FILED
JUN 29 1988
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

MAX RETTENBERGER,	)	
Plaintiff-Appellant,	)	Filed June 29, 1988
vs.	)	215
JACKSON TUCKPOINTING CO., INC.,	)	8-154 / 87-1034
Defendant-Appellee.	)	

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Dubuque County (45563), L. John Degnan, Judge.

Plaintiff appeals the jury verdict in his favor against defendant. **AFFIRMED.**

Michael A. Stapleton, Dubuque, for plaintiff-appellant.

David A. Lemanski of Fuerste, Carew, Coyle, Juergens & Sudmeier, Dubuque, for defendant-appellee.

Considered by Hayden, P.J., and Sackett and Habhab, JJ.

PER CURIAM

Plaintiff, Max Rettenberger, appeals the jury verdict in his favor against defendant, Jackson Tuckpointing Co., Inc. Rettenberger asserts the trial court erred in its jury instructions governing his burden of proof to show defendant's liability. He also asserts the trial court erred by allowing defendant to amend its answer so as to raise the issue of Rettenberger's negligence. Defendant contends these rulings were not erroneous and, if they were, they were not prejudicial to Rettenberger. We affirm.

It is well-settled law in Iowa a party may appeal only from an adverse judgment. Wasson v. Sac County Fair Ass'n., 313 N.W.2d 548, 550 (Iowa 1981). Prejudice must be shown for a case to be reversed because of an error by the trial court. See Edwards v. City of Des Moines, 349 N.W.2d 786, 788 (Iowa App. 1984). Specifically, any errors regarding the issue of liability provide no ground for reversal where the appealing party prevailed on that issue. See, e.g., White v. Citizens Nat. Bank, 262 N.W.2d 812, 814 (Iowa 1978).

In this case, both of Rettenberger's contentions on appeal concern the issue of liability. By its award of damages to Rettenberger, the jury clearly found in his favor regarding defendant's liability. We therefore conclude the alleged errors raised by Rettenberger were not prejudicial to him, assuming arguendo they were errors.

AFFIRMED.