

*Last for
General notes
classroom in
771*

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Gildea, Hugh Vincent Senator _____

Represented Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan and Black Hawk Counties, Iowa

1. Birthday and place .. 1811 Baltimore, Maryland

2. Marriage (s) date place

Mary Long 7 May 1843 Davenport, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business _____

B. Civic responsibilities _____

C. Profession _____

4. Church membership _____

5. Sessions served 3rd General Assembly 1850

6. Public Offices

A. Local Alderman for 2 years 1850-1851

B. State _____

C. National _____

7. Death 19 Mar 1886 Davenport, Iowa

8. Children Mrs. Delos Record; Charles; Hugh; Joseph;
Matilda; Anne

9. Names of parents _____

10. Education He received a good school education.

11. Degrees He attended St. Ambrose College for 3 years.

12. Other applicable information

- He learned the trade of a carpenter and with it a good knowledge of the science of building.
- He came to Iowa in 1837 settling first at Dubuque.
- Here in 1839 he built mission chapels in different places in his mission diocese.
- He built the first Catholic Church in Muscatine, in Larry Owen, in Iowa City, in Keokuk and in Rock Island, Illinois.
- After marriage the couple moved to Iowa City, Iowa.
- They then returned to Dubuque still in 1843 where he engaged in more building.
- In 1853 he purchased a farm in Table Mount Township in Dubuque County. He farmed for 5 years.
- He sold the farm in 1858 and they returned to Annapolis to engage in more building.
- Some years later he went to work in the Annapolis railroad shops and worked until 2 years before his death.
- In 1864 a heavy timber fell against one of his heels which made him lame for the rest of his life.

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

Source Non Applicable Applicable Information obtained

- Library - The Des Moines Democrat, Des Moines, Iowa
June 21, 1886, p. 1, col 6

his regular run from Davenport to Chicago." "What was the shape of the clue?" It had two shapes! One was that of a medium-sized valise, and the other was a piece of a national bank note." "The clue led to the valise, which was looked upon as having had a large knife-cut in the side, and when the torn piece of a note, issued by some bank, the torn piece bearing the letters "ars," the note having evidently been so torn, accidentally, as to tear through the word "dollars." He showed both articles over to Supt. Kimball. Then the car in which the robbery took place stood and Watt sat was examined, and a small bunch of notes was found, one of which was torn. When the torn note which Conductor Danforth had been fitted to the former car was discovered in the express-car in which the notes were found to fit exactly and the letters "doll" correspond exactly in writing and position, with the letters "ars" on the piece of the note and the scratch. A portion of the note, which was torn through, one part of which was on each piece of the torn note, also fitted exactly. All the pieces of evidence were taken care of by Pinkerton detectives. The next clue to the identity of the robbers is found in the fact that last day morning three men entered a doctor's office in St. Louis, one of whom had his shoulder broken. He briefly explained that he had fallen off a train and desired surgical attendance, and his injuries were being attended by his companions remained in an obscure part of the room. The injured man had several bruises about the head and face.

The theory based on these facts, as given in Chicago papers by the officials, is that in completing the robbery the men simply put the cash in a sack, after tearing open the packages and leaving the notes on the floor, the torn pieces of the note sticking to the money, and

record. Mr. Gildea was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1811. His father was well-to-do, and after the son had received a good school education he was sent to St. Ambrose college in Emmetsburg, which he attended three years. This college training was due Mr. Gildea's fluency and precision as a speaker. He learned the trade of carpenter—and with it a good knowledge of the science of building. He came to Iowa in 1837—settling first in Dubuque. There in 1839 Bishop Loras engaged his services in the building of mission chapels in different places in his mission diocese. Mr. Gildea erected the first Catholic church in Muscatine, in Gary Owen, in Iowa City, in Keokuk, and in Rock Island. During a portion of this time his home was in Davenport. In 1843 he and Miss Mary Long, of this city, were united in marriage, the pioneer priest, Father Pelamorgues, officiating. They went to Iowa City. In 1843 they removed to Dubuque, where Mr. Gildea became a prominent citizen—engaged largely in building operations. He served as Alderman two years—'50 and '51, we believe, and was elected representative for Dubuque county for the sixth general assembly. In '58 he purchased a farm in Table Mound township, Dubuque county, and was a prosperous farmer for five years. He sold the farm in 1868 and removed to Davenport, for the purpose of engaging in contracting and building. A few years after he went to work in the railroad shops here, and continued in employment there until about two years ago. In '84 a heavy timber fell against one of his heels, laming him for the rest of his days. He was very kind hearted, possessed wide information, and was a good citizen. Mrs. Gildea died last year. Six children survive their parents—Mrs. Delos Record, Charles in Springfield, Iowa, Hugh, Joseph and Matilda in Davenport, and Annie, whose home is in Dubuque. The funeral notice is given elsewhere.

...ecting Delegates to the Convention... a candidate for Alderman... a member of the City Central... be held on Monday evening, Mar... 8 o'clock p. m., as follows:
1st Ward, at Henry Klier's.
2d Ward, at Henry Schaefer's.
3rd Ward—At the Court House
4th Ward—At the City Hall.
5th Ward—At the Skating Rink
6th Ward—At Kuehl's Hall.
By order of the Committee.
FRED HEIN
Dated March 12th, 1886.

HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI
The breaking up of the ice on Thursday last, March 18th, an unusually early date for the Mississippi here, by any breaking-up has occurred on that date nineteen times in thirty years, as the following table of opening of the great river at shows, the dates being from a diary kept by Mr. O. H. Stone.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CLOSED.

1851, Dec. 18	1852, " 17
1853, " 23	1854, Jan. 21
1855, Dec. 24	1856, " 6
1857, Not closed	1858, Jan. 29
1859, Dec. 20	1860, " 21
1861, " 28	1862, Not closed
1863, Dec. 18	1864, " 7
1865, " 12	1866, " 27
1867, " 8	1868, " 9
1869, Jan. 18	1870, Dec. 21
1871, Dec. 5	1872, Nov. 19
1873, Dec. 28	1874, Jan. 4
1875, Nov. 28 and Feb. 3, 1876	1876, Dec. 3
1877, Not closed	1878, Dec. 19
1879, Dec. 17	1880, Nov. 21
1881, Not closed	1882, Dec. 18
1883, Dec. 14	1884, Dec. 17
1885, Dec. 7	

Though the river closed on December last, the ice broke on the 21st, and the river was open for two days, closing on the 26th again on the 29th, however; it came up January 2d, and remained open, making regular trips to and from the mouth of the river. The river broke on the 11th of Jan.