delivering lectures upon the prehistoric races of America. His last public service was at the Semi-Centennial gathering at Burlington in October, 1896, where he was the principal speaker on "Pioneers' Day." He was the first lawyer in Clayton County, the first judge of the Tenth District and one of the few survivors of the Territorial lawmakers. He died on the 27th of January, 1897.

JEREMIAH H. MURPHEY was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 19, 1835, was educated in the schools of Boston and after removing to Iowa, graduated at the State University. He read law in Davenport, was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon practice. He was an active Democrat and in 1873 was elected mayor of Davenport. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years. In 1879 he was

again chosen mayor. In 1882 he was elected to represent the Second District in Congress and was a member of the committees on rivers and harbors and on railroads and canals. On the latter committee he worked faithfully to secure an appropriation for the Hennepin canal. Mr. Murphey was reelected in 1884, serving four years. He died in Washington on the 11th of December, 1893.

JOHN S. MURPHY was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and acquired his education in the public schools and the printing office. While young he came with his parents to Iowa, locating at Anamosa. He became an apprentice in the office of the *Dubuque Herald* in 1859, and after acquiring a knowledge of the art of printing, secured a position with the *Globe-Democrat* establishment at St. Louis, doing editorial work for several years, but finally returning to Dubuque. In 1879 he became editor of the *Dubuque Daily Telegraph*. He developed fine editorial ability, making the *Telegraph* one of the most prominent advocates of "free silver" in the Mississippi valley. Mr. Murphy became an acknowledged leader of the Bryan wing of the Democratic party in the middle west and was one of the ablest supporters of the Nebraska orator for President in 1896. "He was an evangelist of labor, gauging every movement by what he believed to be for labor's weal or detriment." In October, 1901, the *Dubuque Herald*, one of the oldest and ablest Democratic journals in Iowa, was consolidated with the *Telegraph* under the editorial management of Mr. Murphy. His industry was unsurpassed and he died at his desk in the midst of his labors on the 10th of February, 1902.

JOHN A. NASH, minister and educator, was born in Chenango County, New York, July 11, 1816. He was reared on a farm in Otsego County, and at the age of twenty entered the preparatory department of Madison University graduating from the Theological Seminary in 1844. His first pastorate was Watertown, N. Y. Coming to Iowa in 1851 he located at Des Moines which was henceforth his home. He immediately organized a Baptist church and was its pastor for eighteen years, teaching at the same time. In 1853 he opened a select school which soon grew into Forest Home Seminary. It was resolved to establish a Baptist institution at the Capital and in 1865 the University of Des Moines was the result. In August, 1872, Mr. Nash became acting president and soon after president, which position he held until 1883. Dr. Nash accomplished a great religious as well as educational work, founding two Baptist churches in Des Moines and nearly thirty others throughout central Iowa. He was an untiring worker in the temperance reform, canvassing the central portion of the State for the prohibitory liquor law. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago in 1877. He died at his home in Des Moines in 1890.

You searched for **Jeremiah Murphy** in **Iowa**

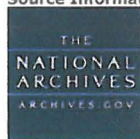
1870 United States Federal Census

Name: **Jeremiah Murphy**
 Age in 1870: **35**
 Birth Year: **abt 1835**
 Birthplace: **Massachusetts**
 Home in 1870: **Davenport Ward 5, Scott, Iowa**
 Race: **White**
 Gender: **Male**
 Post Office: **Davenport**
 Value of real estate: [View image](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	Jeremiah Murphy	35
	Mary Murphy	31
	Timothy Murphy	8
	Jessy Murphy	1
	Ann Donahue	30

Source Citation: Year: 1870; Census Place: Davenport Ward 5, Scott, Iowa; Roll: M593_418; Page: 328B; Image: 627; Family History Library Film: 545917.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com. 1870 United States Federal Census [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data:

- 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.
- Minnesota census schedules for 1870. NARA microfilm publication T132, 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1870 United States Federal Census, the Ninth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age at last birthday, sex, color; birthplace, occupation, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1870 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

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Jeremiah Henry Murphy

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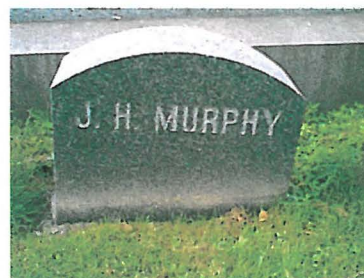
Birth: 1835
 Death: 1893

Politician. U.S. Representative from Iowa.
 Former Mayor of Davenport, Iowa, and (bio by: [Dustin Oliver](#))

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Burial:
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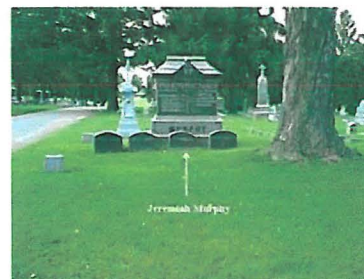
Maintained by: Find A Grave
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Rest in peace Congressman
 Murphy.

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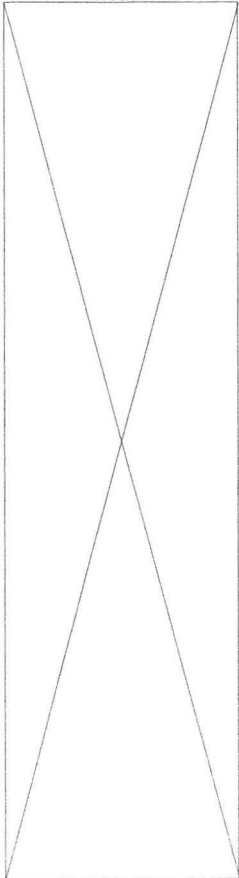
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6/10/2003

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